

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 2, 1882.

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

In opening the new session the noble President spoke of the great loss which the Institute had sustained by the death of Mr. E. P. Shirley, one of the earliest and most distinguished of its members, and of Mr. Carthew, who had supported the Institute for so many years. With regard to the meeting lately held at Carlisle it had been most successful, nothing could exceed the cordiality of their friends in the north; the excursions had been of the highest interest and papers of great value had been read at the sectional meetings.

The Rev. H. WHITEHEAD sent some "Notes on the Old-Hutton Chalice and the Hamsterley Paten," which were read by Mr. HARTSHORNE, and are printed in the *Journal*, vol. xxxix, p. 410.

Mr. R. S. FERGUSON communicated through Mr. Hartshorne the following observations on "A pedigree of Chamber of Raby Coat in Cumberland":—

"I have the honour to exhibit to the Institute a parchment roll of an heraldic and genealogical character, measuring four feet eight inches long by eight inches broad. It contains nine large shields, arranged vertically one above the other, having between them rectangular labels for inscriptions, while roundels at their sides are provided for the names of collaterals. It has been made about the middle of the seventeenth century, and purports to deduce the descent of Chamber of Raby Coat from the family of Chamber, whose pedigree is given by St. George in his 'Visitation of the County of Cumberland in 1615.' According to St. George's pedigree William Chamber was at Holme in Holderness in the time of Edward I, and his grandson was of Wolstid (Wolsty) Castle in Cumberland. In the seventh generation from William of Holme in Holderness, St. George gives four brothers:—

1. Richard Chamber.
2. Robert Chamber lord Abbott of St. Maryes of Holme Cuttrayne and p'sonn of Plimland.
3. Thom. Chamber lord Abbott of ffurnes in Com.' Lanck.
4. Launcelott Chamber lord Abbott of Peeterborough in Com.' Northampton.

"Some of these are historical personages. Thomas Chamber was

Abbot of Furness from 1491 to 1510 or thereabouts; Robert Chamber was Abbot of Holm Cultram from 1507 to 1518. *John* Chamber was the last abbot and first bishop of Peterborough. Whether he is the same as the *Launcelot* of the pedigree I do not know.

"Of all the abbots of Holm Robert Chamber has left the most to be remembered by; his rebus or device occurs everywhere; on his tombstone, whose fragments are now in the porch of the abbey church; on the porch itself; on farm houses and other buildings for a wide radius round; on old aumbries, etc. I have on a previous occasion exhibited at a meeting of the Institute a quarry of glass bearing it, and I now exhibit a photograph of it, taken from the bottom of a large pump trough, two feet square, which I found and turned over in a field some six miles from the abbey, while searching for a Roman well. The device is a punning one, a *chained bear*—a bear muzzled and chained in front of a pastoral staff which passes through a mitre, and the chain passes between the bear's fore legs and is held to the ground by the staff. Above are the initials R. C. The mitre is not very distinct in this example, but is clear on that on the abbot's tomb.

"With Abbot Robert Chamber the parchment before us commences. It says—:

'Robert Chambers ffirst Abbot of that name of the Abbye holme in Cumberland was born at Chamber Hall in ffurnace wh had a brother w^h him whose name was Thomas with three other Bretheren, but the said Thomas brother unto the above named Robart had the Rule and and Gov'ment of all the Abbot's lands and tenements who delt so ffaithfully in that his * * * that the Abbot his Brother to requite his ffaithfull dealing peured him the marriage of ane Jane Staffeld, daughter and heir of William Staffeld, after wh^h marriage he lived awhile at Westey Castell continuing dealer ffor the Abbot his brother a long time after w^h for the trust that he found in the said Thomas bestoned on him the Raby Coats w^h is held by lawfull descent ffrom the said Thomas unto this daye.'

"The deed by which the Abbot granted Raby Coates to his brother is in existence, and is dated in 1503. I have not seen it, nor do I know where it is, but I believe it proves the pedigree by St. George to be right, and the one under consideration to be wrong. Thomas was the name of the Abbot of Furness; Richard of the good manager, who got Raby Coat. Below the inscription I have just cited is a shield on which is a debased edition of the device. The artist has seen the device, and he has also seen a dancing bear; he puts a ring into the snout of his bear; he changes the pastoral staff into the bearward's pole, and he sticks it through the animal's body. He omits the mitre, but retains the R. C. and introduces (or copies from somewhere) a crescent. Throughout the rest of the pedigree, this device, initials and all, is headed as the coat of arms of Chamber, and impaled with those of their alliances. Of these I can only say I cannot reconcile them with the pedigree given by St. George, nor have I had the opportunity of going through the registers, but the gravestones of several of the persons mentioned in this pedigree are in the Abbey churchyard at Holm Cultram. I quote two:—

"October 21. 1586.

Here lyeth Ann Musgrave being murdered the 19th of the said month with the Shot of a pistol in her own House at Raby Coat by one Robert Beckworth. She was daughter of Jack Musgrave Cap^t of Beawcastle Kh^t. She was marryed to Thomas Chamber of Raby Coat and had Issue six sons vidlt Rob^t Thomas John Row Arth. Will. and a daughter Florence."

"Jack Musgrave is described by Lily the astrologer, in his 'Memoirs,' as 'a most pestilent fellow,' but Lily made him drunk and purloined some compromising papers he held.

"Feb. vii. 1655.

John Chamber, till death brought him here
Maintaind still the Custome dear
The Church, the Wood and parish Right
He did defend with all his Might,
Kept constant holy Sabbath daies
And did frequent the Church alwaies ;
Gave Alms truely to the poor,
Who dayly sought it at his Door ;
And purchas'd Lands as much and more,
Than all his Elders did before.
He had four Children with his wives.
They died young. The one Wife survives.
None better of his Rank could be
For liberal Hospitalitie."

"He was, I believe, the most litigious of all the litigious men this most litigious district of Cumberland has produced. From the time of the dissolution of the monasteries until now litigation has never ceased, as to what were the Abbot's rights and powers. The parchment pedigree now before us was evidently compiled for this John Chamber, after the death of his second child, and before the birth of his third, a date the parish register should fix."

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE read a paper, the first of a series, on "The Domestic Remains of Ancient Egypt," in which he considered the condition of the mass of the people as shewn by their dwellings and remains ; describing the barracks of the Pyramid masons uncovered by him at Gizeh ; the private houses of Memphis and Tel el Amarna ; the barracks of the Theban garrison ; and the Ptolemaic and Roman sites near Gizeh ; specimens of the very rude stone implements of the latter sites were exhibited. The general parallel of the histories of Italy and Egypt was also sketched, and attention drawn to the great changes in Ancient Egyptian history, and the importance of studying it at first hand, and not through the medium of Greek ideas.

The Rev. W. J. LOFTIE said that on a former occasion he had lamented the apathy of English people as to Egyptology. He certainly

might now retract that complaint on hearing some of the results of Mr. Petrie's researches.

The noble CHAIRMAN said there could not be a second opinion as to the interest of Mr. Petrie's subject and the value of his paper. It was most desirable that the English should investigate Egyptian antiquities; much had certainly been already done by Sir Gardiner Wilkinson and others, yet in the British Museum there was only one monument of the early period, the fourth dynasty. Mr. Mariette had done immense service, and the museum at Boulac was the Egyptian museum *par excellence*.

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL spoke of the flint implements which Mr. Petrie said were evidently late Roman.

On the motion of Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, seconded by Mr. T. H. BAYLIS, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Petrie whose paper is printed at p. 16.

The Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham sent the following notes "On the Discovery of three Tree-Coffins at Grimsby":—

"In excavating the ground of the churchyard of St. James's Church, Grimsby, between the western side of the north transept and the north aisle, to supply a heating apparatus, three coffins of a remote period were lately discovered five feet below the surface and lying east and west. They were formed out of portions of bowls of oak trees, cut to a convenient length, after which a slice was cut off their substance longitudinally to serve as a lid; the remainder was hollowed out, the body deposited therein, and the lid fastened down by wooden pegs.

"Such a tree-coffin was found beneath a tumulus near Wareham, Dorsetshire, in 1767, as recorded in Bloxam's 'Fragmenta Sepulchralia.' This was ten feet long and three feet wide, and contained some human bones that had been wrapped up in a deer's hide, also a drinking cup of oak; and another, seven feet long and three feet wide, is also described in the same work as having been found below a large tumulus at Grinstead, near Scarborough, in 1834. This had been deposited beneath a number of oak branches, and contained a skeleton and remains of a skin, serving as a shroud, fastened at the breast with a bone pin. With this was the blade of a brass dagger, and flint heads of a javelin and two arrows, &c. The three tree-coffins found in Grimsby churchyard, firmly embedded in its clay subsoil, were of this character but of smaller size, square at each end and having small projections there, cut out of the solid, to serve as handles to aid in their conveyance to the grave. Unfortunately they were destroyed almost as soon as found, as no one of any intelligence was at hand to protect them, and only a portion of one, about two feet in length, has been preserved. As no British or Roman vestiges have ever been found at Grimsby we have no reason to suppose that these coffins are of an older period than the Saxon or Danish times, and it will be well to bear in mind that the Saxons had maintained themselves at Grimsby up to the year 786, when Herman the Saxon defeated Kebright the Dane, although he then fell in battle himself, and the marauding invaders who survived fled to their 'sea-horses' in Grimsby haven. Eventually this part of Lincolnshire, as well as all the rest, was obliged to submit first to the rule and then to the settlement of those bold northmen. When they became Christians, in common with the Saxons, they were buried with Christian burial, near to Christian churches, and as

St. James's Church undoubtedly stands on a most ancient ecclesiastical site, probably these coffins are either of the Saxon or Danish period."

In a letter to Mr. Hartshorne, concerning the above discovery, the Bishop Suffragan added:—

"From the character of the Gristhorpe adjuncts, such as the brass dagger and flint heads of weapons, one might think that these solid and rude coffins were British, but from this Grimsby find, and its site, we can hardly think it possible that these coffins can be earlier than the Saxon or Danish period, and scarcely later. But of whatever period they are, I should think they were exceptional, as we well know how the Saxons buried their dead as a rule, but what the Danes did is, I believe, uncertain. Possibly tree-coffins represented ship-burial, and certainly as this was never, as far as I know, a common form of burial, it is well to note carefully such instances of it as come under our notice."

After some observations by the noble CHAIRMAN on burning and burying, a vote of thanks was passed to the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. H. WHITEHEAD.—A silver paten from the church of Hamsterley, Durham. In addition to Mr. Whitehead's notes on this paten in the *Journal*, vol. xxxix, p. 410, further observations by Mr. Cripps will be found on the same page. Since Mr. Cripps's remarks were printed he has had occasion to come to a definite conclusion on the subject, as the following extract from a letter to Mr. Hartshorne from him, dated Jan. 5, 1883, will show:—

"I find we are right in leaning so strongly to 1519 as the date of the Hamsterley paten. I make out the proof of this at last from the maker's mark partly, and partly from the fashion.

"After much examination of the photograph you sent me, which shows the hall-marks, etc. very clearly, I make out to my own entire satisfaction that the maker's mark is a human figure erect with a spear or some such object in one hand. Now this same mark appears upon a similar paten at Heworth (I forget which of the two places of that name, one of which is in Durham and the other in Yorkshire), which is 1514 actually and for certain, being both hall-marked and dated.

"Next I have found a paten with a divided or bi-parted beard to the face of the Saviour, very rude and very much like our Hamsterley vernicle, at Stow Longa near Kimbolton as certainly of the year 1491, as the Heworth example is of 1514. I think these two coincidences settle the question."

By Mr. R. S. FERGUSON.—A pedigree on parchment of Chamber, and a photograph of his rebus.

By Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.—A collection of stone and flint implements, objects in glass, and plan of a Ptolemaic village.

By Mr. E. PEACOCK.—A bronze mortar, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches high and $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. This object was obtained by Mr. Hartshorne from a dealer in Colchester, who affirmed that it had been lately found in that town together with other Roman remains. It will be observed that the bottom is pushed out to the extent of a quarter of an inch, partly in order to get an undulating motion, which is not undesirable in a mortar, and partly to prevent it from slipping on a table. Whether it is a Roman mortar

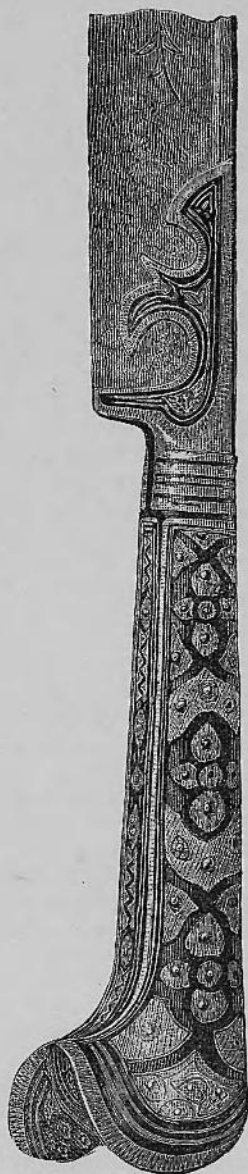
may perhaps be open to question. Mr. Peacock, a collector of mortars, is disposed to think that 'his example is early, but mediæval.



By Messrs. HEDGES and GOODRICK.—An urn of slightly burnt clay 1 ft. 5½ in. high and 1 ft. 2 inches in its greatest diameter, of a cylindrical form, the remains of two or three others rather smaller, and a quantity of earth and partially burnt or calcined bones. Some of these vessels appear to have been cracked in firing, and holes have been made in the clay on each side of the crack to tie the portions together. The whole of these remains, which had been lately found in making excavations for houses in Mill Hill Park, Acton, are of the usual Middlesex type, such as have been found in considerable numbers in the parish of Ashford, Middlesex, and which closely resemble the urns of Dorsetshire and Hampshire. They have been most obligingly given by Messrs. Hedges and Goodrick to Mr. Hartshorne, who has deposited them in the British Museum.

By Mrs. CARTWRIGHT.—A knife handle decorated in niello, found some years ago in the moat of Kirkstead Abbey, Lincolnshire. There can be no doubt that this is Turkish work, perhaps Montenegrin, of the last century. Many fine examples may be seen in the Henderson collection at the British Museum, and it would appear that the peculiar form of the handle is a traditional mode of treatment. That such a weapon should be found in so unlikely a spot is passing strange.

By the Rev. PRECENTOR VENABLES.—Drawings of a Roman inscribed sepulchral slab, discovered at Lincoln, towards the close of last year just outside the bend of the western wall of the lower Roman city. This wall ran down the hill from the southern wall of the upper (original) Roman city, near its western angle. The line may be traced along the east side of the rapid footway, known as "Motherby Hill," from which the ground slopes again rapidly towards the plain to the west. A considerable number of fragments of Roman masonry were discovered in and about the same place, during the widening of the street running from old St. Martin's church westwards. The slab is much fractured and mutilated, but still exhibits remains of four lines of inscription. Of the uppermost only the bottoms of two or three letters can be traced; the other lines have been thus conjecturally read (D) EC ALAE II (Secundae) ASTOR (VM) VIXIT ANNIS



Knife from Kirkstead Abbey.

LXX. Mr. Venables desired to know whether the form "Astorum" for "Asturum" was to be found elsewhere.

Concerning this inscription the Rev. J. WORDSWORTH has been kind enough to send the following note:—"I suppose the first line to contain a name, *possibly*, IVLIVS ALEX(ander), though several others might be suggested as agreeing with the fragments of letters. Then follows clearly;

DEC . ALAE . II
ASTOR . VIXIT
aNNIS . LXX.

we might also combine the EX of line 1 with what follows and read EX DEC(urione). There can, I think, be no doubt that the officer in question was a 'decurio' not a 'legatus,' since he belonged to an 'ala' not to a legion. I have also no doubt that his corps was the second ala of the Asturians, well known as being stationed at Cilurnum (Chesters), on the Roman Wall. It is true that Astores for Astures is not the form found elsewhere in inscriptions, as far as I know them; but it is the spelling usual in MSS. of the *Notitia dignitatum*, when mentioning this very corps. See Bocking's edition, vol. ii, pp. 904* and 910*. Even without this evidence, Eburacum and Eboracum, Lugvalium and Lugovalium, &c., &c., would be sufficient parallels. As for a corps of Asti, which I believe has been suggested, I can find no trace of it in the records of the Roman Army."

