

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

November 6, 1884.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., in the Chair.

The Rev. Prebendary SCARTH read an account of the latest discoveries made in uncovering the Roman Baths at Bath, and those at Herbord, near to Poitiers. Mr. Scarth's paper is printed at page 11.

Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE gave a description of some Roman antiquities found by him at San, in Egypt, while excavating there for the Egypt Exploration Fund. Mr. Petrie's paper is printed in vol. xli, page 342.

Mr. PEACOCK communicated some additional notes on Swan Marks which are printed at page 17.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. Prebendary SCARTH.—Plan of the Roman bath, at Bath, shewing all the latest discoveries.

By Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.—A number of Roman antiquities found at San in Egypt, consisting of various domestic and personal ornaments, etc.

December 4, 1884.

J. BAIN, Esq., in the Chair

The Rev. JOSEPH HIRST communicated the following account of the efforts now being made to clear the huge accumulation of *débris* from the summit of the Acropolis:—About two months ago the new Inspector-General of Antiquities and Excavations, K. Stamatakes, γενικός Έφορος, ably seconded and assisted by the present Minister of Public Instruction, K. Vulpiotis, undertook at length to carry out, and for the first time according to a pre-determined and comprehensive plan, the oft-projected and attempted work of clearing away from the summit of the Acropolis the heaps of rubbish that have so long disfigured it, and the remains of mediæval masonry that still occupy its surface. Much discussion has naturally taken place as to the advisability of destroying walls and buildings of Frank, Venetian, or Turkish occupants, but the preponderance of judgment has been in favour of taking exact photographs of all later ruins of any historic or archaeological interest, and of thus laying bare the original old wall of Grecian times. Accurate descriptions have therefore been drawn up, and numerous views taken of every important

object that is to be removed, and the Athenian Acropolis will in a short time be as wholly representative or suggestive of ancient days as is the historic Roman Forum since Dr. Bacelli and Sig. Lanciani began to carry out their noble scheme. Nevertheless, those who after an absence of a few years again visit Athens, and approach the sacred Hill from various sides, will, perhaps, be disappointed by the sudden disappearance of many a time-honoured landmark, and regret the ruthless destruction of that strange medley of Turkish dwellings, modern battlements, and mediaeval wall-skirting, so long familiar to the eye in views of the Athenian Acropolis. Too much praise, however, cannot be given to the energetic members of the Greek Archaeological Society, who have taken all necessary precautions, and who watch with unabated interest the progress of the works. Few visitors to the Acropolis can fail to remark that its summit is in many places covered to the depth of from six to eight feet with the *debris* of ages, so that important and expensive labour must be employed to exhibit the various temples on the proper level, and to unearth the foundations and pavement trodden by the children of the Imperial Commonwealth. Let us hope that this new venture will tend to the substantial enrichment of the well-deserving public museums established here (begun, alas! after the whole world had been adorned with the spoils and trophies of Grecian art), where every attention and facility is so lavishly bestowed upon the stranger. The workmen are now engaged in breaking up and in clearing away an enormous brick cistern of Roman days, commonly attributed to Justinian. It is supposed to have been built to supply water for the garrison of soldiers when the Acropolis began to have a considerable population. The gutters can still be seen which conducted the water from the roofs of the temples and from the rocky surface of the hill into this recess. It occupies the rectangular space between the Pinacotheca and the back part of the northern wing of the Propylaea. It is now laid open to view, but will soon disappear altogether to leave revealed the original foundations of those ancient buildings. By the aid of a pole and of a steel tape I had an accurate measurement of this cistern made under my own eye, and found it to be fifteen and a half metres long by ten and a half wide, while the depth from where the double-vaulted roof infringed on the wall of the Pinacotheca to the flooring of the cistern underneath is about five metres. This roof was supported by a row of three brick columns running down the middle flanked at each end by an abutment from the side wall, making in all five brick supports for the double-vaulted ceiling. It may be remarked that in all the ancient cisterns remaining in Byzantium the supporting columns are invariably of marble or stone. There are a number of small cisterns scattered over the Acropolis, three or four feet wide by, perhaps, six or eight feet deep, now half filled with rubbish, presenting the appearance of huge circular *amphorae* made narrow at the top, which were built to supply private houses of Turkish or other times with rain water. From a gap already made in the side of the great cistern built up against the Pinacotheca (*viz.*, on the long side of the cistern) I was able to observe some six feet of the original foundations of the time of Pericles. As far as at present laid bare, *viz.*, down to the bottom of the cistern, these consist of two layers of well-squared stones, surmounted by a projecting ledge. All these stones are of the kind usual in the foundations

