

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 4, 1880.

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

In the course of some general remarks which he made upon the opening of a new session, the Chairman spoke with regret of the loss of Sir John Lubbock's bill for the preservation of ancient monuments, the general success of the Lincoln meeting, and the high character of the papers read at it. He referred to the interest of the helmet and mail exhibition, and spoke of the critical catalogue which would so ably illustrate that valuable display. The Chairman then alluded to some of the objects exhibited at the meeting, and called upon Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum to read his paper, "Additional Notes on Finger Rings, and on some Engraved Gems of the Early Christian Period." This paper is printed in vol. xxxvii, p. 351.

Professor WESTWOOD read the following "Notice of an early Posset Pot, with Date and Name of maker."

"The accompanying engraving represents a Posset Pot in my possession, which will probably be considered as sufficiently interesting to warrant its being brought before the notice of the members of the Archaeological Institute on account of its early date, and from bearing the hitherto unrecorded name of the ancestor of some of the most celebrated manufacturers of ceramic articles in England.

"Dr. Johnson, quoting Suckling, defines posset, as a substantive, from the Latin *posca*, and as "milk, curdled with wine or any other acid;" and quoting Shakespeare, as a verb, "to turn, to curdle, as milk with acids." Shakspeare, *Hamlet*, Act i, sc. 5, says

'And with a sodaine vigour it doth posset
'And curd, like aggre (eager?) droppings into milke,
'The thin and wholesome blood.'

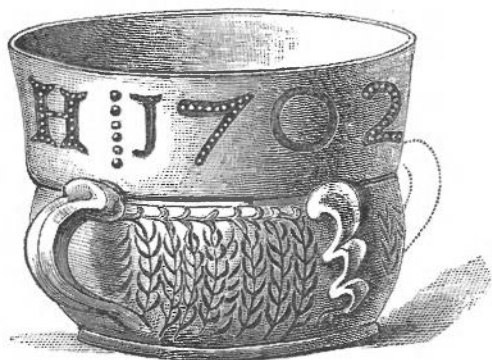
"Browne, in his *Britannia's Pastorale*, b. ii., s. 3, sings:

'This is his breakfast: and his meale at night,
'Possets no less provoking appetite,
'Whose deare ingredients vaw'd all at more
'Than all his ancestors were worth before.'

"Whilst Minshowe derives posset from *posson* *Fr.*, *potio* *Lat.*, and Skinner from *Fr.* *poser*, to settle, "because when the milk curds the heavier particles settle at the bottom."

"But Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt (to whose excellent work on the ceramic art of Great Britain, 2 vols. royal 8vo, London, 1878, I am indebted for many of the details of this article,) is more explicit on the use of Posset.

“ ‘As posset and posset pots are local matters, a few words concerning them will here be interesting. Posset pots have been made and regularly used in Derbyshire and the neighbouring counties from an early period to the present time, and posset is an excellent mixture of hot ale, milk, sugar, spices and sippets, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, dice of bread or oat cake. In these counties this beverage was formerly almost, if not quite universal for supper on Christmas-eve ; and the posset pot was thus used once a year and often became a heir-loom in the family. A small silver coin and the wedding ring of the mistress of the family were generally dropped into the ‘posset’ when the guests were assembled, and those who partook of it took each a spoonful in turn as the ‘pot’ was handed round. Whichever of the party fished up the coin was considered certain of good luck in the coming year, while an early and happy marriage was believed to be the enviable fate of the lucky individual who fished up the ring.’ (Vol. i, p. 108.)



“My posset pot measures six-and-three-quarter inches in the diameter of the top, and is four-and-three-quarter inches high. It holds nearly two quarts. It is made of very hard highly glazed material of a buff colour, with two handles (one of which, indicated in the engraving by dots, is unfortunately broken off), and two ornamental trilobed loops, each half way between the handles. The body of the pot is divided into two portions, the upper has the rim slightly bent outwards, fitting it the better to bring it to the lips, and the lower part, or belly as it is technically termed, is separated from the upper part by a slight impression running all round the pot. It is gradually but slightly narrowed to the bottom, which has a deeper impression running all round, so as to make a narrow foot. The upper part is marked with an eight-rayed star and the letters

✱ IOB : HEATH : 1702

“The letters and numerals are pitch brown, or nearly black, applied to the surface, and consequently raised, the colouring matter having at the bottom of the letters slightly run and discoloured the surface. The letters are rudely formed with very heavy down strokes ; the alternate letters are ornamented with little white dots, of which the material has been added on the surface of the letters. The four divisions between the handles and the loops are ornamented in a very peculiar manner with pitchy coloured marks, forming a series of upricht sprigs, with leaves on each side of the stems,

the tops of the sprays being bent backwards horizontally and forming terminal erect leaflets, irregular in size, as are also some of the sprigs. This ornament is done in a very artistic manner, and I suppose must have been executed with a fine camel's hair brush, worked by a very steady hand.

"Pottery dated previous to the middle of the eighteenth century is very rare. The following are a few of the earliest known examples. In the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn Street, London, is a curious candlestick in three tiers, with several lateral large bulging loops, bearing on its lowest portion the date of 1649, and the initials E.M. In the South Kensington Museum is preserved a wine jug of white earthenware, globular in form, six inches high and four and five-sixths of an inch in diameter, with a very short narrow neck, and a single loop at the top serving for the handle. It is stated to be from the Lambeth pottery, and is inscribed in thin blue letters *WEDGWOOD* with a flourishing line beneath the date. It was purchased at the price of £3 3s. In the same Museum is also preserved a curious shallow circular bowl, with buff coloured glaze, and with brown and green ornaments in relief, such as a heart, skull, hour-glass, &c., in the inside, and also, rising from the centre within, are two arms, with the hands crossing in the middle; six handles project from the outside of the rim. It is of English work, and bears the date of 1656, but without any maker's name or initials. Its diameter is eight inches. It was purchased at the sale of the Bernal Collection at the price of £3 15s.

"In the Jermyn Street Museum is a puzzle jug of brown ware, bearing the name incised in writing letters "John Wedgwood, 1691."

"Another curious article is a miniature earthenware cradle, seven inches long, of excellent form and elaborately ornamented, bearing the date of 1693, on the top of the head cover, the figures of a dark colour, dotted with white. It is in the Bateman Collection.

"Mr. L. Jewitt's figure, 812 (vol. ii, p. 418), is the earliest known dated example of Nottingham ware, and is in the possession of the Rev. J. S. Doxey. The lower part is ornamented with sprigs, leaves and flowers, and the upper part bears the following inscription :—

Samuel Wilkinson. Major [Mayor])
and Sarah his wife and Majoress > of Nottingham.
1700)

"The South Kensington Museum also possesses a circular mug of brown glazed Nottingham ware, with a wide-ribbed neck, a single handle gadrooned, the outer body pierced with sprigs and flowers incised, and inscribed Nottⁿ. 1703. It measures three inches and seven-eighths high by three inches and one-eighth in diameter.

"Previous to this time John Dwight, in 1671, and John Ariens Von Hamme, had respectively taken out patents for improvements in the manufacture of pottery wares. At this time also Thomas and Ralph Toft were making 'Toft dishes' of large size, inscribed with their names, containing portraits of King Charles II. and his Queen, with the imperial lion rampant. Specimens of these curious dishes are in the Jermyn Street and Bateman Museums, and another is in the collection of Mr. Bagshawe; in the last example the figures are formed of black lines, each covered with little white dots. In this example, for want of sufficient space, the last letter of the word RALPH and the first letter of that of TOFT are conjoined, the second down stroke of the H serving also for the down stroke of the T.

"Another of these large Toft dishes, seventeen and a quarter inches in diameter, is contained in the South Kensington Museum. It is of yellow earthenware, with a large figure of a mermaid in relief in the centre, holding a comb and a square mirror in her hand, and a latticed border round the edge, on which is inscribed the name of THOMAS TOFT. It is ascribed to late seventeenth century, and cost £15.

"Another remarkable application of dated pottery ware is found in the number of coarse earthenware grave stones, which may be noticed in the churchyards of Burslem, Wolstanton, and elsewhere in the Midland counties; they are formed of the common dark brown marl or saggerelay, and the inscriptions are generally deeply incised or pressed in. In some instances, however, they are laid on in white slip, and in others the incised letters are filled in with white clay. They are fired in the usual manner. Mr. L. Jewitt gives the following examples:—'Thomas Pain 1718'—'W M. 1737'—'R M. 1738.' Numerous others of various dates are noticed, the most recent being 'William Heath departed this life the 14 February 1828 aged 6 weeks.' (Vol. ii, p. 238.)

"In the South Kensington Loan Collection there is exhibited at the present time a posset pot similar to mine in shape and size, but with its cover, of glazed earthenware; round the top of the outside of the cup the capital letters of the alphabet are represented in relief, with the date March 26, 1707. It has four handles and four ornamental loops, between which are raised straight upright lines in relief. It belongs to Mrs. Bennet Stanford.

"The largest posset pot or tyg which I have seen belongs to Mrs. C. S. Newman, and is also at the present time exhibited in the Loan Court at the South Kensington Museum. It would probably hold at least four quarts; it has three handles, alternating with three six lobed flat loops. It is of very dark brown glazed earthenware, and round the upper part, on the outside, are three lines bearing the following letters in very badly made capital letters:—

'God bless the queen and prence Gorg°
Drink and be merry and Mary DB.
John Meir made this Cup 1708.'

"Round the lower part of the cup, between the handles and loops, are a series of slender spiral lines, each terminating above in five long honeysuckle-like sprigs, similar to those seen in other productions of this maker.

"Mr. L. Jewitt gives engravings of several other posset pots resembling mine in shape, and probably coeval with it, but without name or date

"Mr. L. Jewitt's figure, 236, represents one (of which the collection is not recorded), which bears round the top the loyal motto, 'God Save the Queen, 1711,' the letters thick, black, and dotted with white, the lower part with two handles, between which are raised nine lobed loops, with intervening slender sprigs of white on the dark brown ground. A somewhat similar 'wassail or gossips' bowl' is preserved in the Liverpool Museum, bearing the name of 'Richard Meir,' with sprigs dotted with white between the letters.¹

¹ John Mier, an ancestor, probably of the Mayers or Meers of Staffordshire, was a pot maker in 1721, a posset pot bearing

the words "John Mier made this cup in 1721," being described.

"The name of Heath occupies a distinguished place in the ceramic manufacture of England, but no Job Heath is recorded in the many notices which Mr. L. Jewitt has collected with so much care.

"The earliest notice in which the surname occurs, records 'Thomas Heath' as a potter in Lane Delph, Fenton, in 1710. He was an enterprising potter, and was successful in making delft ware.

"On the 1st January, 1756, John Heath, of Derby, gentleman, entered into partnership with Planche and Duesberry. In 1758 he was one of the proprietors of the Cockpit Hill Works, Derbyshire. In 1763-1772 his son Christopher was Mayor of Derby, but in 1778 his sons, John and Christopher, became bankrupts.

"In 1770 Joshua Heath was a Staffordshire potter.

"In 1792 J. Heath was the manager of the Burslem Pottery, Staffordshire.

"In 1829 Joseph Heath & Co. were proprietors of the Tunstal potteries.

"In 1859 the Haddridge Pottery, Burslem, came into the hands of Messrs. Thomas Heath and Blackhurst, by whom they are still continued."

A vote of thanks having been passed to Professor Westwood, Mr. FORTNUM read a second paper, entitled "Notes on other Signacula of St. James of Compostella," which will be printed on a future occasion. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Fortnum for his two papers, and Mr. J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY read an interesting paper "On Hadleigh Castle, Essex," which will appear in the *Journal*. The CHAIRMAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Sparvel-Bayly for his paper, expressed his wish to see it illustrated with a careful plan, for such a castle with such a history would not be completely understood without one.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. FORTNUM.—A collection of finger rings and engraved gems, in illustration of or alluded to, in his paper, and jet signacula of St. James of Compostella, and other jet objects.

By Professor WESTWOOD.—Drawing of a posset pot, the subject of his paper.

By Mr. SPARVEL-BAYLY.—Sketch of Hadleigh Castle.

By Mrs. LEWIS, through Sir John MACLEAN.—Articles of personal ornament and badges of rank, from the South Sea Islands, presented to the owner by the late Bishop Pattison. From the simple character of their ornaments and fabrics, the South Sea Islanders would seem now to enjoy about the same degree of civilization as the earliest of the inhabitants of the Lake dwellings of Switzerland; some of the badges are remarkable for the delicacy with which they are carved. Mrs. Lewis also exhibited some fine examples of late cloisonné enamels, and good grotesque bronzes from the Summer Palace.

By the Rev. A. ORLEBAR.—Tilting helm, with wooden crest (a griffin's head) of Sir John Gostwick, Master of the Horse to Henry VIII., and a similarly wooden-crested helmet of a later member of this ancient and long extinct family.

These genuine head-pieces are preserved in Willington Church, near Bedford. The earlier one is roughly made, and weighs 22lbs., with the crest 30lbs. The other, of the time of Charles I., is also a real helmet, but very light, and appears to have had a thin vizor added when it was adapted, and ornamented with gilding, for a portion of the funeral

achievement of Sir Edward Gostwick, who died in 1632. The chancel aisle of Willington Church, built as a mortuary chapel for the family, appears, from the style of the architecture, to have been the work of Sir John Gostwick; the following inscription—"Armiger hic Johes Gostwick hoc opus fieri fecit, si ergo quid valiant pia vota largire pater ut eterna fruatur posteritate. 1541,"—at the east end of his plain altar tomb—refers only to that tomb which was set up at Sir John Gostwick's death by his son, John Gostwick, Esq.

We are indebted to the obliging courtesy of Mr. Orlebar for the following notes upon the history of this ancient family:—"In an old book in my possession called 'English Baronets,' printed for Thomas Wotton at the Three Daggers and Queen's Head, Fleet-street, 1727, I find the Gostwick pedigree 'descended from Wm. de Gostwick of Willington 9 Hen. III., who had issue Hugo de Gostwick; from whom, after six descents, was Sir John Gostwick of Willington, Knt., *temp.* Hen. VI., father of Sir John who was Treasurer of the First Fruits and Rents and Master of the Horse to King Henry VIII., who by Margaret daugh: of Oliver Lord St. John he had issue John, who was buried at Willington 1541.'

"John was not buried then, but Lysons (*Mag. Brit.*, vol. i., Part I., p. 150,) is correct in saying 'the Monument of Sir John Gostwick, Master of the Horse to King Henry VIII., was put up in 1541 by his son soon after his purchase of the manor. The arms on Sir John's monument differ from others of the Gostwick family; having on the chief—3 horses' heads coupéd, in allusion to his office, instead of 3 mullets.'

"Lysons also says (*Mag. Brit.* *utsup.*) 'An Act of Parliament was passed in 1541 to secure the Manor of Willington to Mr. Gostwick, who was son of Sir John Gostwick, Master of the Horse to King Henry VIII.'

"Leland says—'Mr. Gostewik beyng borne in Willingtoun, bouthe this lodship of the Duke of Northfolk.'

"Sir William Gostwick, the last of the family, was buried at Willington in 1720. The estates were then sold having been much impoverished by election contests."

In consequence of the perishing condition of the crests, and the rusted state of the iron, the Council of the Institute, with the consent of the Vicar and Churchwardens of Willington, have gladly taken advantage of these helms being under their care to have careful, proper, and simple steps taken to arrest the ravages of the worm in the wood of the crests, as well as to prevent any further rusting of the surface of the iron forming these interesting personal memorials. Thus by such timely care they will be returned to their original resting place with the prospect of long surviving the destructive agencies which have for so many years assailed them.

By Mr. W. J. ADDIS.—A seated figure, in gilt bronze, of a Burmese godamah, said to be of high antiquity. This was excavated by Mr. Addis from a Burmah pagoda, and has been very kindly presented by him to the Institute.

By Mr. R. S. FERGUSON.—A photograph of the earliest remaining register book of the parish of Hayton, near Brampton, in Cumberland. This mutilated paper record covers the dates from 1620 to 1722, and has been described by the Rev. Canon Dixon in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society,

v. iv, p. 426. It contains a register of birth which has been relied upon to prove that one Richard Bowman, of Irthington, who died in 1823, was 118 years old. Recent investigations by the Rev. H. Whitehead have, however, disposed of this figment.

By Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN.—A photograph of a Roman inscribed stone found in the foundations of the south porch of the church at Brough by Stanemore, Westmoreland (the Roman *Verterae*), a few months ago. It is of the reign of Septimius Severus, and prior to A.D. 198, as the end of the fourth line, *INO . CÆS* shews.

A discussion as to this stone has since been carried on in the pages of the *Academy*, between Mr. Watkin and Professor Hübner of Berlin. Mr. Watkin reads the last line as * * * * * CLEMENT. C^oSS., and consequently fixes the date as A.D. 195. Professor Hübner cannot make out the names of Consuls, but fixes A.D. 197 as the date. Dr. McCaul, of Toronto, agrees with Mr. Watkin as to names of Consuls appearing on the stone, but so far has not been able to make out the names. The discussion has not yet ended, but Mr. Watkin will deal with the inscriptions in his annual list, for 1880.

By Mr. H. HINKS.—A silver beaded rat-tail spoon, eight and a half inches long, with a fine set of hall marks, which show it to be the work of Peter Eliot of Dartmouth, in 1712-13, whose mark EL: appears in old English letters, crowned, together with the Exeter mark, the Britannia, and others belonging to the period, all in a very fine state.

Mr. W. CRIPPS has been kind enough to send us the following note:—

"The EL: are always found on plate in old English letters, although the mark is entered in the Exeter Book in Roman characters, but I have satisfied myself that in making the entry no trouble was taken to represent the mark as it appeared, but only to state the letters of which it was composed in the shape easiest to the penman entering it. I know of several articles of plate in Exeter and near it, and elsewhere also, bearing the old English EL: crowned, but I have never found EL: as it appears in the Book on any specimen of Exeter plate. In 'Old English Plate' I give it from the Company's Book, and therefore as it appears there."

December 2, 1880.

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

In opening the meeting the CHAIRMAN spoke of the great loss the Institute had lately sustained by the death of Dr. Guest, of whose attainments he spoke in the highest terms, mentioning that he had been well described by a great living authority as "the discoverer of early English history." That such is truly the case may be clearly seen by the few, the too few papers, from the master-hand of the author of "English Rhythms" that illumine the pages of the *Archæological Journal*, the Salisbury and the Oxford volumes. As under the hand of Professor Willis the stones of Winchester and Gloucester gave out the unerring testimony of their history, so with Dr. Guest the ditch, the mound, or the battle-field spoke with no uncertain sound. Thus the loss to the Institute within the last ten years of two such intellects as these,—such leaders in branches of knowledge of which they were really the creators,—is great indeed, if not irreparable.

In addition to Dr. Guest's valuable contributions to the publications of the Institute, he published papers in the transactions of other archaeological societies, and an earnest hope may be expressed that the whole of these scattered contributions may be brought together as a separate publication. The loss of so eminent a man, whose writings are so much dispersed—we had almost written hidden—reminds us most forcibly of the want, every day becoming greater, of a general index to the journals of all the archaeological, antiquarian, and architectural societies in the kingdom.

Mr. O. MORGAN sent a paper "On an Inscribed Roman Stone, found on the Shore of the Channel, at Goldcliff, near Newport, Monmouthshire," which was read by Mr. Hartshorne. After giving a very careful description of the district in the neighbourhood of the Goldcliff embankment and the object of this great work, Mr. Morgan spoke of certain vast floods which, in spite of it, had taken place, and particularly the great inundation of 1606, by which twenty-six parishes were submerged. He then dealt with the question as to who were the makers of the *vallum* in question, noticing the different theories that had been brought forward in respect of it, and stating his conviction that it could be the work of no other people than the Romans, an opinion which had become fact by the discovery of this centurial stone. Mr. Morgan went at some length into the geological and manorial history of the district in describing the spot where the stone was found, and gave the translation of the inscription, which he had received from the Rev. C. W. King, showing that it recorded the construction of a certain number of thousand feet, apparently two Roman miles, of the *vallum* by the soldiers of the first cohort of the centurion Statorius, and that the date was later than the Gordian epoch.

After a few remarks from the CHAIRMAN, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Morgan for his paper.

Mr. E. WALFORD read the following communication from the Lady Superior of the convent at York, respecting a discovery of Roman remains in the grounds of St. Mary's Convent, Micklegate Bar, York:—

"On Tuesday, October 26, when the workmen were digging for the foundations of the new wing of St. Mary's Convent, York, they came upon a large Roman statue of sandstone nearly life-size, two small Roman altars, and a third stone, which, from its form and inscription, was evidently, like the others, an altar, though of rougher workmanship. In lifting the statue to the ground level from its multi-centennial resting-place, some five feet below the surface, the head was unfortunately severed from the body, but otherwise it sustained no injury; one of the arms is however somewhat mutilated, and the figure is minus its feet, which a diligent search has failed to bring to light. In other respects it is singularly perfect, and every part of the dress of a Roman soldier of patrician rank and fine bodily proportion is clearly defined. The face and head are of great beauty. On seeing the statue, the first impression was that it represented a Roman warrior; but, when the partial word *MA. TI* had been deciphered on one of the altars, it naturally suggested the conclusion that in the Roman knight was to be seen a representation of the god Mars,—a presumption which was to some extent confirmed the following morning by the opinion of a well-known local antiquary, Canon Raine who called by invitation to examine the treasures. The figure is now standing erect; but, as the stone dries, the expression of the face

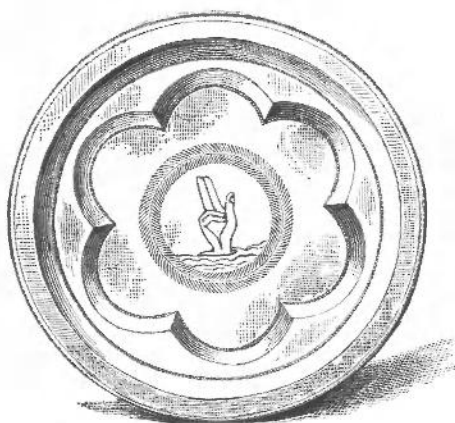
becomes so much softened as to be, from some points of view, almost feminine.

The altar to Mars is, like the figure, of sandstone. In height it measures $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, its main width in front is 7 inches, the width in front of the rough head and base is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Of its inscription we can now plainly decipher DEO MARTI, the final dedicatory letters, v. s. l. m., and some letters of the offerer's name, at which it might not be prudent to make a premature guess. Time however will probably make it as distinguishable as the rest of the inscription, of which a satisfactory rubbing has not yet been obtained.