PRECENTOR VENABLES also exhibited a drawing of a monumental sepulchral slab discovered last summer when lowering the ground at the west end of Lincoln Cathedral. This slab exhibits a plain cross standing upon a semicircular base, the rest of the surface being filled in with interlaced work. We gather from the notes which Mr. Venables was kind enough to send, that this memorial corresponds very nearly with one dug up in 1810 under the original ramparts of Cambridge Castle, which had been a Saxon burial place, on which the castle was built in 1070.¹ The ground where the Lincoln example was found was the burial ground of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, the church of which was removed by Remigius when he built the Norman Cathedral.

The general character of the Lincoln slab, and the fact of its narrowing to the feet would appear, to indicate a period not far removed from the time of Remigius, who died 1092, on the eve of the consecration of his cathedral.

By Miss M. BURTON.—A large drawing of the font at St. Peter's, Ipswich. This remarkable object consists of a great block of dark marble, carved upon each of its four sides, with three grotesque animals. Solomon's Brazen Sea supported by twelve brazen bulls has been thought to be here represented. Its great size and the general character of the sculptures seem to point to the middle of the twelfth century as its probable period.

By the Rev. J. S. TANNER.—A drawing of the east end of the church of Ashford-Carbonell, Salop, showing an unusual arrangement of windows in such a position, namely, a vesica above and two narrow round headed windows below.

By Mr. S. KNILL.—A plan showing excavations now being made for

¹ See for an account of the discovery *Archæologia*, vol. xvii, p. 228, and Mr. Kerrich's Illustrations, plates xv, xvi.

Mr. Kerrich's original sketches and notes are preserved in Brit. Mus. Additional MS., 6735, pl. 189.

new foundations in Rochester Buildings, Leadenhall Street, which have revealed the existence, at about eleven feet below the street level, of two portions of Roman pavements. When excavations were made at the East Indian House, opposite, a Roman pavement was found at about the same depth below the street, and it is thought possible that the pavement in both sites may have belonged to one original Roman building.

By Mr. H. MIDDLETON.—A drawing of the Little Farrington Chalice. This illustration, together with Mr. Middleton's notes upon it, will be found in the *Journal*, vol. xxxix, p. 411.

By Mr. H. HEMS.—Five swords of the latter part of the last century.

December 7, 1882.

The Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, V.P., in the Chair.

MR. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE read the following notes on "Egyptian Bricks," and a diagram of the sizes of bricks was exhibited, which is reproduced below in tabular form.

In Egypt brick buildings are abundant, though scarcely ever noticed, since they are eclipsed by the stone architecture; and as their age is in general very uncertain, owing to the absence of inscriptions accompanying them, it seemed desirable to make a beginning of a systematic study of bricks by carefully measuring several specimens from each building which could be dated. The results are that we have here about forty sizes, of which the dates are known within two or three centuries, and often within a few years. Arranged chronologically they stand thus, in English inches:

Dahshur, N. brick pyramid,	viii th Dynasty?	16.1	×	7.9	×	4.8
" S.	"	14.9		7.2		4.0
Howara, brick pyramid,	xii	17.7		8.8		5.4
Memphis, northern houses,	xviii?	17.5		8.9		5.2
Karnak, walls round great hall,	xviii?	16.3		7.2		5.4
Thebes, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Ramesseum, xviii	"	16.3		7.3		4.5
Thebes, barracks of Ramesseum, xix	"	16.2		7.2		4.4
Memphis, N. of road to Sakkara, xix?	"	14.8		6.2		3.4
El Heibeh, walls of Menkheperra, xxi	"	13.4		6.2		3.9
Sakkara, in caverns,	xxvi?	16.2		7.1		4.1
Thebes, Deir el Bahari, large arch, xxvi?	"	14.7		6.9		5.1
" " smaller arch "	"	13.7		6.7		4.4
" " parabolic arch "	"	13.4		6.8		4.2
" " retaining wall of tomb, xxvi	"	12.4		6.1		4.3
" " opposite valley mouth, xxvi?	"	12.6		6.2		4.2
" " two piers ?	"	12.7		6.2		4.0
Gizeh, village E. of Great Pyramid, Greek?	"	10.7		5.5		3.8
Memphis, by Sakkara road, Greek or Roman	"	15.0		7.1		3.4
" " late Greek or Roman	"	14.7		6.9		5.7
Deir el Medineh, outer wall temple, Ptol. ix,	"	13.9		6.4		5.2
" " arch joining temple, "	"	12.6		6.2		4.3
Memphis " Greek?	"	12.4		6.2		4.2
Gizeh, village by second pyramid, Greek?	"	12.2		6.3		5.1
Kom Fares, village	Roman	12.1		5.7		3.7
Dendera, village	late Roman	18.3		8.7		4.8
* " village	"	12.0		5.7		3.8
Memphis, " Roman	"	11.7		5.4		3.1
Howara, so called "Labyrinth," "	"	10.7		5.3		4.2
Gizeh, Gebel Kibli	late Roman	11.3		5.4		4.0
Memphis	Christian	10.5		5.2		2.5
Memphis, overlying	Roman	9.3		4.9		3.0
* Gizeh, Kom el Ahmar	late Roman	9.8		4.7		3.3
		?		4.5		2.7

*Sakkara	"	...	9.8	4.5	2.6
*Gizeh, E. of Great Pyramid	"	..	?	4.5	2.4
*Gizeh, Gebel Kibli	"	...	7 + x	4.3	2.1
*Abu Roash, Deir,	"	...	?	4.3	2.4
*Sidi Mislim,	"	...	8.4	4.0	2.1
El Heibeh	Roman ?	...	8.2	4.6	3.4
Kom Fares, on top	late Roman	...		4.2	2.6
*Faium, Arab dyke	Arab	...	7.3	3.9	2.8

Those marked (*) are red baked bricks ; the others are all black crude mud bricks. The bricks of the *xxv*th dynasty at Medum are not so large as those of the *xviii*th at Dahshur, and these in turn are exceeded in size by those of the *xix*th dynasty, the largest that I have seen. The earlier bricks are very rarely met with, and hence they need scarcely cause any confusion with the regularly diminishing sizes that prevailed from the *xix*th dynasty down to Arab times. One apparently great exception to this diminution are the bricks employed in Roman times at Kom Fares, or Medinet el Faium ; but as they are exactly like bricks of the *xix*th dynasty which form a brick pyramid at Howara, five miles distant, they may very probably have been brought in Roman times from there, or have belonged to some nearer building of the early date now entirely destroyed. We must always beware of such re-use of old materials, like the Roman tiles built into Saxon churches.

It might be expected that the sizes would vary with place as well as time ; but this is strangely not the case. The bricks of the *xix*th dynasty in the Faium are nearly the same size as those of perhaps the *xviii*th dynasty down at Memphis. The bricks of Karnak and of Thebes of the *xix*th dynasty are made in moulds of the same size, though pressed to different thicknesses. The bricks of Memphis in the *xix*th or *xx*th dynasty (judging by the associated pottery) are the same as those of Thebes in about the *xxv*th, or perhaps rather earlier times. The late Ptolemaic bricks of Deir el Medineh at Thebes, of Memphis, of Gizeh, and the Roman bricks of Dendera, are all of the same size, though made hundreds of miles apart. The baked Roman bricks in all the sites were intended to be alike, only differing accidentally. The diminishing series of sizes therefore is of value chronologically, irrespective of the part of Egypt in which the bricks are found.

As it is not easy to search the volumes of the "Denkmäler," it is desirable to mention the cartouches stamped on the bricks, which Lepsius there published, though unhappily no measurements of the bricks are given.

Amunhotep I	Deir le Bahari	...	Vol. v	Pl.	6
Tahutmes I	(in Berlin)	...	" v	"	7
"	"	...	" v	"	25a
Hatasu	"	...	" v	"	26
Tahutmes III	N. of Ramesseum (Berlin)	...	" v	"	39
Tahutmes IV	Abd el Gurneh	...	" v	"	62
Amenhotep III	" "	...	" v	"	78
Khuenaten	Thebes	...	" vi	"	
Ramessu II	Ramesseum	...	" ii	"	
Menkheperra	El Heibeh & Karnak	...	" vii	"	251
Pinotem	San (in Berlin)	...	" vii	"	255

In answer to a question by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell, Mr. PETRIE said that the bricks were made of Nile mud, mixed with straw, of which latter material there was more in the earlier than in the later examples.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Petrie.

The Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY sent a short paper on "Gosforth Cross," which was read by Mr. Hartshorne and which will appear in a more complete form in a future *Journal*. From his long study of Scandinavian mythology, Mr. Calverley has been able to interpret the subjects on the four sides of the cross, of which the minor episodes have never been brought forward before. His reading is that the Christian parallel of the "world-stories" is as follows:—On the west side the devil is overcome and bound: on the south side the world is overcome; on the east side the flesh is overcome; and on the north side Christ rides triumphant. The cross is a monolith fourteen feet six inches high; there is a cast of it at South Kensington.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Calverley.

Mr. E. PEACOCK communicated the following account of Cadney Church, Lincolnshire:—

"Cadney is a little village about four miles from Brigg on the eastern side of the river Ancholme. Its church consists of an Early English tower with Perpendicular additions at the top, a nave, south aisle, and chancel. The arcade which separates the aisle from the nave has two columns and two half columns of Late Norman work, not unlike those at Northorpe in the same county. The eastern window of this aisle consists of three lights and is of Early Decorated character, the two southern windows are, perhaps, of the same date but have flat heads. The north aisle was destroyed at the end of the last century. The tradition of the village is that it was similar in character to that which remains. The chancel and chancel arch are Early English. There are two good lancet windows on each side and a low side window on the south. There is a Perpendicular three-light window at the east. The piscina is Early English. The ten commandments are framed over the altar in what seems to be a portion of the chancel screen. The last bay of the south aisle is taken off by screens on the north and west, of very fine Perpendicular oak carving. This has evidently formed a chantry, though for what person or family I am at present unable to tell. A clue may, perhaps, be found in the badge of a weight which has been repeated twice on each bay of the carving, once at the top and once at the bottom. There are two doors into this chapel, both of which are very beautiful; the one opening to the west has carved in the angles over the door two cocks with large combs drinking out of shells. On the northern screen are some fragments of an inscription which has once run the whole length. It is so mutilated as to be beyond hope of recovery, unless it should chance to have been copied when more perfect. The following portion alone can be made out with certainty—

TIRANNO PASSE AC SANTI HVGONIS.¹

"In the panel work of the western screen is a squint, by looking through which a bracket may be seen, which, doubtless, has once supported an image. This squint is five feet from the ground; two feet below it is a carefully made square hole, which, I am persuaded, has been intended for a little child to look through to see the image. The bracket is of late and rude work, certainly not older than the screen. There is a tradition in the village that the western screen was brought from the monastery of

¹ It has been suggested that this may have been the opening words of a sequence or hymn.

Newstead-on-Ancholme which was very near. I think there cannot be any reason for doubting that it was made for the place which it now fills.

"The font is circular, two feet across by one foot one inch high. It is ornamented by columns and round-headed arches. There are probably twelve of them, but this is not quite certain as it stands against the western half column of the arcade and cannot, therefore, be examined all round. There is a fragment of a carved chest of uncertain date in the tower. The carving is very shallow. It has been surmised, why I know not, that it has formed part of a vestment chest. Adjoining it lies an alm's box much decayed, with three staples for locks.

"There is but one grave-slab in the church, all the rest are believed to have been removed when the north aisle was destroyed. The one remaining is in the middle aisle. It runs thus—

"Hic jacet corpus Elizabethe Pye
uxorem Roberti Pye qui sepulta
fuit vicissimo quinto die Febvarii
in tricissimo Septima etatis. An'o
Domini 1699."

"The porch is interesting as having deeply splayed cruciform windows which seem as if they had been made for shooting arrows from. I do not remember to have seen any others of the same kind in the porch of a village church.

"This church has, at present, escaped restoration. It is, however, in very great need of structural repairs. The parish registers are old and interesting. I had not time to examine them carefully but purpose doing so on a future occasion."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Peacock for thus setting the example of giving intelligent notices of the few remaining unrestored churches in the kingdom; it may be borne in mind that notices of this character are not usually to be found in the ponderous county histories of the last and present century, valuable, though many of them are, for their manorial and genealogical accounts.

The Rev. PRECENTOR VENABLES sent a paper on "The Vicars' Court at Lincoln," founded by Bishop Oliver Sutton, 1283-1300, which was read by Mr. Hartshorne, and will appear on a future occasion in the *Journal*. Mr. Venables showed that, notwithstanding modern alterations, the court forms a very curious and instructive architectural study, the house on the south side being one of the most perfect examples of an Edwardian dwelling in England.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Venables.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.—A diagram of the sizes of Egyptian bricks.

By the Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY.—A valuable set of full size drawings of Gosforth Cross.

By Mr. E. PEACOCK.—Sketches of details of work in Cadney church.

By the Rev. PRECENTOR VENABLES.—Drawings and photographs in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL.—A collection of various Palæolithic

implements and *haches* of different types, from Northfleet and Crayford, both imperfect and finished; together with the flint tools or knappers by which they were shaped.

Of the hammers some were pointed at one end, and some are flat headed, being "made" at the edges of the face. He shewed the mode of using the peculiar hammers found with the flakes at Crayford, and demonstrated by many specimens that the fine chipping frequently found at the butt ends of the flakes was not the result of use but a necessity of the manufacture. A number of flakes mostly flat and thin, and hollow on one side, varying in weight from one ounce to 8 lbs., were described as having been used somewhat after the manner of a bricklayer's trowel. They had the appearance of so-called hollow scrapers; but presented marks of percussion, and were not polished with use as in scrapers proper. The action of the hammers and knappers was analyzed and imitated synthetically with success; and they appeared taken altogether, to be capable of doing all the work required to make the perfect tools with which they were found. All the specimens had been obtained by himself in river beaches where they had been made and used, in association with elephants, rhinoceros, &c., remains, the carving of whose carcasses was the probable cause of the spots being selected for the flint manufacture. For comparisons Neolithic knappers were shewn, and gun flints with knapping hammers of seventeenth or eighteenth century, found on the Mediæval camping ground of Dartford Heath.

By Captain E. HOARE.—Two Egyptian statuettes, idol figures, Anubis and Isis nursing Horus.

By Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN.—Photograph of a Roman altar found in July last at Longwood, near Huddersfield, adjoining the Roman station at Slack (Cambodunum). In its expanded form the inscription runs:—
DEO S(ANCTO) BRIGANT(VM) ET N(VMINI) AVG(VSTI) T(ITVS) AVR(ELIVS)
QVINTVS D(ECRETO) D(ECVRIONVM) P(OSVIT) ET S(VSCEPTVM) S(OLVIT).
"To the holy god of the Brigantes and the divinity of the Emperor, Titus Aurelius Quintus by decree of the decurions has placed (this) and performed his undertaking."

By the Rev. J. H. ASH.—A sacring bell of brass, said to be of the sixteenth century.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 1, 1883.

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

Alluding to the loss which the Institute had sustained by the death of the Rev. W. Henley Jervis, the Chairman spoke of his constant attendance for many years at the monthly meetings of the Institute, and proposed that a letter be written by Mr. Hartshorne to Mrs. Jervis expressive of the sympathy of the meeting with her. This was seconded by Mr. E. WALFORD, who added some observations respecting Mr. Jervis's historical attainments, specially mentioning his "History of the Church from the Concordat of Bologna to the Revolution," and his "History of the Gallican Church and the Revolution," which brought him much and well-deserved credit.

Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE read a paper on "The Pottery of Ancient Egypt," and exhibited diagrams and examples illustrating the different classes of the fictile vessels of the 4th, 18th, and 19th dynasties, and of Greek, Roman and late Roman times. Many hundreds of specimens had been collected from sites of which the dates were known, in order to establish the epochs of various forms and qualities used. The general result appeared to be that, although some varieties are almost exactly similar from the earliest down to Roman times, yet there are several characteristics by which the periods may be readily distinguished.

The CHAIRMAN enquired as to remains of other kinds in refuse heaps. Mr. PETRIE said there was nothing of any importance, scarcely any metal, and rude late stone implements. Mr. J. BROWN made some observations respecting the rising of the soil since Roman times, as in London, observing that the quantity of pottery went a long way to explain it in this country as well as in Egypt, where Cairo was a case in point.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Petrie, whose paper will appear in a future *Journal*.

Mr. W. BRAILSFORD read a paper on "the Monuments in Tideswell Church, Derbyshire," for which a vote of thanks was passed.