of ancient Greek buildings, a porous-looking tufa from the Piraeus, not unlike the cavernous stone used in walls of modern Paris, which crumble but do not break up into pieces when struck by a cannon ball. Perhaps this ledge, which stands out from the main wall about half a foot, may have been to protect the basement from the action of rain water, just as stones were so chiselled in rough escarpments by Roman as by modern masons, to keep water away from the cemented joinings. In the excavations connected with this cistern nothing of importance has been found save some fragments of inscriptions and a small marble head, all of which are deposited in the temporary museum erected on the Acropolis. The members of the German School, however, in clearing up the *debris* round the temple of the Wingless Victory have discovered another delicately-carved fragment of the long-missing balustrade that guarded it as with a barrier on the northern side which looked sheer down upon the main ascent into the Propylaea.

Admiral TREMLET communicated a memoir on the Menhir Autel at Kernuz, Pont l'Abbé, Brittany. This is a granite monolith, ten feet long, discovered through being struck with the plough-share. It was unearthed by M. du Chatelier, and found to be carved with four panels bearing representations of, apparently, Mercury, Hercules or Jupiter, Mars, and other deities. The stone seems to be of Roman date.

The paper will appear in a future *Journal*.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE read a paper on the Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity at Repton, Derbyshire, describing the results of the excavations on the site of the priory church, which have been recently completed by the Rev. W. Furneaux. Mr. Hope's paper is printed in vol. xli, page 349.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. HIRST, Admiral TREMLET and Mr. HOPE.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Admiral TREMLET.—Drawings of the Menhir Autel at Kernuz.

By Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.—Ground plan of Repton Priory, with plans and sections of bases and moldings.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 5, 1885.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Admiral TREMLETT communicated a paper "On the Pierres à Bassins in Brittany," in which he suggested that they had been caused by the extraction of quern stones.

Mr. SOMERS CLARKE read a paper "On Sandridge Church, Herts," but dealing more particularly with the very remarkable stone screen dividing the chancel from the nave. It is singular that the ornamental side of this screen, which is practically a solid wall with a central door between two windows, with a third window above, faces east, and Mr. Clarke therefore suggests that the plain western side was hidden from view to a great extent by a wooden screen carrying the rood.

This paper is printed at page 247 of the current number of the *Journal*.

Rev. C. R. MANNING exhibited three medieval patens from Norfolk. The earliest, from Foxley, bears the *manus Dei* in the centre, but is otherwise plain. It is apparently of fourteenth century date. The next, from Gissing, is of ordinary type with the Vernacle, date *circa* 1515, but perhaps a little later,—the hall marks are almost illegible. The third, from Felbrigge, is remarkable for an unusual central device, that of St. Margaret and the dragon, on an enamelled field. Felbrigge church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The date of the paten is *circa* 1520.

Mr. MANNING spoke as to the large number of medieval patens existing in Norfolk; for, whilst no instance of a medieval chalice was known, over twenty patens had already been noticed. It was suggested that patens were spared by the Edwardian commissioners, though they confiscated the chalices.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Admiral TREMLETT.—Drawings of Pierres à Bassins.

By M. SEIDLER.—Photographs of megalithic remains.

By Mr. SOMERS CLARKE.—Drawing of the stone screen in Sandridge church, Herts.

By Rev. C. R. MANNING.—Medieval patens from Foxley, Gissing and Felbrigge, Norfolk.