"The altar to the Matres Domesticae is 17 inches in height, the width of the main part is 8 inches, that of the rough heading and base 9 inches, and the width from back to front is, in the main or shaft portion, 5 inches. The whole is of smooth or polished stone, fluted in characteristic Roman fashion and coloured at the sides, the back being left without ornament, while at the top, as in the other altars, is the customary opening for the insertion of incense. The rubbing will show that the inscription evidently reads: *C. Julius Crescentius, or Crescens, Matribus Domesticis votum solvit merito libens*; and exhibits two points that seem to be rare though not unique; first, that the name of the dedicator precedes that of the divinity; secondly that, in the dedicatory letters, the M precedes the L, which order is reversed in the inscriptions on other altars found in these parts,—as on that to the *Deus Genius Loci*, found 1875; again, on that found at Doncaster in 1781, and dedicated to the Deae Matres; and again on that to the god *Arciacon* and to the divinity of Augustus, discovered in Walmgate, York, 1846, besides on that to the local deity *Vitires*, *Vitirinus*, or *Viterineus*; not to speak of the recently discovered altar to Mars which, like the others just named, has the dedicatory letters in the customary order, v. s. l. m. If the *Matres Deae* are not the same as the *Matres Domesticae*, our inscription will be only the third as yet found to the latter in England. The other two were discovered at Dykesford, north-west of Burgh-upon-Sands, and at Stanwix. From its perfect preservation, this newly-found altar seems probably to have been long the property of a private house before being exposed either to the inclemency of the weather, or to the destructive effect of its place of burial, or to both in succession, and, with many other local discoveries, proves the presence in these parts of the Teutonic element in the Roman legions stationed at Eboracum, as the invocation of the household goddesses as *Matres Domesticae* seems to have been almost peculiar to the German tribes.

"The third altar is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; its width in front (it has neither head nor base) is 5 inches; its width from back to front $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; its inscription reads apparently DEO VETERI PRIMVLVS VOL, and perhaps AN, or M. It seems probable that it is to one of the divinities, usually honoured *en masse* as Dii Veteres; or, perhaps (overlooking faulty terminations) to the local deity *Vitires*, named above, though time will not resolve the first *e* of *Veteri* into *i*; possibly it may be another local divinity *Belinus*, or *Belenus*, called sometimes the *old god*, and said to be synonymous with the well-known Baul or Bel.

"We are told that it is unwise as yet to speak positively as to the probable time when these precious relics were consigned to oblivion in their underground resting place."



Chalice and Paten found near Hamstall-Riuware, Staffordshire.

Mr. M. H. BLOXAM sent the following notes "On an ancient Chalice and Paten, found near Hamstall-Ridware, Staffordshire"

"I have lately had submitted to me for my inspection an ancient chalice and paten, which, however, I have had to return, but of which I had previously photographs taken of the actual size, from which the annexed engravings have been made one third linear. These objects are said to have been discovered some 70 years ago in ploughing in a field adjoining the churchyard of Hamstall-Ridware, in Staffordshire, and were by some supposed to have been concealed in the Civil War of the seventeenth century. This opinion I do not concur in, but rather think they were concealed about the year 1553, on the general confiscation of church goods towards the close of the reign of Edward VI. This is, however, simply an opinion. Of the chalice the bowl is semi-globular; the boss of the stem is formed of acute sections, twisted as it were from right to left, whilst the foot is sexagonal. The metal is of silver parcel-gilt. There is no hall mark or engraving on the chalice. The paten is also of silver parcel-gilt. The dish-like sinking is surrounded by a sexfoil, and in the centre is an engraved hand, with two fingers and the thumb upheld, as in act of benediction. This is not an uncommon device on patens. In further illustration I send for inspection a photograph of a paten, silver-gilt, discovered in 1862 in Worcester Cathedral, in the stone coffin of Bishop Walter de Cantilupe, who died A.D. 1265-6, the associate and friend of the famous Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester. I was present when this paten was taken out of the coffin; it glittered, and was as bright as if it had just come out of the goldsmith's shop. This paten has in the centre of the saucer, formed by a quatrefoil, an engraving of the hand, *manus Dei*, with the two fore fingers and the thumb upheld in act of benediction.

"Judging from the pattern, there being no hall mark or other device to guide one, I would attribute the chalice and paten found at Hamstall-Ridware to sometime in the early half of the fifteenth century, *circa* A.D. 1400-1450.

"Amongst the numerous articles of church plate we rarely, very rarely, find chalices and patens of the fifteenth century. This may be accounted for by the fact that early in the reign of Elizabeth the use of them was enjoined to be discarded at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as having been used at Mass, and the Elizabethan Communion cup was directed to be used instead.

"The Elizabethan Communion cups, though of different sizes, are of the same pattern. They are still existing in many churches, and are by no means uncommon.

"I have in my possession a chalice, or rather the fragments of such, of base metal, latten, found in a priest's grave in Theddingworth churchyard, Leicestershire; and also the fragments of a chalice and paten of base metal found in a priest's grave in Saccomb Church, Herts. I shall hope to exhibit these to the Institute on a future occasion. They are, I think, of the fourteenth century.

"By the constitutions of William de Blois, Bishop of Worcester, A.D. 1229, two chalices were required for every church, one of silver to be used at mass, the other unconsecrated, and made of tin, with which the priest was to be buried."

Sir JOHN MACLEAN sent the following notes on the opening of a barrow in Gloucestershire :—

"A long barrow has been opened during the present month at Cranham, in Gloucestershire, by Mr J. E. Dorington of Lypiatt Park (on whose property it is situated) and Mr. Witts of Cheltenham. It is 160 feet in length, with dry walling all round. Thirty-three bodies have been found; they were covered with the fissile stone of the locality. Three bodies were buried outside, and one in a semi-circular enclosed place. Two or three flint chips were discovered, and a finely finished flint arrow-head. No signs of chambers have appeared. The excavations are still proceeding, and Mr. Witts has been enabled to make a careful survey and will prepare a paper upon the subject for the 'Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society,' of which Mr. Dorington is president."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. MORGAN.—Rubbing of the inscribed stone forming the subject of his paper, and of the brass plate fixed against the wall of the church of Goldcliff church, recording the great flood of 1606. The inscription is as follows :—

1606.

ON THE XX DAY OF JANUARY EVEN AS IT CAME TO
PAS IT PLEASED GOD THE FLVD DID FLOW TO THE
EDGE OF THIS SAME BRASS AND IN THIS PARISH
THERE WAS LOST 5000 AND OD POUNDS BESIDES
XXII PEOPLE WAS IN THIS PARISH DROWND

✱ GOLDCLIFF { JOHN WILKINS OF PILREW AND
WILLIAM TAP CHURCHWARDENS
1609.

Frequenter of the Thames will probably recall the notices of very high tides, which are to be seen cut on stones in the wall of the churchyard at Isleworth, and by which it appears that "the water flowed to the bottom of this stone March the 12th, 1774," and to the bottom of another stone November 15, 1875.

By the LADY SUPERIOR of the Convent at York.—Drawings of an altar, and statue of Mars.

By Mr. BLOXAM.—Full-size photographs of a chalice and paten found at Hamstall-Ridware, and photographs of a chalice and paten found in Worcester Cathedral.

By Mr. HARTSHORNE.—A painting on glass 1 ft. 2½ in. high by 11½ in. wide, in its original wooden frame, much damaged, and the glass, originally in one piece, now broken in many places. It was bought at Dersingham in Norfolk in 1782, at the sale of one Tomlinson, a butcher, who brought it out of Nottinghamshire. It appears to be a German painting of the time and style of Aldegraver, and was probably a votive offering to a church. It consists of an arrangement of arabesques in gold, delicately shaded with brown. The Virgin with the Child is standing in the centre of the composition, surrounded by seven arabesque circles containing her Seven Joys, in seven small history pieces, vividly painted in unbroken colours and heightened with gold, the whole of the workmanship, particularly in the arabesque decorations, being very fine. The glass is painted with an opaque pigment behind the colouring and

gilding; this substance has adhered in great part to the backboard and has caused much damage.

By CAPTAIN E. HOARE.—A small Egyptian figure, in green glazed terra cotta, covered with heiroglyphics. The interpretations of these symbols will be given in a future *Journal*.

By Mr. H. HINKS.—Elizabethan cup and paten for the church of Bengoe, Herts. The cup is ten-and-a-half inches high, and of the unpractical shape common to its period. On the under side of the foot is inscribed as follows:—"Bengoe Church. W^t 16^{oz} 1^p 16^s An: Fanshawe." On the foot of the paten is inscribed:—"Bengoe Church. W^t 6^{oz} 7^p 16^s An: Fanshawe." The hall marks give the date of these vessels as 1566. They have lately been purchased by a subscription in the parish and restored to their proper place.

Fine examples of Irish plate, late seventeenth century, and English tankards and teapots, *temps.* Queen Ann and George I.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 3, 1881.

J. HILTON, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL, in exhibiting a series of stone implements from Oldbury Hill, Ightham, Kent, made the following observations:—

“On examining the collections of Sir John Lubbock and Mr. B. Harrison of Ightham, and the collection presented by the latter to the museum at Maidstone, I detected certain implements of a form new to the eastern counties and belonging to the ‘cave’ type; flakes worked, and perfect implements, have been obtained in a situation which makes this very probable, from the existence of a ledge of overhanging rocks above them.

“Ightham Camp (which is not Roman) is situated on a high hill between Sevenoaks and Wrotham, and the nearest station is Borough Green on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. This hill constituted a part of the southern bank of a river running parallel with the chalk range of the Northdowns, but it is on the Greensand, and there is no chalk or flint found on it naturally. The hill is isolated and very steep on all sides except the north, on which side the gravels and sands of the river reach up to about the level of 400 feet, and in them have been found by Mr. Harrison implements of drift types, one is small, pointed, and stained a bright yellow: this was picked out of the gravel in the railway cutting near by Mr. Harrison, and he has found many others himself. Southward, from some little distance above this level of 400 feet up to that of 600 feet, a hard table of rock stretches over the hill top, projecting at the edges; and under its worn and beetling masses it leaves hollows and fissures. These appear to me, and have long done so, to be suitable for rock shelters, and in some places to have been the openings to caves. Not until I saw these implements, however, could I draw any attention to the place with any probability that it would be interesting from any other point of view than a mere guess.

“The flint implements found under this table of rock, on the side of the hill, are to me undoubtedly of ‘cave’ age.

“They are well made. One (though white) is an almost exact counterpart of a black implement from Le Moustier in the British Museum, others very closely resemble several of the implements from Wookey Hole, &c., &c.”

Implements were also shown from the top of the hill, some of which were very beautiful specimens of neolithic chipping in flint, while

perforated stones and hard chipped stone balls, &c., from the Ightham green stone, accompanied them.

A drawing of a bronze spear head was also shewn from the same place.

Mr. Spurrell concluded by saying, "I can only express a very strong wish (after thanking Sir J. Lubbock and Mr. Harrison for lending these beautiful implements) that the locality, unique in the home counties, should be visited, properly explored, and excavated. In the latter process there could be no difficulty, as the face is precipitous yet suitable for excavation. It appears to me to present an excellent opportunity of connecting the grades of the stone age between an early stage of the river drift, through the 'cave,' the neolithic, to the late Celtic or bronze age, and all this too within a mile of ground. The country is very beautiful, the hill tops around are covered with hut circles, and stone implements, while close by are the stone monuments of Coldrum, Addington, and a little further Kit's Coty."

A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Spurrell, Mr. J. PARK HARRISON read the following paper, "On two incised outlines of fishes, and other early marks in the Crypt of Gloucester Cathedral."

"In August last, while searching for marks in the Crypt of Gloucester Cathedral, I was fortunate enough to find two fish-forms, which up to that time had either escaped notice, or, if observed previously, do not appear to have been described. The discovery was due mainly to the unusually favourable condition of sun-light which in each case fell directly on the stones bearing the symbols alluded to, through one of the small Norman windows on the south side of the ambulatory; but it is probable that, even then, the marks (which were much worn by atmospheric influence) would have escaped notice had not a careful search been instituted, and ample opportunity afforded, through the courtesy of Mr. Waller, the architect to the Dean and Chapter, who subsequently verified the discovery, and satisfied himself as to the antiquity of the incisions.

"The fish symbols occur, respectively, on the second and third arch stones, from the springing of two of the supplemental arches in the south ambulatory of the crypt, added in Norman times to support the superstructure of the Cathedral Choir. They appear to be of the same date as the stone work, though it is within the bounds of possibility that the marks may have been already cut on stones derived from an earlier building. That they are not of later date appeared to be clearly shewn on comparing them with mason's marks of admitted Norman workmanship on adjoining arches, even if the height of the arch-stones above the pavement had not rendered it unlikely that they were subsequent additions cut by devotees or others who visited the crypt in post-Norman times.

"Fig 1, which was first observed, was found to measure $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth at the widest part. The head is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; and the gills and mouth are indicated conventionally, by straight, or nearly straight lines.



Fig. 1.

"Fig. 2 was at first overlooked, from being at the time that the other emblem was discovered out of the line of sunshine. On a second exami-

nation of the arch-stones in the ambulatory, the light fell directly on the symbol and the outlines became at once visible. Fig. 2 differs from Fig. 1, principally in the length of the head and tail of the fish, the former of which on measurement was found to be about one-third of the whole figure. A triangle indicates the eye, which was wanting in Fig. 1. The length of this second fish, to the tip of the tail, is eight inches.



Fig. 2.

"I am not aware that fish emblems, except in the form of the *vesica piscis* have been found in any other English Cathedral. At St. David's, however, there is a rude figure on one of the nave columns which may have been intended for one. They are the only naturalesque forms in Gloucester Cathedral, unless the bow and arrow on some of the arch-stones in the north ambulatory and also on one of the supplemental arches in the same part of the crypt may be considered as such.¹

"It need scarcely be added that a fish was one of the earliest emblems used by Christians to symbolise the church.

"Careful search was next made for any marks on the original stonework of the crypt, which resulted in the discovery of two only—the paucity of marks being the more remarkable because several were found upon the supplemental Norman work in the ambulatory (besides the fish forms) and it has been supposed that this additional work was erected only a short time after the crypt.

"The two above alluded to are like some that were met with soon afterwards in the earliest work in the Cathedrals at St. David's and Llandaff, and also in the old church at Caerleon; and they differ essentially from the marks on the supplemental masonry of the ambulatory at Gloucester. They were found on the springing-stones of one of the original arches in the eastern-most bay of the ambulatory, on its western side. One of the marks resembles an early letter² (Fig. 3); the other might, by some exercise of the imagination, be considered a rude representation of a crucifix, or some duplex character (Fig. 4.) Both are of much smaller size than any other marks in the Cathedral.



Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

"In the central crypt, after a prolonged search, undertaken with the aid of a wax taper, two deeply-cut marks were found on opposite sides of the arcades. They may be described as half-circles, or ovals attached to straight lines of different lengths, sloping to the left and right, and are probably survivors of early forms of the letters D and R. The one with the longest leg is on an arch stone in the north arcade (Fig. 5.) The other is on the second pillar from the west in the south arcade (Fig. 6.)



Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

"A fifth early mark, or rather set of three marks, occurs on a stone of one of the sustaining pier walls in the central crypt, considered by

¹ In Hereford Cathedral there are also several bow and arrow marks in the south transept, the oldest uncased part of the church.

² Mr. E. Freshfield has recently informed the Society of Antiquaries that all the masons' marks at Constantinople, on old buildings, are letters.

Mr. Waller to be Perpendicular work. If so, however, it would seem that some stones from an earlier building must have been utilised, for they bear marks in all respects similar to those on the Norman stonework in the ambulatory, and the nave and choir of the Cathedral of the same period. The centre sign is not unlike a forked stick, or the letter Y. The same form has also been found in the oldest part of Caerleon Church, and on a stone built into the wall on the right-hand side of the Norman entrance to Pembroke Castle, immediately over a mason's mark of contemporary date with the castle. The marks alluded to at Gloucester are certainly fainter than several others of Norman work on adjoining stones, and appear to have been worn, as in the case of the fish-forms, by atmospheric influences. (Fig. 7.)



Fig. 7.

"In addition to their rarity, some importance attaches to the marks in the crypt at Gloucester, for they raise a doubt regarding the correctness of the commonly received explanation given of such symbols on early stonework; and they appear to me (with other circumstances, some of which are alluded to by Lysons) to put back the probable date of the original crypt or church to a period antecedent to the Norman Cathedral." The small zincographs are one-fourth of the actual size.

In the course of some remarks which Mr. W. BURGESS made upon Mr. Harrison's paper he called attention to the fact of masons at all periods, including the present time, making use of distinctive marks to indicate the work for which they could claim payment; but it appeared that such workmen's marks are totally different from some of the figures to which Mr. Harrison called attention. The Rev. R. M. BLAKISTON, in entering into the discussion, asked some questions as to the language supposed to be represented by some of the symbols.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL.—A collection of stone implements forming the subject of his paper.

By Mr. J. PARK HARRISON.—Tracings of incised outlines of fish and other early marks in the crypt of Gloucester Cathedral.

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—The actual sepulchral brasses of John de Northwode and Joan his wife, from the church of Minster, Isle of Sheppy. These well-known brasses having been sent to London, not for 'restoration,' but for the purpose of very necessary reparation, furnished the opportunity, so rarely offered, of a thorough examination of their highly interesting details. Mr. Waller was kind enough to make the following observations:—

"The brasses at Minster to the memory of Sir John de Northwode and his wife, in the Isle of Sheppy, are among the earliest and most interesting of this class of monument. From certain indications of costume in the figure of the lady, such as the fur-lined hood with its lappels and numerous buttons, it is most likely to be by a French hand, as this style of dress is not found in English monuments but is very frequent in those represented in the engravings of Montfaucon, '*Antiquites de la Monarchie Française*.' These brasses have an interest in another way, for they represent an early restoration due to circumstances which seem to be alluded to in a document, preserved in the Registry of Lambeth and dated October 1, 1511, wherein it appears that the figures of a knight and

his wife were much broken and the churchwardens desired to remove them but were admonished to seek help from Archbishop Warham. The style of execution of the crossed legs of the knight clearly point to this date, and it appears that portions of each brass must have been cut away at the same time in order to place them conveniently side by side. In addition to this mischief a piece in the centre of the knight's figure was taken away, thereby shortening it to that of the lady and abolishing a portion of the armorial bearings on the shield which were originally *Ermine* a cross engrailed *Gules*, for Northwode.

"The costume of the knight is one of interest from its various details, such as, low bascinet, banded mail, early form of plate defences at the shoulders and elbows, the modification of the cyclas, the pourpoint, and the scale defences of the fore arms. Considering all circumstances the figure has suffered but little injury, it is perhaps more remarkable that it has been preserved at all, but it is satisfactory to know that they will both now be put into order and relaid into new marble slabs."

By the Lord LECONFIELD (through Mr. W. Huyshe.)—A tilting helm, from Petworth Church, Sussex, of the early part of the sixteenth century, probably an unfinished piece of armourer's work, bought on an emergency for the funeral pageant of Sir John Dawtry over whose tomb it hangs and who died in 1527.

Mr. HUYSHÉ also exhibited, through the kindness of the Rev. W. Fiennes Trotman, a fine tourneying helm with "bellows-vizor," from Wimborne Minster, of the extreme end of the fifteenth century.

The BARON DE COSSON made some observations and read some notes by Mr. Huyshe, upon these two helms, which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

By Mr. E. PEACOCK.—A bronze mortar, lately purchased at Colchester, with an obscure inscription (perhaps meaningless like lettered bells), and a pestle. The mortar is four and a-half inches high, five and a-half inches in diameter, and the pestle five and a-half inches long.

The following notes which Mr. PEACOCK has been kind enough to contribute upon mortars in general will be of interest :—

"As far as I know the Roman ones in this country were of stone. I do not think metal ones of that period have been found in England, nor do I know of any early mediæval examples in existence. The noblest specimen I have seen is in the York Museum. It belonged to St. Mary's Abbey. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1789, p. 877, has an engraving of one which must have been very fine, which belonged to the Apothecaries Company; it had got cracked and was melted down as of no further use. I apprehend that our old English mortars were made by bell founders, and my friend, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, tells me that some of the stamps of mortars are also found on bells. He has a mortar ornamented with fleur de lys, and I have another, different in size, but these decorations are certainly from the same stamps. In later times, but not until about 1600, many mortars were imported from Holland. I have two or three very pretty ones inscribed LOF GOD VAN AL, and I have seen what looked to be precise duplicates of them at Amsterdam AMOR VINCIT OMNIA, from Virgil,¹ the motto of Chaucer's 'Prioress' is on one of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century in my possession. I have heard of a similar one in the north of England. I think these inscriptions are like those on rings, not mere fancies

¹ Ecl. x. l. 69.

but salutary—intended to improve the effect of the drugs pounded therein. A lady friend of mine tells me that she knows of a small silver mortar about two and a half inches high, which she thinks was for pounding scents. Lord William Howard, of Naworth Castle, had a silver mortar (see *Household Book*, Surtees Society's publications, v. 68, p. 266). The smallest mortar I ever saw is in my possession, it is two inches high and inscribed 'Anna Mulle,' no doubt the lady for whose use it was made. I bought it from a dealer in old metal at Rotterdam. I cannot give more than a guess as to the meaning of the letters on the mortar now exhibited, but I do guess that they are magical or mystical—to do good to the things 'brayed' in it. Mortars were sometimes used as vessels in which to burn a light. An instance of this occurs in the account of the baggage provided in 1513 for Henry Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, preparatory to his joining the English army in France. See *Archæologia*, v. xxvi, p. 403."

By Mrs. LOVELL.—A globe of crystal from Japan, without flaw or blemish, three and one-eighth inches in diameter. Formerly so highly esteemed when "wise men followed fools;" the 'divining crystal,' like the Bezoar Stone, appears to have lost its virtues in these present matter-of-fact days.

By Mr. H. R. H. GOSSELIN.—A pair of silver-mounted and inlaid pistols, early eighteenth century, inscribed 'John Chrystie Doun,' a celebrated Scotch maker.

March 3, 1881.

J. HILTON, Esq., in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN, on opening the meeting, spoke of the great loss that the Institute had lately sustained by the death of Mr. W. J. Bernhard-Smith, an antiquary of the best type, and by whose death so much curious learning had passed away. Mr. Bernhard-Smith was no mere collector of 'profitless relics,' he not only thoroughly understood his own special subjects, swords and weapons of war and of the chase, but had long been known as a skilful interpreter of various objects of other and uncommon kinds. The members of the Institute would recall his long and friendly co-operation, the readiness with which he opened the stores of his knowledge for their gratification and instruction, and they would long cherish the memory of a most amiable and genial man.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the following resolution be sent to Mrs. Bernhard-Smith:—

"That the members of the Institute have heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. W. J. Bernhard-Smith, a cordial supporter of the Institute for thirty-one years, and a member of the Council; and they desire to express to Mrs. Bernhard-Smith and her family their sincere sympathy with them in their bereavement."

This was seconded by Mr. T. H. BAYLIS, Q.C., who took occasion to testify, from his own experience, with what courtesy and readiness Mr. Bernhard-Smith had extended information to him.

Captain E. HOARE read a paper "On the Memorial Sepulchral Brass in Hayes Church, near Bromley, Kent, over the grave of the Rev. John Hoare." This is printed at p 229.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN sent some notes, which were read by Mr. HARTSHORNE, respecting a small cavern in the rock which had lately been discovered opposite his house at Bicknor, Gloucestershire. From the nature

of the objects found within the cavern it would appear to be of the time of Charles I. and to have possibly served as the retreat of a recusant priest, perhaps for a member of the ancient family of Wyrall, some of whom were Roman Catholics and lived at Bicknor Court.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited

By Captain E. HOARE.—Rubblings of the brasses from Hayes Church, Kent. Mr. J. G. Waller was kind enough to make some observations on these brasses.

By Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN.—A photograph of the upper part of a Roman tombstone, lately discovered at South Shields, of which the special interest consists in the sculptured lion's head with a ring in his mouth, a subject said to be unique in Britain, though occurring upon Roman sculptures on the continent.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 7, 1881.

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

The noble CHAIRMAN spoke upon the loss that the Institute and Scientific Societies generally had sustained by the death of Sir Philip Egerton. The Geological Society, of which he had been a fellow for upwards of fifty years, certainly had the greatest claim on him, for his numerous and careful studies of fossil fishes, no less than his great collection of, and papers upon them, were remarkable. But antiquaries also classed him among their distinguished members, and it was in consequence of his eminence in this science that Sir Philip Egerton was elected Antiquary to the Royal Academy. He joined the Institute in its early days, and the death of so accomplished a member was a very great loss to the Society.

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL read a paper, in which he contributed further information on the dene or chalk holes of Kent and eastern England, with special reference to earthworks in connexion with them and their relation to streams and the conformation of the land. Mr. Spurrell divided the ancient pits into three chief periods, but pointed out instances in which minor distinctions in time could be made in certain positions convenient for observation. The subsidences at Blackheath were explained by this means, and many instances adduced of caves known to have subsided in former times on Blackheath, at Charlton, and in the neighbourhood; in addition, he remarked that though on a public place like Blackheath, where they had been well and carefully filled up, they were difficult to detect, yet he could point out several spots where some would be found to have existed. They were classed in the third or latest division of ancient pits.

Mr. E. WALFORD made some observations with respect to the use of pits as dwellings, evidenced by the marks of fire in some examples at Royston, and quoted Virgil in the *Georgics*, with reference to such use. Mr. Spurrell thought the pits were rather used as shelter from cold than as dwellings in the usual sense, though some were certainly so used near Salisbury.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Spurrell for his paper, which will be printed on a future occasion.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. SPURRELL.—Diagrams and drawings in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. PORTER, through Mr. R. S. Ferguson.—A Mahratta mace, a Fakir's crutch, of iron silver-plated. Mr. Ferguson contributed the following remarks upon this object:—

"An almost similar weapon is in the India Museum, and is engraved by Mr. Egerton in his "Handbook of Indian Arms" in that collection.¹ He describes it thus (p. 115):—"Mace 'Khúndli' P'hansi; curiously shaped-head of open steel scroll work. The shaft, ornamented with incised spiral and lozenge pattern, is hollow, and contains a narrow quadrangular blade attached to the pommel, which unscrews."

"The example now before the Meeting corresponds in all respects with the above description, except in being less ornamented. Its length is 1 ft. 9 in.

"No history is attached to Mr. Porter's mace. It was given to him thirty years ago, and was known as the 'Magician's Wand.' It may have belonged to some fakir, who would thus carry about a deadly weapon, concealed in a harmless looking wand or mace."

By Mr. T. MELVILLE CARTWRIGHT.—A bronze steelyard weight bearing four coats of arms, and found a few months ago under the foundations of a cottage at Newbottle, Northamptonshire. Sir Henry Dryden was kind enough to contribute some notes upon this subject, which will appear, with additions, in a future *Journal*.

By Miss Box.—A small "Button and Pillar" alarm clock of brass of the extreme end of the seventeenth century, made at Ipswich. It appears that clocks of this character are known in the eastern counties as "Sheepshead" clocks, and are rapidly becoming very scarce.

By Dr. KNAGGS, M.D.—A photograph of, and a rubbing from an inscribed stone, $46\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 4$ inches, formerly in a garden at New Hampton, and lately removed to London by Dr. Knaggs. The inscription is as follows:—

ΒΟΥΒΑΣ ΜΟΚΑΠΟΡΙ
ΓΙΛΙΓΗΚΟΣ ΔΙΝΔΙΗΠΟΡΙ
ΧΑΙΠΕΤΕ

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS has been kind enough to contribute the following note upon the inscription:—

"It has been published by Böckh in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, No. 3795, vol. ii, p. 974. The reference was given me by Mr. Cecil Smith of the British Museum, and I have verified it.

"Böckh prints the inscription thus in his explanation—

Βουβας Μοκαπορι (δος)
Γιλιγιγκος Δινδιπορι (δος)
Χαιρετε

"He is wrong in writing Γιλιγιγκος for Γιλγιγκος. The letters in brackets are of course supplied from conjecture, but I think this is done correctly. The inscription should be translated thus—

Bubas son of Mokaporis
Giligekos son of Dindiporis
Farewell.

"According to Böckh the termination in the names Mokaporis and Dindiporis leads us to suppose that these men lived near the Thracian or Cimmerian Bosphorus. We find in Tacitus mention of *Rhescuporis*, a king of Thrace, concerning whom several particulars are given; *Annals* Book ii, chaps. 64-67, 'fratrem cotyn catenis onerat, dein jubet interfici, Romam ducitur, fugam tentans occiditur' (index to Oberlin's edition).

¹ Plate x, No. 470.

Orelli, in note on chap. 64, mentions a coin in Visconti Iconographie Grecque, ii, 113, with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΑΙΣΚΟΥΠΟΡΙΔΟΣ, and Victory for the device.

"There is a bay at or near the Thracian Bosphorus named Moucaporis, from some king of Bithynia. The word Μωκαδιον also occurs.

"This monument is evidently a sepulchral *στήλη*; at the top of it is a pediment with a rosette in the centre. The frieze is ornamented with festoons and ox-heads alternating; there is a small rosette in the centre of each festoon. Between the frieze and the inscription we have a group of figures in relief, a male semi-recumbent and a female seated; a girl on the spectator's left, standing, corresponds with the boy in the same posture on the right. In front of the man and boy are two tables and vases upon them. The design of the artist was to represent the feast of which the relatives partook after the funeral of the deceased. See *Dictionary of Antiquities*, s. v. *funus*, where there is a reference to *Travels in Albania*, &c., by Sir John Cam Hobhouse, afterwards Lord Broughton. The frontispiece of this work contains an excellent illustration of the subject."

It may be noted that the late Lord Bessborough had a seat in the neighbourhood of the locality in which the stone was found. His collection of sculptures was sold in 1858, and hence, in all probability, its origin.

By the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CARLISLE, through Mr. R. S. Ferguson.—A helmet with gilded decorations of the extreme end of the sixteenth century. This headpiece has been preserved among a miscellaneous collection of curiosities in the roof of St. Catherine's Chapel in Carlisle Cathedral. It is believed that it was formerly suspended in the south aisle of the chancel.

By Mr. R. READY.—A late seventeenth cross from the Holy Land, inlaid with figures of saints and other decorations in mother-of-pearl.

By Mr. H. HARLAND.—A deed dated 1660, bearing the great seal and signed by Henrietta Maria, Sir Kenelm Digby and others.

May 5, 1881.

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

On taking his place, the noble CHAIRMAN said that it became his melancholy duty to allude to the death of Mr. W. Burges, for many years a valued and faithful friend and supporter of the Institute. That his abilities as an architect, artist and painter were of the highest order, was sufficiently evidenced by the beauty and unity of Cork Cathedral, the chapel at Studley, and his works at Cardiff Castle, while his contributions to the *Journal* showed how thoroughly he had mastered the details of mediæval art of all kinds. Mr. Burges had only lately been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and a graceful tribute had been paid to his memory by Sir Frederick Leighton. Lord Talbot then proposed the following resolution:—

"That the Members of the Royal Archæological Institute take the earliest opportunity of expressing to Mr. Alfred Burges their kindest sympathy on the death of his gifted son, Mr. William Burges, A.R.A., for more than twenty years an accomplished member of this Society and a member of the Council."

This was seconded by Mr. C. S. GREAVES and carried.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE read the following paper on "High Side Windows":—

"A great deal has been said and written about the probable use of the openings in the walls of churches, which men are now agreed for want of a better name to call Low Side Windows. The matter is still in dispute, and the advocates of the different theories have produced much interesting evidence, which tells of various uses to which the windows were put, but nothing has been established as to that for which they were originally made. The things are so common in churches of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries that there must then have been some want to meet, for which they were provided. That they were found convenient for other uses, and may even sometimes have been specially made for them, does not take away from the necessity of there being a first cause for their introduction. It is not my present purpose to discuss what that cause may have been; but I wish to call attention to what appears to be a variety of the same thing, although the name Low Side Window cannot be given to it. So far as I know, this variety, which for the present may be called the High Side Window, has hitherto escaped notice.

"The Low Side Window is found in many situations, but the usual one is in the south wall of the chancel, a little east of the chancel arch. So it is with the high variety, as appears by the small number of examples which I have been able to collect. It occurs in various positions, but for the most part near about the south side of the chancel arch. It is generally an opening resembling the Low Side Window but placed high in the wall.

"I will now describe such as I have seen or found notices or drawings of.

1. "In the chapel of Haddon Hall, which has the character of a small parish church, there is a plain single light opening in the south wall of the nave clerestory close to the east end. It can not have been inserted for the sake of light, for there is abundance without it.

2. "At Stonham Earl in Suffolk is a small quatrefoil in like position with the opening at Haddon, but here the roofs of the transepts butt against the clerestory walls, so there are no windows for some way to the west. The quatrefoil which is just above the slope of the transept roof might have been for light, but the quantity admitted is so small, that if that were the intention it could only have been for the sake of casting a ray of light on some particular object. When I first met with this example I thought it might have been to light the rood, but it is not very well placed for that purpose, and its resemblance in form and position to some of the others, where there is no need of light, seems to have no doubt that its use was the same as theirs. This example has been illustrated somewhere, but I have mislaid the reference.

3. "At Addlethorp Church, Lincolnshire, in the same position, is a square opening about three feet high by two broad, now blocked. The clerestory is well lighted. The cill of the blocked opening is twenty-five feet from the ground and ten feet six inches above the rood loft floor. The church has been fully illustrated by Mr. Henry Vaughan in the sixth volume of the *Spring Gardens Sketch Book*, and he tells me that the tradition of the place is, that a lantern used to be hung at night in this High Side Window to guide travellers across the fens.

4. "At Ingham church, Norfolk, is a small two-light window quite at the top of the wall, and just east of the chancel arch on the south side. It is drawn in the *Building News* for July 21, 1876.

5. "At Helpingham church, Lincolnshire, the roof of the chancel has been lowered, but the old weathering remains on the east face of the nave gable. On the south side the rake breaks forward into a salient right angle, which must have been intended to go round a dormer of some sort in the chancel roof. Such a dormer would closely resemble the High Side Window placed as at Ingham, the only difference being, that in one case the opening is above and in the other below the cornice. It should be noted that at Helpingham there is a Low Side Window in the usual place just below where the dormer has been.

6. "At Walsoken, Norfolk, is a square window with quatrefoil tracery at the west end of the south clerestory wall of the nave quite at the top. It is drawn in the *John of Gaunt Sketch Book*, vol. i, plate 43.

7. "At Hitcham, Bucks, just east of the chancel arch and on the south side, is a round window two feet six inches across, trefoiled and sub-cusped. Its centre is 14 feet 6 inches above the floor. This is more elaborate in its details than any other I have seen, and may be intended to give light to the chancel, but it looks singularly odd and unsuited to such a purpose. There is an ordinary Low Side Window below it. It is drawn in the *Spring Gardens Sketch Book*, vol. vii, plate 21.

8. "At Patricio, Brecon, a small aisleless church with a very large rood screen and loft, there is a plain opening in each wall of the nave towards the east end. These windows open above the floor of the loft, and would be unseen from below. The same arrangement is found in other churches in the neighbourhood. I am indebted for this information to Mr. H. A. Prothero of Newport.

9. "At Stanley St. Leonards, Gloucestershire, is a detached chapel south west of the church, and in its south wall, near the east and ten feet from the floor, is a square hole closed by a board, in which a quatrefoil is cut. Mr. J. Henry Middleton is preparing an account of the church and surrounding buildings of Stanley St. Leonards, and will I believe figure this window.

10. "At Gloucester Cathedral is an opening in the Lady Chapel, just west of the sedilia, which, although it is below the main range of windows, should rather be classed with the high than the low side windows, for it is eight feet from the floor on the inside and a good deal more on the outside.

11. "At St. Michael's, Oxford, the south porch has a small window just under the vault on the west side. It is not required for light, as the outer arch of the porch appears not to have been closed with a door. The porch is figured in Pugin's *Specimens*, vol. ii, plate 19.¹

"It would be premature to attempt to settle the use of these windows until we know more about them, and I hope that attention being directed to the matter other examples may be noted and further information collected.

"It seems most likely that the Addlethorp tradition points to their

¹ Since the above was written I have met with the following examples;—

12. At Rochester Cathedral is one in the north end of the north eastern transept. It is about 5 feet above the floor inside and a considerable height outside. It looks towards the graveyard.

13. At Caston Church, Norfolk, is one about 12 feet from the ground on the south side just east of the chancel arch. I owe this information to the Rev. George

Crabbe, Rector of Merton, Norfolk.

14. In Atkyn's *Gloucestershire* is a view of Coberley Church in that county taken in 1720 and shewing a High Side Window placed like the last but at the north side. The church has since been rebuilt. The village of Coberley is on the north side of the church and there is reason to believe that that side was used for burials.

primary use, and that it was for the exhibition of a light at night towards the cemetery. I am not sure whether there was a graveyard at Haddon, but probably there was one on the south side. In all the other cases I have mentioned, whatever be the position of the window, it is always towards the cemetery, except in that at Stanley St. Leonard's, where the chapel with the window is quite away from the cemetery, which is there on the north side of the church. The exception shews that there must be some other use for the window, although it was probably still the exhibition of a light. I should add that all the examples here given are of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries."

After some remarks from the CHAIRMAN, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Micklethwaite.

Mr. J. H. MIDDLETON then made the following observations on some Persian tiles and some examples of Sevillian ware, which were laid before the meeting :—

"The two main classes into which the tiles exhibited here to day may be divided are—first, those manufactured by Oriental potters in the Island of Rhodes, and secondly, those made in or near Damascus. Their main characteristics are very much the same; they are formed of porous whitish grey earthenware, on which the designs are painted, and over all is a clear siliceous glaze, with considerable body.

"The commoner sort are without relief, and are decorated with blossoms and leaves of the rose, tulip, carnation, hyacinth, and zinnia, with other more purely conventional flower patterns. The designs used at Damascus and in Rhodes are almost exactly the same in style.

"The usual colours are bright greens and blues, and a very rich deep red, which, unlike the other colours, is laid on so thickly as to stand out actually in relief, thus adding very considerably to the sumptuousness of the general effect. This red is commonly called the "Rhodian red," and is often supposed to have been produced solely in the Island of Rhodes; but in many of the mosques and private houses of Damascus tiles of this sort exist, into which a *small* quantity of this peculiar colour is introduced; and it appears improbable that the people of Damascus should have gone to the trouble and expense of importing these tiles all the way from Rhodes, when they had at home potters capable of producing tiles of such great beauty and variety, simply for the sake of obtaining the additional effect given by the presence of small quantities of this vivid red. Tiles with a *large* proportion of the red do not, I believe, exist in any of the buildings of Damascus, and I think we may safely conclude that any tiles where the red appears in large quantities are from the potteries of Rhodes.

"Besides the sort of pottery which in texture, design and colouring appears common to these two places, there are other varieties which belong to the Damascus class alone. One of these very much resembles the sort above described, but differs in having a much thinner glaze, and has an additional colour, a sort of dull brownish purple, which is absent on all the Rhodian specimens; another sort, very frequently found in and near Damascus, has the whole design in blue.

"A further variety of the Damascus class has figures in low relief, generally of men or women on horseback, hawking or hunting. The chief colour on these is a deep blue, verging from indigo to ultramarine; a dull red and purple and vivid greens are also used. None of these tiles, whether in relief or not, were used for floors; the glaze being

very soft, and the earthenware of which they are made exceedingly brittle. Those in relief, if rectangular in shape, generally formed a frieze or band round a room, above a dado made of the flat tiles. Some few are oval, but I have never seen one in situ.

"This constant employment of representations of living creatures by Mohammedan artists seems rather strange; but, in the first place, the people of Damascus were chiefly Sunnis (one of the less strict of the Moslem sects), and moreover, even the more orthodox have their own way of getting over the difficulty. I once asked a learned and pious Imaum at Fez in Morocco how a man of his strict views could allow tiles like these to remain in his house? He explained that they did not represent any special men or horses, but gave only the abstract idea of a man and a horse which existed in the mind of the artist.

"Many buildings in Egypt and other countries of North Africa are decorated with these tiles, that is, with the flat varieties; but I think the fact that they were obviously not specially made for the recesses and other wall spaces they occupy, and the ignorant manner in which they are often fitted together regardless of the exigencies of the design, show that they were all foreign importations, and not made in any local manufactories.

"It is difficult to fix any precise date to these works of art, but it is certain that the most flourishing period of their production was at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, during the reign of Shah Abbas II, under whom most of the arts of the Persians seem to have arrived at their greatest perfection.

"In the Island of Rhodes, Lindos was one of the chief seats of their manufacture, and considerable remains of the furnaces in which they were fired still exist there.

"The art of making the tiles without relief, with their beautiful blues and greens, and especially the rich red colour, is now quite lost; but fairly successful imitations of the relief-tiles are still produced at or near Damascus. I think, however, that a difference between the old ones and the modern copies can be detected, especially in the thinness of the glaze and the more purple tones of the blue.

"Jugs and plates with designs and colours like those of the flat tiles exist in considerable numbers, and these I believe to have been exclusively produced in Rhodes. Really fine specimens of the jugs are comparatively rare, and now fetch a large price. The South Kensington Museum possesses a fine collection of these."

"*Sevillian Ware*.—The three dishes exhibited to-day were made at Seville at the end of the seventeenth century; they are obvious copies of Italian (so-called) Majolica, and resemble in design Gubbio or Faenza ware of the early part of the sixteenth century. They differ however from the Italian pottery in being formed of coarser earthenware and in having a much thinner glaze. The production of this ware in Spain seems to have lasted but a very short time, and specimens of it are consequently of rather uncommon occurrence."

The noble CHAIRMAN in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Middleton, spoke of the interest of the objects and the value of the remarks that had been made upon them. His own impressions had been that there was not so much red in the Rhodian ware. The Sevillian dishes were evidently rude imitations of Italian Majolica. The influence of Italy upon the fictile arts of Spain was very great; it operated also

upon the manufacture of glass in the Peninsula, it was evident in painting, and extended to poetry.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. J. H. MIDDLETON.—Three dishes of late seventeenth century Sevilla ware; two tiles in relief of Damascus work, one sixteenth century, the other probably modern. Other tiles, without relief, of Damascus; and similar tiles made by Persian potters in the Island of Rhodes.

By the BARON DE COSSON.—Three swords of the fourteenth century, and fragments of weapons from Almedinilla, near Cordova, Spain. Among these objects was a "morning star," not made as usual of a ball of wood with iron spikes, but entirely of hammered iron.

By Mr. J. A. SPARVEL BAYLY.—A collection of 120 rubbings from Essex brasses, forming a valuable series, many of them being from churches quite out of the world, difficult of access, and hitherto unrecorded. These rubbings, which occupied all the available space upon the walls, were commented upon by the noble Chairman and Mr. Waller, the latter pointing out the interest or peculiarities of many of them. In the course these remarks the occurrence of that ancient religious and Buddhist emblem known as the "filfot" on the orphrey of the brass of Radulphus Peichehay, circa 1370, from Stifford church was noticed.

By Mr. M. H. BLOXAM.—A spherical object in terra cotta, with a loop for suspension in the same material, possibly a loom weight. This was found at a considerable depth at Brinklow, Warwickshire.

By Mr. A. HARTSHORNE.—A tracing of the engraving (in Dom Pierre Hyacinthe Morice, *Histoire Ecclesiastique et Civile de Bretagne, Paris, MDCCCL, tome i, p. 426*) of the tomb and effigy of John IV, Duke of Brittany, who died in 1399. The meeting was indebted to the kindness of Mr. Charles Seidler, of Nantes, for the opportunity of seeing this illustration of a remarkable example of English work formerly existing in Brittany, as well as for the following extracts respecting it:—

(*Travers, vol. i, p. 459, written 1750, pub. 18—*.)

"Le corps de Jean IV fut enlumé le lendemain de sa mort dans le choeur de l'église cathédrale, ou l'on voit son tombeau, mais dans une situation différente de celle qu'il eut d'abord. Comme on changea la position de l'autel on fut obligé de changer celle du tombeau, avec la permission du Roi, le substitut du Procureur Général s'étant opposé à ce qu'on le rasât sans cette permission. On l'ouvrit l'an 1733, sans user des ménagements qu'il eut été convenable d'observer à l'ouverture de la sépulture d'un souverain, et sans aucune attention à en conserver les restes. Ce tombeau est d'albâtre avec la figure du Duc en relief, telle qu'on la voit au vol. i de l'histoire de Bretagne par Dom. Lobineau. Il fut taillé en Angleterre par les soins de la Duchesse Douairière, mariée en secondes noces au Roi d'Angleterre. Elle l'envoya avec trois ouvriers Anglais qui lui donnerent sa forme et le placèrent vers l'an 1405."

(*A Guépin, Histoire de Nantes, p. 123.*)

"La Duchesse en montant sur le trône d'Angleterre n'avait pas oublié ce qu'elle devait à son ancien époux; aussi vit on arriver à Nantes en 1405 des ouvriers anglais qui venait y construire le tombeau de Jean IV, surnommé le conquérant, dont ils apportaient avec eux toutes les pièces. Ce tombeau, ouvert depuis en 1733 et détruit entièrement en 1793 était en albâtre, ainsi qu'un grand nombre des sculptures de cette époque. . . . Cependant l'on doit vivement regretter la suppression entière de ce monument."

(*Dom Lobineau, Histoire de Bretagne*, p. 498, Vol. i, written 1750.)

"Jean fut enterré le 3 Novembre dans le choeur de l'église Cathédrale de Nantes où l'on voit encore aujourd'hui son tombeau, qui est de marbre blanc, avec la figure en bosse, qui le représente armé de toutes pièces avec le collier de l'ermine au cou. Les livres de choeur à couvercle de bois, armez de fermoirs de cuivre à gros cloux, que l'on met dessus cette figure, ont entièrement effacé tous les traits du visage; et tout ce que l'on voit de reste, est une fort grande moustache, pendante avec un air martial, qui devait assez convenir au Duc Jean IV Surnommé avec raison le vaillant et le Conquerant, car peu de princes ont eu plus de guerres à soutenir que lui."

The engraving represents the Duke in the usual military costume of a knight of his period, with certain peculiarities of detail showing that the English "marblelers" must have worked, as usual, from special instructions, or from actual models, thus the Duke wears a collar charged with little animals representing ermines, in allusion to the fabled origin of his arms; the hauberk of mail has short sleeves, and the skirt is edged with bells, both distinctly Continental features of this military garment. On the other hand the design of the panelled and canopied side of the tomb was evidently left entirely to the sculptors, and is consequently as purely English work as it can well be.

The safe-conduct, under the protection of which the monument was carried to France in 1405, is given at large in Rymer's "*Fœdera*," vol. viii, p. 510.