Mr. HARTSHORNE read a paper on "Kirkstead Chapel, near Horncastle," calling attention to the singular beauty of this exquisite Early English work, and giving some notes upon the great Cistercian house near which it is placed. Much regret was expressed that, for lack of funds to preserve it, the chapel, which—unlike the Abbey,—still stands complete with its vaulting, windows, and walls, as it was left by its builders in the first

quarter of the thirteenth century, must within a very short time become a hopeless ruin. Mr. Hartshorne thought that since a building of such rare beauty had survived almost intact to the present day, passing unscathed through Reformation, Civil War, Revolution, and that still more dangerous period for its architecture, a contemplated "restoration" of forty years ago, the time had certainly arrived that something should be done to save it, and that it would be a sort of scandal to the body archaeological, if so choice a memorial should be supinely suffered to fall into the utter ruin which is now imminent, without at least the support of a few wooden props, which might keep it up until something better could be done. Attention was also called to a remarkable effigy in the chapel, exhibiting a knight in a cylindrical flat-topped helm, of which not more than eight examples have hitherto been noticed in monumental sculpture, and wearing a hauberk of *banded mail*, the fifth sculptured example in England, now observed as such for the first time, of this very puzzling kind of defence. Some wooden screen work, among the earliest in the kingdom, also remaining in the chapel was commented upon. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hartshorne, whose paper will appear in a subsequent *Journal*.

Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN communicated the following notes on the Roman station, "*Petriana*," or *Petrianæ*, named in the *Notitia*, and the evidence as to Hexham being its probable site:—

"In the year 1870 I communicated to the Institute a paper which embraced some remarks on the identification of the stations named in the *Notitia*, which had previously been supposed to be on the Roman Wall, west of Birdoswald (*Amboglanna*).

"In that paper, I stated that the station named next to *Amboglanna* in the *Notitia* list (*Petriana*) might have been at Lanercost, or its neighbourhood, but that I had a strong suspicion the author of the work followed the line of the wall *no further* than that point. I also gave the opinion that the whole of the wall, westward of Lanercost, had probably been destroyed in the Roman period, and that my idea seemed confirmed by the chorography of Ravensas.

"As to the three stations following *Petriana* in the list, I identified the first (*Aballaba*) as being at Papcastle, from an inscription found there; the second (*Congavata*), from an inscription naming the garrison, I placed at the adjoining station of Moresby; and the third (*Axelodunum*), from a number of inscriptions, I thought was plainly identified with the neighbouring large fortress at Maryport.

"Subsequently, Dr. McCaul, of Toronto, came to the same conclusion as to *Aballaba*; and in 1873, Professor Hübner, in vol. vii of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, whilst leaving the site of *Congavata* an open question, adopted Maryport as the site of *Axelodunum*, and concluded that *Aballaba* was also upon the Cumberland coast.

"Under this pressure of opinion, Dr. Bruce (who had, up to this time, contended that these three stations were *on the wall*) yielded to the allocation I had proposed for the two last named (*vide* '*Lapidarium Septentrionale*,' pp. 394, 430, 455-6). Since then, I have pointed out in newspaper articles (1875) and in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 341-2, that *Gabrosentæ* and *Tunmocelum*, the stations following *Axelodunum* in the *Notitia* list, must also have been on the Cumberland coast, as inscriptions mentioning the names of the corps which formed

their garrisons have been found there; whilst on the wall, and on the eastern coast of England, no trace whatever has been found of these troops.

"The site of *Petriana*, therefore, alone remained to be determined. Traces of the cavalry regiment (*Ala Petriana*), which formed its garrison, had, up to that time, been found at Old Penrith, Carlisle, and on a rock near Lanercost. But in September, 1881, a fine tombstone inscribed to the memory of a soldier of the regiment, was found in part of the foundations of Hexham Church, which I described in a letter to the *Academy* of 1st October in the same year, remarking that Hexham had now 'by far the best claim' to be considered the site of *Petriana*. This remark I repeated in my paper on 'Britanno-Roman Inscriptions discovered in 1881' (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxix, pp. 359-60) pointing out also that we had apparently further evidence in the inscription *Lap. Sept.* No. 661, the third line of which I read as (PR) AEF. AL. AVGV(STAE. PETRIANAE), for in the Carlisle inscription, the *ala* bears the prefix of *Augusta*.

"Lately some further interesting discoveries have been made which seem to confirm the views I then expressed. Near Cawfields Mile Castle, on the Wall, an inscribed Roman milestone has been found, which, if read correctly by Dr. Bruce, as there seems little reason to doubt, bears the following inscription:—

IMP. CAES. M. AVREL

SEVER. ALEXANDRO

PI. FEL. AVG. P. M. TR. P.

CO.S. PP. CVR. CL. XENEPHON

TE. LEG. AVG. PR. PR.

A. PETR. M. P. XVIII

i.e., Imperatore) Caes(are) M(arco) Aurel(io) Sever(o) Alexandro Pi(o) Fel(ice) Aug(usto) P(ontifice) M(aximo) Tr(ibunitia) P(otestate) Co(n)s(ule) P(atre) P(atriciae), Cur(ante) Cl(audio) Xenephonte Leg(ato) Aug(usti) Pr(o) Pr(aetore) A. Petr(ianis) M(ilia) p(assuum) xviii.

"The first point of interest connected with this inscription is that it informs us of the approximate date of the praetorship of Claudius Xenophon. The name of this imperial legate had previously occurred in an inscription found at *Vindolana* on the Wall, but the period of its erection was not known. The present discovery tells us that it was *before* the second consulate of Alexander Severus, and *after* the death of Elagabalus (as he is not named in the inscription) consequently between the years A.D. 223-225 (both inclusive).

"But the great feature of the inscription is its last line, which tells us that eighteen Roman miles intervened between the place where it was set up, and *Petriana*. The stone was found *near*, though not *on* the Roman road called 'Stane Gate' which runs inside the great wall, and strikes the North Tyne at right angles, at twelve and a half English miles eastwards from Cawfields, and about three and a half north-north-west from Hexham. From the course of the modern roads it seems most probable that a branch Roman road connected Hexham with this portion of the 'Stane Gate,' and, if so, the distance from Cawfields (sixteen English miles) would be, within a fraction, identical with the eighteen Roman miles marked on the stone.

"That a Roman station existed at Hexham seems a certainty, from the

number of inscriptions found there. Dr Bruce has previously pointed out in his 'Roman Wall' (3rd edit., 1867, p. 343) the probability of this. He says: 'Though not upon the line of the Watling street, Hexham without doubt had communication by road both with *Cilurnum* and *Corstopitum*. The situation of Hexham has all the characteristics which the Romans sought for, in fixing upon the site of a camp. That they had a station here is rendered probable by the grandeur of the place in Saxon days.' And Dr. Stukeley, in the last century, says: 'The town was undoubtedly Roman. We judged the *castrum* was where the castellated building now stands, east of the market place, which is on the brow of a hill and has a good prospect.'

"Horsley marks on his map a Roman road from Portgate through Hexham and then on by Allendale to the station at Whitley Castle (*Glanoventa*).

"But it may be argued that the stone possibly marks a distance of eighteen miles from a station further to the westward. If we accordingly trace the road in this direction as far as it is visible (near the station of *Amboglanna*, Birdoswald) and thence produce it in a straight line to the neighbourhood of the next station at Walton House, we shall have traversed a distance of from thirteen-and-a-half to fourteen English miles, which does not agree so well as that to Hexham. Further, the station itself is a small one (only two and three-quarter acres,) and would not have accommodation for a large regiment (even of infantry); we know that the *Ala Petriana* was one thousand strong, so that the space required for so large a body of men, with their horses, would be much greater than the camp at Walton. The garrison of the latter too, from inscriptions appears to have been a foot regiment (the second cohort of the *Tungri*), no trace of any cavalry regiment being found.

"It has also been asserted that as the stone was found near, or adjoining to the *military* road which ran close within and parallel to the great Wall, it must have been Castlesteads that was named on it as being *Patriana*. But this seems at once confuted by the fact, that before the road reached Castlesteads, two other stations at least, *Magna* and *Amboglanna*, had to be passed. Why then should not the first station reached (*Magna*) have been named, instead of the third? On the other hand, no such obstacle occurs between Cawfields and Hexham, the latter being the first station reached on the 'Stane Gate.'

"Under these circumstances, I submit, that from the agreement of distance with that named in the milestone, from the fact of its being a cavalry station, from an inscription naming the *Ala Petriana* having been found there, Hexham, as I was the first to point out (in 1881,) has by far the best, if not the only claim, to be considered the *Petriana* of the *Notitia*, and thus, that the allocations of *Aballava*, *Congavata*, *Azelodunum*, *Gabrosentae*, and *Tummoelum*, which I had previously made, are still further confirmed.

"I may add that additional evidence as to Hexham being a cavalry station is to be found in the inscription, No. 656, *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, from which we gather that Quintus Calpurnius Concessinius, who erected it, was a Praefect of Horse. (*Praefectus Equitum*.)"

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.—Egyptian pottery and diagrams, in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. W. BRAILSFORD.—Rubbing of the brass of Sir Sampson Meverell.

By Mr. HARTSHORNE.—Photographs of Kirkstead Chapel, drawing of the effigy, and squeezes of the banded mail represented upon it, and drawings of the screen work.

By SIR H. DRYDEN, Bart.—Drawings of heraldic tiles from churches in Northamptonshire. Among these coats was Widvile, Catesby, and a jumbled coat of Pipewell Abbey, with the arms of some abbot or benefactor. Two other shields, doubtful in their appropriation, at least for Northamptonshire families, bore respectively, a chevron between ten crosses (6 and 4); and a cross flory between four martlets.

By Mr. H. HUTCHINGS.—A tile bearing a shield charged with a cross between four lions rampant, a coat which, variously coloured, was borne by Daubeney, Danby, Talbot, Bendish, Everard, Burghersh, Dokesworth, and Sir W. Pipard.

By MRS. HENLEY JERVIS.—A covered cup of steel inlaid with silver, Indian work.

By Mr. HARTSHORNE.—A brass clock lately obtained from a cottage at Heckford Bridge near Colchester. This was of the usual type, with a bell on the top like a dome. It had been altered from a short "bob" to a long pendulum, and bore the name Thomas Rafe, and the date 1661, on the lower edge of the pierced brass work in front between the face and the bell. Mr. Morgan is kind enough to inform us that several clock and roasting-jack makers lived in Colchester, and that works for these objects were much made in that town.

March 1, 1883.

The Rev. Sir TALBOT H. B. BAKER, Bart., in the Chair.

Mr. J. PARK HARRISON read a paper on "Saxon Remains in Minster Church, Isle of Sheppy." Among the features belonging to the early church an arcade of seven openings, extending across the east wall and possibly connected with the upper choir, was commented upon, as well as five sets of Roman flue-tiles, passing through the wall about twelve feet from the ground, which had been discovered by Mr. Harrison. It was noticeable that the semi-circular arches were built irregularly of Roman tiles, *more Romano*, as at Brixworth. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Harrison, whose paper will appear on a future occasion.

Mr. C. E. KEYSER read a paper on "Mural Paintings at Farnborough Church, Hampshire." These decorations are interesting as containing the only known representation in this country of St. Eugenia.

Mr. WALLER gave a general sketch of the life of St. Eugenia, and Mr. Keyser then read a second paper on "Mural Paintings at Oakwood Chapel, Surrey." Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Keyser and Mr. Waller.

Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN communicated his seventh annual List of Roman Inscriptions found in Britain.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. PARK HARRISON.—Drawings in illustration of his paper.

By Miss LONGMAN.—Tracings and photographs of the paintings at Farnborough.

By the Rev. E. A. CHICHESTER.—Tracings and drawings of the paintings at Oakwood. The figures here represented are of gigantic size, and must originally have been very fine things; they are now faded and damaged almost beyond recognition.

Mr. HARTSHORNE exhibited two suits of Japanese armour, and communicated the following notes upon them:—

“The two suits of Japanese armour, which I have the honour to bring before the meeting are exhibited, not because they are old enough to be called ancient—I believe they date from the middle of the last century—but because they carry in their details so many of the methods and practises of classic and mediæval armour. The back and breast pieces in their general construction recall the antique; the sleeves are of wire mail, arranged after the classic fashion, but with pieces of repoussé iron imbedded in it.

“The skirts, shoulder pieces, and other portions are Jasant, or splint armour, some of the strips being connected with each other in a most careful and ingenious manner by ties and interlacings of silk or worsted braid.

“The helmets are built up of different pieces of iron, the whole being then covered with lacquer. The linings, always a most important point in helmets of all kinds, have much in common with the linings of mediæval helmets, and they also have inner bands to relieve the head from the lateral pressure of the helmet. The masks are very carefully beaten out and beautifully lacquered inside. We know that many of the processes of our Middle ages have survived in the East, and in these suits we see what many of the processes and forms of classic times have survived in Japan till late times; indeed Japanese suits of precisely this form are made, chiefly in lacquered papier maché, at the present day for the English market. The examples now under consideration are fighting suits and have been used, one a good deal.

“How old these types of equipment are we have at present not sufficient means of accurately judging. They probably exhibit traditional shapes and methods of construction, that have come down with a singularly gifted and artistic people from at least what we reckon classic times.

“A most elaborate and picturesque volume could be written about Japanese armour, of which these are quite second-rate examples. The variety of their decorations, the wonderful delicacy of their workmanship, and the accuracy with which their different parts are knotted together is very remarkable.

“With regard to the splint armour for the legs, we get some explanations of the defences worn so commonly in the middle of the fourteenth century; armour which monumental effigies and illuminated MS. do not always clearly explain. The armour of splints worn by Sir Guy Brian in his effigy at Tewkesbury is precisely what we have in these Japanese examples.”

Since the above notes were written, Mr. N. Makino, an attaché of the Japanese Embassy, has been obliging enough to inspect the armour in question, and he informs us that the suits are such as would have been

worn by common soldiers, and that they date from the early part of the last century.

By the Rev. J. E. WALDY.—A silver plate given in 1783, according to an inscription on the back, to the church of Claverton, near Bath, by the Rev. R. Graves. The engraving on the plate seems to be Dutch work, but the general design is certainly Greek, and the hand of the Divine Infant seems to be giving the benediction in the Greek manner. It was probably copied from some Greek drawing, but for what purpose the plate was made is not certain. It seems to be considerably older than the date at the back.

By Mr. FISHER.—A bronze torque found in Carlisle.

By Mr. COURT.—An acanthus leaf in bronze, terminating in a winged bat or griffin, and having a socket at the back for the insertion of a rod. This beautiful object also came from Carlisle.

By Mr. R. READY.—Twelve bowls in Roman glass of great delicacy and beauty.

By Mr. A. E. GRIFFITHS.—A collection of Mezzotints of Old London.

It was announced that the Earl of Chichester had accepted the office of President of the Institute at Lewes.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1882.

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To	Balance at Banker's on 1st January, 1882 (after deducting								
	payments in 1882 on account of 1881)	-	-	4	6	6			
„	Petty Cash on hand	-	-	8	18	1			
								13	4
„	Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments								
	made in advance	-	-	313	15	0			
„	Entrance Fees	-	-	33	12	0			
„	Life Compositions	-	-	94	0	0			
„	Sale of Publications, &c.	-	-	102	6	10			
								548	13
„	Subscriptions to Removal Fund	-	-					170	1
„	Balance of Account of Carlisle Meeting	-	-	298	11	4			
	Deduct.—Amounts paid by Treasurer in respect of same			39	1	1			
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Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 5, 1883.

General Sir H. LEFROY, K.C.M.G., in the Chair.

Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE read a paper on "New examples of Egyptian weights and measures." Many examples of a standard of 200 grains have lately been obtained in Egypt and Syria; this was probably the origin of the Æginetan standard. The glass scarabs are found to be all weights on the Assyro-Persian standard of 128 grains, along with many other Egyptian weights. The whole of the Egyptian glass stamps in the British Museum, of pre-Arab times, have been weighed; but only those of Byzantine period appear to be weights; they agree exactly with the contemporary standard of 68 grains. Nine Egyptian capacity measures lately found have been examined, and give an accurate determination of the standard of 29 cubic inches, otherwise known from vases as the *hemu*. After some remarks by the Chairman as to the uniformity of the shekel and the accuracy of early weights, and by Mr. J. H. Middleton on the dates of glazed measures, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Petrie.