March 5, 1885.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

The Rev. Precentor VENABLES communicated the following notes on the discovery of a beautiful pilaster of Roman work at Lincoln:—

"I send a photograph and one-fourth size drawing, by Mr. Smedley, of a sculptured stone, discovered in the middle of February last, in digging the foundations of the new School of Art and Science at Lincoln. The locality where the stone was found is at the foot of the hill on which the old Roman city stood, behind the old city jail, between the New road and Monks road, a short distance to the east of the eastern wall of the lower or second Roman area, nearly opposite the site of the eastern Roman gateway of that lower town, known in later times as Clasket gate. It is rather remarkable that other indications of Roman times were so scanty. As far as I can learn there were no Roman foundations or traces of Roman building discovered. Two funeral vases of the coarsest make, one containing burnt bones, both broken by the pick of the workman, are all that I can hear of, besides a few coins of common types.

"The stone, as will be seen from the photographs, is one of much interest, and displays considerable beauty of design. It may be safely said to be the finest work of art of Roman date which has yet been discovered in Lincoln. It consists of a quadrangular pilaster or "cippus," of a rather tapering form, crowned by a projecting cornice carved with a series of inverted acanthus leaves of much delicacy of execution. The two sides are profusely carved with foliage of the acanthus type, displaying great freedom and less conventionality than is often the case. The way in which some of the leaves are made to overlap one another deserves observation. But it is the face of the stone which calls for the most careful attention. It bears a figure—whether male or female is somewhat uncertain—clothed in drapery of much elegance in its folds and general arrangement. Its left hand bears a 'cornucopiæ.' What the dependent right hand carried cannot be determined from the mutilated state of the stone. The features have entirely perished. The head has its back part covered with a kind of hood, or veil.

"The points to be determined with regard to this interesting memorial of the past are its object and character, and the person represented.

"I sent the photograph of the stone to Dr. Collingwood Bruce, who replied—'I am much interested in your newly discovered stone. It is worthy of Athens in its best days. The first question which I asked myself was whether the figure was that of a man or a woman. The flatness of the upper portion of the chest induces me to think it is a man. I send you a photograph of a stone just discovered in South Shields. So far as the chest is concerned and the garment covering it, there seems to be a likeness between them. The Shields figure, we have no doubt, is a man.'

"Another person who has inspected the stone believes that the figure is female, and is led by the cornucopiæ to identify it with Ceres. The same party expresses his opinion that the pilaster was one of a pair supporting a frieze, perhaps that of a doorway, something after the manner of Caryatides.

"Other persons qualified to judge, to whom it has been shewn, regard the memorial as sepulchral.

"I shall be much obliged if the members of the Institute present will favour me with their opinion on the points raised.

"The monument is executed in the coarse Lincoln oolite, which renders the delicacy of the workmanship all the more remarkable.

"The stone is mutilated at the base. Its present dimensions are 3 ft. 2 in. high, by 1 ft. 3 in. broad on face, and 1 ft. in flank. The lewis hole in the upper surface, for raising the stone after the present fashion, deserves notice."

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL reported the discovery of a large series of deneholes near Grays in Essex, and exhibited a plan of a few of these curious excavations. Mr. Spurrell promised to report more fully before the end of the session.

Mr. W. T. WATKIN communicated a paper on Roman Inscriptions found in Britain in 1884. This forms Mr. Watkin's ninth annual list, and is printed in the current number of the *Journal*, at page 141.

Mr. J. L. STAHLSCHMIDT read a paper on Church Bells, in which he stated that his object was to show—from the progress that had been made by those specialists who had devoted themselves to the subject—the general principles that had been arrived at as underlying campanological research, or to put it in the plainest language, how to tell, approximately or exactly, the date of a bell. That his remarks would apply only to pre-reformation or "ancient" bells (such being almost as invariably undated as those of post-reformation times are dated), and to bells of the south and centre of England: too little progress having as yet been made in the north for it to be certain whether or not the same rules apply.

After mentioning some abnormally shaped bells, commonly known as "long waisted," and clearly of early fourteenth century date, he described a bell at Chaldon, Surrey, which he considered might fairly be ascribed to the twelfth century, and was probably the oldest church bell now hanging in the south of England. There is a similar bell at a church in Wensleydale.

Passing then to bell inscriptions he pointed out that they were the best guide to dating any bell, that with regard to the nature of the inscriptions, the simpler ones were certainly the earlier; that as regards the character of the lettering—inscriptions in "Lombardics"—sometimes called "Uncials," or "Gothic capitals," obtained down to the commencement of the fifteenth century; that inscriptions in black-letter came in about the last decade of the fourteenth century, the period 1380—1420 being the transition period between the two styles.