Mr. H. R. H. GOSSELIN.—Examples of Icelandic silver filagree work, *vira virki*, and an eighteenth century Icelandic wooden casket. This is surrounded by an inscription in Gothic type which, together with other decorations, carries the traditions of earlier times.

By the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM.—A beautiful bronze pin, said to have been found some years ago at Dorchester.

The upper portion of the stem is very delicately ornamented and in actual use this portion would have stood out free, the pin being probably used for the hair and kept in a fixed position by means of the lozenge and the little loop. Pins of this general character are frequent in Irish collections, and their variety and beauty may be gathered from the examples in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The central cone on the head is usual with pins of this particular type. In the example from Dorchester, the outer circle of acute cones on the head, the ornamented stem, the little loop, and most of all the lozenge, are to be noticed.

Mr. Bingham also exhibited, certainly with some diffidence, the half of a hollow flint pebble, found entire at Ryme, near Sherborne. The boy who picked it up seems to have heard something "shockle" within, and on the stone subsequently becoming broken by accident, a white chalky powder, as might have been expected, was revealed; but in addition to this substance appeared, perchance *via* the boy's waistcoat pocket, though this is not specifically stated, a small pierced amber bead, which, if it does no more, at least tends to neutralize the truth of the aphorism that "there is no new thing under the sun."

The evidences of this geological art puzzle have been deposited in the Dorset museum, for the mystification of antiquaries of the future.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL.—"Cursory Remarks" on the Book of Common Prayer, and other MSS., by Dr. Isaac Watts.



Bronze Pin found at Dorchester.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1880.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank, 1st January, 1880 (less payment made in 1880 in respect of Debts due in 1879)	-	101	19	2		
„ Cash in hands of Secretary -	-	7	6	9		
„ Petty Cash in hand -	-	8	12	1		
					117	18
Annual Subscriptions, including Arrears and payments						0
in advance -	-	402	3	0		
Entrance Fees -	-	34	13	0		
Life Compositions -	-	31	10	0		
Subscriptions to General Index -	-	13	13	0		
Sale of Publications, &c. -	-	140	12	2		
					11	2
„ Balance of Account of Lincoln Meeting -	-	82	2	10		

£822 12 0

Audited and found correct,) T. HENRY BAYLIS.
July, 1881,) W. HENLEY JERVIS.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publishing Account—						
Engraving for Journal -	-	79	8	0		
W. Pollard, Printing -	-	127	13	6		
Editing Journal -	-	50	0	0		
					257	1
„ House Expenses—						6
Rent of Apartments -	-	155	0	0		
Secretary's Salary -	-	100	0	0		
W. S. Johnson, Printing -	-	49	4	6		
M. Bell, Bookbinding -	-	7	1	0		
G. H. Bywater, Repairs -	-	3	16	0		
Housekeeper and Sundries -	-	17	12	0		
					332	13
„ Maps, Expenses, etc., in respect of Lincoln Meeting	-	14	18	2		
„ Petty Cash Account—						
Office Expenses, Messenger, etc. -	-	63	8	11		
Postage Stamps, Delivery of Journal, etc. -	-	48	15	3		
Gas -	-	19	7			
Cabs, Omnibuses, Porterage, etc. -	-	8	10	9		
Carriage of Parcels, Booking, etc. -	-	8	13	10		
Stationery and Office Sundries -	-	7	2	0		
Engraving, Binding, etc., for Journal -	-	22	18	10		
Petty Cash and Advertising Lincoln Meeting -	-	11	2	3		
					171	11
„ Balance at Bankers on 31st December, 1880		115	19	7		
Reduced by following payments in 1881,						
in respect of debts due in 1880—						
Watkins, F. -	-	38	15	0		
Hartshorne, A. -	-	35	0	0		
					73	15
					42	4
„ Petty Cash in hand -	-	4	2	10		
					46	7
						5
					<u>£822 12 0</u>	

Presented at the Meeting of Members at Bedford, July
28th, 1881, approved and passed.
(Signed) TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, *Chairman.*

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 2, 1881.

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

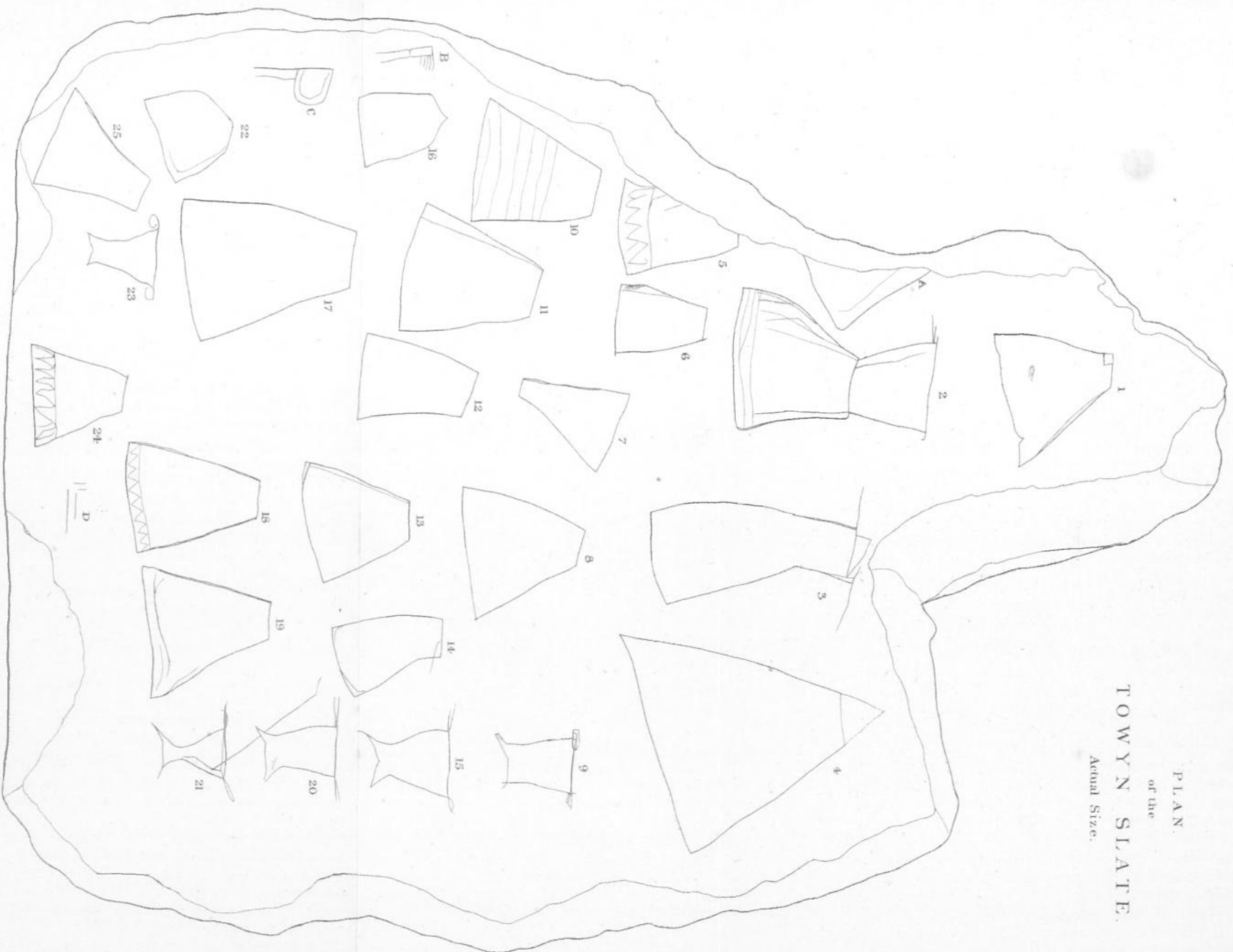
The Rev. W. J. LOFTIE read "Some Notes on Recent Discoveries among the Egyptian Pyramids." They were mainly the same as those contained in his letter published in the *Athenæum* of 23rd April, but were prefaced by an earnest appeal on behalf of the science of Egyptology, which, as the speaker asserted, lies at the root of classical learning. One sentence of Mr. Loftie's deserves notice—"There are no Universities in Europe of any importance without Egyptian teachers except those of England." A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Loftie whose paper is printed at p. 329.

Mr. J. PARK HARRISON read a paper "On an Incised Slate Tablet and other remains, discovered at Towyn,"¹ and has been kind enough to send the following abstract :—

"The very curious tablet described in this communication was found in the autumn of 1879, whilst levelling some rough land, about 250 yards from the sea-wall at Towyn, Merionethshire, by Mr. Humphrey Williams, of Plas Edwards. It was lying flat on the ground in a bed of consolidated peat ashes, covered with about three feet of drift sand in what was subsequently ascertained to be the north-east corner of the western, and smaller chamber of an old rectangular structure built of shingles and rough stones. On clearing out the sand the following objects were obtained :—Forty small white pebbles, discovered close to the north wall of the building ; a fragment of water-worn slate of oval form with incised marks on both faces ; a bronze buckle ; stones (apparently taken from the beach), some of which appeared to have been used ; several fragments of oxidised iron ; potsherds, of uncertain date, with greenish glaze on the inner faces ; a slate hand shovel ; three engraved fragments of counters (found on the floor near the tablet) ; two iron dart heads, much oxidised, with portions of wood shafts attached ; and a small spoon-shaped implement of slate, like some shewn in Wilde's Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Dublin Academy. There were also several objects of more modern date, viz., a three-handled cup, or tyg, covered with a thick dark brown glaze ; the neck of a green glass vessel ; and a pipe with a small bowl and thick stem—all probably of seventeenth century manufacture.

¹ It has since been published by and other illustrations, of which the Quaritch, Piccadilly, with an autotype annexed Plate forms one.

PLAN
of the
TOWYN SLATE.
Actual Size.



"The three-handled cup appears to mark the date of a subsequent occupation. It was found behind a fire-place, the dry stones of which stood upon several layers of peat and sand, quite four inches above the level of the original floor; a fact of much importance as indicating a partial clearance of the chamber, after it had become filled with sand. As the stones at the back of the fire-place were but slightly burnt, the chamber, when reoccupied, may have been used merely as a temporary refuge. Human bones were discovered in April last by Mr. Humphrey Williams, whilst making further excavations on the North side of the building, in an annex, which it should be mentioned had a separate entrance to it on the west side. The remains point to two distinct periods, separated by many hundreds of years. But there is little guide to the date of the earlier period except the figures on the slate.

"Referring to the plan of the principal face of the tablet, it will be seen that there are twenty-five figures, besides four minor engravings, one of which is imperfect, being situated on the broken side of the slate, and another near the bottom, which is very indistinct. These minor figures are distinguished by capital letters. The other figures have been numbered from the top, or narrow end of the tablet, as far as possible in regular order, from left to right. The objects resemble more or less closely the outlines of arms, habits and articles of domestic use, some of which are in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, or have been described by Sir W. Wilde and Sullivan as peculiar to the Irish. The objects supposed to be represented are as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Head of an iron battle-axe. | 17. Hatchet head. |
| 2. Sleeveless tunic (or <i>lena</i> , Sullivan). | 18. Urn. |
| 3. Chiton, or shirt. | 19. No identification. |
| 4. Three-cornered plaid, or brat. | 20. Wickerwork object. |
| 5. Urn, or pot (reversed.) | 21. Wickerwork trap? |
| 6. Identification doubtful, possibly a shield. | 22. Casque or helmet. |
| 7. Drinking-cup? | 23. Vase. |
| 8. Head of timber axe. | 24. Urn. |
| 9. Basket. | 25. Celt or hatchet, sparthe shaped. |
| 10. Ornamental celt. | |
| 11. Flanged celt? | |
| 12. Hatchet head. | A. Imperfect figure. |
| 13. Celt. | B. Scutcher, or flail (Suiste, Irish.) |
| 14. Hatchet head. | C. Club, or sling? |
| 15. Wickerwork corselet? | D. Superficial lines. |
| 16. Cap (or barr, Irish.) | |

"Interlacing lines form involved patterns on all the figures engraved on the slate. They appear in the majority of instances to be simply ornamental; in some cases, however, they seem adapted to the objects supposed to be represented; and no two of them are alike.

"In the case of the first figure, which is assumed to be the head of a battle-axe, and in one or two other figures, the character of the pattern approaches closely to that of the *Opus Hibernicum* met with in early illuminations, allowing for differences due to material, and the fact that the use of a graver in place of a style or pencil tended to the formation of angles in place of curves, and precluded free-hand treatment when incisions were not merely superficial. In the lower part of the design in

Fig. 1 there appears to be an eye, with other lines, indicating a rude effigy like some on early British coins.

"The waterworn piece of slate and the three fragments of counters possess an interest of their own, apart from the circumstance that they appear to be of the same age as the tablet. There are marks upon them that may be letters and monograms.

"If, as is possible, the figures engraved on the tablet form a pictorial catalogue of objects intended for a funeral offering, it would suppose a late period in Celtic paganism, when the old custom of burying objects valued by the deceased had degenerated, inferior articles and miniature imitations having been first substituted, and then still cheaper representations of needful articles on a tablet, broken perhaps on purpose, to symbolise once for all the operation of fitting the figures for another state.

"The main reason for doubt regarding the use of the Towyn structure as the tomb, for the owner, was the absence of any skeleton. The discovery of bones in the adjoining annex, however, to a great extent meets the difficulty—if difficulty it really is. The same objection was made to the little oval pits at Cissbury being graves, though the objects found in them were precisely what usually accompany interments. The fact of the total disappearance of *human* bones, when buried in a material that admits the passage of air and water, seems now to be perfectly established by the explorations of Mr. Rooke Pennington, in a number of barrows in which no trace but black mould remained of interments, which the objects he found satisfied him must, nevertheless, have occurred.

"On the back of the tablet there are two figures only, one of which may be a mask and the other the ground plan of a house."

In conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Park Harrison for the pains he had taken with his subject, the noble CHAIRMAN remarked upon its great obscurity and expressed a hope that further light might be thrown upon it. The incised markings in question, although extremely difficult to decipher, certainly appeared to contain some definite meaning.

MR. W. THOMPSON WATKIN sent a paper on "Britanno Roman Inscriptions Discovered in 1880" (printed at p. 277). This formed the author's eighth supplement to Dr. Hübner's volume of "Britanno Roman Inscriptions" and his fifth annual list.

Captain E. HOARE read the following paper "On some early Tiles, from Stanhoe, and the ruined Church of Barwick in the Brakes, near King's Lynn, Norfolk."

"Through the kindness of a near relative, the Rev. E. H. Newenham, of Coolmore, in the county of Cork, who is now on a visit at Stanhoe rectory, near King's Lynn, I am enabled to lay before the meeting some interesting early tiles, and to give some information regarding them, which I hope may prove acceptable to the members and visitors of our Society.

"The large red terra cotta tile, which is nine inches square, was built into an old garden wall, surrounding the house of Mr. Reeve, a tenant on the estate of Stanhoe, *i.e.*, the Stony Hill, of which Mrs. Seymour, of Barwick House, widow of the late Vice-Admiral II. G. Seymour, C.B., and M.P. for the co. Antrim, next brother of the present Marquis of Hertford, is the lady and lord of the manor, together with that of Barwick adjoining it. Mrs. Seymour is the heiress of the Hoste family, formerly of Sandringham Hall, now the country residence of

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and the presentation to the living of Stanhoe-cum-Barwick, is also in her gift. The Hoste family are of Flemish and Dutch extraction; formerly of Middleburgh, Zealand, in the Netherlands. They came over to London from Bruges in 1569, being persecuted by the Duke of Alba for their religious views, and one lady of the family being burned to death as a heretic (of which there was formerly a curious picture at Sandringham); they became extensive and rich merchants in London, and, after a period, finally settled in Norfolk, where they had purchased large estates. In Blomefield's 'History of Norfolk' mention is frequently made of James Hoste, Theodore Hoste, Susan Hoste, and many other influential members of that family. Mr. Hartshorne kindly informs me that James Hoste, Theodore Hoste, and Dixon Hoste were constant correspondents of his maternal great grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Kerrich, D.D., rector of Wolferton and Dersingham, in Norfolk, presented to such by James Hoste, and that he possesses a number of letters from them, written during the greater portion of the last century, from 1720 to 1780. I am indebted to Mrs. Seymour for a copy of the pedigree of the Hoste family.

"Having stated thus much as to where the tiles come from, nearly all such having been communicated to me by Mr. Newenham, I may say that I requested him to get me drawings or rubbings of them, and that a few days afterwards he wrote me word that he would send me the tiles themselves, as Mrs. Seymour had most kindly given them to him for that purpose, as well as much information regarding them.

"The large tile, now taken out of the old garden wall, bears, as will be seen, the royal arms of the Plantagenets, viz.:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, three leopards, passant, per pale, to the right, and regarding the left, for England; 2 and 3, three fleurs de lis, two and one for France; the motto of the Garter, '*Honi soit qui mal y pense*,' surrounds the shield, which is crowned. The supporters are, dexter: a lion rampant; sinister: a dragon winged, with a long curling tail winding between its hind legs. These are the arms of Henry the Seventh, who was the first of the Tudor kings who bore the same arms as the Plantagenets, but took the dragon as the sinister supporter. The supporters of the royal arms previously (see Boutell's 'Heraldry,' third edition, 1864, page 302) were: A lion and an antelope, or two antelopes; or a lion and a bull; or a lion and a boar; or a lion and a hart; and many other devices, &c. The unicorn did not become a supporter of the royal arms till the reign of James I, in 1602; two silver unicorns had been previously the supporters of the royal arms of Scotland, but on the union of the Kingdoms, James I changed the supporters of the royal arms of Great Britain to dexter, the golden lion of England; sinister, the silver unicorn of Scotland; and they have so continued to the present day, and I hope they may long continue the same. I should also state that Henry VIII first added the harp for Ireland to the royal arms.

"In Benjamin Mackarell's 'History and Antiquities of King's Lynn,' London, 1738, 8vo,—a very rare work, of which a copy is in the British Museum Library, highly illustrated with everything to be then had, by a Mr. Edward Clarke, to whom it once belonged—under Lynn Regis (*i.e.* the King's Marsh), at page 226 there is a very curious plate of the

King's arms, in which the sinister supporter is certainly a ram with a collar round his neck, and in the letterpress adjoining it the following: '1541. The King's arms, new carved in stone and set up at the Eastgate, were this year repaired.' I cannot find elsewhere as a supporter of the royal arms a ram collared. In his 'Heraldry' Boutell says heraldic rams are always collared. In this plate the dexter supporter of the royal arms is a winged dragon, exactly as on the tile exhibited.

"I think a question now arises, where did this tile come from and when was it built into the old garden wall at Stanhoe? I find that Edward IV in his nineteenth year (1479), February 14th, granted to Anne, late wife of Sir William Bouchier, Knt., and sister of Elizabeth, Queen Consort, and the heirs male of their body, to be held in soccage, at 8 shillings and 3 pence rent per annum, 80 acres of marsh and 140 acres of pasture, with messuages, pasture lands, and marshes in Clenchwarton, a ferry right in Len Bishops, a messuage and two gardens in South Len, parcel of the possession of Robert Gitton, attainted. Sir William died before his father, Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and left, by Anne his wife, Henry his son and heir, Earl of Essex. The lady afterwards remarried with George, Earl of Kent, and again subsequently with Sir Edward Wingfield. The Bouchier family were long connected with Norfolk as well as with Essex, and had large possessions there, and being so closely allied with the Plantagenets by several marriages, and with the Tudors also, it is possible, nay probable, that this tile belonged to or in some manner adorned their residence, as it could hardly have been a pavement tile, being in such very high relief. The Hoste family also afterwards intermarried with the Hatmores, possessors in later times of the lands of Clenchwarton, mentioned in the foregoing grant.

"The four small tiles are from the chancel of the ancient ruined Church of Barwick in the Brakes, situated in the demesne of Barwick House. This church was formerly dedicated to Saint Mary, and the living is now a discharged vicarage in the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, of the value only of thirty pounds per annum; the population of the entire parish amounts at present to only 58 souls, and fifty years since it was only 29. It has, therefore, been amalgamated with the adjoining parish of Stanhoe. The church has been long desecrated and destroyed, though many of the powerful and feudal chiefs, the brave and great men of former days, the De Stoës, the De Stannows, and others, who took their names from their lands and possessions, lie buried within its precincts. Alas! poor Humanity!

"*'Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.'*

"These tiles are glazed encaustic pavement tiles of the commencement of the fourteenth century. One bears the arms of the Beauchamps, of the same family as the ancestors of the subsequent great Earls of Warwick: viz., a fesse between six cross crosslets, 2 and 1, 2 and 1. The others I have not yet been able to appropriate during the few days which have elapsed since they came into my possession, but they appear to be of historic interest, and as such are undoubtedly both rare and valuable.

"I have also to mention that all the interments in this old church and its burial ground have been north and south—the head to the north, the feet to the south—and none east and west, as was and is the usual custom."

The noble CHAIRMAN remarked upon the interest of the objects which

Captain Hoare had thus rescued from oblivion. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Watkin and Captain Hoare.

Mr. W. GAIN contributed the following remarks on "The Earthworks at Laxton and Egmanton, Nottinghamshire."

"These earthworks are scattered over a considerable area. Commencing near Laxton church, the most striking object is the large moated mound, with a smaller mound on the top, which can be seen from a great distance. This is 816 feet in circumference at the base and 426 feet at the top, having a slant height of 71 feet, and is surmounted by a ditch and ring of earth; the small mound on the top is 147 feet in circumference and 8 feet in perpendicular height. This structure stands near the middle of the northern boundary of an oblong enclosure, having a deep moat on the farther side, as shown in the plan. Other parts of this moat have probably been filled in. To the south and east a much larger piece of ground has been enclosed by embankments, which appear from what now remain to have been of less height than those employed for the inner enclosure, and have no moat on the outside. In the large outer enclosure, south-east from the large mound, there is a small circular mound slightly raised above the surface, now called the 'Mushroom Hill.' This has somewhat the appearance of a burial-place. I have obtained leave to examine it, and intend to do so this summer. To the north is a very steep descent, and below this a series of earthworks extending as far as the village of Egmanton. These are popularly called the 'Fishponds,' and are supposed to have been made to supply with fish the Lexingtons, who inhabited an old hall formerly situated to the south of the great mound, and within the outer range of earthworks. Of this hall no vestige remains, unless a small space where the turf is abundantly mixed with pieces of coal be considered as marking the site of the fuel department. That these earthworks were *not* designed for the purpose just mentioned I consider proved by the facts of the large extent of ground enclosed by them, and that the small quantity of water running through the valley would be quite insufficient to keep even a small pond from becoming stagnant. I may mention the fact that there are remains of artificial fishponds about a quarter of a mile to the south of the mound; these were of small size, and fed by a rather larger stream.

"Near Egmanton church, and some distance to the north-east of the last earthwork extending across the valley, here very narrow, there is another moated mound. This is commonly called 'Gaddick Hill' and was probably higher than at present. It is 460 feet in circumference at the base, 198 feet at top, and about 50 feet in slant height, this height being unequal in different places; the top appears worn down. It has been from time immemorial a custom of the young folks of the village to make the mound a 'rollicking' place every Shrove Tuesday. There is an absurd tradition that these two mounds, which are visible one from the other, were raised by the orders of two sisters, who used to mount them every morning to look at each other. Near 'Gaddick Hill' is a small irregularly-shaped enclosure; an old lane, worn in one part six or seven feet deep, has apparently cut through this. The ends of the long earthen mounds come quite up to this lane, but cannot be traced on the opposite side.