The Rev. PRECENTOR VENABLES read the following "Notes on the Portico of the Roman Basilica in the Bail, Lincoln":—

"It will be in the memory of many members of the Archæological Institute, that five years since, March 1878, an account was before our body of the remains of a large Roman portico that had then been recently excavated in the upper or Roman town of Lincoln. The portion laid bare consisted of the northern half of a hexastyle façade, embracing three inter-columniations. Three bases remained in situ, with fragments of the columns themselves still in their upright position. These broken shafts were found to stand about 4ft. 9in. high, the drums being 2ft. 7in. in diameter. This diameter would make the column when perfect about 20ft. high. The most remarkable feature in the design was a twin, or inosculating column at the northern extremity of the façade, forming the angular pier of the principal colonnade to the East, facing the Roman street. This arrangement appears to be unique. At least, enquiry and investigation has not brought a second example to light. The principal or front column, ranging with the line of the street, is a perfect cylinder, fitting into a moon-shaped cavity in the secondary column, the base mouldings having been so far cut away but the rest of the column being left untouched. Practical men who have examined the group give it as their opinion that the inner column is an after thought, forming no part of the original design, but having been added subsequently in consequence of the failure of the stone lintel or entablature. This view has been confirmed by the fact that in the more recent excavations, of which I am

about to speak, have not been discovered any distinct trace of a similar inosculating group at the corresponding angle at the southern extremity of the façade. It is, however, difficult to speak with absolute certainty on this point, for the line of the modern street (Bailgate), does not run quite parallel with the lines of the Roman *via*, but trends a little to the S.E., cutting across the southern angle of the portico, and almost obliterating the base.

"The first discovery of these remains was made, as I have said, in 1878. At that time only the northern half of the portico was unearthed. For the disinterment of the southern half, it has been necessary to wait until the cottages covering the site were demolished, with the view of the erection of a better class of dwellings. This work has been deferred much longer than was expected, and has only been accomplished during the last few weeks. The results are somewhat disappointing. The bases of the three remaining pillars of the portico have been discovered, and one of these, the centre one of the three, of which I exhibit a photograph, is in a better state of preservation than any of the others. A deep incision in the base mouldings is observable here, in the central line of the intercolumniation, which occurs also in all the other bases, indicating the place of a railing, or barrier, probably of wood, there being no stain indicating the corrosion of any metal, iron or bronze, guarding the interior of the portico. No portion of the shafts of the columns remains in situ in this southern half, nor has anything been discovered which throws any further light upon the architectural design of the building. It is, however, highly satisfactory to have been able to recover the dimensions of the edifice, which have now been accurately ascertained. The façade towards the street measures 70ft., the length of the building from E. to W. being 240ft. The architecture of the portico is of the depraved classical character common to Roman Britain, the work according to Mr. F. C. Penrose rather of engineer officers, than of professional architects. The base mouldings (of which I give a section taken by the cymograph by Mr. J. J. Smith, Mr. Pearson's clerk of the works at Lincoln cathedral, to whom also I am indebted for the plans and photographs which I now exhibit) do not strictly belong to any recognized classical order. That it was the Doric which the designer endeavoured to imitate has been proved by the discovery of a portion of a capital, which is a rude version of the Roman form of that order. The question which had been mooted, whether the columns supported a horizontal entablature or arches, has also been set at rest by finding one of the lintels among the accumulated rubbish in front of the ruined buildings. Near the same spot were also found two drums of the columns, which with the fragment of the capital have been brought back to the portico to which they originally belonged.

"The large building, of which this portico formed the street front, extended back from the street westwards about 240 feet. It was divided by a cross wall from north to south, about 54 ft. from the front. A fine fragment, 73 ft. 3 in. in length by 20 ft. in height, and 7 ft. thick of the western end of the northern wall is still standing, though much obscured by modern erections. It is known as the "Mint wall." What ground there is for the tradition indicated by the name, it is impossible to say. The mint of our Saxon, Norman, and Plantagenet kings was in the lower part of the city, immediately to the north of the Stone Bar. In Stukeley's time the remains of this building were much more extensive, but consisted

only of rude walling, of common rough stone, with courses of Roman brick to bond the masonry. The dimensions of the bricks were 17 in. by 11 in. wide and 2 in. thick. Dr. Stukeley considered the building to have been the granary of the Roman garrison. This, however, was a mere conjecture, which is refuted by the stately character of its street façade. Its exact destination can never be decided, but I can have little doubt that Mr. Penrose is more correct in his belief that these remains are those of the Basilica of Lindum Colonia. It will be seen from the accompanying plan of the Roman city, that the building occupied a commanding position in the centre of the city, a little to the north of the *via* leading from the point of intersection of the two main avenues to the "*Porta principalis sinistra*," or "West Gate." A little to the south of it was discovered the Roman *Milliare*, bearing the name Marcus Pionius, one of the so-called "thirty tyrants," marking the distance from Lindum to Segelocum now Littleborough on the Trent.

"On the opposite side of the street were discovered eight piers of a rude cruciform shape, resembling early Norman piers, with an attached half cylinder in front. These were formed of layers of thin tiles, and slabs of stone alternately. They may very probably have formed the front of an arcade of *tabernae*, booths or shops, which standing just opposite the basilica or hall of justice would doubtless do a good trade, and command a high rent.

"I must not omit to mention the excellently constructed Roman sewer, 2ft. 4in. wide, and 4ft. 6in. high, which ran along the whole length of the street, from north to south, with cross sewers opening into it, and house drains discharging into them. What is now known as a "manhole," *i.e.* an opening to enable a man to descend and cleanse the sewer, was discovered opposite the southern part of the portico.

"It is impossible to conclude this paper without making grateful mention of the zeal displayed by the purchasers of the two properties, Mr. Allis, and subsequently Mr. Blaze, in carrying out the disinterment of these valuable and interesting remains, at considerable inconvenience to themselves, as well as the care with which they have arranged means for their preservation, and their examination by visitors. When we remember the terrible havoc of such remains in former years, and the risks, if not the certainty, that if these had been discovered half, or even a quarter of a century back, they would have been destroyed without scruple, as inconvenient obstructions—which from the builder's point of view they certainly are—we cannot but recognise the growth of archaeological interest in all classes of society, and feel that our own and kindred societies have not existed in vain."

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER made some general observations on the inferences to be drawn from the kind of stone used in the columns described by Precentor Venables, intimating that caution was necessary in drawing special deductions from such sources; and Mr. R. P. Pullan spoke as to the non-finding of a semicircular apse. A vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. Precentor Venables.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.—Examples of Egyptian weights and measures.

By Mr. F. G. HILTON PRICE.—Four Egyptian measures in blue glazed ware, from Thebes.

By the REV. PRECENTOR VENABLES.—Plan of the Portico of the Roman Basilica in the Bail, Lincoln, showing the recent discoveries.

By Mr. E. PEACOCK.—Drawing of a Pre-Reformation candle, concerning which Mr. Peacock contributed the following notes, which were read by Mr. Hartshorne :—

“The candle, of which I exhibit a drawing the size of the original, is made of wax, which seems not to have been in any way clarified or bleached; it belonged to my great-great-grandmother, Elizabeth Woodruffe of Ranskill in Nottinghamshire, who was married to Aaron Scales in 1715. She told her daughter, who told my father, that it was a holy candle, and had been handed down in her family from pre-Reformation days. As it has never been lighted it cannot have been used at baptism. I think it has probably been blessed and reserved for use at extreme unction or holy communion when taken as *viaticum*. The forms of benediction varied in different dioceses.¹



“This candle (here engraved two-thirds linear), has certainly been cast in a mould not made by the process of dipping. It is formed, as will be seen, like a clustered column made up of seven shafts. In the great church at Gouda there is a stained glass window of early sixteenth century date, representing Judith and Holofernes. The table is represented as set for supper. On it are two ordinary candles in brass candlesticks; beside it, stands a large silver candlestick, probably two feet six inches high containing a columned candle like this one, only it is represented as about three feet long. On the north and south sides of the magnificent tomb of William the Silent at Delft are weeping angels in bronze holding columned candles similar to this; and it is stated in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries that a candle of this kind is shewn in the “Celebration of High Mass,” a picture by John van Eyk, in the possession of Earl Dudley, which was numbered 362 in the catalogue of the Exhibition of the Works of Old Masters at Burlington House in 1871.

“I enclose for comparison a rough sketch of the candle in stained glass in the Gouda window. The drawing of which it is a copy was done hurriedly, and it has therefore no pretension to minute accuracy.”

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Peacock.

By the BARON DE COSSON.—Pistol of John Greme or Graham, fourth Earl of Montrose. The Baron de Cosson was kind enough to send the following notes on this interesting weapon, which were read by Mr. Hartshorne :—

“This pistol, which belonged to the father of the celebrated Marquess of Montrose, is a long Scotch pistol, the barrel and stock made of brass, and bearing traces of having been gilt.

“On the barrel is the inscription,

IOANÆS * GRÆMVS * COMES * MONTIS *

¹ See Martini de Antiquis Ecclesiæ Ritibus. Antwerpæ, 1764, vol. iii, p. 45.

² Series 2, vol. v, p. 57.

ROSARVM * (John Graham Earl of Montrose) surrounding the arms of Montrose,¹ surmounted by a coronet. Lower down is the date 1615.

"Along the barrel runs some beautiful engraved ornament in which the rose constantly recurs, in allusion to the heraldic device of the family and to the name *Montrose*.

"The muzzle is delicately chased with bands of acanthus leaves, and three similar bands decorate the barrel lower down. The stock is likewise ornamented with chasing and engraving of distinctively Scottish design. The pistol was originally a wheel-lock, but in the last century a flint-lock has been adapted to it, showing that it was then still in use. A rose and some engraving are on the lock-plate. A peculiar feature is that the lock which both in wheel and flint lock pistols is generally on the right hand side of the weapon, is here on the left hand.

"I first saw it at a sale of arms at Paris in 1875, but how it came there I cannot conjecture. It was then described as an Italian pistol! I saw it again a few days later in the possession of a dealer, and having noticed the inscription (which I had not done on the previous occasion) read it, and at once purchased the pistol.² "As it was evidently the Earl's personal weapon, it is indeed probable that his son the great Marquess of Montrose may have owned it and used it."

After some remarks by the CHAIRMAN on the excellence of the make of the pistol and its historical interest, a vote of thanks was passed to the Baron de Cosson for thus contributing for the gratification of the meeting from his extensive store of military equipments.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—Portions of a leather strap, with S's (twenty-nine in number) attached to them; and parts of a leather girdle with other letters. These objects will be illustrated in a future *Journal*.

May 3, 1883.

General SIR H. LEFROY, K.C.B., in the chair.

At this, the first meeting of the Institute since the death of its President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the chairman spoke feelingly of the great loss which the Institute had sustained, and alluded to Lord Talbot's distinguished archaeological attainments, his long connection with the Institute, and his numerous high qualities which had endeared him to the members during the lengthened period that he filled so worthily the office of President.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Hartshorne to read the following address of condolence of the Institute with Lord Talbot de Malahide, which had been drawn up under the direction of the Council:—

"To the Right Hon^{ble} Richard Wogan, Baron Talbot de Malahide.

"We the Vice-Presidents, Council, Officers, and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, beg to offer to your Lordship the expression of our warmest condolence on the lamented death of your Lordship's noble father, the honoured President of the Royal

¹ Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, on a chief, Sable, three escallop shells of the first (for the name of Graham); 2nd and 3rd, Argent, three roses, Gules, barbed and seeded, proper (for the title Montrose).

² John, 4th Earl of Montrose, who

succeeded to the title in 1608, was Ambassador from King James VI of Scotland to several foreign courts, and after the accession of Charles I was President of the Council of Scotland. He died in 1626.

Archæological Institute for upwards of thirty years, and a valued and accomplished member of the Institute since 1845.

"We recall with affection the numerous qualities of the late Lord Talbot de Malahide, his ripe scholarship, his unwearied zeal in sharing our pursuits, his ready and constant support at the Annual Meetings, his dignity and geniality, and, not least, the unvarying kindness and courtesy which endeared him to the members of the Institute whom he led so ably throughout England for so many years.

"He has passed from us full of years, and to use his own words, he has died, as he wished, "in harness." The memory of his high worth will remain in the hearts of all with whom he was associated, but by none will he be more sincerely regretted than by the members of the Institute which now offers its kindest sympathy to yourself and his family.

"Signed on behalf of the Institute.

"R. H. SODEN SMITH,

"G. T. CLARK,

"J. FULLER RUSSELL,

"W. V. GUISE,

"M. H. BLOXAM,

"H. CARLISLE,

"ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Secretary."

} Vice Presidents.

The adoption of the address was moved by Mr. H. S. MILMAN, and seconded by Mr. T. H. BAYLIS, who took occasion to read some extracts from the report of the Carlisle meeting, at which the late President spoke of his failing health, and his fears that he might not be present at another meeting.

Mr. S. I. TUCKER (Somerset), added a warm tribute of regret at the loss the Institute had sustained, and spoke of the extreme difficulty in replacing a President who had served the society so long and so well.

Mr. E. WALFORD spoke to the same effect, and the address was then unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the proper quarters.

The CHAIRMAN read a paper on a Collection of Flint Weapons and Pottery from Honduras which, he said, should be examined in connection with the history of that region of Central America as a whole, a region that was once the seat of a great, and powerful, and civilized race, and not with special reference to the corner of it from whence the objects happen to come.

That the people who painted the frescoes of Chichenitza, who reared the monuments of the Palenque and Copan, invented the complicated and puzzling hieroglyphics, who excelled in their carvings, and had such knowledge of astronomy, were limited to the use of flint for their tools, seemed impossible; and we were, therefore, driven to the conclusion, either that these weapons were the evidence of an immense decline in the arts since the Spanish Conquest, or that they belonged to a period long anterior to that event. The masterly manner in which the flint weapons had been cleaved and chipped, seemed to imply long practice and progressive improvement, and not the recovery of a lost art in the course of a century or two. Yet it was possible that, side by side with the civilized Aztecs, there existed Charib races who were never reclaimed, or abandoned the use of stone. Such flint-using tribes existed, indeed, in the

interior of Guatemala at the present day, but their weapons did not evince the skill in their manufacture shown by those exhibited to the meeting. Moreover, some of the beads shown were lined in their perforations with copper, showing a forward advance in art, such as a conquered race would hardly have reached. This use of copper appeared very remarkable, and Sir Henry Lefroy supposed it was for the purpose of enhancing the value of the beads, this metal being so rare in Central America, that the Venetian navigator Virrazaro (1524) tells us that the natives "esteemed it more than gold."

With regard more particularly to the flint weapons, they were found at the mouth of the Belize, at a spot now submerged one or two feet below water, and their number, as well as the presence of hammer-stones with them, militated against the accumulation being the result of a casual up-setting of a canoe, and there were many indications that the land had subsided in this quarter, a fact that alone implied considerable antiquity.

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL said that the collection of worked stones exhibited by Gen. Lefroy was most interesting, and not the less so from the resemblance which a few of them possessed, as had been remarked, to some European specimens. The situation in which they were described as having been found showed that they were "surface" implements or "neolithic," if the term were applicable in that part of the world. The slight depth of two feet or so beneath the sea water which had not covered them with sand or gravel, and their sharp appearance, together with the presence of oyster shells and delicate 'spat' attached to them, proved that they could not have been long submerged; nor had they travelled at all, for the site was a manufactory. They must be considered as comparatively modern, and their submergence a very recent one, if indeed it were not a question in which periods of high and low tides were involved.

There was no inconsistency, Mr. Spurrell continued, in the supposition that these flint implements might not have been co-existent with the civilisation represented by the great and splendid temples of Palenque and the artistic wall paintings exhibited; but considering that the arts of architecture, painting and metal work had wholly decayed, there was no difficulty in understanding that as flint and obsidian chipping had never been discarded, there may have been a complete revival in the art of making them, and a recurrence, for a period, of stone weapons for general use, under the dire necessity occasioned by poverty and the absence of metals at a later date. Such a survival had occurred in the old world, and notably in the case of Egypt and the Sinaitic Peninsula.

The great breadth and length of some of the flakes showed, he said, great skill in chipping, which was aided by the even consistence of the flint (which was free from large fossils). However, it was noticeable that most of the longer implements were struck off more or less in the direction of lines seemingly of infiltration. The two stones which Gen. Lefroy considered knapping stones appeared somewhat doubtful. They were in size certainly inadequate to produce the great flakes; they were also by no means the sort of tools to produce the very straight edges of the great spearheads, nor were they delicate enough to work the finer arrowheads. The only use they could have served was in smoothing the retreating angles of the great spears and such minor work. They appeared to have had other uses not connected with chipping.