Dealing first with Lombardic inscriptions he showed that they came again into use in the earlier half of the sixteenth century, but that the fourteenth century (and earlier) bells could easily be distinguished by their having a stop between each word; and he pointed out a regular series of development of these stops, commencing with two or three vertical circular dots or rings, then a single diamond shaped stop, then a combination of ring and diamond, then a fleur-de-lis, a crown, or a leaf, culminating in a circular elaborate stamp with founder's name upon it, as used by William Founder of London, whose date documentary evidence showed to be 1380 to 1405 approximately.

Shortly after the introduction of black-letter inscriptions came in the general use of foundry stamps, and the lecturer in this connection mentioned the ordinances of the Brazier's Company of London, dated 1416, which laid down the rule that each brazier was to have his mark which was to be placed on his work. Such foundry marks are largely met with on fifteenth and sixteenth century bells, and while many of them have been identified as to their ownership, many others are still puzzles.

The initial crosses on bell inscriptions are also some guide in determining the authorship and consequently the date of bells, but as these passed from hand to hand, sometimes for many generations, much care was needed in theorising from their use.

Dwelling very briefly on bells of the Elizabethan period, the lecturer mentioned one or two curious instances of survival of Catholic inscriptions, and concluded with an appeal for help, especially in the matter of extracts from MS. records, parish accounts and registers, bearing upon the subject: pointing out that not infrequently an apparently trifling entry gave important evidence on doubtful points.

The lecture was illustrated with a well selected series of rubbings of inscriptions and casts of letters, stops, crosses, and founder's stamps.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, by the kind permission of the Mayor and Corporation of Maidstone, exhibited and described the civic maces of that borough. Mr. Hope has been obliging enough to send the following notes on these maces:—

The Borough of Maidstone possesses two maces—both of silver gilt. The older, and smaller, of these is $22\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and consists of a straight staff, with a flattened button at the foot, and mace-head of somewhat unusual shape. This is relieved by small square panels, and supported by four S shaped scrolls. The mace-head is surmounted by a bold coronet composed of three fleurs-de-lis and three crosses pates placed alternately, and on the top are the royal arms—France modern and England quarterly. The shield was certainly once enamelled, though no traces of colour now remain. The staff is relieved by one knop placed at about three-fifths of its length, and bears two inscriptions recording the re-gilding of the mace in 1825 and again in 1882. These successive re-gildings have done much to obscure and obliterate some of the details. The button at the foot has four S shaped scrolls above it.

This mace probably dates from 1548, in which year the town was first incorporated by royal charter of Edward VI., dated July 4th. It also admirably illustrates the theory put forth by Mr. R. S. Ferguson (see his paper "On the Morpeth Mace," at page 90) that the civic mace is the war-mace turned upside down. The button and scrolls on the Maidstone example being the survival of the flanged head of the war-mace.

The second of the Maidstone maces is 38 inches long, but being of the usual type calls for no special description. The head bears the rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis and harp, each crowned and between the letters C R, and is surmounted by an arched crown. The staff is divided into two parts by a knop and ornamented with a spiral pattern of oak foliage. Under the foot are the borough arms—a fess wavy between three torteaux, and on a chief a lion of England. The staff bears inscriptions recording the re-gilding of the mace in 1801 and 1882.

From the borough records it appears that a great mace was procured

shortly before 1649, towards which one Ambrose Beale paid £30: on the accession of Charles II. a new crown was added at a cost of £24 4s. 5d. This price perhaps included the whole mace-head, which would be obnoxious to the Roundheads from its royal badges.

During the mayoralty of Andrew Broughton in 1649, a little mace was sold for £3 18s. 4½d. and a mace *without the King's arms* bought for £48 3s. 5d., of which £10 was a bequest of an ardent Roundhead named John Bigg.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Precentor VENABLES.—Photograph and drawing of a fine Roman pilaster found in Lincoln.

By Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL.—Plan of Deneholes at Grays.

By Mr. J. J. CAREY.—Drawing of a wall painting of "Les tres vifs et les tres morts" in the church of Notre Dame du Cástel, Guernsey. Drawing of a sculptured stone chest, from Guernsey.