"At Bothamsall, a few miles off, there is another of these conical

mounds, called 'Castle Hill,' but the moat is obliterated, and the general contour of it has not been so well preserved as in the other two. All these remains are in old grass fields; much may have been destroyed in the neighbouring ploughed land.

"Several Roman coins have been found both at Laxton and Egmonton. A denarius of Trojan, now in my possession, was found at the former place, and I have seen a second brass, but I do not remember of what emperor. A few third brass, principally of Constantine, have been found at Egmonton.

"My own idea is that the moated mounds are of Celtic origin; but for what purpose? They are very large for sepulchral uses, and we could not expect to find two 'Moot Hills' so near each other.

"The enclosures at the top of the hill at Laxton surrounding the large moated mound may I think undoubtedly be put down as a Roman camp, and the lines across the valley between this and Egmonton were perhaps additional defences placed across what may have been, from the then wooded state of the country, the only road accessible for a large body of men.

"The use of the large enclosure below the hill, to the north or north-west of the large Laxton mound is I think doubtful. Could it have been formed to accommodate additions to the army, too numerous to be located within the original camp?"

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Gain.

Mr. E. WALFORD read a letter from himself, addressed to Lord Talbot de Malahide, as President of the Institute, calling attention to the destruction now being carried out on the west front of St. Alban's Abbey. It appeared that Abbot Wheathampstead's Perpendicular window was to be superseded by a novel Decorated design by Sir Edmund Beckett, who had obtained a 'faculty' of so general a character that this amateur architect could commit so very unnecessary an act of vandalism, the whole nave of the abbey being, in fact, now at his mercy. Mr. Walford suggested that the Bishop of St. Alban's might be questioned as to the terms on which the 'faculty' had been granted.

A considerable discussion arose. Mr. J. H. PARKER thought the Perpendicular window was in a bad state, but might have been repaired; the style of the new window, however, was not like any thing that had been there before, and there was no kind of evidence for any part of it. He believed that the Early English window might have been recovered, if necessary.

The noble CHAIRMAN was afraid that the work of destruction had gone so far that it could not now be prevented. If any good could be thereby done he would gladly co-operate with the presidents of the Society of Antiquaries and of the British Archaeological Association. He was not himself well-informed upon the subject and had not been to St. Alban's for many years.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, than whom no one, perhaps, is better informed upon this particular point, said that the Perpendicular window was distinctly not in a bad state and could have been repaired, but it was now too late; the mischief was done and the window was a thing of the past.

Professor DONALDSON said that the Perpendicular window was not

worth preserving, and that Sir Edmund Beckett was doing much good in abolishing it.¹

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. W. J. LOFTIE.—A nearly complete collection of scarabs and other amulets bearing the ovals of Egyptian kings from Semempses of the First Dynasty to Acchoris, one of the last native Pharaohs who attempted to resist the Persians.

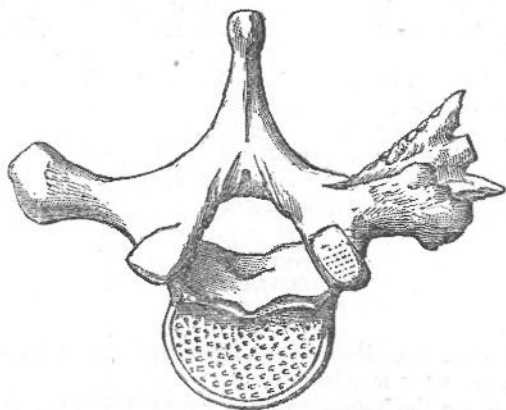
By Mr. J. PARK HARRISON.—Incised slate tablets and antiquities of various kinds from Towyn.

By Mr. W. T. WATKIN.—Photograph of the great Roman statue lately discovered at York (see pp. 107, 287.)

By Capt. E. HOARE.—A terra-cotta tile, bearing the arms of Henry VII, and examples of fourteenth century encaustic tiles from the ruined church of Barwick, Norfolk.

By Mr. W. GAIN.—Plans of Laxton and Egmonton earthworks.

By Mr. F. W. RUHLER.—Flint arrow-head embedded in a human vertebra, here engraved real size. This highly interesting relic was found by Mr. Madge in a burial mound near Copiapo, Chili.



By Mr. J. H. PARKER.—A series of photographs of the wood carving, dated 1560, in Trull church, near Taunton. These rude works appeared to exhibit certain peculiarities in ecclesiastical costume of church dignitaries and officials, indicating the relapse to "the True Faith" in the reign of Queen Mary.

By Mr. O. MORGAN.—Drawings of a Roman tessellated pavement lately found at Caerwent. The noticeable features of this pavement are the representations of different kinds of fish of the district upon it, the eel and

¹ At the meeting of the Council of the Institute, held on the 29th June, the following resolution, proposed by Sir Sibbald Scott, Bt., and seconded by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, was unanimously agreed to—
"That the Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute desire to place on record the expression of their great regret at

what they believe to be the unnecessary destruction of a large portion of the West front of St. Alban's Abbey, which has lately been carried out."

Copies of this resolution were ordered to be sent to the Chairman of the Restoration Committee and to the Rector of St. Alban's.

the salmon being conspicuous. Mr. Morgan also exhibited a seventeenth century *couteau de chase*, 19½ inches long, washed up by the Usk near Abergavenny during the flood of 1877.

By Mr. G. JOSLIN.—A rubbing from an inscription on a Roman altar, about 50 inches high, 23 inches wide, and 20 inches from back to front, lately found at Colchester during the operations for the sewage works. The top of the altar is mutilated so that its original form is lost, but the base is in fair condition with four panelled side, on one side of which is the inscription :—

MATRIBVS
SVLEVIS
SIMILIS.ATTI.F.
CI.CANT.
V.L.S.

Mr. W. T. Watkin was kind enough to send the following note upon this inscription :—

"The only difficulty in reading it is in the name of the father of the dedicator, the peculiar form of the letter which follows the A is puzzling. I incline to think that it should be read AETII or AETEI, both being *nomina*.

"The whole is, Matribus Sulevis Similis Aetii (or Aetiei or Afiti) F(ilius) Ci(vis) Cant(abriæ) or (Cantabrensis). V(otum) L(ibens) S(olvit.)

"To the Matres Sulevæ Similis, the son of Æteius, a Cantabrian citizen, performs (his) vow willingly.

"It is not exactly known who the *Sulevæ* were. They seem to be different to (or a branch of only) the *Deæ Matres*.

"The only other example of a dedication to them, found in Britain, occurs at Bath, where an altar dedicated

SVLEVIS
SVLINVS
SCVLTOR
&c., &c.

was found.

"I am not aware that *Matres* has previously been found to precede the word *Sulevæ*, though it may be inferred.

"*Cantabria* was the northern part of Spain on the Bay of Biscay, and adjoined the country of the *Astures*, several regiments of which people were in Britain, and from a Continental inscription it appears that some of them were at Colchester (*Camalodunum*)."

This has been read by Mr. Roach Smith as follows :—

"The Altar is dedicated by SIMILIS, the F(ILIVS) (Son) of ATTUS or ATTI(US), to the mothers, the SULEVÆ, who, I believe, are represented by the mediæval Sylphs. He declares himself to be of the CI(VITAS) either of the CANT(ABRI) of Spain, or of the CANT(Æ) of the North of Britain, or of the CANT(U) of Kent; I select Kent. V(OTUM).L(UBENS).S(OLVIT), Willingly discharges his vow."

By the Rev. J. F. RUSSELL.—Autograph letter from William Cowper to George Colman, December 27, 1785, and Cowper's "Northampton Dirge," for 1789. Though not yet archæological, it may be convenient to mention that the celebrated Northampton Tables, the foundations of all the Life Insurance calculations, were framed by Dr. Price on the Bills of Mortality kept in the parish of All Saints. It was the custom of

the clerk of the parish, when delivering the Bills yearly to the Mayor and others, to accompany them with a copy of mortuary verses. This practice went on for some years, until in 1787 the muse of John Cox failed him, and he applied for assistance to Cowper, then staying with Hervey, at Weston Favell. The poet came to the rescue, and for seven successive years the mortuary verses were supplied by this "delicate wit and trembling pietist." Mr. Russell also exhibited an autograph letter of condolence from Charles James Fox to the Hon^{ble} Thomas Erskine, Dec. 31, 1806.

By the Rev. A. S. PORTER.—A cameo, an Indian sard-onyx (set in a modern ring) found in 1835, in the garden of the late Mr. R. Davies, just outside the Roman wall at York, a little to the north of the so-called Multangular Tower. This cameo has been pronounced by Mr. King to be an undoubted antique of the best age, and it derives additional interest from the fact that the finding of an antique cameo in Britain is of very rare occurrence. The subject represented is a youthful Faun wearing a wreath of ivy, and a sheepskin over the shoulder. Mr. Porter also exhibited a silver ring, late fifteenth century, bearing on a heater-shaped shield the following arms—Per fess, impaling an annulet.

By Miss FEARINGTON.—Two carved conical snuff-boxes of Coquilla nut, Dutch work, Stuart period.

It was announced that Mr. C. Magniac, M.P., had accepted the presidency of the meeting of the Institute at Bedford.

July 3, 1881,

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

On opening the meeting, the noble PRESIDENT said it had again become his mournful duty to give expression, on the part of the members of the Institute, to their sorrow on the death of two old and valued friends. Mr. C. S. Greaves and Mr. F. Ouvry had passed away. Mr. Greaves, highly distinguished as a scholar, a lawyer, and an antiquary, had been a familiar figure among them since the foundation of the Society, and his presence in those rooms, where he had so long been a punctual attendant, would be greatly missed. The council of the Institute had the advantage of the advice and assistance of Mr. Ouvry for many years, and his loss was one that would be widely felt in the archæological world. The noble Chairman then proposed that letters expressing the sympathy of the meeting should be transmitted by the Secretary of the Institute to the representatives of Mr. Greaves and Mr. Ouvry.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on "The Antiquities of Constantinople," in which he noticed the walls of that city, the inscriptions upon them, the Greek churches, and the Imperial Museum of the Ottoman Government.

After calling attention to the results of Dr. Paspati's investigations, published in his "Byzantine Studies," Mr. Lewis pointed out that the inscriptions on the Land Walls are peculiarly interesting, because they extend over a period of more than a thousand years, give exact dates, reckoned from the creation of the world, in which sometimes even the month is specified, and record many important facts connected with the building or repair of these wonderful fortifications.

The churches of Chora (Kakrieh Jamisi) and Saints Sergius and Bacchus (Kutchuk Aya Sophia), were described at some length. The

porches of the former contain mosaics, which, on account of their animation and variety, differ widely from the stiff and dry style which usually characterises Byzantine art. They represent scenes from the life of Christ and the Virgin, and also exhibit many figures of Jewish kings and prophets, with names appended. There is also here a curious bas-relief of the column of Symeon Stylites, in which an apartment at the top is clearly indicated. Till within the last few years a colossal figure of our Lord was to be seen amongst the mosaics in the interior, with the words, "Come unto Me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," inscribed underneath. It was destroyed in an outbreak of Mussulman fanaticism. The church of Sergius and Bacchus is now in a most dilapidated condition, partly from neglect, partly from occupation by Bulgarian refugees. For various reasons it seems highly probable that it furnished the model imitated in San Vitale at Ravenna.

The Museum of Constantinople was spoken of as possessing many treasures of classical art. The following appear to be the most important:—1. A colossal figure, which has been called the Phœnician Hercules, but Dr. Birch considers it to be the god Bes, imported by the Phœnicians into Cyprus. 2. Two statues of Roman ladies, improperly named Diva Claudia and Poppæa. The head dress of one of them evidently belongs to the Flavian period: it reminds us of Domitia as seen in her coins, and Julia Titi in the gem of Evodus. 3. A statue which has been assigned by some to Caracalla, by others to Hadrian. Perhaps the head does not belong to the body. The cuirass is remarkably fine, and bears some resemblance to a torso from Cyrene in the British Museum. 4. A female in the style of the later Attic school, which has been supposed to represent the province Cyrenaica, advancing to greet Hadrian as a benefactor. 5. A sarcophagus containing two scenes in the story of Meleager: the Fates predicting his death and his return from the boar hunt at Calydon. 6. A battle of Amazons and the death of Neoptolemus, so called. The latter attribution seems to be a mistake. Mr. Lewis pointed out that Professor Percy Gardner has remarked that the treatment of the subject is not of an heroic character, as the group consists of a man attacked by armed assailants, against whom he is hurling a stool in self defence.

The noble CHAIRMAN said that the meeting had heard a most eloquent and instructive address upon a subject that, until lately, had been but little cultivated, and their best thanks were due to Professor Lewis, who were always most kind in bringing before them the results of his extensive enquiries. He had himself seen Constantinople and its works of art, and he well remembered its magnificent and picturesque walls, which he trusted the Turks would not destroy, and the ancient breach in them, through which the Turks first entered the city, still remaining intact. The coins were interesting, and they showed that the Turks borrowed the symbol of the crescent from the Greeks as they did so many other things.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lewis for this paper, which will appear in a future Journal.

Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN sent the following communications:—

"In May last, during excavations for the new club, beneath the site of the ancient Church of St. Martins le Grand, at Dover, dating from Saxon times, the concrete floor of a range of Roman baths was come upon. On this floor was found the statue of a female about half the size of life

Both arms are wanting, and also the feet, with the base upon which the statue stood. The head is wreathed. The top and back of the head with the wreath, are in fair preservation, but the features are very much worn away. The statue has been deposited in the Dover Museum by directions of the Rev. Canon Puckle, upon an artificial base. Those who have seen it declare it to be undoubtedly Roman.

"At Fifehead Neville, about three miles south-west of Sturminster Newton, the remains of a Roman villa have lately been excavated by Mr. J. H. Middleton. The most interesting feature of the villa was a tessellated pavement having a representation of a vase in the centre, and bands round it, in which fishes were represented, as in the example at Caerwent. Great quantities of broken pottery, tiles with and without flanges, and a large number of stone roofing tiles occurred, the latter nearly all having the iron nails in them, by which they were attached to the roof.

"A number of coins were found of the Constantine family, and a quantity of small objects in iron, bronze, bone, and Kimmeridge clay."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Professor BUNNELL LEWIS.—Photographs and illustrations having reference to his paper, and copies of three inscriptions.

By the Rev. S. S. LEWIS.—Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Coins.

By the Lord CALTHORPE.—Painted glass of the early part of the seventeenth century, put together in the form of a small window, and containing 42 coats of arms (numbered up to 52, ten being missing), of Calthorpe alliances and others, in diamond quarries. This glass was set up by that staunch Norfolk royalist James Calthorp of Cockthorp—who married Mary daughter of William Fermor, of East Barsham, and died in 1562,—in the now ruined Wolferton manor-house at East Barsham, and formed part of a series of achievements in an oriel window. It came into the hands of Sir John Fenn, and subsequently passed to Mr. William Frere, by whom it was given to the third Lord Calthorp.¹

By Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL.—Roman coins from the hoard found at Baconsthorpe, Norfolk, in 1878. Mr. Spurrell was kind enough to send the following notes :—

"Though noticed in Vol. ix, Part I, of the Journal of the Norfolk Archaeological Society a few supplementary words may still be said concerning the coins found at Baconsthorpe.

"First, it is very noticeable, that when first discovered by a labourer, the 'green buttons,' as he called them, on examination by his wife, were at once identified as Roman coins. This was in consequence of an acquaintance with Noel Humphrey's popular volume, and truly to some purpose.

"As to the hoard—it was found in one large earthen pot, which was barely below the soil, and was broken by the plough. On a careful examination I estimate that there could not have been less than seventeen thousand exhumed. Many, it may be surmised, took wing in all directions, and they were heard of in Norwich and London before the owner of the land, Mr. Mott, was able to rescue any. I believe he finally obtained a

¹ For the Calthorps of Calthorp see Archaeological Society. Article by the Rev. "Original Papers" Norfolk and Norwich H. J. Lee Warner, vol. ix, p. 153.

proportion of about one half. The coins are 'brass,' and *billon* as usual, tinned and silvered, there are some of both kinds. They were easily cleaned. I was able to buy up a few from the men around at high prices.

"The spot where the urn was found was in a field about half a mile to the east of Baconsthorpe Hall, in which I could find no bricks or Roman relics at all, except a coin or two. There were, however, flint chippings in plenty. The site of Baconsthorpe Hall, now a ruin standing in a moat, was once doubtless a small Roman Camp, and I have picked up the remains of permanent Roman occupation in the shape of bricks, sherds, bits of querns, &c., in it, around it, and about Baconsthorpe generally.

"No well marked Roman road passes near, unless that be one which goes from North Walsham to Holt.

"With others who assisted Mr. Mott I cleaned a large number of them, though all the coins cleaned by me were not sorted for want of the time required. Such as I was able to tabulate are given below. They are taken at haphazard, and must thus serve as a sample of the proportion in which they were associated before sorting. This will also indicate the nature of the entire hoard, as they appear to have been well mixed, in default of a complete register of the 'find,' which could never be accomplished now.

"Thus of 3,674 coins the proportions are—

Gordianus Pius	...	10	Saloninus	...	...	82
Philip and Son	...	11	Salonina	...	...	109
Trajanus Decius	...	4	Postumus	...	...	1785
Herennius	...	1	Lælianus	...	...	1
Etruscilla	...	3	Victorinus	...	...	1125
Trebonianus	...	10	Marius...	...	...	22
Volusianus	...	17	Claudius Gothicus	...	...	69
Æmilianus	...	3	Quintillus	...	...	9
Valerianus	...	113	Tetricus and Son	...	...	2
Marinina	...	2				
Gallienus	...	296				3674

"But selected from the *whole* hoard are a few only of other emperors:—Nerva, 1; M. Aurelius Antoninus, 1; Macrinus, 1; Julia Mæsa, 1. These four are not in Miss Hogg's list.

Otacilia	...	...	...	...	1
Quietus	...	...	...	...	1
Aurelian	...	...	...	...	2

These are in Miss Hogg's list, who also gives Posthumus, the son.

"Thus there are four names earlier than those given in the Norfolk Society's account—in all 31.

"The reverses are very various. I have seen at least a hundred different ones of Postumus, all of whose coins are apparently good portraits, and, with the exception of three, have good reverses. These three coins have been copied the one from the other, and the best from a better—they have:—

Obv. Rayed head to R.

Rev. Four standards with 'Spes exercitus.'

The third represents a sad decay of art, and the portrait and standards are without definite meaning."

By Mr. M. II. BLOXAM.—Fourteen horse-shoes found at Brinklow in

Warwickshire, about twelve feet below the surface, apparently of the period of the Roman occupation, and a horse-shoe from Little Lawford in the same county; an iron fetter-lock from Combe Abbey; and two long-necked spurs and an anelace or dagger found at Coventry, which presumably belonged to the army of Henry VI., which marched from Coventry to Northampton, previous to the King's disastrous defeat in the battle of Northampton in 1460. Mr. Bloxam also sent a dagger *temp.* Henry VII., found at Brailes in Warwickshire; a leaden object found with Roman remains near the ancient church of Smite, near Combe Abbey, and two leaden vessels found many years ago near Ellesmere.

By Sir H. E. L. DRYDEN, BART.—Several examples of early horse-shoes of the same general character as those sent by Mr. Bloxam.

By Mr. R. BLAIR.—A photograph of a Roman tombstone, about two feet square, lately found within the area of the *castrum* at South Shields, and containing the following inscription:—

D M S
AV[GEN]DVS
VIXIT ANNO
S VIII MEN]SES VIII
LARRVNTIVS SAL
VIANVS FILIO
B M PIISIMO

This may be read:—D[iis] M[anibus] S[acrum]. Au[gen]dus vix[it] annos V[III.] [men]ses VIII. L[ucius] Arruntius Salvianus filio b[ene] m[erito] piisimo. The letters in brackets are not legible on the stone.

By Mr. J. DALLAS-YORK.—The silver matrix of the Privy Seal of James II for Scotland. This very beautiful example of die sinking is not included in Laing's Scottish seals. It has been purposely defaced by blows from a hammer. This would have been done on the king's departure from England in 1688, in accordance with the same principle upon which the great seal of his daughter Mary, representing her jointly with William of Orange, was destroyed immediately on her death, 28 December, 1694, by order of the Lord Chancellor, and a new great seal made with the head of William III alone upon it.

By Mr. S. DODD.—A printed book of the statutes of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, illustrated by copper-plate engravings within woodcut borders, the latter having been printed first, and dated 1588.

The Rev. J. F. RUSSELL exhibited a somewhat finer copy in its original binding dated 1586.

ANNUAL MEETING AT BEDFORD.

July 26th to August 1st, 1881.

Tuesday, July 26th.

The Mayor of Bedford (J. T. Hobson, Esq.), and the members of the Corporation assembled shortly after noon, on the platform in the New Corn Exchange, and received the noble President of the Institute, the Rev. Sir Talbot H. B. Baker, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, the Rev. C. R. Manning, Mr. E. Peacock, the Rev. H. Addington, Mr. R. P. Pullan, the Rev. Canon Bingham, Mr. J. Hilton, Mr. J. N. Foster, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., Mr. C. T. Gostenhoper and many other members of the Institute. There were also present Mr. C. Magniac, Mr. F. J. Thynne, Mr. L. Higgins, the Mayor of Luton, the Mayor of Dunstable, Mr. G. Hurst, Dr. Prior, the Rev. Canon Haddock, Dr. Coombs, Major Cooper-Cooper, Mr. D. G. Cary Elwes, the Rev. Canon Warmoll, Mr. C. Pole Stuart, and a large number of the clergy and gentry from the town and neighbourhood. The President of the Institute having been placed in the chair the Mayor of Bedford called upon the Deputy Town Clerk, in the absence of Mr. T. W. Pearce, the Town Clerk, to read the following address:—

“To the Right Honourable the President and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

“The Mayor and Corporation of this Borough have great pleasure in meeting you here to-day, and, for ourselves and on behalf of the inhabitants generally, we offer you a sincere and hearty welcome to Bedford.

“We readily recognise the great value of your researches in many other parts of the country, and therefore very highly appreciate the distinction you confer on us by selecting our ancient and historic town as the place of your annual meeting for this year.

“We need scarcely remind you that in Bedford and its environs there is much to interest the archæologist, a fact which we trust will fully justify your selection, and to some extent reward your investigations.

“The ancient charters and records of our Borough, with some important architectural remains and personal relics, will afford scope for the due exercise of those qualities which so eminently distinguish your Institute among the learned societies of our country.

“We entertain a confident hope that the result of your visit to this neighbourhood will be both to its residents and to yourselves equally advantageous and pleasurable.

“Given under our common seal this 26th day of July, 1881.

“(Signed) J. T. HOBSON, Mayor.
THEOD. WM. PEARSE, Town Clerk.”