With respect to the quartz and jade-like green beads, they were bored from either end and were very well done. There was evidence that the work was accomplished by a drill and the aid of sand, or the powder perhaps of some very hard stone, and not by the crystalline stone itself; there was no evidence of the use of tube drills in the present specimens. The long yellow beads were made from shells and that of weathered pieces from the shore, partly polished by nature, and marked by holes made by marine animals. Being curved they were necessarily bored in different directions from either end, the holes meeting in the midst. A small tube (folded) of copper or some alloy had been inserted at either end to prevent the string from wearing away the shell, which had become very soft in parts; but in one of them, at the centre of the bead in the angle made by the uniting boreholes, the string had worn its way through the side of the bead, thus showing that the copper tubes did not line the entire length of the bead.

On the motion of Mr. TUCKER (Somerset) a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for his paper, which will appear in a future *Journal*.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Sir H. LEFROY.—Flint weapons and Pottery from Honduras; large map of Central America, and through the kindness of Mr. Maudesly, two large and artistic pictures by Mr. O'Conner, of the temples of Palenque.

By Mr. E. PEACOCK.—A drawing of a slab of iron, with the following notes:—

"The accompanying sketch represents an iron slab which was discovered some years ago at the village of Blyton, near Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire. It had been laid face downwards and used as a door stone. The house where it served this purpose was being pulled down, and in consequence the slab had to be removed, and the ornamented side was exposed to view. When I became possessed of it, it was so clogged with dirt that little could be made of it. When cleaned it became evident that it had once formed an ornamental fire-back. There can be little doubt that it had originally formed a part of the furniture of the Old Hall at Gainsburgh. A former inhabitant of the house where it had served as a door stone had, I was informed, been a workman in the employ of the Hickman family, who lived there in the 17th century. The arms are those of Hickman—party per pale indented Argent and Azure—impaling what is intended for the coat of Nevil of Mettersey—Gules a saltire Argent—Sir William Hickman of Gainsburgh, the second baronet, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Nevil of Mettersey, Nottinghamshire. (See Pedigree in Stark's Hist. of Gainsburgh, 1817, p. 123). The precise date of the wedding has not been ascertained, but it was certainly either in 1658 or very near to that date. There seems to be no evidence that the Nevils of Mettersey ever bore their saltire coupé. A curious question suggests itself, was the representing the saltire coupé, in this instance a blunder of the artist who made the sketch, or of the founder who run the metal, or was it done intentionally to mark the distinction between Elizabeth Nevil's house, and that of other name-sakes and kindred."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Peacock.

By Mr. E. WILMOTT.—A collection of beautifully executed rubbings from the military brasses in Cobham church, Kent. Mr. Wilmott announced that at the next meeting Mr. J. G. Waller would describe the whole of this interesting series of memorials in chronological order.

By Mrs. HENLEY JERVIS.—A copy of the New Testament used by Charles I. at Carisbrook Castle, and other volumes.

By Mr. C. SEIDLER.—A gold ring containing a small agate hatchet. This was found in the department of Meuse et Loire, and is here represented.



By Mrs. L. H. KERR.—Model of an Etruscan tomb, and photographs of paintings inside similar tombs discovered at Bolsena, near Orvieto.

By Mr. E. PEACOCK.—A bronze mortar with decorations round it of the Flemish Renaissance character.

By Mrs. HENLEY JERVIS.—A black letter New Testament, bound up with the Common Prayer and Singing Psalms, used by Charles I during his imprisonment in Carisbrook Castle in 1647. This precious volume, together with some of the Royal household linen, came into the possession of Mrs. Jervis through a maternal ancestor.

By Mr. E. WALFORD.—A portrait of Dr. Johnson, supposed to have been taken in the latter part of his life. Mr. Walford read some notes upon the portrait in question, and Mr. Waller clearly showed that the picture was a copy and not a replica by Sir Joshua.

July 5, 1883.

Mr. T. H. BAYLIS, Q.C., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN spoke of the loss which the Institute has sustained by the death of the Rev. P. R. Coates, for many years a valued member of the Institute and of the Council, and proposed that a letter expressive of the sympathy of the meeting be written to Mrs. Coates. This was seconded by Mrs. HAYWARD and carried, and Mr. Hartshorne was directed to write to Mrs. Coates accordingly.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on the Gallo-Romano Antiquities of Reims. These are much less known than the Mediæval monuments, but well deserve the attention of the archæologist.




1. The Porta Martis stands on the north side of the city, and holds the same position amongst the antiquities of Reims as the gates of Arroux and St. André do at Autun. There are three large arches, separated by coupled columns, and the soffits contain elaborate designs, viz., The Labours of the Twelve Months in the centre, Jupiter and Leda on the left, and the Twins suckled by the She-wolf on the right. The last group seems to allude to the name of the city.

2. The mosaic of the Public Promenades is particularly interesting, because it illustrates those passages in ancient authors which describe gladiatorial combats. It consists of thirty-five compartments, in each of which there is a single figure of a man or of an animal, with the exception of No. 10, which represents a Hermes, *i.e.*, a terminal statue, consisting of a bust and truncated arms upon a pedestal. This tessellated pavement should be compared with the mosaics of Augsburg, Neunig near Trèves, and the Lateran Museum.

3. The Tomb of Jovinus, so called, is a sarcophagus deposited in the crypt (chapelle basse) at the Archevêché. The figures on the front of it are in high relief, and engaged in a lion hunt. From the style of the execution, one would be disposed to assign them to the age of Antonines. The subject is probably derived from an incident in the life of a Roman emperor. This may be inferred partly from the costume of the principal personage, and partly from the appearance of a female standing near him, who seems to be the goddess Roma.

4. The inscriptions relating to Reims present many points of contact with the history of our own country. For example, we find in them mention of Mars Camulus, who reminds us of Camulodunum (Colchester), *i.e.*, Mars Hill or Areopagus. Again, the name Cantius occurs (though

GRAFFITI FROM THE GREAT PYRAMID.

3 14776	1 PA 1221 day fapmke bary g fapmke bary	6 A
4 1477	2 1477 13 m 1730	7 DILX B
5 	8 LEPETI (FRANCIS)	9 r roneapoly palamideL
10 GIORGIO EMO	11 Gibio Agost	12 
14 H: BEE	15 ISPSI	16 T
17 GAG	18 AG	19 TA
20 NB	21 L	22 BSS
23 BSS	24 GIO. PAVLO. MOLINO 1553	25 DOMINICO GASPARINI
26 AGROSSILO 1569	27 LOS	28 IAC MERCATOR 1563
29 FVILLACROSS	30 1577	31 VALAN TINC AA
32 ANTHUIE ADROSS BSSIS	33 ALESAORO D FRAC	34 william Pemerton
35 Martin Godaum	36 Tino Pamb	37 ioachim ped inomat 158 Tsiawall
38 MICHEL FABRE	39 PIERRE TEXIER 1582	40 HIERO RECVON DE OPOLDVORE
41 10030K	42 HIMPOISIO 1608 1823 1MIVIER	43 16ACOB ANTONIO CESARI
44 1618 CASPER TRESE DANY ROCCA TAGLIATA	45 1614	46 IRIMBAD LE 4 MARS 1617
47 1616	48 IVNE:Z BVRROVGHs 1630:	49 T: COKE 1624
50 HBOUY GAKO 1631	51 16427 Z	52 AVRELIO QVADRIO 1634
53 IPVERNON 1644	54 1641 BEVSIER	55 WPS 1630
56 GEO. SWANLEY 1638	57 Iehan CAUN 1639	58 CHARLE PIGET 1638
59 		

some read C. Antius), and this looks like Cantium, Kent. The following words were inscribed on a stone very recently discovered at Reims :

. . MECA . MEMO

RIATVAM

M. Héron de Villefosse expands the sentence thus—[a]meca(?) *memoria tuam*, for am[i]ca(?) *memoria[m] tuam* [fecit]. *Memoria* here means a memorial or monument, like *titulus* in the phrase *titulum ponere*, which we meet with on a slab found near Brougham Castle.

One of the coins of Durocortorum (Reims) is remarkable, because it exhibits three conjugated heads on the obverse. M. Loriquet says they symbolize three provinces, Belgica, Germania Inferior and Germania Superior ; but there can be little doubt that we have here the effigies of the Roman Triumvirate—Octavian, Mark Antony and Lepidus.

A vote of thanks was passed to Professor Lewis, whose paper will appear in a future *Journal*.

MR. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE read the following notes on " A Collection of Graffiti of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries."

"The question of the character of graffiti during the last few centuries has been brought before this Institute lately in the consideration of some of the letters found at Stonehenge ; and it has become a matter of practical archæology to be able to state whether given forms of letters were recognized and used since the abolition of the mediæval script. For this purpose, an acquaintance with the varieties in the formation of letters must be made by means of examining different series of graffiti ; and hence the collection before you to-day, of which most of the examples are dated, may be studied with advantage.

"These graffiti are all records of travellers who have visited the Great Pyramid, and scratched with more or less care their memorials on the soft limestone blocks : unhappily the greater part of such inscriptions have been lost ; the earlier ones, down to mediæval times, disappeared when the Arabs stripped off the casing stones ; and the later ones, contemporary with these, when the top courses of the pyramid were removed, about the end of the last century. On the top, which is closely covered with thousands of names, none are to be found as much as a century old ; but it is around the entrance, and in the inside, that most of these earlier examples may be seen.

"The selection made for this sheet includes every graffito before 1500 ; every example of letters before 1600 ; and types of later graffiti, including every English example, down to two centuries ago.

"The earliest graffito of all is one about eighteen courses from the top of the pyramid, at the north-east corner. This is very hard to read, but it appears to record the visit of two Hungarians as early as 1291, named Scryulebopy and Gylopy Ulnovzech, as well as can be made out, for it puzzles even the practised eyes of Mr. Howlett. After this there is apparently a date of 1413 inscribed six courses higher up. Then there is a fine monogram and date of 1457 on the ninety-seventh course of the north-west corner ; and later there is a monogram and date of 1476 over the entrance, the 14 of which is almost effaced by the pseudo-hieroglyphic inscription of Lepsius. Nos. 6 and 7 are probably of the fifteenth century, and are copied from a tomb on the west side of the great pyramid.

"The later inscriptions scarcely call for remark in detail. Nos. 14

to 23 shew a fashion of monograms, the five dated examples of which are 1551 to 1555, and which probably all belong to closely the same period. The earliest example of Roman letters is in 1553, and the use of script hand gradually declined, until the last example of it in 1639. The coats of arms are given by two Italians (Nos. 37 and 40), one of whom has added the day, 5 January, 1584. The monogram and date, No. 41, are very beautifully cut, and evidently imitate an earlier style; a case of reversion such as will puzzle future antiquaries in studying the remains of our century.

"The travellers who thus perpetuated their names, do not seem to have left much mark on the literature of their respective countries. I have searched for every name in the catalogue of the British Museum, and can only find four out of fifty-two: and these authors, Bellerio, T. Burroughs, Thos. Lambe and John Smith the traveller, though of the same period as the visitors to the pyramid, may very likely not be the same persons.

"A curious instance of misinterpreting graffiti, through an insufficient acquaintance with them, occurs in Caviglia's description of letters smoked on the ceiling of the subterranean chamber in the pyramid. From these letters, 1A" MER, he jumped to the conclusion that they were Roman, and proved that the Romans went into that chamber. Now at the entrance of the pyramid in cut 1A^c, MERCATOR, 1563 (No. 28), with ME in monogram, as it is in the smoked letters; we could scarcely suppose that these names were not the work of the same visitor. Similarly George Swanle (No. 56) and I Mapy (No. 45), have both of them left their names twice over in the fragments.

"These copies are on varying scales, from about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$; they have been made so as to carefully shew the forms of the letter, and the style of their appearance; but they do not profess to be absolute facsimiles, though more care was of course taken over the less intelligible examples. The lines have also been put a little closer together in some cases, to avoid needless spreading, but in all cases everything characteristic has been closely followed.

"A few such collections as this would enable us to say for certain whether forms of letters (as for instance the B with separate loops, in No. 16), may be attributed to the renaissance of classical forms, or whether they belong solely to the ancient inscriptions which have been already studied with such care. With this view this unique series from a single building is brought before you to-day."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Petrie.

Mr. J. PARK HARRISON adduced further evidence of the antiquity of the inscriptions found by him at Stonehenge.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Professor BUNNEL LEWIS.—Photographs, engravings and copies of Roman inscriptions.

By the Rev. S. S. LEWIS.—Coins and terra-cotta lamps, illustrating Professor Lewis' paper.

By Mr. FLINDERS PETRIE.—Illustrations of Graffiti.

By Mr. PARK HARRISON.—Casts of inscriptions at Stonehenge.

By Mr. E. W. WILMOTT.—A further collection of rubbings of brasses in Cobham church, in continuation of those exhibited at the previous



Chalice from Wylie Church, Wilts.

meeting, and completing the series. Mr. WALLER was again kind enough to speak upon these representations of an unrivalled series of memorials.

By Mr. J. E. NIGHTINGALE.—Chalice from Wylve church, and tankard from Fugglestone church, Wilts. We are indebted to Mr. Nightingale for the following notes :—

“The chalice now exhibited, and of which an illustration is given, belongs to the Church of Wylve, co. Wilts. It is of silver-gilt and in excellent preservation, a good deal of the gilding has been toned down by use. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the stem and base being hexagonal. The bowl and foot are both of hammered work. The knop is repoussé, the heads, apparently female, are very well modelled and have a good deal of the character of the late fourteenth century type. The usual crucifix is found on the base, with a large flower-bearing plant on either side.

“The hall marks consist of the leopard’s head crowned ; the maker’s mark, a sort of fleur-de-lys surmounting a vertical dotted stroke ; and the date letter, a Lombardic capital H. This indicates the year 1525, and this is apparently the correct date, as the chalice corresponds in many of its details with that brought from St. Alban’s Abbey and presented by Sir Thomas Pope to Trinity College, Oxford, the date of which is given as 1527. There are not wanting, however, certain features which would incline one to put it at an earlier date, nearer to that of the Nettlecomb example. It has much more of the fifteenth century type than the chalice given by Bishop Fox to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, which is undoubtedly of the year 1507.

“The inscription round the bowl has some curious defects in its spelling and Latinity. Space did not serve for the whole of the sentence. It runs as follows—† CALICEM . SALUTARI . ACCIPIVM . ET . IN . NOM (sic). In capital letters round the base is inscribed IN . DOMINO . CONFIDO.

“In the adjoining parish of Codford St. Mary some small portions of a similar vessel are preserved in the chalice now in use there ; these fragments consist of the knop of the stem, with some open work, and one compartment of the foot, representing the crucifixion of our Lord, similar to the Wylve example. The restorations of this chalice are of a very incongruous character.

“The other object exhibited is a very fine Elizabethan tankard, now used in the church of Fugglestone St. Peter, co. Wilts, as a flagon, for which purpose it was presented to the parish in the last century. It bears the following inscription—‘The Gift of John Hawes, Rector of this Parish, 5 April 1776.’ This vessel of silver, parcel-gilt, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, it is cylindrical, but tapering towards the top ; it is engraved with broad interlaced vertical foliated bands on the drum, and encircled with two raised ornamental belts. The dome-shaped cover is repoussé, with lions’ heads and fruits, surmounted by a baluster shaped knop. The broad circular base is also ornamented with lions’ heads, fruits and foliage. The purchase is a winged mermaid, holding a cornucopia. The handle is ornamented with engraved foliated scroll pattern, similar to that found on nearly all the Elizabethan chalices of the latter half of the sixteenth century. The maker’s mark is I.M., surmounted by three pellets, and the date mark a Roman capital M, indicating the year 1589.”

By Mr. R. READY.—Chalice and paten. Hall marked 1570-1.

By Mr. O. MORGAN.—Drawings of old clocks at Wells, Rye and Dover. Mr. Morgan’s notes upon these clocks are printed at p 428

By Mr. P. BERNBY BROWN.—Silver watch by Daniel Quare.’

ANNUAL MEETING AT LEWES.

July 31st, to August 6th, 1883.

Tuesday, July 31.