By Mr. J. L. STAHLSCHEMIDT.—Casts and rubbings of bell inscriptions.

By Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.—The civic maces of the Borough of Maidstone.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

Thursday, May 7th, 1885.

The PRESIDENT in the chair.

The Rev. J. L. FISH read a paper on, and exhibited a portion of the ancient records of the parish of St. Margaret Pattens, in the city of London. The earliest of these is a book of inventories, commencing in 1470, and ending in 1548. A transcript of the whole of these inventories is printed at page 312 of the current number of the *Journal*. The church-wardens' accounts begin in 1507, and are very full and complete.

Mr. C. DRURY FORTNUM then exhibited and read a paper descriptive of some early Christian gems which he has acquired since the publication of his former contributions on kindred subjects to the pages of the *Archæological Journal*. He also exhibited a bronze statuette and some early Christian lamps illustrative of the subject matter of his paper.

Mr. Fortnum's paper is printed at page 159.

Mr. R. S. FERGUSON read the following notes on a ring dial and a seal:—

"Some time ago I exhibited at a meeting of the Institute a portable brass ring dial or *viatorium*, generally known as a poke or pocket dial, which is engraved in *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvii, p. 110. I now exhibit a more complicated instrument of the same character, namely, an universal or astronomical equinoctial ring dial: consisting of two rings of brass that open and fold together, and a bridge or axis, on which is a *cursor* or slider: the *cursor* has a small hole in it for the sun to shine through. There should also be a sliding handle with ring for suspension, travelling in the groove round the edge of the larger brass ring, but this is lost in the example now exhibited. The outer ring represents the meridian of the place the instrument is used at; the inner represents the equator; the central line of the bridge the axis of the world, and its extremities the north and south poles.

"This instrument serves to tell the hour of the day in any latitude of the earth: with the aid of a common pin, stuck in a hole that will be observed in the outer ring, it will serve to find the sun's altitude and declination, and hence the latitude of any place on the earth. A woodcut of the instrument is given in Harrison's *Lexicon Technicum* (London, 1716), cited by Mr. Syer Cuming in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, volume xix, p. 73; and also in old editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (e.g., 1810), *sub voce* Dialling.

"The instrument now before us has engraved on the back of the inner ring in script, 'The owner Ben Cole Engraver in Oxford, to him that finds it a Reward.'

"I am indebted to Mr. Arthur Evans, for the following extract from *Reliquiæ Hærmianæ*, vol. iii, p. 37 :—

'1729, Nov. 30. Last Wednesday died suddenly Mr. Benjamin Cole of All Hallows parish, Oxford, and was buried next day in All Hallows Churchyard. This person was originally a bookbinder, but he performed but indifferently. Afterwards he turned engraver and practised heraldry and surveying. He was a man of parts, but conceited. He might have proved eminent had not he been giddy-headed, so as to follow no one single profession. He published a map of Port Meadow, another of 20 miles round Oxford, and a third of 20 miles round Cambridge. Some time ago he published proposals for printing a folio book of heraldry, which he shewed me in MS. several times, being a collection of arms made by himself ; to which would have been prefixed a discourse about heraldry, and other things would have been added. But I believe he met with little encouragement by reason 'twas not thought he had learning enough to write anything well on the subject, notwithstanding his collections might be good. He died in the 63rd or grand climacterical year of his age. He was of nonjuring principles, particularly he was against the abjuration oath.'

"How Ben Cole's equinoctial ring dial came to Cumberland I cannot tell, but it was purchased at a sale with some other old-fashioned mathematical instruments, and the purchaser brought it to me to ask what it was.

"I also exhibit a seal of white cornelian set in gold. This was found by the children of a platelayer on the Caledonian railway in a hedge near Kirtlebridge station, with some other articles, which were lost. The seal has on it an inscription in some Oriental language, which experts at the British museum read as "James Carter," and I am informed that a person of that name from the neighbourhood where the seal was found was resident in the East long ago. I have seen several seals with English names on them in Oriental languages—the last I saw had on it "George Brown" in Arabic, and belonged to the author of a huge book of travels who was killed in Persia about 100 years ago. Travellers and merchants in the East found it necessary to have their name in the letters of the country they were travelling in or were resident, in order to authenticate their contracts, the seal and not the signature being the essential to a contract in the East."