In offering the address to Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Mayor spoke a few words of welcome, to which the noble President of the Institute replied:—

“On the part of the Royal Archæological Institute I return you our

best thanks for the very cordial address which you have presented to us. On occasions like this we have generally met with some such a welcome, and it has always been a great source of gratification to us to find that the people who have charge of these towns feel so much interest in their antiquities. It certainly gives a different tone to a city or a town when there are some ancient buildings left. I cannot say that I am sufficiently acquainted with the history of the county to enter into a detailed account of those objects which will be submitted to our observation. There are, I have no doubt, many gentlemen here present who are fully competent to guide us, and I feel sure that we shall not leave Bedford without being not only pleased but very much instructed. I shall not detain you any longer at the present moment. I believe there some other addresses to be presented, and I shall wait until those are read before I leave the chair."

The Rev. Canon HADDOCK now read the following address:—

"To the Right Honourable the President and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—In giving you a cordial welcome to Bedford the President, Patron, Vice-Presidents, Officers, and Members of the Bedfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society desire to express their deep sense of the unexpected honour conferred upon this neighbourhood by your choice.

"Knowing full well how far less inducement it can offer to you than the more famous and attractive localities in which your meetings are usually held, we should not have presumed even to suggest Bedford to your consideration; but after the decision of your Council had been taken upon the advice of some among your own members, and our worthy Mayor had formally invited you to our town, the local Committee appointed to work in conjunction with your indefatigable Secretary proceeded at once to point out the objects most worthy in our estimation of your notice and to select the best routes for your excursions.

"We earnestly hope to profit by the light which we feel sure will be thrown upon our path by your superior knowledge, keener discernment, and well-practised observation.

"We cannot but regret the absence from the lists of visitors of some well-known members of the Institute who have been accustomed to take a prominent part on these occasions.

"If this visit of your distinguished body should tend, as we may surely trust it will, to awaken among us a more appreciative taste in these matters, a more zealous care to preserve, and a stronger desire to study, the architectural and other monuments of earlier days (alas! too few) which are still left to us, and to strengthen the association of those who feel a common interest in archæological research, we shall owe a lasting debt of gratitude to those who have been the means of introducing your Institute into Bedfordshire.

Signed, on behalf of the Society,

J. W. HADDOCK,
One of the Hon. Secretaries."

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE replied: Gentlemen of the Bedfordshire Archæological Society, on behalf of the Royal Archæological Institute, I give you our best thanks. It is very cheering to come to places and find that there have been such societies established. It shows that they already

take an interest in these objects. They are most useful in promoting the preservation of, and watching over, the ancient remains which still exist in the country and in investigating their history. There are also many objects to which the attention of such societies can be directed, and I believe one of the most useful means by which they can promote the interests of archæology, and increase the interest of the public in these subjects, is by attending to the county antiquities. England is celebrated for its county histories, and there are many counties that have just reason to be proud of the excellence of their county histories, some of which are standard works and in great request not only in this country but in America and our Colonies, and if I were to give any advice to the county society as to one of the most valuable means by which they could assist, it would be in this direction. Bedfordshire, I believe, has not a complete county history, and it would be very desirable if the gentlemen who take an interest in these objects would combine so as to produce a good work of this kind. It is, of course, a very laborious undertaking, and the only practical and satisfactory mode of doing it is by a division of that labour. If one or two gentlemen were to take the different Hundreds and work together, it would not be long before you had a really satisfactory County History, and I beg respectfully to direct your attention to this subject."

With a few prefatory remarks, Mr. Alderman COOMBS then read and handed to Lord Talbot de Malahide the following address :—

"To the Right Honourable the President and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

"As President of the Bedford Literary Institute and Library, it is my high privilege, in its name, to offer you a word of hearty welcome to our town.

"We of the Bedford Institute have a special pride and pleasure in your visit, inasmuch as its earliest and most earnest promoters are members of our own Committee, whose well known zeal in archæology prompted them to take the initiative in reference to your meeting here.

"Our Library contains some rare and valuable books and manuscripts which will doubtless interest many of our visitors, but probably the most interesting, and certainly most valuable antiquarian possession of our town is the noble structure whose foundations were laid by a great and wise benefactor in this his native place, more than 300 years ago; and we have the greatest satisfaction at this moment in knowing that its grand and rich remains continue, by their high educational influence, to attract visitors and permanent residents from all parts of the world. I refer to the public schools of Bedford, founded and endowed by Sir William Harpur and Dame Alice, his wife.

"(Signed), JAMES COOMBS, President."

The PRESIDENT of the Institute said : I am sure we are very much gratified by this address, and I cannot pass without alluding to it in a few words. It is very satisfactory to find a large and prosperous town like Bedford not only taking the lead in industrial pursuits, but having such excellent means of education. I am well aware of the high reputation which the schools of Bedford enjoy, and of the great benefit they confer not only to the town, but to the families who avail themselves of these institutions. A good public library is also a most valuable thing for a town to possess. I

have every reason to believe that your library is one which contains not only novels, but a good collection of standard works, which will encourage people in obtaining solid and useful learning. I beg leave to thank you on the part of the Royal Archaeological Institute, and, now, I have a very pleasing duty to perform. I am about to leave the chair, which is always a pleasant thing to do, and particularly as I am on the point of introducing to you as my successor a gentleman whom you all know and respect, and who, I am sure, will fulfil his duties in an exemplary manner. I beg leave to introduce Mr. Charles Magniac, as President of this meeting. He is a man of high distinction and of high position in this County, a man celebrated for his valuable collections, and in every way disposed to forward that which is useful.

Mr. MAGNIAC then took the chair, and delivered his inaugural address, which is printed at p. 410.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, in offering the cordial thanks of the meeting to Mr. Magniac for his remarkable and eloquent address, alluded to the number and great value of the subjects of which it treated, and expressed a hope that Mr. Magniac would allow it to be published in the Transactions of the Institute.

Mr. MAGNIAC having returned thanks, the Mayor of Bedford invited the members of the Institute and a large number of guests to luncheon in the New Corn Exchange, in which they were then assembled.

The toast of the Queen having been duly honoured, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE proposed the health of the Mayor of Bedford, and begged him to accept their warmest thanks for his most hospitable entertainment. The MAYOR returned thanks in a few words and the proceedings were brought to a close.

Complete programmes of the proceedings of the meeting, hour by hour, during the week, including Extended Notes, by Mr. A. Hartshorne, on the places visited on Wednesday, were given to each ticket holder.

The members of the Institute and the visitors were highly indebted to Mr. D. G. Cary Elwes, who had been at the pains to compile specially for the Meeting—in addition to his other labours in connection with it—an Illustrated Guide Book of Bedford and its Neighbourhood, an admirable work of its kind, as was, indeed, to be expected from so accomplished an antiquary.

A large party then proceeded to St. Paul's church, which was explained by Mr. J. Day. From hence the site of Bedford castle, together with the Mound, were visited. St. Mary's church was then described by the Rev. Canon Brereton; the remains of the Monastery of the Grey Friars were next seen under the able guidance of the Rev. Canon Warmoll; Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn took the party in hand at the interesting church of St. Peter, and the perambulation concluded by an examination of the Old George Inn, a remarkable building, first recorded as belonging to Newenham Priory in 1476, and of which the scanty history seems to have been systematically brought together for the first time by Mr. Elwes.

The Antiquarian Section opened at 8 p.m., in the Bedford Rooms, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, Vice-President, in the chair, in the absence of the President of the Section, Sir Charles Anderson. Mr. M. H. Bloxam read a paper on Chaucer's Monument in Westminster Abbey which is printed at p. 361.

The Architectural Section then opened, under the presidency of Mr.

M. H. Bloxam. Mr. G. Hurst read a long and careful paper on the church of St. Mary. Mr. J. Day then read a paper on St. Paul's, the mother church of Bedford, and illustrated his remarks with numerous plans. Cordial votes of thanks to Mr. Hurst and Mr. Day brought the meeting to a close.

Wednesday, July 27.

At 8.55 a.m. a large party went by rail from Bedford to Leighton. Carriages were waiting here, and the antiquaries proceeded at once to Leighton church, where they were received by the Rev. F. W. Richards. Dr. Lawford offered some observations on the ironwork of the south door made at the end of the thirteenth century by John de Leighton, the artificer of the grille which protects the tomb of Eleanor of Castille in Westminster Abbey. The interior of the church was then seen, and after a few observations from Mr. Parker, who called attention to the noble proportions of the building and the fine stalls and sedilia, the party resumed the carriages, and, passing the "restored" Market Cross, drove by hill and dale to Stukeley church, where they were received by the Rev. C. L. Alexander.

In his "Notes," Mr. Hartshorne says:—

"This is a fine and complete Late Norman church, consisting of a vaulted chancel, a low and massive central tower, and a nave. It is the rival of Iffley, but not so rich in ornament, and it seems that both churches were given to Kenilworth Priory in 1170. This may account in a great measure for the strong resemblance which exists between the two buildings. But whether this resemblance may be attributed to the fact of the designs of both churches having been given by an ecclesiastic of Kenilworth, and carried out by the same band of workmen, or simply to the general impetus which architecture received at this period throughout the country, may perhaps be an open question. It is certainly apparent that the whole church was carried out at one time and from one design. A double indented moulding goes round the whole of the interior of the building, breaking only at the responds of the tower arches. The west sides of these arches are very richly decorated with double zigzags and beak-heads, and the whole of the windows are ornamented inside in the same way. The upper portion of the tower verges upon the Transition, and exhibits intersecting arcades, the parapets and pinnacles being Edwardian. The east front consists simply of a central window flanked by blind arches. The exterior of the church is plastered, and, as this was in all probability its original treatment, it is satisfactory to find that the 'restoration' which the building underwent a few years ago, under the direction of a most able hand, has spared what appears to be the evidences of its ancient condition on portions of the south wall of the chancel." Mr. Parker made some general remarks upon this interesting church, and, after some light refreshments in the vicarage garden, the party went on to Wing church.

Of this church Mr. Hartshorne says in his "Notes":—"With the knowledge that a treatise on the architecture in this country, from Roman to Norman times, will before long be given to the public from the hand of an acknowledged master, and that Mr. Parker himself will be present on the occasion of the visit of the Institute to this very remarkable church, it would savour of presumption to do any more now than say a very few words by way of preparing strangers for what they will see at

Wing. And first, with regard to the early work here, no one will doubt that in the story of Anglo-Saxon architecture this building must have a very important place. It is, in fact, in some respects, the best of the churches of this particular Romanesque character that we have remaining in England.

"The vastness and plan of the nave somewhat recall Brixworth, while the form and character of the chancel seem to suggest a different and a later period, such as has been attributed to Bradford. From the character of the nave piers, and the rude style of the crypt, these portions may be as early as the time of the revival of the church under Alfred in the ninth century. The crypt certainly has the appearance, from its form and rudeness (it being of course understood that rudeness is of itself no special criterion of antiquity), of being the earliest portion of the church. It may be an open question whether this crypt was ever anything more than a mere substructure for giving an elevation to the east end. Its resemblance, in its extreme rudeness and arrangement, to the crypt under the circular church at Fulda, in Hesse Cassel—a church of the eleventh century—is worthy of note, because this crypt also has the appearance of a much higher antiquity than can possibly be claimed for it. Though it may well be, as is perhaps the case at Wing, a century or two earlier than the church which is over it. The chancel at Wing may, indeed, possibly be as late as the revival of the church under Canute.

"It will be at once observed that we have here none of the usually acknowledged distinctive Anglo-Saxon features, such as arches with continuous imposts and windows splayed equally inside and out. There are no turned balusters supporting triangular-headed openings, as at Deerhurst; no carpentry-like strip-work as at Earls Barton, save plain vertical strips at the angles of the polygonal ended chancel, and hood-moulds to the arches; and there is no appearance of any long-and-short work, though it may exist under the plaster. Long-and-short work, however, is not necessarily an Anglo-Saxon feature. The mediæval arches at the east end of the nave perhaps replace early transepts, and these features would seem, together with the apsidal chancel, to indicate a late character of Saxon work. The idea of a central tower at this period of such a size would be almost out of the question.

"Coming to later work in Wing church, it will be seen that everything is extremely good of its kind and plainly tells its own story. We may certainly justly admire the lofty and noble tower arch, the admirable Perpendicular roof of the nave, the great rood-screen, the parceloses, the massive doors, the chests, the painted glass, and the old seating throughout the church which is devoid of carved panels, according to the custom of the district. The Elizabethan monuments with their effigies, all in their original positions and condition, and replete with the manifold quarterings of the Dormers, add considerably to the striking picture which the interior of the church presents.

"The tomb of William Dormer is enclosed by original iron railing on the north side of the chancel, and sustains the effigies of the knight and his wife. Upon the canopy and tomb, on eight shields, ninety-eight quarterings are marshalled, the whole forming a sumptuous memorial. On the opposite side, similarly enclosed, are the kneeling figures of Robert Dormer and his wife. The delicacy and beauty of the countenances of the six kneeling children are well worthy of

study.¹ In the north aisle is a stately and remarkable Italian monument to Robert Dormer and his wife, 1541-1552. It consists of a wide entablature surmounted by a carved wooden shield and two funeral helmets with crests. This is supported by Corinthian columns on carved surbases, and shelters an elaborately sculptured altar tomb, which sustains a plain Sussex marble slab. On the wall above are shields of arms in brass, with the tinctures indicated by white metal and coloured pigments. The contrasts between carved and plain work are evidences of a refined taste and feeling, while the extreme beauty of the sculpture about this monument leaves nothing to be desired.

"The brass of 'Honest old Thomas Cotes,' dated 1648, in the south aisle, has the following quaint and picturesque inscription :—

"'Honest old Thomas Cotes that sometime was
Porter at Ascot Hall, bath now (alas)
Left his key, lodg, fyre, friends and all to have
A roome in Heaven. This is that good man's grave.
Reader, prepare for thine, for none can tell
But that you two may meete to night. Farewell.'"

Mr. Parker made some general observations upon the church, and has been kind enough to send some notes, from which the following is extracted :—

"The crypt is unmistakably Saxon and of very rude construction, chiefly rubble with a few Roman bricks used in the customary manner and patched with modern brick. The outer wall is evidently built up against it, and this supports a polygonal apse of distinctly Saxon character, and which cannot be later than the eleventh century ; it follows that the crypt itself must be earlier.

"The plan of the chancel is a half decagon ending in one longitudinal bay. On each of the bays there is an arch in the outer wall with the small square moulding that is peculiarly Saxon. This does not go through the rubble wall, and is either intended simply for ornament, or perhaps partly to bind the rubble wall together. These arches were originally concealed by plaster, which has been partially stripped off. The joints are not very wide, but not fine, some are only half an inch, or less.

"The centre of the crypt is a rudely formed hollow octagon, with a narrow passage round it, generally following the plan of the apse above. The vaulting is also very rudely formed of rough stones, uncut, but built with mortar. The passage runs a short distance westwards beyond the crypt on both sides, and may possibly have gone further originally, ending with steps up to the church, but this part has not been thoroughly excavated.

"The nave has three arches on each side, of a character usually called Saxon, similar to St. Michael's at St. Alban's, and cut through a thick wall with massive square piers left between them. The arches are round with a flat soffit, square edged, and with square impost mouldings. The eastern arch on each side of the nave has been altered, made higher and pointed, the edges chamfered and mutilated."

A long drive brought the antiquaries to Eddlesborough, where a plain and sufficient luncheon was arranged at a little inn hard by the great

¹ This monument is, no doubt, the work of the sculptor of that choice memorial in Charwelton Church, Northamptonshire, to Thomas Andrew, who died

1590. Whenshall we have a comprehensive and systematic history of the despised monuments of this period ?

"borough" upon which the church stands. The church was subsequently examined, and it at once became evident that the thorough "restoration" which it has undergone made it somewhat difficult to say immediately how much of the stone work is old and what portions are modern. But it was clear that the church was originally Early English; and that being the case, the best work was almost naturally found in the chancel, which contains a fine developed Early English east window. Mr. Parker pointed out that the western tower was an intrusion into the nave, and had swallowed up the greater part of the westernmost bays of the arcades. Of later work, the rood screen, with its canopy and doors complete, and the wooden pulpit, also retaining its canopy, and recalling the pulpit at Fotheringhay, were seen to be of great excellence. Generally speaking, the interior of the church is striking enough; but it was amazing to see that the plaster had been recklessly stripped off the walls and the rude stone-work carefully pointed,—a feature of latter day "conservative restoration" which the members of the Institute did not fail to condemn. A large and ancient half-timber barn was seen on leaving Eddlesborough, and the church of Eaton Bray, where the party was received by the Rev. J. H. Doe, was next reached. In his "Notes," Mr. Hartshorne says:—

"This is, in its origin, a complete Early English church of the best period of the style. The chancel, restored in the present year, contains an Early English piscina and locker. The rest of the chancel is Perpendicular, and this has been conscientiously rebuilt in part, and in part repaired, the old tool-marks on the stone having been very carefully preserved. This is a style of restoration one often hears about but very seldom sees. For 'restoration' is disposed to be conservative in theory but destructive in practice. There is a very lanky late Perpendicular wooden rood screen.

"The whole church has somewhat suffered from insufficiency of foundations—a common Middle Age failing. We are told that the old men built 'in faith;' and we know that their successors, following in their steps, frequently piled up enormous loads in the shape of clerestories, &c., on the top of walls and arcades that would occasionally barely stand of themselves. Thus it happens at Eaton Bray that some of the walls must presently be rebuilt. The tower, originally Perpendicular, has had vast loads of ill-constructed masonry put upon it and against it in bell-ringing days, and its original square plan was changed, about 1750, to an oblong, running with the axis of the nave. Some of this building has been taken down, some has fallen, and much more will probably follow.

"But the glory of the church is its rich Early English north arcade. Very carefully and delicately moulded arches are supported by shafted piers, and these are, or were originally, further supported in the following manner, that is to say:—

"From just above the Early English cap springs a *moulded* segmental arch, somewhat after the manner of a strainer arch—like the later example at Rushden; this abutted against a *chamfered* arch, which, springing from the aisle wall and carrying its own masonry, was in its turn supported by external buttresses, the whole system forming a crafty contrivance for preventing the buckling of the piers of the nave arcade, and supporting the nave roof. This probably did its work sufficiently well until the Perpendicular men piled on their clerestory and abolished

the high-pitched nave roof, which also included the aisle in its slope; then the foundations, such as they were, gave way under the additional weight and altered circumstances. The arcades sank down, and dislocation of the *strainer* arch and its *counter-strainer* followed, and it became necessary to do away with these picturesque and formerly practical features. The north wall was, in its turn, together with the external buttresses, pushed over by the aisle roof, and the result is only too apparent at the present day.

"This church therefore becomes a very interesting example of more than one thing:

"I. We have the Early English men very cleverly adapting constructional features for a certain end.

"II. Perpendicular men, without the same kind of common sense—or, perhaps, any sense at all—rudely changing the old system of building, and importing into it no *method* of construction, and thereby revealing and intensifying the only imperfections of their predecessors, viz.: the bad foundations which the old men had counteracted by scientific means.

"III. We see how the science of construction, so conspicuous in the Early English period, was, in a way, neglected here in Perpendicular times, and how the later men caused the work of their predecessors to become almost ruinous by their recklessness.

"IV. We have evidence how firmly the successive mediæval builders relied upon their powers to do better than had been done before; they scorned the idea of being mere vulgar copiers, and believed that they did advance and improve—and they generally did so, but every now and then we have manifest evidences to the contrary—as at Eaton Bray.

"The church has become, however, ten times more interesting than if it had never been altered, for it has an *architectural history* plainly written upon its stones; and it is greatly to be hoped that when the time comes for this part of the building to be 'restored' no attempt will be made to reproduce the Early English constructional features that are gone. Such a course would falsify the church's history, or, speaking more strictly, wipe a great part of it away altogether. For the history of the thing lies in its condition as it has come down to us—not in the late, or the early or the incidental portions of it.

"The splendid ironwork on the south door—so like the work of John de Leighton at Westminster, and the hinges at Turvey—seems to point to the same facile hand. For the ecclesiologist the highest interest attaches to the two original stone reredoses over the two chantry altars. So charmingly unlike many modern monstrosities in streaky alabaster with their stained and blotched saints and angels.

"Better examples of simple reredoses in a country church there could not be, and modern architects would do well to consider them. There are certainly few churches in England of this size which contain two such original fittings. The old steps to the altar in the south aisle remain."

The journey was continued to Dunstable priory church. The members were received by the Rev. F. Hose, the venerable rector, who gave a short description of the church and its monastic remains. The following account is extracted from Mr. Hartshorne's "Notes."

"This is a noble nave of a very considerable Norman church, and Norman of the best kind, for there is none of the crudeness that dis-

tinguishes the works that are early in this style, like the crypt and transept at Winchester, nor the wonderful variety of Late Norman decorative features, such as may be seen at Iffley. Here all is very dignified and impressive. It seems that the nave, no doubt on account of its great span, was neither intended from the first, or subsequently attempted, to be vaulted; we have it, indeed, stated by a high authority that no such width was vaulted in stone, either in England or France, before 1150. In all probability there was a flat painted ceiling like the nave of Peterboro', and possibly the designers and constructors of both buildings were identical, or at all events drew their inspiration from the same sources.

"The south aisle is vaulted throughout, and the greater part of this vaulting is *copied* from the two original bays at the east end; this has been one of the results of the late restoration.

"The view of the interior of the church, seen from the east end of the south aisle is very striking and not without much of the solemnity of Tewkesbury. The north aisle has a Perpendicular wooden roof, and is itself now mainly of this period. The nave has a good new oak roof of Early Perpendicular character, and is supported on old wall figures standing on corbels.

"It is worthy of notice, as well as of imitation, that the seventeenth and eighteenth century monuments, some of which are fairly good, have been very properly retained in their original positions and not, as is usually the case in 'restorations,' relegated to out-of-the-way holes and corners, as not being in harmony with the lines and style of the building. The gain to a building of so large a size, which is provided with monuments of the kind in question, can hardly be doubted, since they, of all things, with their delicate classic details, most tend to give scale to such a Romanesque church as this, not to mention the far higher considerations of these 'chapters of history' being left to tell their own story and not utterly wiped out, as has been and unfortunately still is the wont of restorers. The pulpit cloth is a good example of a bad style—1730.

"The whole of the nave and aisles have lately undergone a very necessary reparation, in some cases amounting to actual rebuilding, at the hand of Mr. Somers Clarke. We may justly commend the judgment and care that have been exercised as to the fabric, but the apparent re-tooling of the old stone work would not be quite so satisfactory if it were not obvious that the perishing nature of the Tottenhoe stone has necessitated this treatment. The rood-screen, of a most coarse and ponderous kind, is Early Perpendicular.

"The west front is a remarkable and irregular composition of two distinct periods, but not very distant from each other in point of time.

"We have here Late Transition and Early English work. The Transition work contains certain details of intersecting banded arches—such as may be seen at St. Alban's Abbey—and the Early English work was no doubt the work of the same school of men who built the choir and chevet of Westminster, or was a direct copy. The diapered surface over the rich doorway into the north aisle or belfry is very admirable, as are also the arcades and other Early English work in their vicinity. The lofty arcading inside is very striking and beautiful. The Priory House, now in appearance a George III house, encloses a large vaulted

chamber, evidently the *substructure* of a considerable building and probably of the Hospitium. This work is plain Early English, late in the style.