The Mayor of Lewes (W. F. Crosskey, Esq., M.D.) and the Members of the Corporation, preceded by the Mace Bearer, arrived at the Crown Court, in the County Hall, at 12 noon, and received the Earl of Chichester, President of the Meeting, and the following Members of the Council and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections:—Mr. G. T. Clark, Mr. J. N. Foster, the Rev. H. Addington, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., the Rev. F. Spurrell, Mr. J. Hilton, the Rev. Sir T. H. B. Baker, Bart., Colonel Pinney, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. W. Cosens, the Baron de Cosson, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, Mr. E. A. Freeman (President of the Historical Section), Mr. D. G. C. Elwes, Mr. E. Peacock, the Rev. W. Powell, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite (President of the Architectural Section), Mr. Somers Clarke, and Mr. R. P. Pullan. In the body of the Court were assembled the members of the Institute, Vice-Presidents of the meeting, and many ladies. In opening the proceedings the Mayor spoke as follows:—

“My Lord, Colonel Pinney, Ladies and Gentlemen, It is my proud privilege to offer the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland a hearty welcome to this historic town. The Town Council, whose mouthpiece I am on this occasion, have drawn up an address which, with your permission, Colonel Pinney, I shall shortly call upon the Town Clerk to read. Believe me, Sir, that is no formal address, but the Council express the sentiments and feelings of the whole of the inhabitants of this town on the occasion of this your first visit to us. Perhaps, Sir, you will not consider it presumptuous on my part if I refer to one other matter which no doubt will receive due justice on other occasions. Since your last annual meeting you have been deprived of that nobleman who for many years presided over your annual meetings, and I feel that his irreparable loss must not only cast a certain shadow over this your annual meeting, but that it must to a certain extent prevent the same enjoyment which you would otherwise have had in prosecuting your researches in this county. But allow me, Sir, to express a hope that this will not interfere seriously with your enjoyment, and that at its conclusion we shall be able to rank your annual meeting at Lewes in a high place amongst those which you have had in so many parts of the kingdom. With your permission, Colonel Pinney, I will now call upon the Town Clerk to read the address.”

Mr. M. S. BLAKER then read the following address:—

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

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Lewes in Council assembled, desire to offer to you a cordial and earnest welcome on the

occasion of this your first visit to our ancient town. The fact that you have selected Lewes for your annual meeting has given the liveliest satisfaction to ourselves and to the inhabitants of this borough, and we feel it an honour to have the privilege this day of welcoming your learned Society to a field of action worthy of its distinguished acquirements. In the earlier chequered history of this country this town and the county of Sussex have borne a prominent and remarkable part. The battle of Hastings was a momentous turning point in our history, whilst the battle of Lewes, fought almost on the ground we are at this moment occupying was the very foundation of our present constitutional liberties. To you, the members of an honourable Institute occupying the foremost position in archaeological research, the town and neighbourhood will be found rich in objects of antiquity and interest. It will be for you to explore this field of archaeological wealth; it is for us to express our sympathy and respect, and the hope that whilst adding to your store of knowledge, you may find in a high degree that pleasure which always accompanies earnest and intelligent work. We trust that in every way your meeting will be a successful one, and that at its close you will carry away with you pleasant recollections of your visit to our county town.

"Given under the Corporate seal of the Borough of Lewes, this 31st day of July, 1883.

"WALTER F. CROSSKEY, Mayor.

"MONTAGU S. BLAKER, Town Clerk."

The MAYOR then presented the address to COLONEL PINNEY, who said in reply:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I am placed here rather suddenly and unexpectedly, by the kindness of the Council, as the temporary President of the Archaeological Institute. A friend of ours, Sir Sibbald Scott, was to have presided—was to have taken the place I so unworthily fill, but he has written to-day to explain that in consequence of the unexpected and serious illness of his son he has been obliged to absent himself. And I am sure we must all feel sorry at the cause of his absence. You, Mr. Mayor, have feelingly alluded to the death of our friend the late President, Lord Talbot de Malahide; we all feel his loss exceedingly, and I am sure of kindly sympathy when I tell you that for nearly thirty years he was our President. On nearly every occasion he presided at the annual meeting, and not only so, but he took the greatest interest in the meetings of the Council. It would be difficult, as you, Mr. Mayor, have observed, to fill the place of the nobleman who was a distinguished archaeologist, and who for so many years presided so well over us. But the Council communicated with Lord Percy, and offered him the Presidency of the Institute, which he has very kindly accepted. It is necessary that Lord Percy's election should be confirmed by a general meeting of the Society, which will not take place till the latter end of this meeting, it will not be possible, therefore, for him to appear as the President of this meeting. I have almost finished the few words I have to say, indeed it is not for the President of the meeting to say much; it is merely his office on this occasion to thank the Mayor and the Corporation of Lewes for their address and for their kind reception. Wherever we have been—and we have been in many cities and towns throughout England—we have always been received with the greatest kindness and the greatest

cordiality. But I am sure that nowhere have we been received with more kindness and more cordiality than we have been here by the Mayor and Corporation of this ancient town. I will now vacate this place, and hand it over to a nobleman whom you all know as an excellent archæologist, who is esteemed and loved, I should say, by every man, woman, and child in the county of Sussex. I will, therefore, ask the Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester to take the chair as President for the week of this meeting."

LORD CHICHESTER then took the chair, and read the following address:—

"In the very short address which I am about to make from this chair, I must first, as a Sussex man, and President of the Sussex Archæological Society, offer our hearty welcome to the members of the Royal Archæological Institute; and secondly, by a somewhat dramatic change of character, I must, as local President, on behalf of the Institute, thank you, my friends and neighbours, for the hearty welcome which you have given us to your ancient and interesting town of Lewes. I will now, with the leave of the meeting, make a few general remarks upon that branch of scientific inquiry in which we are to-day now professedly engaged.

"I sometimes hear it said that archæology is a worn out science, that we have, as it were, worked out those rich veins of ancient monuments and relics which, at the commencement of the work, were so interesting and so full of historical illustrations. Well, we have no doubt worked out some of them, and I am sanguine enough to believe that there still remains, though perhaps hidden in strata more difficult to work, plenty of rich ore to reward the skill and industry of our explorers. Indeed, I am sanguine enough to hope that even during our present gathering at Lewes some records of the past may be turned up and added to our general stock of historical knowledge. I may here remind you that the chief use of archæology consists in the illustrations which it often affords to more regular history, which is at the best but an imperfect record of the past. Dr. Arnold, in his *Historical Lectures*, make the following very useful remarks:—Firstly, that in order properly to understand the history of any people, we should study the physical geography of their country; and, secondly, that we should also endeavour to obtain some knowledge of their inner life, which is chiefly to be gained by the study of biographies. Now, it seems to me that archæology may in some manner help us to understand something of the inner life of our forefathers. From the ruins of ancient buildings, from inscriptions and other material objects, much light is often thrown upon historical events and characters. And thus archæology, like her sister science geology, may sometimes extract 'sermons from stones.'

"Now, I think we should always bear in mind that the chief use of all history is to give us a correct knowledge of the deeds and characters of our forefathers, in order that we may learn, both in private and public life, to imitate their virtues, and avoid their faults and their blunders. Nothing, perhaps, is so useful for this purpose as the private or semi-official correspondence of eminent persons. As an instance of this we must all admit that the letters recently edited by Mr. Ewald from the Public Records, have thrown a new light upon some of the most

interesting events and characters of the time to which they relate. But private correspondence, especially in England, is not of a very ancient date. Before the 15th, perhaps one might say the 18th century, few even of the higher classes were able to write at all. Mr. Hallam instances, as the earliest specimens of female epistolary correspondence, the letter of Joan to her husband Sir John Pelham—a letter written from Pevensey Castle to Sir John, who had recently landed in the north with his old master, Henry IV. Mr. Hallam adds, without, I think, sufficient respect to my distinguished ancestress, that, judging from the bad spelling and composition, the letter, is probably genuine.

“As we are all on this occasion Sussex archaeologists, I may be perhaps permitted to make a few brief allusions to our local Society, and its doings. In the earlier numbers of its published transactions, there are, I think, several articles of considerable and prominent interest, but it would be neither good taste on my part, nor a very profitable occupation of your time, if I were to dwell upon them. I will, however, first refer to some useful contributions to the past history of this county, which, if not all of them the work of the Society, were the work of some of its earliest and most distinguished members. The first which I will mention is ‘The History of the Barons’ War,’ by my late friend Mr. Blaauw, which contains, I believe, by far the best account of the battle of Lewes in the reign of Henry III. Then another late and valued friend, Mr. Blencowe, contributed amongst other papers in the journal of the Society extracts from some curious private diaries, especially one by a tradesman of East Hoathly, which gives a graphic and very amusing description of the habits and manner of life of a period occupying about the middle of the last century.

“I must add that these two friends, assisted by others, set a good example of archaeological charity and respect for a departed saint, when they restored the tomb of Archbishop Leighton at Horsted Keynes, and also the church in which that godly man had prayed and ministered. Lastly I will mention that well-known discovery of ancient remains, not by antiquaries but by the railway navvies, in forming the line through Southover. When the London and Brighton Company began their useful but destructive works they invaded the site of the venerable Cluniac Priory of Southover. We all know that a more barbarous invasion under Henry VIII. and Lord Cromwell had completely devastated the beautiful church and other buildings of the Priory. The second invaders were, however, more pitiful, for when excavating through the site of the church they came upon the altar steps and the church floor, they found two small leaden boxes, which were proved to contain the remains of the founders, William de Warrenne and Gundreda, the Conqueror’s daughter. These precious relics were, by the railway authorities, immediately placed in my custody, and I had the satisfaction, with the aid of my archaeological friends, of being enabled to erect a small chapelry in Southover Church, and to place in a plain but suitable tomb these illustrious bones, which, I trust, will now remain undisturbed by any future Cromwell or railway excavators. I could say more of the last and first of the local archaeological work which I have mentioned, but in doing so I should anticipate what will be much better told you presently of the different subjects of antiquarian interest in Lewes and its vicinity.

“Ladies and gentlemen, I alluded just now to some of the uses of

history, and of archaeology as her scientific handmaid. I will conclude these remarks by simply observing that the study of the past history of the English people must, I think, produce in every well ordered mind a deep feeling of thankfulness to the good providence of God for the many blessings which, as Englishmen, we now enjoy—of thankfulness, I will add that our lot has been cast, not in the middle or earlier ages, but in the peaceful and prosperous reign of our good and gracious sovereign, Queen Victoria."

A cordial vote of thanks to the noble President of the meeting having been proposed by Colonel Pinney the meeting broke up.

Complete programmes of the proceedings during the week, together with classified lists of the papers to be read at the Sectional Meetings, were given to each ticket holder. By the thoughtful kindness of the Sussex Archæological Society, an illustrated hand-book of the places to be visited during the meeting was ably drawn up by Mr. F. E. Sawyer, and presented to each member of the Institute.

An adjournment was next made to the Bowling Green within the precincts of the Castle, where the members of the Institute and of the Sussex Archæological Society had luncheon in a double marquee, under the presidency of the Earl of Chichester. The health of the Queen, the Institute, the Mayor, and the President of the meeting having been duly honoured, Mr. Clark took the party in hand and gave a general description of the Castle, beginning with the very curious and interesting gatehouse with its two portcullises. Proceeding up the steep mound the remains of the shell keep was reached. Here Mr. Clark spoke of the old defenses of earthworks and palisades, and showed how, after the coming of the Conqueror, it became necessary for the barons to fortify themselves, and that in the case of Lewes, nature having provided two mounds both had to be fortified, lest one falling into hostile hands should be a menace to the other. In some respects therefore, Lewes Castle was one of the most curious in England, and threw much light upon structures of that character in early times.

The party then assembled on the Castle Banks, when the Rev. W. R. W. Stephens read an admirable paper on the Battle of Lewes, which will appear in a future Journal. Mr. Stephens then took charge of a small party who went in carriages to Mount Harry, the scene of the Battle of Lewes, while a larger party, under the friendly guidance of Mr. Somers Clarke and Mr. J. L. Parsons, went by way of the town wall and the west gate to Southover church, where Mr. Clarke read a short paper. The leaden coffers supposed to contain the bones of William de Warenne and Gundreda were then inspected, and Mr. St. John Hope conducted the party to the Priory where, with the aid of a large plan, he was enabled to give a clear account of the results of the excavations which his intelligent energy had lately laid bare. These excavations were then inspected, and the members returned to the town through some private grounds, where certain remains of the Priory church were to be seen.

At eight p.m., Mr. Freeman opened the Historical Section in the Crown Court, and delivered his Address "The Early History of Sussex," an eloquent and stirring discourse on the Land of the South Saxons.¹

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Freeman, the Mayor spoke in warm terms of the value of the address they had listened to; Mr.

¹ The Address is printed at p. 335.

Ferguson seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation ; and after a few words from Mr. Freeman the meeting came to an end.

Wednesday, August 1st.

At 10 a.m. the members went by special train to Pevensey ; arrived at the Castle, and entering by the western gateway the party gathered round the President of the Historical Section. They had come now, said Mr. Freeman, to the spot on which he had spoken on the previous night, and upon which he had gone so far even as to call into being a Saxon war song, which Henry of Huntingdon must have had in some shape before him when he wrote of the storming of the last British stronghold in Sussex. They had heard of the place the night before ; now they could see what Anderida was. Some had said that the break in the walls through which they had entered was made by Ælle and Cissa, but he would not go so far as that ; here, however, was the site of the city they destroyed, leaving not a Bret within its walls, and never had it been restored as a dwelling-place for man, excepting, of course, the mediæval castle on the south-eastern side. At the time of Ælle and Cissa and the two Norman invasions, and down to the reign of Stephen, the sea came close to the walls, and would give a totally different character to the place. What precious things might be found if they could only dig there ! Immediately after the Norman Conquest, William gave Pevensey to his half-brother Robert, Count of Mortain, in Normandy, who built a castle here, not wholly the one they saw before them, because a great deal of it was later than his time. The place spoke for itself, and told plainly enough what it was, a Roman city inhabited by Britons, left desolate by the Saxons. The English came and settled, not within its walls, but on either side at Westham and Pevensey. The Roman spoke for himself in these walls, the Norman spoke for himself on the walls yonder, and the English on each side spoke for themselves ; the Briton alone left nothing, for he was destroyed out of the land. In conclusion, Mr. Freeman pointed out the difference between the Roman walls here with its courses of red brick, and those at Carlisle which have no such courses ; he invited the attention of his audience to the bastions in the walls, and regretted the absence of Mr. Clark, who would have told them something interesting about the Norman fortress, and then advised his hearers to go and see as much as they could of the place for themselves. The mediæval castle, at the eastern end of the Roman area, with a part of the Roman wall incorporated into it, was subsequently inspected, and the churches of Pevensey and Westham successively seen. Dismal, indeed, in one sense, was the Castle, but some thought that far more dismal in another were these two "restored" churches. The journey was continued by rail to Rye where, the Land Gate having been first visited, at the Ypres Tower, Mr. J. C. Vider gave an account of this latter interesting fortress. After luncheon at the George Hotel the Church was seen, and described by Mr. Somers Clarke, who pointed out how it had grown from a small building to its present very considerable dimensions. The spacious early thirteenth century chancel, with aisles, was undergoing what was mildly termed "restoration."

Winchelsea Church was the next point reached, and here Mr. Micklethwaite spoke. He said that in these old commercial towns they usually

found a small church had been built, and that this had grown into a large one. Winchelsea was one of the few places in which a parish church had sprung fresh out of the ground ; but though well begun it was never finished. When the place was prosperous they began to build an ideal parish church, and were not hampered with old Norman building as in most places. However, misfortune overtook the town, and the work had to stop. The chapel to the right of the main entrance had doubtless been the seat of some important guild, and on the other side of the church were effigies brought from the old church—the church at Old Winchelsea—with canopies erected over them. These effigies were considerably older than the church itself. The style of the church was Decorated, and he did not think the roof had been intended to be the permanent one. He also believed it had been the intention to put a clerestory in the walls. The transepts were begun, and there were some traces of the nave, but as in the fifteenth century even the hope of furnishing them had been given up, a west window and porch were added to the choir, thus treating it as a church complete in itself. All the old furniture was gone, if there ever was any to speak of, but he did not think there had been much, as there were no marks of screens on the pillars as they often found. The church had remained a fragment, and he hoped it would continue to do so, and that no one would take the idea into his head to build a nave and a transept to it.

Mr. HARTSHORNE called attention to the magnificent canopies over the effigies of the Alard family, and specially to the details of the sword belts, which, in the natural absence of any original leather examples, explained completely the use of certain ties not evident as far as he knew, in the sculptured particulars of any other figures in the kingdom.