A vote of thanks was passed for these communications.

Notice was given of a special meeting to be held on May 21st in place of the usual monthly meeting in April, which was postponed owing to its falling in Holy week.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. J. L. FISH :—A book of inventories (1470-1548), and a volume of churchwardens' accounts, belonging to the parish of St. Margaret Pattens, in the city of London.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM :—A number of early Christian gems, a bronze statuette and a number of lamps.

By Mr. R. S. FERGUSON :—A ring dial and a gold seal.

By Mr. T. H. BAYLIS.—A Telagu MS. epic poem.

Thursday, May 21st, 1885.

MR. HILTON in the chair.

MR. W. T. WATKIN communicated the following note on the discoveries of a Roman inscription near Bala —

“An inscribed fragment of a tombstone was found in March last, whilst ploughing a field adjoining the Roman station at Caer-Gai, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the town of Bala, and close to the south-west extremity of Bala lake. The upper part of the stone had been broken off, but there remained the feet of a human being, and of an animal. The inscription (which is surrounded by a moulding) was beneath. It runs thus:—

IVLIVS . GAVERONIS . F.
FE . MIL . CHOR . I . NER

i.e. Julius Gaveronis F(ilius) Fe(cerunt) Mil(ites) C(o)hor(tis) I. Ner(viorum), or translated, Julius the son of Gavero. The soldiers of the 1st cohort of the Nervii made (this). Caer Gai has for the last three centuries yielded quantities of Roman coins, bricks, tiles and pottery, but the outline of it is now nearly obliterated. This is the first inscription that has occurred. It is also the first inscription by the 1st cohort of the Nervii found in Britain, though from the *tabula* of Trajan found at Sydenham, we know the regiment was in Britain in A.D. 105. Several inscriptions by the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th cohorts of the same people have been found in Britain. An urn, containing burnt bones and charcoal was beneath the stone, which is also ornamented with a moulding &c., on the back.”

MR. E. WALFORD exhibited and made some remarks on a fine engraving of the battle of the Boyne.

MR. PARK HARRISON described a necklace obtained from a mummy pit at Arica, and now in the Oxford museum. It is composed of long blue bugles, alternating with minute chevron or sun-beads. A bronze bell-shaped ornament is the only pendant. The bugles are of various sizes and tints, shewing that they once formed part of earlier necklaces. They are square in section like some of unknown date and origin in the Ashmolean museum; and also, like them, they are formed with a core of clear glass, coated with opaque white, which again is covered with a glass of a greenish-blue colour. The chevron beads resemble those that are found in Egypt, and maritime districts in Europe, principally in the north; and they have also been met with in mounds and ossuaries in Florida, and other Atlantic states in America. At Arica the beads are associated with objects strongly suggesting an Eastern origin. Dr. E. B. Tyler was quoted as believing that the knowledge of bronze reached the coast of central America and Peru, through the drifting of some Chinese or Japanese junks; and the percentage of tin in Peruvian and Chinese bronze being only half that of the alloy in Mexico and countries east of the Atlantic, supports this view. M. Ber also accounts for a blue glass ewer of Oriental form, discovered by him at Aucon, in a similar way. Since, however, it appears from a recent paper by Dr. Edkin, that ancient Chinese authors of contemporary date speak of commerce by sea with Arabia in the early centuries of our era, vessels would probably have been

driven by gales from the coast of southern India, through Torres Straits, whence there is a drift current that flows for three months in the year in the direction of Fiji or Easter island, and then joins the Peruvian stream. At Quito the Spaniards were told that giants arrived from the west at a remote period in vessels sewn together with sinnet; a mode of construction once peculiarly Arabian. Glass beads, Egyptian works of art, Cypriote forms of pottery, and the practice of embalming, would thus, in all probability, have been introduced into Peru from our East by a southern line of drifting. Here and there traces appear to be left that indicate its course.

The Rev. G. F. BROWNE read a paper on some "Scandinavian" or "Danish" sculptured stones found in London; and their bearing on the supposed "Scandinavian" or "Danish" origin of other English sculptured stones. Mr. Browne's paper is printed at page 251.