"With regard to the written history of Dunstable Priory, Dugdale tells us that Henry I¹ built and endowed at Dunstable, towards the latter end of his reign, a Priory of Black Canons to the honour of St. Peter. The internal evidence of the foundation Charter shows that this document was certainly drawn up after 1131, and the Norman work at Dunstable is plainly not earlier than this date.

"This is an important fact, as well as the starting-point in the history of this church. For Professor Willis, who first opened the volume of 'Architectural History,' has shown many times, and in the most masterly manner, that, in order to properly understand a building, the written document must be applied to the stones themselves; and that the one may be made most convincingly to explain the other, has been well evidenced, for instance, by his elucidation of Canterbury Cathedral, and by that of Carnarvon Castle by another able writer.

"Although a large portion of Dunstable church has unfortunately vanished, we may yet, with the famous Chronicle of Dunstable² in our hand, identify and date many portions of it. The Norman church no doubt included a choir—in the Latin of the twelfth century, the *ecclesia* proper—and other buildings at the east end. These had evidently been taken down, or had become ruinous before 1213, for in that year we find in the Chronicle the following entry:—

'In festo Sancti Lucæ dedicata est ecclesia de Dunstaple præsentibus comitibus et baronibus, abbatibus et prioribus et nobilibus multis, et plebe cujus non erat numerus.'

"On this occasion, as was customary, the relics of many saints, acquired by the Prior from various friends, were reposed on the high altar. Nevertheless, and in spite of these precautions, the times were evil for this church.

'1221. Mense Junii, corruit tectum presbyterii de Dunnestaple quod ante autumnum sequentem fuerat reparatum. Et mense Decembri corruerunt duæ turres in fronte ecclesiæ de Dunnestaple quarum altera cecidet super aulam prioris, et confregit magnam partem ipsius; altera vero cecidit super ecclesiam et locum in quo cecidit conquassavit.'

"The positions of these two towers (especially of that at the north-west angle), which must have formed the chief features of the original Norman front, may be identified by the portions of Norman work enclosed in the Early English work which replaced them. From the character of this Early English work we may assume that the rebuilding took place very soon after 1221. But it was not until 1250 that the new works to the Prior's hall, spoken of as 'Curia de Dunnestaple,' were begun and finished.

"The absence at the present day of any Norman vaulting in the north aisle may, perhaps, be somewhat accounted for by the 'conquassatio' from which this part of the church suffered in 1221. The progress of the

¹ Henry I had a palace at Dunstable, which John made over to the Prior and Convent in 1204.

² First begun by Prior Richard de Morins in 1202, and carried on by his successors. In this valuable record we

have notices of the principal events that happened in respect of Dunstable church, many entries being of the highest interest as regards the existing remains of the building.

late restorations has revealed a Norman doorway built up in this aisle with later work. Much of the early buildings at Dunstable must, in fact, have been very badly constructed, and we find, for instance, the following entry.—

'1252. Fecimus privatum dormitorium novum propter timorem ruinæ veteris dormitorii.'

"This old dormitory could not have stood more than 120 years, yet it was already dangerous. In short, the Chronicle shows us that the chief troubles the House of St. Peter had to perpetually contend against were the falling down or the burning of their church buildings, farm home-steads, dovecotes and barns. So it happened that, even at this early time, 'restorations' were carried on to a rather alarming extent, for instance:—

'1273. Sumptibus parochianorum renovatus fuit cumulus ecclesiæ nostræ de Dunnstaple; scilicet ab altari ad crucem, usque ad ostium occidentale versus le North. Henricus Chadde majores expensas apposuit circa illud.'

"Again, in 1289, we find that the people of Dunstable were as ready as they have shown themselves to be in our time, to come to the rescue of the great church:—

'Eodem anno duo pinnacula in fronte ecclesiæ versus le North perfecerunt parochiani de Dunnstaple et cœlaturam lapideam undique ruinosam in porticu aquilonari, similiter repararunt, ad quæ omnia Johannes Durant senior medietatem dedit expensarum.'

"This 'cœlaturam lapideam' is a very interesting entry, and it can refer to no other work than the beautiful flat diaper carving over and about the north-west doorway of the west front. A careful examination might, perhaps, reveal the fact that these features are inserted work. In 1293 the great cross and the images of the saints were taken in hand:—

'Sumptibus J. Burgeys de Dunstaple magna crux in ecclesia cum imaginibus Marie et Johanni novitur depinguntur. Plures etiam imagines sanctorum in ipsa ecclesia similiter renovantur.'

"In 1324 the brethren were as busy as ever, pulling down, building up, and restoring:—

'Prostravimus veterem capellam Beatæ Mariæ (quia ruinosâ erat) per priorem Riccardum hujus ecclesiæ quartum fundatum; et a fundamentis reparavimus illam.'

"This prior was Richard de Morins, in whose time the *ecclesia* was, as we have seen, founded with much pomp and circumstance, in 1213. Here is, therefore, another instance of bad construction. In a little more than a hundred years the Lady Chapel is simply declared 'ruinosa,' and taken down accordingly. No doubt the rottenness of the Totternhoe stone contributed to some extent to the constant ruin of different portions of the church, as is, indeed, evidenced at the present day.

"In 1277 'Magister Michael fuit nobis duas campanas grandiores.' Henry, his son, gave another on the death of his father.

'1283. Fecimus horologium quod est supra pulpitem collocatum.'

'1349. Tempore pestilentie parochiana de Dunstaple fecerunt sibi unam campanam et vocabant eam Mariam et prior Rogerus commodavit

¹ It seems evident from a subsequent examination that these decorations are inserted work.

plumbum ad cooperiendum campanile.' This was probably a wooden belfry distinct from the church.

"In 1247, Henry III, the Queen, the Princess Margaret, and Prince Edward came to Dunstable, and received and gave valuable gifts; and in 1275, the great Edward I and Queen Eleanor were specially entertained here. Long after, in the time of Gervase Markham, the last Prior, a queen of a very different stamp refused to come to Dunstable, and sentence of divorce was pronounced by Cranmer against Catherine of Arragon in 1533, in the Lady Chapel of this ancient foundation,—a fitting prelude to its dissolution, which took place thirty years later."

The Dunstable Pall was seen in the north aisle; and after the remains of the Hospitium had been inspected, the train was again taken, and Bedford was reached at seven o'clock. Thus a memorable and successful excursion was brought to an end.

At 9 p.m. a *conversazione* was given by the noble President and the members of the Institute, in the Bedford Rooms. This was largely attended, and in the course of the evening, the Rev. J. Brown read an eloquent paper on "The Relics of Bunyan," Mr. M. H. Bloxam occupying the chair.

Thursday, July 28.

At ten a.m. the General Annual Meeting of the Members of the Institute was held in the library of the Bedford Rooms, the Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair.

Mr. Hartshorne read the balance sheet for the past year (printed at p. 325). He then read the following—

"REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

"In laying before the Members of the Institute the Report for the past year, the Council would, in the first place, recall with satisfaction the meeting held last year at Lincoln after an interval of thirty-two years.

"The cordiality of the second reception on the old ground of Roman Lindum, though, indeed, it certainly, so far, fully equalled the first, was naturally tempered by the feeling that many eminent members had in the interval passed away. But the evidences of their teaching was conspicuously shown by the character of the admirable papers which the second Lincoln Meeting produced, many of which have since appeared in the pages of the *Journal*. For nothing could more clearly show than those papers, not only upon what admirable lines the founders of the Society worked, but also how surely progressive the labours of the Institute have been.

"And, though, in this respect the Council observe with great pleasure that the places of many of the masters in the different sections of archæology have been, and are still being ably filled by their pupils, yet it would take occasion specially to impress upon the young and rising members of the Institute not only that its future success is in their hands, but the desirableness of their fully and painfully exerting themselves for completely occupying the positions which the course of time, alas! too rapidly lays open to them. And, with special regard to this society, the Council are convinced that no scientific body has had more thoughtful, more earnest, more faithful, or more reliable teachers. With such

leaders and teachers, for instance, as Way, Willis, and Guest, the Council feel that the Institute would be sadly untrue to itself if its members did not constantly strive after such high models.

"With regard to current archaeological events the Council would allude to the action it has lately taken in respect of an archaeological subject of the highest, and even of national importance. A movement locally set on foot for the readjustment of certain stones at Stonehenge has been brought before the Council for its consideration and sanction. This matter has received its most serious and anxious attention, the inclination of the feeling of the Council at first being that nothing of any kind should be done to this wonderful monument. For the Council felt that the true history of Stonehenge consists in its condition as it has come down to us.

"On the other hand has been attempted to be shown that certain stones at Stonehenge are in a threatening, tottering, or falling state, and that, by some timely care, much destruction might be averted.

"The wide question then arising whether it were better to allow Stonehenge to become an absolute ruin of stones, broken by falling one upon the other, thus certainly adding chapters to its history—it being of course understood that fallen stones may tell us something by the way in which they fall—or to support gradually failing stones, or set them upright by scientific means, such work possibly extending to actually prostrate stones, the Council were unwilling to pronounce an opinion off the spot.

"Accordingly, through the medium of a Sub-Committee, a communication was opened upon the merits of the whole question with the Council of the Society of Antiquaries who appointed a most influential Committee of Inspection to visit Stonehenge and report upon it. A survey has been made by this Committee and the Council of the Institute has no hesitation in believing that the matter is in safe hands.

"The Council has not failed to enter its protest against the destruction that has lately taken place at the west front of St. Alban's Abbey.

"The long lists of deaths of influential members of the Institute since the last meeting is very melancholy and depressing.

"The Council record with sorrow that the active mind of Mr. Fairless Barber is at rest, and the members of the Institute will not soon forget his cordial co-operation in their pursuits, and specially at the great meeting at Ripon which he so admirably organised.

"A still greater loss fell upon the Society when Mr. W. Burges passed away, in the prime of life, and when on the point of receiving his well-deserved honours. As a most kind and faithful friend of the Institute for 30 years Mr Burges will long be recollected. The evidences of his taste and genius remain, for instance, at Studley Royal, Cork, Cardiff, and in his own house in London, while how truly great his powers were was shown by his designs for the new Law Courts and his splendid scheme for the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral. Only a short time before his death Mr. Burges had finally corrected the proofs of his portion of the Catalogue of Helmets and Mail which will probably be considered one of his principal literary and technical works and which will shortly be in the hands of the members of the Institute. This will indicate, perhaps as well as anything, how thoroughly and conscientiously he went to work and how great is the loss which the sad event of his death has occasioned.

"Sir Philip Grey Egerton, the Antiquary to the Royal Academy and a member of the Institute since 1845, has passed away full of years. The Geological Society had certainly higher claims on him than had the Institute; but Sir Philip Egerton's interest in our proceedings was evidenced from time to time, and not long ago he laid before a monthly meeting the splendid pedigree of the Egertons, a noble record of the ancient families he so well represented.

"Mr. C. S. Greaves, after a long and honourable and useful career, has departed at the age of eighty. A worthy descendant of a good old Derbyshire family, and an antiquary who worked most ably in the highest branches of the science, the familiar figure of Mr. Greaves will be greatly missed. His profound legal attainments and his ripe scholarship and learning were always at the disposal of those who, like himself, had the prosperity of the Institute at heart, while his friendship for all who were honoured with his esteem was active, untiring, and faithful, and his ready and reliable assistance will be sorely missed in time to come.

"The death of Dr. Guest, one of the greatest intellects of the Institute, is a loss indeed. But it is a satisfaction to believe that the scattered papers from the master hand of the author of 'English Rythms' will, before long, be given to the world as a separate publication.

"The death of Mr. Bernhard Smith, so long an active supporter of the Institute, has removed another well-known figure from among us. He was no mere collector of 'profitless relics,' but an antiquary of the best type and had been long recognised as a skilful interpreter of objects and subjects of uncommon kinds. Much curious learning has passed away with the life of this aimable and genial man.

"The loss of Mr. F. Ouvry, one of the earliest members of the Institute, is one that will be widely felt. He brought to the Council of the Institute—of which he was for many years an active member, advice and assistance of the highest quality. In later years, another Society for whom he had most assiduously laboured, elected him their President; but it will be as Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries that his name will long be borne in esteem.

"The death of Mr. Coxe, the highly esteemed chief of Bodley's Library, will be deeply felt, and that of the Dean of Westminster, another early member and warm supporter of the Institute, cannot be alluded to but with the greatest regret. He was ever ready to assist in the cause of archæology, and the part he took during the meeting of the Institute in London will not readily be forgotten.

"In addition to the above serious losses the Council have further to record the deaths of the Rev. W. Dyke, an early member and constant attendant at the annual meetings; Mr. Buxton Whalley, a member of the Council; the Rev. W. Thornton, Mr. C. D. Bedford, Mr. W. Miles, the Rev. J. Brook, Mr. J. H. Hakewill, and Major Luard Selby, of Ightham.

"The members of the Council to retire by rotation are as follows:—Vice-President, Sir John Maclean, and the following members of the Council:—Mr. F. Newton, Mr. G. L. Watson, Sir W. V. Guise, Bt., the Rev. W. J. Loftie, and Mr. H. Vaughan.

"The Council has provisionally appointed the Rev. H. Addington in the place of the late Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith, and the Baron de Cosson in

the room of the late Mr. W. Burges on the Council, and submits these appointments for the confirmation of the members.

"It would recommend the appointment of Sir W. V. Guise, Bt., as Vice-President in the place of Sir J. Maclean; and the re-election of the latter, Mr. C. T. Newton and the Rev. W. J. Loftie on the Council.

"It would further recommend the election of the Rev. Precentor Venables, the Rev. F. Spurrell and Mr. T. H. Baylis (the retiring Auditor) to the vacant seats on the Council.

"It would also recommend the election of the Rev. H. J. Bigge as Auditor in the room of Mr. Baylis."

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM spoke in feeling terms of the sad losses that the Institute had sustained during the past year, and proposed the adoption of the Report. This was seconded by Mr. M. H. BLOXAM, and carried unanimously.

Mr. BAYLIS then gave a general explanation of the financial condition of the Institute, and the Balance Sheet was passed.

Mr. HARTSHORNE then read a most cordial letter of invitation from the Town Council of Carlisle inviting the Institute to visit that city in 1882 or 1883. He also read letters from the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and from the Chairman of the Council of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, expressing in the kindest manner their wish that the Institute should again visit the Border City and offering the heartiest welcome and assistance.

Mr. R. S. FERGUSON spoke at some length and with much cordiality upon the prospects of such a visit, and the impetus which archæology had received in Cumberland since the Institute's former meeting in 1859. He had reason to assure the members of a most friendly reception on all sides whenever they came to the north.

The Noble PRESIDENT, in proposing that the invitations thus kindly sent be accepted for 1882, spoke of the warmth of the former meeting in Carlisle and of the cheering prospects again held forth to them by their friends in Cumberland.

This was seconded by Mr. PARKER, supported by Mr. BLOXAM, and carried with acclamation.

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

At 11 a.m. carriages left Bedford Bridge for Cardington church, a building with a central tower and a double-aisled chancel. Close at hand was seen the house once inhabited by Howard, the philanthropist. The journey was continued to Cople church, of which the chief interest centres in the chancel, and the two chapels opening out of it through good Perpendicular arches. Mr. Elwes informs us that the corbels to the south arch bear the arms of Thomas Gray and those of the family of his wife, a Launcelyn. The corbels on the north side exhibit the device of Sir Walter Luke, a hat with *leg* beneath it, in allusion to a privilege granted to him by Henry VIII to stand covered in the presence of the King, Sir Walter Luke having married Ann Launcelyn, nurse to Henry VIII. It will be remembered that a certain "Mother Jak" was nurse to Henry's successor, Edward VI, and that this person was also well esteemed; her portrait was drawn in profile to the left, in a plain close cap, by Holbein, and may be seen among the priceless collection of "Holbein's Heads," in the Royal Library at Windsor.

The sepulchral brasses of the families of Launcelyn, Roland, Luke, Grey,

Bulkelev, and Spencer, and the fine old seats and screens in the chancel add considerably to the interest of the church, and of which the different portions throughout clearly show their respective dates. The use of a large opening, now blocked up, above the belfry window on the east face of the tower, does not appear clear. Mr. Elwes has conjectured that it was formed during the Civil Wars for a look-out by Sir Samuel Luke, when "scout-master" for the Parliament in this district. The interest of Cople does not end with the church. The famous Samuel Butler, who yet lives in the traditions of the place, is said to have written *Hudibras* in the old house of the Lukes, now destroyed, and to have taken as his hero his patron Sir Samuel Luke.

Willington was the next place visited. The Rev. A. Orlebar received the members at the church and read a short paper upon this fine example of Late Perpendicular work. The interesting account of the descent of the manor of Willington has been well and succinctly set forth by Mr. Elwes in his Guide Book, and it will only be desirable to mention now that it passed from the Beauchamp family, who had held it since the Conquest, to that of Mowbray, in the early part of the fourteenth century, by the marriage of Maud de Beauchamp with Roger de Mowbray. A partition of the Mowbray estates took place on the death of Ann, heir of John Mowbray, fourth and last Duke of Norfolk of that name, and the property was divided between the heirs of Ann's great-great-aunts, and went to Margaret and Isabel Mowbray, who married respectively Sir Robert Howard and James, Lord Berkeley. A second partition of the Mowbray lands that had descended to them, was made between Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, of that name, and Maurice Berkeley, in 1499 and Willington fell, in this way, to the lot of Thomas Howard.

A family of Gostwick had already been settled here for 400 years, when, in 1529, John Gostwick bought the manor of Willington from the Duke of Norfolk. Then continued a long succession of this stock until 1731, when the last Sir William Gostwick, Bart., impoverished by the folly of political contests, sold Willington in 1731 to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, whose descendant, in 1774, sold it to Francis, fifth Duke of Bedford, and it now forms part of the Russell property.

It appears from the "*Laborieuse Journey and Serche*" of that early and industrious antiquary, John Leland—begun about 1538 and finished in 1548—that "Mr. Gostewik," the purchaser of the manor "hath made a sumptuous new Building of Brike and Tymbre à *fundamentis*." The whole of this great house appears to have now vanished, unless some portions may be enclosed in the farm-house now occupying its site. But there still remains a most interesting and picturesque pigeon-house and a building said to be a stable, or grooms' lodgings; it probably was used for both purposes.

Within living memory were three other brick and timber buildings, one of vast size, called a barn, was perhaps originally a riding school. Every vestige of these last-named structures, which formed, as may be judged from drawings, the greater part of a group of buildings of singular variety and value has succumbed to the relentless hand of the improver. And this is the more to be regretted because Sir John Gostwick became Master of the Horse to Henry VIII., and, as Mr. Elwes suggests, it is not unlikely that they were built by Gostwick to enable him to stable the

King's horses, of which he probably had many under his direct supervision. Here, indeed, on this flat ground, many a "great horse," such as Albert Durer has engraved, may have been trained to his business in the tournament or specially prepared for the use of the King at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, where Gostwick was in attendance in his official capacity. We may, therefore, lament the loss of what must have been a highly interesting and complete series of the minor and stable buildings of a great, though late, mediæval house. It may be observed that many of the stone details of the pigeon-house have the appearance of having formed part of an earlier structure, and to the re-use of these stones may be partly attributed the very quaint and unusual form which the gables present. Leland tells us that the "Old Manor Place" of the Mowbrays was "clene doune, but the Place is notabely seene wher it was." Probably Gostwick pulled down this old Mowbray house and re-used the materials.

With regard to the church, it is a complete and beautiful example of Late Perpendicular work, and was no doubt built soon after the second division of the Mowbray lands, when Willington passed to Thomas Howard. It would thus have been finished about twenty years when John Gostwick became possessed of the manor.

In the north aisle of the Chancel, called the Gostwick chapel, is an altar tomb of the Master of the Horse near which is hung his real tilting helm; an effigy of Sir William Gostwick who died in 1615 and a mural monument of Sir Edward Gostwick who departed in 1630. A real helmet of his period,¹ and a heraldic tabard of linen, a mere funeral trophy, are preserved in the church, as is also a bavair or chin-piece of the early part of the sixteenth century. The ancient character of the church was somewhat modified in 1877 by a very thorough "restoration" when the old tiles in the floor were reproduced with indifferent success. There are several brasses to the Gostwicks, the earliest being dated 1325. The antiquaries inspected the pigeon-house and grooms' lodgings, and, after halting for a few minutes at the site of the old Mowbray house, —now, as in Leland's time, "notabely seene" by its conspicuous earth-works,—proceeded on their journey to Sandy, the *Salinæ* of the Romans.

At Sandy luncheon was provided at the Greyhound Hotel and the party proceeded to Cæsar's Camp, which was pronounced to be "British," and from thence to Galley Hill Camp where they were met by Mr. A. W. Peel, who in the kindest manner took charge of the antiquaries and pointed out the chief features of this strongly-defended and picturesque spot. The Rev. R. S. Baker here read so much of a paper by Mr. W. Thompson Watkin as related to the subject in hand, and the party then broke up and made its way to Sandy Place, a seat of the ancient and extinct family of Monnoux, where Mr. Foster was kind enough to offer tea to the members in this his hospitable house, on the bank of the Ivel.

The return journey was made by way of Howbury Camp, the form of which Mr. R. S. Ferguson said was familiar to him in his own country of Cumberland; he was disposed to think it a British work and not improbably for the protection of cattle from sudden raids, a work, in fact, of a kind which in Cumberland would have been thrown up as

¹ See *Journal*, v. 37, p. 104.

² Do. *ib.*

much for protection against wolves as Scotchmen. Risinghoe Castle a great "buh" on the right hand of the Ouse was the last halting place, and Bedford was again reached at 6.30.

The Historical Section opened at 8.30. The Very Rev. the Dean of Ely occupied the chair as President, and gave his Opening Address which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

The Rev. Sir TALBOT BAKER conveyed the thanks of the meeting to the Dean of Ely for his able and valuable address, and the CHAIRMAN then called upon the Rev. Canon Warmoll to read a paper on "The Friars Minors of Bedford." A vote of thanks having been passed to Canon Warmoll, the Rev. J. Copner read a paper on "The Connection of John Bunyan with Elstow."

The Rev. J. BROWN, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Copner, said he should like to elicit the opinion of Mr. Peacock upon the point as to whether Bunyan was in the Parliamentary or Royalist Army. From his investigations he had come to the conclusion that Bunyan was simply drafted amongst the levies which were raised in the associated counties to the garrison of Newport Pagnell. He could not have been drafted into the army until after he was 16, and could only have been in the army seven months, and then he was in by compulsion and not by choice, so that it was impossible to say absolutely which side he was upon.

Mr. PEACOCK said as far as his knowledge went it was a mere toss up, one was as likely as the other. He had never met with the name of Bunyan in the army lists of the period. He did not think that those expressions of loyalty given by Mr. Copner could be taken in any way as a settlement of the point in dispute, as 99 out of every 100 men of that period would have made use of the same expressions, the only point in dispute being the doctrine of hereditary right.

Mr. COPNER said his view was supported by several modern historians, including Froude, and he would leave it to his hearers to decide.