From the church the party proceeded to the ruined chapel of the Franciscans, a picturesque building, with the rare feature of an apse, and which elicited from Mr. FREEMAN a special discourse. Here, in his charming garden, Major Stileman was kind enough to offer tea and coffee to the party. After a few graceful words of thanks to Major Stileman from Sir Talbot Baker, the members inspected "Trojan's Hall," the gateways, the Town Hall, and some examples of the vaulted Edwardian sub-structures, of which so many examples exist in the "poor skeleton of ancient Winchelsea." Lewes was again reached from Winchelsea station at 6.20.

The Architectural Section opened at 8.30 in the Nisi Prius Court in the County Hall. Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE occupied the chair as President, and gave his opening address (printed at p. 368).

In moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Micklethwaite, Mr. FREEMAN said that they had objects which belonged to past times, which still were used at the present time. They must keep them as memorials of the past, and not cast them aside as being useless for the present, because that would be paying the least possible reverence to them as objects of the past. These objects divided themselves into two classes—those which could be used for present purposes, and those whose use had passed away. A church, a town hall, a house, and any object which was used in a church, a town hall, or a house belonged both to the past and the present, and as they could they must reconcile the claims of the past and the present ; and he thought Mr. Micklethwaite found with him that it was difficult to do full justice sometimes to these claims. On the other hand,

there were other objects which belonged wholly to the past. No one would attempt to restore a cromlech, and he ventured to think that restoring a castle was as barbarous a thing as a human being could do. When it came to a town hall it was quite another thing. They must keep them for the present, and if they did not they were giving them up for the past. They must restore sometimes; but then came the question as to what limits and to what extent. Supposing in the middle of Westminster Abbey one pillar was giving way, and that this would allow the whole building to fall if the pillar was not rebuilt; he did not know if the society who watched over their buildings would say, let it fall, or, don't put up a pillar like that again, but put up a prop unlike all the others. He thought some architects would now say, let it fall, or prop it up with something which could not be mistaken for the old work; but he would ask if that was not going too far. Should they not make a pillar to match the others, and so not destroy the symmetry of the building? In Westminster Abbey and many churches the ancient architects were not quite so contemptuous of old work as some people thought. If they looked at Westminster Abbey they would see work of the fifteenth century, but which was carried out on the ideas of a previous age. The English builders were not always the despoilers they were thought to be, but were sometimes smitten with the beauty of the buildings they had to do with, and adapted their work to the buildings accordingly. There was the difficulty. He did not suppose the President of the section would allow Westminster Abbey to become a ruin, or put up a pillar of hideous bricks, which no one could mistake for anything but the true work of the nineteenth century.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said he should just like to say another word, namely, that the men of the fifteenth century, who carried out the designs of the thirteenth century at Westminster Abbey, gave the people of the present age a hint. They made pillars which, at first sight, resembled the old ones, and they were of the old design, but the detail was of their own time and they could not be mistaken for what they were not; and if a pillar had to be rebuilt in Westminster Abbey, he would have care taken that the details were such that it could not be mistaken for the original work.

The vote of thanks to Mr. Micklethwaite was cordially passed, and Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE then read an able and exhaustive paper on "The Architectural History of the Clunial Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes, with special reference to recent excavations." This will appear in a future number of the *Journal*. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hope, proposed by Mr. FREEMAN, brought the meeting to an end.

Thursday, August 2.

At 9 a.m. a large party went by special train to Hastings, and proceeded at once to the castle, which was specially thrown open to the members by the noble owner, the President of the meeting. Here, on the highest point of this powerful strategic spot, Mr. FREEMAN gave a short address. They had seen the site of William's landing at Pevensey on the previous day, and were now at the place to which he hastened immediately afterwards. He found something there, and whatever that was, he improved and further fortified as time would allow by digging a ditch. Here he made his stationary camp and the centre of the campaign.

Mr. Freeman spoke of the campaign of Hastings, keeping the name of Senlac for the hill itself and for the battle. It seemed that the army could get little or nothing to eat at Pevensey, for they left and made a swift march to Hastings. Much regret was felt at the absence of Mr. Clark, but the ruins of the castle and the earth works were generally inspected by the members before making their way back to the Hastings station for Battle.

By the kindness of the Duke of Cleveland, the abbey and grounds were thrown open to the Institute, and the weather being highly favourable, Mr. FREEMAN at once took up a position on the terrace and commenced his description of the battle of Senlac in a manner which few who were privileged to listen will be likely to forget. Taking volume iii of the *Norman Conquest* as a ground-work, and occasionally reading passages from it, the whole story of the struggle and its fateful consequences was depicted with a most masterly hand. In the course of the delivery of the first portion, Mr. Freeman, who pointed out the site, or the direction in which each incident of the struggle occurred, moved to the spot where Harold's standard was planted.

Returning to the terrace, Mr. Freeman described the further progress of the battle up to the point when William crushed Gyrth with his mace, and Leofwine fell fighting, and an adjournment was now made for luncheon at the George Hotel, after which Mr. Freeman's health was happily proposed by Sir Charles Anderson and enthusiastically drunk. After a genial speech from Mr. FREEMAN, the thrilling story was continued at the Abbey, where the death of Harold and the capture of the standard was vividly described. The slaughter at the "malfosse," below the deanery, was spoken of on the spot, and the Historian of the Norman Conquest concluded his task amid loud applause. Never before in the life of the Institute has a spot of such undying fame been so admirably described, and it may perhaps be added that here for the first time the members had proper time to see a place.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE now undertook to conduct a party through the Abbey buildings and to give a general description of them. The interior of the house was also, by permission of the noble owner, allowed to be seen, and towards the end of the day Mr. SOMERS CLARKE made some observations in Battle Church. Thus a most memorable day was brought to an end, and Lewes was again reached by rail at 6.45.

At 8.30 p.m. a conversazione was given by the Worshipful the Mayor of Lewes in the Assembly Rooms, County Hall. More than 200 persons accepted Dr. Crosskey's invitation. The Museum was thrown open, and in the course of the evening the Mayor of Carlisle (Mr. R. S. Ferguson) read a paper on "The Dignity of a Mayor." A selection of vocal and instrumental music added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

Friday, August 3.

At 10 a.m., the General Annual Meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the Nisi Prius Court, at the County Hall, the Rev. Sir T. H. B. BAKER, Bt. in the chair.

Mr. HARTSHORNE read the Balance Sheet for the past year (printed at p. 316). He then read the following :—

"REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1882-3.

"In bringing before the members of the Institute the fortieth Annual Report, the Council would assuredly be wanting if they did not, in the first place, express their congratulations on the archaeological and social success of the second meeting of the Institute at Carlisle. The visit to the Great Border City in 1859 was certainly full of interest, and the abiding character of the work done at that time is evidenced at the present day by the existence of a vigorous local archaeological body, to which that meeting in a large measure gave rise. To the cordiality of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Society, and the welcome co-operation of antiquaries from over the Border, the meeting of last year naturally owed much of its great success. A second examination of that wonderful monument the Roman Wall, under the unerring guidance of Dr. Bruce; a masterly discourse by Mr. Freeman, fresh from the track of Rufus; lectures on castles by Mr. Clark; by Mr. Micklethwaite on abbeys on either side of the Border; an antiquarian section headed by Mr. Evans; the presence and co-operation of Dr. Stephens of Copenhagen, and the whole meeting presided over by a prelate of ready tact and geniality, whose sermon in the Cathedral will not soon be forgotten,—these were some of the features which the Council would recall in a meeting of rare value and importance, which drew together so large and learned a body of antiquaries.

"The creation of a collection of local antiquities has always proved a most attractive measure at the annual assemblies of the Institute, and the Council would refer with pleasure to the unusual amount of instruction and interest presented by the museum formed last year at Carlisle. For the exhibition was of special value, and the mention of the large accumulation of church plate, brought together through the intelligent and untiring energy of Mr. R. S. Ferguson, gives the Council an opportunity, of which they gladly avail themselves, of expressing their cordial thanks to that gentleman for his constant exertions for the welfare of the Institute, as well as to their other friends in the North, who took so much trouble for the gratification of the members at the second Carlisle meeting.

"The Council would refer with satisfaction to the passing of the Bill for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, so long hoped for. And, although there is reason for regret that this important antiquarian measure is not so comprehensive as had been wished, still the settlement thus far of so pressing a question by the Legislature, implying a recognition by the House of Commons of the extreme value of our early monumental remains, is a matter that may be contemplated with more than ordinary gladness. The Institute has never ceased to raise its voice against the havoc of "restoration," and the Council would venture to cherish a hope that the passing of this Bill may happily prove to be the precursor of further measures to be eventually taken by the Government for the efficient and intelligent protection of architectural monuments, which have been suffered in our own time to be so injudiciously tampered with, to the destruction alike of their antiquarian and architectural interest, and the dislocation of the course and evidences of the history of the country. In this regard the Council would again refer with pleasure to the establishment and work of societies which have for their aim the protection of such invaluable memorials, no less of an early period than of a time not far removed from our own—societies which should appeal

to the higher feelings of the community at large, and, at least, save this generation from the taunt that 'monuments themselves memorials need.'

"With regard to the monstrous proposal to carry a railway through the sacred precincts of Stonehenge, the Council have not been heedless. Through the co-operation of a highly distinguished member of the Institute, they presented a Petition to Parliament against this Bill, and they are happy to be able to record that, thanks to the loyal exertions of Sir John Lubbock, this dreaded measure has been thrown out; and as it was rejected not solely upon archæological grounds, there is good reason for hoping that the question will not be re-opened.

"The Council have constantly viewed with a lively interest the increase and value of the collection of national antiquities in the British Museum, and they notice with unfeigned satisfaction the opening of the Anglo-Roman and Anglo-Saxon rooms, in which antiquities forming so large a part of the study of members of the Institute have been so admirably classified and arranged by Mr. Franks.

"The unanimous recommendation by the trustees of the British Museum that the nation should become the purchaser of the Ashburnham MSS. has unfortunately not had the desired result, and it is a matter for lively regret that, owing to special circumstances, the whole of these rare literary treasures will not find a resting place in the national collection. Still the Council feel that it is a great satisfaction to know that a large proportion of these priceless MSS. will be reposed in the British Museum, while it is gratifying to feel that the Treasury exercises in these days a more wise and spirited liberality than was shown, for instance, thirty years ago, with regard to the Faussett collection of antiquities.

"The Council regard with pleasure the establishment of a society for the publication of the Great Rolls of the Exchequer, previous to the year 1200. It has long been felt that these unique contemporary national records should be multiplied; that the documentary evidences of the reigns of Henry II and Richard I should be made generally available, and that the publications of the late Record Commission should be completed, as far back as possible. In addition to these early Pipe Rolls, certain other documents, *Rotuli Curie Regis*, &c., will be published, so that finally, all MSS. in the Public Record Office, to the end of the twelfth century, will be made thoroughly accessible to the daily increasing number of persons who recognize the value of the purest sources of history.

"With much regret the Council have seen a Bill introduced in the House of Commons for the wholesale destruction of City churches, and so far advanced as to have been read a second time. It would appear, however, that this startling measure, which would deal so rudely with churches which survived the great fire, churches by Wren, and churches after his time, has for the present been checked, and that there are now reasons for hoping that, thanks to the vigour of a special Protection Society, and the strong opposition that has been aroused, the contemplated mischief may be warded off. Would that the Council could say that the prospects were in any degree as cheering at Westminster, where, in fact, the Public School Act has enabled the authorities to destroy nearly all the early architectural remains which that ill-advised project placed in their hands.

"The fact that the removal of the Institute into new rooms has entailed a considerable charge upon the current funds of the society, will explain

why the balance of the yearly account is not large, and the Council desire to thank those members who have so kindly lessened the burden on the Institute by contributing towards these expenses. They would also refer to the continued excellence of the *Journal* as evidence that they have successfully expended the moderate funds at their disposal for that purpose.

"A proposal for the incorporation of the governing body of the Institute will be submitted to the meeting, supported by the approval of the Council.

"Since the last meeting of the Institute it has fallen to the lot of the Council to exercise a duty, mingled with deep regret: the appointment of a President in the room of the late Lord Talbot de Malahide. In the shadow of a great loss, the Council deem themselves cheered and fortunate in being able to announce that the Earl Percy has consented to fill the vacant office, and they now have the honour to submit this appointment for the ratification of the members.

"The Council would advert in warm terms of sorrow to the event which has deprived the Institute of so kind a President and so faithful a friend. For a period of thirty years, with an interval of four years, Lord Talbot de Malahide never failed us. With unwearied zeal he took the fullest interest in all that concerned the Institute and its welfare, its councils and meetings in London, no less than its annual excursions in the country. To say that he was a valued and efficient president, of high and varied archæological attainments, is to mention the mere public side of his character; the members of the Institute who followed his guidance for so many years will recall with affection his constant kindness and courtesy and the sterling qualities of his heart.

"It will be remembered that our late President spoke of his retirement at the last annual meeting in consequence of increase of age and 'the want of the bodily power which formerly upheld him;' but he would not desert us then, and, almost prophetically, he said that perhaps this time next year he would not be able to be with us. Three months later he went to Madeira and had the intention of proceeding to Rio in the spring of this year. But the end came, and he passed quietly away in April at Madeira, and by his own desire he lies buried in that island.

"Lord Talbot was born in 1805, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became a scholar of that foundation and took his degree as a senior optime in the mathematical tripos, and a first class in classics. He sat in Parliament for Athlone in 1833, and succeeded his father, James, third Lord Talbot de Malahide, in 1850. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1856, and was a Lord-in-Waiting from 1863 to 1866. He was Hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide and the seas adjoining, and was formerly President of the Royal Irish Academy. He was also President of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Geographical Society, and honorary member of many local archæological bodies, all of whom will deeply deplore the sad event of his death.

"The Council record with sorrow the death of Mr. E. P. SHIRLEY. A highly distinguished member of the Institute since 1845, he bore a great reputation as an antiquary. His picturesque volume—*Noble and Gentle-men of England*—is in the libraries of all who appreciate the patience and diligence of a herald, and among his greater works the *History of the County of Monaghan* is conspicuous evidence of his careful accuracy

as a historian. His loss will be widely felt in the archæological world, and specially in Warwickshire, where he lived the worthy representative of an ancient county family.

"Mr. G. A. CARTEW, a most accurate Norfolk antiquary, worked unceasingly, and has left behind him valuable MSS. collections, which, it may be hoped, will not quit the interesting county to which they refer.

"Captain E. HOARE was a member of the Institute since 1845, and long a familiar figure at the meetings in London. He latterly contributed much to the pages of the *Journal*, and only a few days before his sudden death he had published an exhaustive pedigree of the Hoare family.

"The Rev. W. HENLY JERVIS was a member of the Council at the time of his lamented death. He gained much and well deserved credit from his *History of the Church from the Concordat of Bologna to the Revolution*, and his *History of the Gallican Church and the Revolution*; his amiable qualities will live long in the memory of his friends.

"The Rev. R. P. COATES, an early member of the Institute, was a constant attendant at the London meetings and an accurate student of Romano-British antiquities.

In addition to the above losses, Mr. M. FROST, Mr. J. JOPE ROGERS, Colonel E. FITZHARDING GRANT, and Mr. S. HEYWOOD have passed away since the last meeting.

"The members of the Council to retire by rotation are as follows:—Vice-President, Mr. H. SODEN SMITH, and the following members of the Council:—Mr. J. BAIN, Mr. H. HUTCHINGS, Sir J. S. D. SCOTT, Bart., Mr. C. O. S. MORGAN, the Very Rev. Lord ALWYNE COMPTON, and Mr. J. N. FOSTER.

"The Council would recommend the appointment of the Very Rev. Lord ALWYNE COMPTON as Vice-President, in the place of Mr. SODEN SMITH; and the re-election of the latter, Mr. J. BAIN, Mr. H. HUTCHINGS, and Sir S. SCOTT on the Council.

"It would further recommend the election of Major-General LANE FOX PITT-RIVERS, and the Rev. H. J. BIGGE, the retiring Auditor, to the vacant seats on the Council.

"It would also recommend the election of Mr. R. P. PULLAN as Auditor, in the room of the Rev. H. J. BIGGE."

The adoption of the Report was moved by the Rev. F. SPURRELL, seconded by Mr. G. TROYTE BULLOCK, and carried unanimously.

On the proposal of the Rev. F. SPURRELL, seconded by Mr. GOSTENHOFEN, the Balance Sheet (which had been placed as a fly-leaf in the hands of the members) was similarly passed.

The CHAIRMAN spoke of the loss which the Institute had sustained by the death of Lord Talbot de Malahide, and, referring to the announcement which had been made in the Report, said that he now had the privilege and honour of proposing the confirmation by the members of the Institute of the appointment which had been made by the Council in order to fill the vacant place of President of the Institute.