The Rev. J. L. FISH exhibited a small silver-gilt Communion cup and cover, and a paten, belonging to the parish of St. Margaret Pattens, London, the gift of Newbrough Swingland, parish clerk, 1744.

The cup and cover bear the London hall-marks for 1743-4, but are by different makers. The paten is a small salver on three feet; it has the London marks for 1738-9.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. T. WATKIN :—Rubbing of a Roman inscription found near Bala.

By Mr. E. WALFORD :—Engraving of the battle of the Boyne.

By Mr. PARK HARRISON :—A necklace of chevron beads and blue bugles from a Peruvian grave.

By the Rev. G. F. Browne :—A fine series of rubbings illustrative of his paper.

By Rev. J. L. FISH :—Communion cup and cover, and a paten belonging to the parish of St. Margaret Pattens in the city of London.

Thanks were returned for these communications and exhibits.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute,

June 4th, 1885.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq. in the Chair.

MR. F. C. J. SPURRELL read a paper "On some early sites and works on the margin of the Thames (tidal portion)," which is printed at page 269.

MR. R. S. FERGUSON read a paper on "Elizabethan Standard Weights, and the Carlisle Bushel." Mr. Ferguson's paper is printed at page 303.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. F. C. J. SPURRELL.—A large number of plans and sections illustrative of his paper.

By MR. R. S. FERGUSON.—A set of Elizabethan sealed Troy and Avoirdupois weights from Carlisle, made from the cannon of the Spanish Armada.

By MISS FFARINGTON.—Three examples of the gold rings formerly given by the Sergeants-at-Law to the Sovereign, Judges, and others, on being raised to the dignity of the Coif.

The mottoes on these are :

- 1 *Reverentia Legum.*
- 2 *Hæreditas a Legibus.*
- 3 *Paribus se legibus.*

Also a photograph of a pewter jug, *temp.* Charles I.

And a fine example of a North American Indian wampum belt, probably 120 years old. These belts were given as a pledge of friendship. Examples are now scarce.

By MR. T. M. FALLOW.—Medieval chalice and paten from Hinderswell, Yorks. Date *circa* 1485.

The chalice is silver parcel gilt, and measures six and a quarter inches in height. The bowl is deep and conical. The stem is hexagonal, with a beautifully wrought knot with five-leaved flowers in lozenges on the points and traceried openings between. The foot is mullet shaped, with a molded chamfered edge set with four-leaved flowers. On one compartment is the crucifix with SS. Mary and John.

The paten is of silver and measures five and a quarter inches in diameter. It is in the form of a plate, with a delicately engraved representation of the *Agnus Dei* in the centre.

By MR. T. W. COLT WILLIAMS.—A medieval chalice and paten from Bacton, Herefordshire. Date *circa* 1485.

The chalice generally resembles the Hinderwell one exhibited by Mr. Fallow, but the points of the knot terminate in angel masks. The mullet foot has a molded chamfer and the points terminate in knops.

One compartment has a Crucifix amongst foliage. The next compartments on either side of the Crucifix bear respectively the words *johū* and *capull*, probably the name of the donor.

The paten is silver gilt and five inches in diameter. It belongs to the well-known Nettlecombe type, with the rayed leaf ornament in the spandrels, and for central device a Vernacle surrounded by a glory of short rays.

MR. COLT WILLIAMS also exhibited three Elizabethan communion cups from Herefordshire; a medieval *cuir bouilli* chalice case; and an embroidered altar cloth, originally made for secular purposes.

ANNUAL MEETING.

July 2nd, 1885.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq. in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN in opening the meeting, explained that it had hitherto been the custom to hold the annual business meeting in conjunction with the annual general meeting. This year, however, a departure had been made with a view of gaining an extra day for excursions during the annual general meeting; and the annual business meeting had been held in London, as was empowered by the statutes.

The SECRETARY read the balance sheet for the past year (printed at page 388). He then read the following report of the Council for the year 1884-5:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1884-5.