The Antiquarian Section met, for the second time, in the Library of the Bedford Rooms, Mr. R. S. Ferguson in the chair. The Rev. H. Addington read a paper on "The Brasses of Bedfordshire," which will be printed in the *Journal*. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Bloxam, the Rev. C. R. Manning and Dr. Prior took part, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Addington, whose magnificent collection, now nearly complete, of rubbings from brasses throughout the whole of England, entitles him to the thanks of all students of genealogy and costume.

The Rev. R. S. Baker then read a paper on "The Earthworks at Yelden," which will appear in a future *Journal*. Mr. Bloxam agreed with Mr. Baker that Yelden was thoroughly British in its character, but he thought that the battle with which Mr. Baker had dealt took place at Borough Hill, near Daventry. A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Baker, the Architectural Section now met for the third time, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, President, in the chair. Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite read a paper to a most sympathetic audience on "The Treatment of Ancient Architectural Remains." A vote of thanks to Mr. Micklethwaite, whose paper is printed at page 352, brought this long and varied day to a close.

Friday, July 29.

The members left Bedford station at 9 a.m. for St. Alban's and proceeded directly to the Abbey. Assembling in the choir the party was taken in hand by Mr. Micklethwaite, who gave a lucid and valuable account of the architectural history of this great church. The shrine of St. Alban and the Lady Chapel were afterwards seen, and the party then inspected the nave, or rather so much of it as was not boarded off at the west end and barred to the inspection of antiquaries and men of discernment. A near approach to the west end, even from the outside, was, with singular taste, similarly prevented, but distance truly lent no enchantment, and it really needed no very close inspection to become thoroughly aware of the vagaries of the amateur architect of St. Alban's. Mr. J. H. Parker and Mr. E. Peacock made a few remarks upon the disastrous policy which had brought about a "restoration" of this kind, and the party then adjourned to luncheon at the Peahen Hotel. A certain number of the members visited the extensive earthworks at Bernard's Heath, making their way afterwards to St. Michael's church and the remains of Old Verulam; the rest of the party went direct to the last named places, and all meeting at the station at 4.10, Luton was reached at 5.15. The members were received at Luton station in the most friendly manner by the Deputy-Mayor, Mr. Councillor Wright (in the unavoidable absence of the Mayor, Mr. J. Cotchin), Mr. Alderman Gilder, Mr. C. Cotchin, and several other gentlemen of the town, and proceeded at once to the fine cruciform church of St. Mary where they were met by the Rev. Dr. Morris, in the absence of the vicar. The church, which has been much restored, contains many objects of interest. Such are the unique early fourteenth century stone font canopy; the wooden screen work, formerly in the south, now removed to the north transept; and the tomb on the north side of the chancel sustaining the fine effigy of William Wenlock, a canon of St. Paul's, London, who died in 1392. This ecclesiastic is represented in his ordinary habit; his cassock has a row of buttons up the front, and his choir cope is fastened with buttons on the right shoulder. Against the wall of the south aisle of the nave is the effigy of a priest in eucharistic vestments. It has no great artistic merits, but it is notable as showing very clearly, as Mr. Micklethwaite pointed out, the cutting away of the sides of the chasuble which became common in secular churches towards the end of the fifteenth century. The Mayor was kind enough to offer the members some light refreshment at the station, and Bedford was again reached at 7 p.m.

The Antiquarian Section met for the third time, in the Library, at 8.30, Mr. R. S. Ferguson in the chair. Dr. Prior read a paper on "The Earthworks of Bedfordshire." Mr. Bloxam spoke upon this subject, differing in certain respects from Dr. Prior's conclusions. After a vote of thanks to Dr. Prior, Mr. R. R. Lloyd read a paper on "The Wall Paintings in St. Alban's Abbey," which will appear in the *Journal*. A vote of thanks to Mr. Lloyd brought the proceedings in this Section to an end.

The Architectural Section met, for the third time, in the Bedford Rooms, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite in the chair. The Rev. A. J. Foster read a paper on "Certain Peculiarities in Bedfordshire Churches." The Chairman made some remarks upon the interest of the subject which had been dealt with and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Foster, whose

paper will appear in a future *Journal*. Mr. D. G. C. Elwes then read a paper by Mr. T. North on "The Bells of Bedfordshire," which will be printed in a future *Journal*. Some observations by Mr. Peacock and Mr. Foster, and a vote of thanks to Mr. North and Mr. Elwes concluded the proceedings in this Section.

Saturday, July 30.

At 10 a.m. carriages left Bedford Bridge for Clapham church, the well-known example of Saxon work. What the actual date of this tower is it would be very difficult to say, and the question of its age has been, as at Brixworth, to a certain extent, prejudiced by the fact of simplicity and rudeness having been too much taken as evidences of antiquity. It is perhaps of the early part of the tenth century, and in indicating such a date the narrow semi-circular-headed windows splayed equally inside and out, and the tower diminishing in stages have been taken into consideration. The upper story is manifestly Early Norman work, and the parapet dates from the seventeenth century. The remainder of the church was entirely rebuilt in 1861.

The journey was continued to Colworth where the party was received and hospitably entertained at luncheon by Mr. Magniac. Some considerable time was most profitably spent in inspecting the remarkable collection of antiquities and works of art of the finest kind with which the house is replete. Among the priceless treasure here assembled may be specially mentioned the Henri II. vase, the splendid early enamels, the pictures—specially that admirable work, *Christ Mocked*, lately acquired in Spain, and of which the painter is at present unknown—the ivories, the armour, and, not least, the charming gallery of small portraits by Holbein, Clouet, and other masters of their time and after.

The beautiful church of Felmersham was the next point reached. The Rev. H. Addington was kind enough to draw up the following Notes upon it:

"This is a church of great interest. It is of the Early English period, perhaps late in the style, and of a character verging to the Decorated. The plan embraces chancel, nave, and transepts, the latter are shallow, and yet all the features of a cruciform church are preserved, and, owing to its great size, the common objections to a central tower, in a church of this form, are obviated.

"The church suffered restoration in the year 1853, under the auspices of the late Mr. J. A. Green, when new windows, in imitation of those already existing, were inserted east and west of the chancel door, and the celebrated and interesting Rood Loft, which, until that time, had preserved its original position, was removed, leaving only the screen beneath.

"In the chancel, the east window is a modern insertion in the Decorated style, replacing an Early English triplet, the original side windows are simple lancets, and are singularly beautiful examples of the work of the thirteenth century, and, it is needless to say, do not suffer by comparison with the modern imitations. The priest's door appears to be original, with good mouldings and shafts, the arch being enriched with the flower ornament. The tower stands upon four excellent and beautiful arches, with deeply undercut mouldings.

"The nave arcade is of four arches, the two to the east being more widely spread than the others, the mouldings are clear, and die away into

points at the intersections, without heads or masks. The piers are alternately cylindrical and octagonal in form, counterchanging again with those opposite, the bases are not identical, some having deeper and some shallower mouldings: the brackets supporting the roof springers at the angles of the nave have the evangelistic symbols. The inserted windows in the aisles, and those in the clerestory point to two distinct periods of Perpendicular alterations, the latter being very late and poor. The doorways throughout the church are very fine: by the side of the south door, in the interior, is a stoup, and over it, on the exterior, a niche.

"The west front," says Rickman, "forms a composition very beautiful, and not very common." There is a richly-moulded west doorway, on either side of which is a panelled arch enclosing two others, with a quatrefoil in the head. Above is an arcade of Early English arches, with slender detached shafts, and, above this, a triplet of the same period with good banded shafts. The tower has a fine arcade, in the centre of which are two lancets for the belfry lights, and, above, is a cornice of masks. The upper story is a Perpendicular addition, with a cornice, and a turret at the south-east angle.

"The absence of foliated decoration throughout the church is worthy of notice, as is also the quantity of masks and buckles of a distinctly Edwardian type. The position of the church, overhanging the river Ouse, is all that can be desired. There are engravings of it in Lysons' Bedfordshire, and also in Brandon's Parish Churches."

The party went on to Stevington Church a good early Decorated building with the aisles enclosing a western tower. Here are certain grotesque oak carvings, apparently formerly belonging to the nave seat ends. One of them represents two kneeling figures drinking out of one bowl, probably referring to the drinking of church ale, for the maintenance of which refreshment in this parish seven acres of land were, as we learn from Mr. Elwes' Note Book, bequeathed. With reference to the Low Side Window in the chancel, Mr. Harvey in his "History of the Hundred of Willey" quotes the well-known letter from Bedyll to Lord Cromwell:—"We think it best that the place wher thes freres have been wont to hear outward confession of all commers at certen times of the yere be walled up and that use to be fordoen for ever." Whether this advice referred directly to those features which, for want of a better name, are now usually called Low Side Windows, and, if it did, whether the use in question was the *original* one, has not, and probably never will be exactly determined. For it may be observed that there appears to be a certain amount of evidence of the employment of these windows for other uses.

Though some are too high and some too low for the purpose, it has been supposed that many of these windows were set up to enable lepers to take part in the services of the church. This favorite and somewhat wild theory would certainly require the direct corroboration of documentary evidence which has not, hitherto, been forthcoming. It may be borne in mind that these unfortunate lepers were so numerous in this country in the Middle Ages that hospitals were specially established for their reception. There were, for instance, nine leper hospitals in Essex. It is difficult to imagine why these hospitals did not possess and make use of their own private chapels rather than nullify their efficiency by letting

loose upon the world, at regular intervals, the very persons for whose retirement they were founded.

The party went on to Oakley. Here, at last, was an unrestored church containing many objects of interest, chief among which was the rood screen formerly extending entirely across the church after the manner of screens in the west of England. The greater part of this screen still remains *in situ* in the aisles, other portions have been utilised in forming a monstrous pew. Here are also good remains of old seats showing their original arrangements as to passages. Bromham bridge, a narrow and lengthy structure of arches innumerable, perhaps of the seventeenth century, over the Ouse, was crossed on the way to Bedford where the party arrived at 6.30.

The Historical Section met, for the second time, in the Bedford Rooms at 8.30 p.m., Mr. R. S. Ferguson in the chair. Mr. S. I. Tucker (Somerset) read a paper "On the Families and Heraldry of Bedfordshire." A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Tucker for this valuable contribution to the history of the county. Mr. Elwes then spoke upon the Analysis of the Domesday of Bedfordshire which had been prepared, in an exhaustive manner, for the press by the late Rev. W. Airy. Mr. Elwes read the author's Preface which explained his motives for entering into the work, and which pointed out the need that existed for bringing the Great Survey out of the obscurity in which its mensuration and technicalities no less than its phraseology had involved it. Mr. Elwes then read extracts from Mr. Airy's Introduction showing the general nature of the work and explained the arrangements that had been made for placing a very limited edition within the reach of subscribers.¹

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Elwes the Chairman assured him that if such a book was proposed to be issued by subscription in Cumberland the list would be filled up in a week. The business in this Section was thus brought to an end.

On Sunday the Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham preached at St. Paul's Church from 1 Kings, iii. 4.

Monday, August 1.

At 10 a.m. carriages left Bedford Bridge for Elstow Church where the party was met by Mr. S. Whithead, M.P. A very thorough "restoration" was being here carried out nearly the whole of the outer walls having been already rebuilt, the nave itself standing roofless. This nave was in its origin that of the old nunnery church founded in 1078 by Judith, niece of the Conqueror, the eastern portion being Norman of an early type and that to the west consisting of two bays of good Early English. Mr. Micklethwaite pointed out that the part of the nunnery church now remaining probably owed its preservation, as in many other instances, to the fact that the parishioners always had rights in it, and that on the demolition of the choir and transepts it appeared that three Perpendicular windows were taken from them and inserted in the wall then built up to form the east end of the parish church. There seems to have been a screen at the first pair of pillars from the east end, and on the north-east face of the south pillar is a fifteenth century niche with a cresset or cup to hold a light. Of the conventual buildings nothing remains but an

¹ See *Archæological Intelligence*, p. 466.

early fourteenth century chamber of great beauty, vaulted from a central pillar. A massive Perpendicular tower, the scene of many of Bunyan's struggles with his conscience, standing apparently where it ought not, and entirely detached from the church, seems to suggest a dispute between the ecclesiastics and the parishioners, such as occurred at Wymondham in the beginning of the fifteenth century with a somewhat similar architectural result.

There is an interesting Norman doorway, not in its original position, forming the north entrance to the church; on the south side, and occupying the site of the monastic buildings, are the remains of a good Elizabethan house, doubtless built by Sir Edward Radcliffe, a descendant of Sir Humphrey, the "Dissolution" grantee. These remains, half hidden by the vampire ivy, are naturally being surely pulled to pieces by this curse of architectural antiquities, and their condition calls to remembrance the lines which Lamartine wrote upon a far statelier structure:

"Dejà l'herbe qui croît sur les dalles antiques
Efface autour des murs les sentiers domestiques.
Et le lierre flottant comme un manteau de deuil,
Cache à demi la porte, et rampe jusqu'au seuil."

To the kindness of Mr. Whitbread and the obliging exertions of Mr. T. J. Jackson, the members were enabled to see to what extent the church was originally prolonged to the east. The foundations, which had been uncovered under Mr. Jackson's direction, showed that there was an apsidal termination some sixty feet from the present east wall, and apparently a Lady Chapel further on.

The Moot Hall on the green near the church, a picturesque brick and timber building of the latter part of the sixteenth century, was inspected, and the journey was continued to Houghton Conquest Church, which underwent a complete and costly restoration in 1870 at the hands of Sir Gilbert Scott. The mural paintings, the brasses of members of the ancient Bedfordshire family of Conquest, the rood screen, the remains of the old seats, and the old painted glass were here the objects of interest.

"Houghton Ruins," properly called Dame Ellensbury Park, was the next place visited. Mr. Elwes has shown the descent of this property from the baronial family of St. Amand to the time of Mary Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's Sister." There can be little doubt that this once fine but now tottering house was built upon this—for Bedfordshire—important site by Philip Earl of Montgomery, the second son of "Pembroke's mother;" his monogram appears, with other Sidney devices, upon a frieze of the western front. It is a pleasing rather than a stately building, and if it could be shown to be the work of Inigo Jones it must still be confessed that it is unworthy of his high genius.

The antiquaries went on to Ampthill and had luncheon at the White Hart Hotel. The church and adjoining Church House were then visited and the party proceeded to Flitton church, where the mausoleum containing a most interesting series of seventeenth and eighteenth century monuments of the Earls of Kent and other members of the De Grey family were seen. Here are many recumbent effigies, two of them, those of Henry Earl of Kent, died 1614, and of Mary his wife are doubtless from the hand of Nicholas Stone. A cumbersome monument, with full-sized standing figures, in Roman costume, to the memory of Henry, Duke of Kent, died 1740, and his only son Anthony, Earl of

Harold, died 1723, are evidently by that undistinguished sculptor, Francis Bird. By the kindness of Lord Cowper the party were allowed to see the pictures at Wrest Park, and, continuing the journey to the extensive earthworks of Cainhoe Castle, which were explained by Dr. Prior, a long drive brought the members again to Bedford.

The General Concluding Meeting was held at 9 p.m. in the Bedford Rooms, Mr. S. I. Tucker (Somerset) in the chair.

Mr. TUCKER said it had devolved upon him as the senior member of the Council of the Institute now left in Bedford to take the chair, and direct the proceedings of the final meeting, and in doing so he had to speak of the pleasure which they had experienced during the visit of the Institute to this town, and the pain with which they now had to leave it. It was no exaggeration to say that they had seldom had so agreeable a meeting, and it would be extremely ungracious if they were to go away without acknowledging the generous hospitality that had been shewn to them, and the very great treat which the many objects of interest they had seen had afforded them. They had also to thank all who had assisted them in any way whatever. Personally, he had attended a great many meetings of the Institute, and he found that year by year they proved of increasing interest to him. Old friends were met and new friendships established, and these recurring meetings helped to create and keep up intimate and agreeable associations which grew closer on each successive occasion.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE moved, "That the best thanks of the Royal Archæological Institute be given to Charles Magniac, Esq., M.P., for his able and suggestive address, for the obliging manner in which he gave access to his magnificent collection, and extended his graceful hospitality to its members." In moving this he ventured to say that during the whole of his experience in his various wanderings he never remembered to have seen in one house such a collection of objects of interest as were accumulated at Colworth. The objects were tastefully arranged and some of the works of art were absolutely unique. He could not say they were all entirely new to them, because some of them had been exhibited in London in special collections, and many were engraved in standard art works. It was a great treat to them all, not only to see that collection but to have such a kind reception, and he was convinced that they would all agree with the resolution which he had the privilege to propose.

This was warmly seconded by Mr. E. PEACOCK and carried with acclamation.

Mr. R. S. FERGUSON then moved: "That the best thanks of the Institute be given to his Worship the Mayor of Bedford, to whose zealous co-operation and personal courtesies and hospitality we account ourselves much indebted." Mr. Ferguson said that he had, as a member of the Institute, sufficient experience to know that the first thing such a society had to do when it wished to visit a place and successfully carry out its objects was to secure the co-operation of the Mayor, because without that co-operation they could not really proceed at all. On this occasion the smoothness with which the meetings had worked, and the happiness with which everything had gone off showed that though the Mayor's efforts might not have appeared much above the surface, yet it was mainly due to him that everything had gone on so well. No hitch whatever had occurred in their proceedings. He was sure they

had given the Mayor a vast amount of trouble of which those assembled had heard very little, and he had the greatest pleasure in moving the resolution which had been placed in his hands. This was seconded by Mr. E. WALFORD, and carried with much cordiality, and responded to by the MAYOR in a most kind manner.

Mr. J. HILTON proposed: "That the best thanks of the Institute be further accorded to those gentlemen who, by acting as local secretaries, by lending objects of interest and value to the Museums, and in various other ways have contributed to the success of this meeting."

This was seconded by Mr. W. E. HOWLETT and cordially carried.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed in flattering terms a vote of thanks to Mr. Hartshorne which was heartily received, and acknowledged.

In closing the business of the meeting the CHAIRMAN alluded to the cheering prospects of the meeting in Carlisle in 1882 under the genial auspices of their friend Mr. Ferguson. A vote of thanks to Mr. Tucker, proposed by Mr. Alderman HURST, and seconded by the MAYOR, brought the Bedford Meeting to an end.

The Museum.

This was formed in the Bedford Rooms under the direction of Mr. T. G. Elger and Dr. Prior, and included a considerable number of early Bedfordshire antiquities. Conspicuous among these may be mentioned Major Cooper-Cooper's numerous collections from Toddington, a spot which has surrendered to the excavator antiquities of almost every period and which have fortunately fallen under the protecting care of so good an antiquary. The Duke of Bedford sent a British urn with burnt bones; portions of another vessel of pyramidal form, and two early fourteenth century stone corbel heads, all found in the fen near Croyland. Mr. W. F. Higgins exhibited a painted terra-cotta Etruscan cyst, showing in front a nude figure fighting against four other armed men, a recumbent effigy on the top and an inscription on the edge. The Rev. W. J. Loftie sent a collection of antiquities from Egypt. The Hon. Miss Rice Trevor exhibited Romano-British vases and other antiquities of the same period from a well at Biddenham. Mr. C. L. Higgins sent a Romano-British vase from Harold; a hoard of 238 silver coins chiefly of Charles I.; a Salisbury missal, 1555; Caxton's "Livre Royal," 1484; Pynson's "Assertio septum Sacramentorum," &c., 1521, with Cranmer's autograph; Pynson's "Dives and Pauper," 1493, and Wynkyn de Worde's "Vitæ Patrum," 1495. Sir Henry Dryden exhibited a stone celt; two iron cells of quadrangular truncated pyramidal form; some early horse-shoes; plain tiles of various forms from Warden Abbey, and a silver ferule of a hunting horn. From the Duke of Manchester came a grand black jack, 1ft. 7½ins. high, and perhaps the finest in existence. This vessel has a deep gadrooned silver edge at the top inscribed "Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland," and a silver plate in front with the Royal arms; portraits of Henry VIII and Catherine of Arragon by Holbein, and busts in marble (Italian work) of Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester. The Rev. H. Addington contributed a large number of rubbings of brasses; two beautifully embroidered silk dresses *temp.* George I.; a quantity of Queen Ann plate; examples of early binding; a fourteenth century leather ink bottle; and many other objects. Mr. Addington also sent a noble volume of great size forming a portion of his collection

of rubbings from monumental brasses throughout England, a collection of which the value to students of heraldry, genealogy, and costume cannot be too highly estimated. Mr. J. N. Foster sent a collection of Lowestoft china; various examples of lace; objects in silver; weapons from Northern India, and a large portrait of Cromwell, formerly in Lord Torrington's collection at Southill House and sold therefrom in 1780. Mr. F. A. Blaydes exhibited "A baite for Momus," 1589, and some of Buck's views of Bedfordshire Priors. The Rev. T. M. Berry contributed some interesting fragments of carvings in alabaster (early fifteenth century) from Blunham Church. The Rev. A. Whitmarsh sent two panel pictures in tempera from Kempston Church. The Rev. F. Pott exhibited various Roman antiquities from the parish of Northill, and two sundials from Northill Rectory painted on glass by J. Oliver, 1664, and decorated with flies and gnats, well calculated to deceive. Dr. Lawford sent some early books; a grey-beard, &c. Mr. E. T. Leeds-Smith exhibited Roman and other antiquities found at Sandy. Mr. L. Jarvis sent several examples of silver plate, and Chinese and Persian bronzes. Mr. E. Norman lent a collection of English china. The Rev. W. H. Wood sent the altar cloth of Biddenham church. Captain Cotton exhibited a grant, Letters Patent, from Henry VIII, dealing with some of the confiscated lands of the Priory of Wygmore and the Abbey of Evesham. The Rev. H. Kempson exhibited the chalice of the church of St. Cuthbert dated 1570, and a most choice and delicate pomander opening out in segments each inscribed for different scents, the whole forming a very perfect example of these objects once so inseparable from the costume of a lady. Mr. J. S. Philpotts exhibited several early editions of the classics. Mr. F. J. Thynne exhibited the celebrated Essex Ring and a beautifully enamelled memorial ring of Lord Harley. The Trustees of the Bunyan Meeting exhibited, through the Rev. J. Brown various relics of the "Patron Saint of Bedford." The Mayor and Corporation exhibited four Charters, viz., of Henry II, Richard II, Henry VI, and Charles II, and many other Corporation records and books. Mr. T. Hockliffe sent a collection of drawings from Bedfordshire tombs, books, &c.

The Council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Bedford Meeting and of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Duke of Bedford, 10*l.*; W. C. Cooper, 3*l.* 3*s.*; E. Norman, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mrs. Welby, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mrs. Lennon, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Major White, 1*l.* 1*s.*; F. Howard, 5*l.*; T. Barnard, 2*l.* 2*s.*; W. F. Higgins, 2*l.* 7*s.*; W. F. Higgins, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. F. Hose, 1*l.* 1*s.*; F. S. Carpenter, 1*l.* 1*s.*; L. Cherry, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. F. Pott, 5*s.*; T. J. Phillpotts, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. Howard, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Capt. Browning, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. W. H. Smith, 1*l.* 1*s.*; A. W. Franks, 2*l.* 2*s.*; E. S. Wiles, 2*l.* 2*s.*