The election of the Earl Percy as President of the Institute was confirmed with acclamation.

The following new members were then elected:—

Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, proposed by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite.

Mr. A. Granger Hutt, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, and Mr. F. Barchard, proposed by Mr. R. S. Ferguson]

With regard to the place of meeting in 1884, Mr. HARTSHORNE read some correspondence he had had with Mr. R. Blair, from which it appeared that the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne had passed a resolution to the effect that it was desirable that the Institute should hold a second meeting there at an early date.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE spoke of Derby as a very good centre for a meeting, and an entirely new one for the Institute, and he had reason to believe that a meeting in that town would be very welcome.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned a second visit to Chester and its neighbourhood as well worthy of consideration.

Mr. R. S. FERGUSON spoke at some length upon the peculiar propriety of having a meeting at Newcastle in the first year of Lord Percy's presidency, and alluded to the many objects of interest available from thence.

The numerous attractions which were mentioned by Mr. Ferguson and others, including Durham (which by a kind of fatality, had never been the head quarters of an annual meeting,) caused the members to be unanimously of opinion that the meeting in 1884 should take place at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. S. I. TUCKER (Somerset), who was unavoidably and unexpectedly absent from the meeting, proposed, by letter to Mr. Hartshorne, "That the meeting should empower the Council to elect as honorary Vice-Presidents of the Institute, a limited number of retired or retiring members of their body, or others, on whom they might consider it desirable to confer that title."

Mr. T. BROOKE thought the matter was hardly ripe for discussion, and on his suggestion, and after a few observations from Mr. T. H. BAYLIS, the matter was referred to the consideration of the Council.

Mr. BAYLIS, who, together with Mr. J. B. Davidson, had taken considerable interest in the matter, spoke at some length upon the proposed Incorporation of the Institute. He then proposed the following resolution:—"That it is desirable that the Governing Body of the Institute be incorporated as an Association for the encouragement and prosecution of Researches into the Arts and Monuments of the Early and Middle Ages, and other like purposes, and not for Profit, by registration under Section 23 of the Companies Act, 1867, and that the Council be empowered, and is hereby instructed, to take all necessary steps for that purpose."

Mr. W. ROWLEY heartily seconded the resolution, and Mr. E. PEACOCK, Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. PARK HARRISON, and Mr. J. HILTON, spoke to the same effect, while asking for further information upon special points which was afforded them by Mr. Davidson.

The resolution was then unanimously carried.

Mr. DAVIDSON then proposed the following resolution:—"That the Council be empowered to make such alterations (extending if necessary to additions and omissions) in the existing rules and regulations of the Institute as they may think desirable, in order to adopt them for registration under the Act, and to meet the present requirements of the Institute; provided that no change be made in any of the fundamental rules and regulations of the Institute except with the approval of a General Meeting."

This was seconded by Mr. BAYLIS, and after some further explanations by Mr. DAVIDSON, carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by the Rev. F. SPURRELL and seconded by Mr. BAYLIS, brought the meeting to an end.

At 11 a.m. the Antiquarian Section opened in the Nisi Prius Court, and Major-General LANE FOX PITT RIVERS gave his opening address, which was listened to by a large audience, and which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

After a cordial vote of thanks had been passed to the President of the section, Mr. F. E. SAWYER read a valuable paper on "Traces of Teutonic Settlements in Sussex, as illustrated by Land Tenure and Place Names," which will appear in due course in the *Journal*.

At 11.35 the Historical Section met in the Crown Court, Mr. FREEMAN in the chair.

The Rev. J. HIRST read an able paper on "A Roman Fire Brigade in Britain," which is printed at p. 327.

The Rev. W. POWELL followed with "Observations on the Domesday Survey of Sussex," and the meeting then broke up.

At 1 p.m. the members left in carriages for Mount Caburn. Arrived at the foot of the hill, the carriages were abandoned, the steep was mounted, and Major-General PITT RIVERS spoke upon the different features of this late Celtic camp, which, thanks to his careful investigations, had surrendered so much of the highest interest to antiquaries.

The carriages were now regained, and from Glynde station the party went by rail to Hailsham. Here light refreshments were in readiness at the George Hotel, and, fresh carriages being in waiting, the journey was pleasantly continued to Hurstmonceaux. The Church was first visited, and the Dacre tomb herein received considerable attention, as much from its own merits as a memorial of great stateliness, as from the fact that the Baron de Cosson gave good reasons for believing that it is not, as has hitherto been supposed, the monument of Thomas, Lord Dacre (1534), and Thomas, his son, but of earlier members of that family, as indeed was sufficiently evident from the style of the architecture and the character of the military costume of the figure. Mr. R. S. Ferguson made some observations upon the history of the Dacres of the South, and a descent was then made to the Castle, of which no special description was offered. This fine example of a late fortified house was built in 1440 by Roger de Fienes. It was entirely dismantled in 1777, and now stands a vast and picturesque ruin in brick of soft and delicate tints. After the thanks of the members had been expressed to Mr. H. M. Curteis for his kindness in throwing the Castle open for their inspection, the carriages proceeded to Pevensey station, from whence Lewes was again reached at 6.15.

At 8 p.m., the Antiquarian Section met in the Crown Court, Mr. R. S. Ferguson in the chair. Mr. E. Peacock read a paper on "Swan Marks," which will appear in a future *Journal*. The Rev. Dr. Raven followed with a paper on "A Group of Sussex Bells," which will also be printed in the *Journal*, and the reading by the Chairman of a paper by the Rev. T. Lees on "The meaning of the Shears combined with Clerical Symbols on incised Gravestones," brought the proceedings in this section to an end.

The Historical Section met at 8 p.m., in the Nisi Prius Court, Mr. Freeman in the chair. A paper of great value by Mr. E. Chester Waters on "Gundreda," was read by Mr. E. Walford, and drew forth high encomiums from the chair, as well as a warm tribute of sympathy with the suffering author. The Rev. R. S. Baker followed with a paper on

"The Antona of Tacitus," and a paper by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope on "Wall Paintings at Frindsbury Church," concluded the work in the sectional meetings.

Saturday, August 4th.

At 9.30 a large party went by special train to New Shoreham, and proceeded at once to the church. Standing in the churchyard, Mr. FREEMAN made a few remarks, first pointing out the mischief of rushing into a building before looking at the outside. He said that almost every one would say that the remains of a fine conventual or collegiate church of the second order were here. But it was simply a parish church, and one he believed of a type absolutely unique in England, with the exception perhaps of St. Mary's Redcliff at Bristol, which in some respects was like it.

Differing from Mr. Freeman, Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said that a church was best seen first from the inside. He then made a few remarks upon the evidences of the former existence of a rood screen, and then handed the party over to Mr. Somers Clarke, who at once went inside the church and read a short paper upon it, agreeing generally with the conclusions of the late Mr. Edmund Sharpe, as set forth in his printed account of this interesting building.

The church of Sompthing was the next point reached, and here Mr. Micklethwaite undertook the description, and shortly pointed out the peculiarities of this remarkable church, both inside and outside.

The excursion was continued to Broadwater Church, where Mr. Somers Clarke read a valuable paper. Mr. Peacock made some observations on the harm which the church had suffered from restoration of a most injudicious kind, and a short drive brought the party to the Montague Hall, Worthing, where luncheon was arranged. By the obliging forethought of Mr. A. J. Fenton a valuable collection of Roman pottery, &c., found some two years ago at Worthing, was laid out on tables for the inspection of the members. A detailed account of these objects will be printed in the *Journal* on a future occasion.

At 2 p.m. a special train took the party to Arundel, where, by the kindness of the Earl Marshal, the Castle was thrown open to them. Mr. Mostyn and Mr. Kemp received the members, and led the way to the top of the keep, where Mr. Kemp read a short paper giving a general historical sketch of the fortress. The interior of the Castle was then seen, and afterwards a part of the outside, exhibiting undoubted work of Roger of Montgomeri, and some later substructures.

Mr. Freeman then led the way to the church, and spoke upon its characteristics in the parish and collegiate portions respectively. Mr. Freeman's valuable paper on "The Case of Arundel Church" will be found in the *Journal* vol. xxxvii, p. 244, and his observations need not be repeated here. In the Collegiate Church, the absolute property of the Duke of Norfolk, are the magnificent monuments of the Fitzalans, well known from Stothard's delicate etchings, and it was satisfactory to understand that they are likely to be rescued from the squalor and decay which now obscures the beauty of these priceless memorials.

Before leaving the Collegiate Church Mr. Freeman expressed to Mr. Mostyn the thanks of the members to the Duke of Norfolk for his kindness in admitting them to the innermost parts of the Castle, as well as to the interesting building which they had just seen.

The remains of the Maison Dieu were inspected on the way to the station, and the party returned to Lewes at 6.40.

On Sunday the Mayor and Corporation assembled at the Town Hall and went in state to All Saints' Church, accompanied by the members of the Institute. The Ven. Archdeacon Hannah preached from Deut. xxxii, 7. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Raven preached from I John ii, 17.

Monday, August 6th.

At 9.30 the members went by special train to Chichester. On arriving at the Cathedral the party was received by the Dean, the Ven. Archdeacon Walker, and many of the clergy of the city. Assembled in the south transept, Mr. Gordon Hills gave a long and learned address on the history of the Cathedral, finishing his discourse with a graphic description of the fall of the spire in 1861, of which calamity so admirable an account was given to the world soon after the event by Professor Willis.

After luncheon at the Dolphin Hotel, a visit was paid to the remarkable kitchen attached to the Bishop's palace, the private chapel, and the dining room built by the munificent Bishop Sherborne. From here the party proceeded to St. Mary's Hospital, a late thirteenth century building of extreme interest, and consisting now of a chapel, and a hall containing the separate dwelling rooms of eight poor persons. The Ven. Archdeacon Walker read a paper upon this remarkable foundation, and a move was then made to a convenient position on the walls, where the Rev. F. H. Arnold discoursed upon the siege of Chichester in 1642. A vote of thanks to the Bishop of Chichester, the Dean, Mr. Hills, and Mr. Arnold, proposed by Mr. T. H. BAYLIS, brought the proceedings to a close, and Lewes was again reached at 6.20.

At 8.30 the general concluding meeting was held in the Nisi Prius Court, Mr. S. I. Tucker (Somerset) presiding. The Chairman, after some preliminary remarks, proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Lewes "for their exceedingly cordial and handsome reception of the Institute during this meeting." Mr. BAYLIS, Q.C., moved a vote of thanks to the Earl of Chichester for his kindness in presiding over the meeting. Mr. HILTON proposed a vote of thanks to "the Local Committee, and specially to Mr. Baxter, who took so much trouble to ensure the comfort of the members; and to Mr. R. Crosskey, Mr. H. Willett, and Mr. H. Griffith, who exerted themselves so much to ensure the success of the Museum." Mr. E. TYSEN moved "that the best thanks of the Institute be given to those persons who have taken so much pains to describe the places of interest visited during the meeting, and particularly to Mr. F. E. Sawyer, who had compiled a most useful handbook." Mr. E. PEACOCK, in a long and amusing speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Chichester, and others, who had thrown open their houses, castles, and churches for the inspection of the Institute, and specially to "those who had extended the rites of hospitality to the strangers who had sojourned so pleasantly beneath the historic heights of Lewes." The CHAIRMAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to the members of the Sussex Archæological Society for

their friendly co-operation with the Institute during the meeting, took occasion to allude to the advantage that it was to the Institute, the real parent of so many county societies, to be associated year by year with vigorous local bodies such as that which happily existed in Sussex. A century ago there were, as we now understand the term, but few men of erudition, and their archaeological researches certainly often misled rather than helped. In our own day old theories were upset, and old fallacies were disproved, and it might truly be said that no local archaeological society took a higher position than did that of Sussex. This was sufficiently shown by the yearly volumes which the Society issued, and the papers which had been read during the meeting by Sussex men showed how carefully and accurately they went to work. He had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the local Society. This was seconded by Mr. W. ROWLEY. Mr. E. WALFORD proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hartshorne for his exertions during the meeting, which was acknowledged; and the Mayor of Lewes having responded on behalf of the Corporation and other local workers in the interest of the meeting, the Lewes Meeting was declared ended.

The Museum.

This was arranged in the County Hall under the direction of Mr. R. Crosskey, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, and Mr. H. Griffith. The large room was fitted with glass cases containing valuable examples of art and antiquity from the county second to none in the quality and quantity of its archaeological relics. Among the more noteworthy of the earlier objects were the great cinerary urns from Southerham and Beddingham, bronze and stone implements from Seaford, Roman pottery from Portslade, and Anglo-Saxon remains from Ringmer. The Shipley reliquary and a chalice of the same early date were conspicuous in a case that was otherwise filled with embroidered stoles and copes of different periods, which were exhibited by the authorities of the nunnery at Mayfield, the Rev. J. Hirst, of Wadhurst, and others. Of municipal plate there was a large and charming collection, including the maces and other objects from Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Chichester. The Corporation of Lewes exhibited its very curious High Bailiff staves and that of Chichester its famous "Moon." The meeting was greatly indebted to Mr. H. Willett for the opportunity of seeing his valuable display of brown Toft ware decorated "in slip," and to Mr. H. Griffith for a collection of articles in use in a Sussex house in the seventeenth century, including many rare objects in silver. On the walls were tapestries, exhibited by the Earl of Chichester, rolls of arms, pictures of old Sussex houses, pictures of Lewes, by Lambert, the local painter (1780-1790), and portraits. Mr. Hartshorne exhibited several shields of arms of Postlethwaite, Gooch and others, early 18th century, painted on black silk, and originally hung round rooms at Lyings-in-State, and given after the funeral to the relations of the deceased. Mr. de Putron exhibited a collection of old guns, the Baron de Cosson sent many early swords and helmets, and among the miscellaneous objects were numerous miniatures, seals, and watches, lent by the Rev. Sir G. Shiffner, Mr. Wells, Mr. Ready, and others.

In the inner room were numerous early printed books, among them Cromwell's pocket Bible in four volumes, lent by Lord Chichester, and a number of rubbings of Sussex brasses, while, at the entrance to the great

room, stood the iron "chains" from Rye, still containing the skull of the murderer Breeds whose carcass was hung therein in 1742—a strange and striking usher.

The open Court below contained a very interesting collection of Sussex iron work, fire backs, grates, &c., valuable evidences of a local industry which has long passed away.

By the kindness of the noble President of the meeting those members who did not return to London on Tuesday morning had the gratification of visiting Stanmer Park and inspecting the pictures there preserved, and the portraits of the families of Pelham, Montagu, Yorke, Walpole, and Cromwell, and many art treasures. After luncheon the gardens were seen, and the party returned to Lewes in the afternoon.

The Council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the Lewes meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—

The Mayor of Lewes (W. F. Crosskey, Esq., M.D.), 10*l.*; F. W. Cosens, 10*l.*; W. L. Christie, M.P., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Messrs. H. and C. Coleman, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Henley Jervis, 5*l.* 5*s.*; the Earl of Chichester, 5*l.*; W. E. Baxter, 5*l.*; Alderman Kemp, 5*l.*; J. Thorne, 5*l.*; F. Barchard, 5*l.*; Mrs. Godlee, 5*l.*; T. St. L. Blaauw, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Rev. Lord S. G. Osborne, 3*l.* 3*s.*; G. Whitfield, 3*l.* 3*s.*; E. B. Blaker, 3*l.* 3*s.*; J. W. Mudge, 3*l.* 3*s.*; A. Nesbitt, 3*l.* 3*s.*; R. Stewart, 2*l.* 2*s.*; G. Molineux, 2*l.* 2*s.*; M. S. Blaker, 2*l.* 2*s.*; J. G. Braden, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Rev. Sir G. Shiffner, Bt., 2*l.* 2*s.*; F. B. Whitfeld, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Mrs. Lennon, 2*l.* 2*s.*; C. Hill, 2*l.*; C. L. Prince, 1*l.* 5*s.*; F. Merrifield, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. C. R. Blaker, 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. J. Smith, 1*l.* 1*s.*; R. Farncombe, 1*l.* 1*s.*; E. Watkins (Mayor of Arundel), 1*l.* 1*s.*; R. Holmes, 1*l.* 1*s.*; E. Pullinger, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. H. M. Ingram, 1*l.* 1*s.*; E. Martineaux, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mrs. Sopwith, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Sir C. Anderson, Bt., 1*l.*; A. Hillman, 1*l.*; Mrs. Hayward, 9*s.*