In presenting their Report, the Council may congratulate the members on the improved financial state of the Institute. Their balance at the end of 1884 amounted to £70 16s. 6d., which contrasts favorably with that of 1883. Some of the items in the balance sheet, submitted herewith, are in discharge of outstanding accounts. It is the hope of the Council to better regulate for the future the income and expenses of the Institute; and they ask for the help of the members generally in adding to our numbers. The honorary treasurer is yet unable to advise the Council to fund life compositions, but it is expected that this may be done before the close of another year. The Council wish it to be known that the professional services rendered in obtaining the incorporation of the Institute were gratuitously given by one of their members. The actual expenses, as will be seen from the balance sheet, amounted to £15 9s. 4d.

The holding of the Annual General Meeting within the week of the Local Meeting being found to occupy time which could otherwise be more profitably employed, the Council have thought fit, according to the power vested in them by the Articles of Association, to try for this year the experiment of holding the Annual General Meeting in London.

The exhibition of Greek and Roman antiquities found by Mr.

Flinders Petrie at San, under the direction of the Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund, was held in the Rooms of the Institute during the months of October and November. The general interest taken by the public in this exhibition cannot but be a source of satisfaction to the members of the Institute.

In November, 1884, a Committee consisting of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite and the Rev. W. J. Loftie was appointed by the Council to watch and report on the proposed restoration of Westminster Hall.

After carefully examining the buildings and ancient work exposed by the demolition of the Law Courts, and the drawings and plans of the proposed restoration, the Committee made a Report which the Council have much pleasure in placing before the members of the Institute.

[COPY.]

"To the Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute."

"Report of the Committee on Westminster Hall."

"We, the undersigned, being appointed by the Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute a Committee to report to them on the work done and proposed to be done at Westminster Hall, beg to report as follows:

"That your Committee have examined the remains exposed by the demolition of the Law Courts lately standing on the west side of the Hall, and also the drawing of Mr. Pearson's proposed new work there, and his report which accompanies them.

"That much ancient work has been exposed, chiefly of the eleventh, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, and that this, though not of a highly architectural character, is of very great archaeological interest, and the more so because since the 'restoration' of the Hall and the burning and subsequent demolition of the adjoining buildings to make way for the new Houses of Parliament, this seems to be all that is left of the ancient Palace of Westminster in any form except that of a modern copy. That the proposed new work, though called a restoration and defended as such, differs from anything that can possibly have existed on the site in any past time, and that its execution will involve the present removal of some and the ultimate destruction or concealment of all the rest of the ancient work.

"That it is necessary for stability that some part of the lately exposed work be rebuilt, but that the rest should be kept and protected in a genuine state.

"That your Committee believe that this may be done with advantage both to the convenience and the appearance of the building, but as that matter does not directly concern the Institute they have not felt it to be their duty to report further upon it.

"In conclusion, your Committee advise that the Council of the Institute should ask to be heard by deputation by the Committee of the House of Commons, which is now enquiring into the matter, and they have reason to believe that the evidence of a deputation as representing the opinion of the Council of the Institute will be gladly received.

"(Signed) W. J. LOFTIE.

"(Signed) J. T. MICKLETHWAITE."

On receiving this report the Council directed the Secretary to write to Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the chairman of the select Committee on "West-

minster Hall restoration," and ask that they might be heard by deputation. At the same time Mr. Micklethwaite and Canon Venables were asked to be the deputation, Mr. Loftie being unable to act. Mr. Shaw Lefevre answered, asking that only one person might be sent, and accordingly Mr. Micklethwaite appeared before the Committee, and the long examination which followed his evidence showed that it had not been wasted. Some other Societies, particularly that for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, were also heard through their representatives, and although the Committee have reported in favour of Mr. Pearson's scheme, the Council feel that good has been done. What will be done at Westminster remains uncertain at the writing of this report, but even if all is lost there, as it may be, the public protest which has been made against the destruction of ancient monuments under the specious name of restoration, is likely to have a good result in other cases.

The threatened destruction of some of the most ancient churches in York was brought to the notice of the Institute by the Council of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, who invited our co-operation in opposing that wanton piece of vandalism, and for that purpose to send a representative of the Institute to a meeting the Society convened at York. Mr. R. Popplewell Pullan kindly offered to represent the Institute, and on the 30th day of May last, attended the meeting, the Hon. Richard Grosvenor presiding, and supported the following resolution, which was proposed by Mr. Wm. Morris, seconded by the Hon. Charles L. Wood, and carried by an overwhelming majority.

"That this meeting regrets the proposed destruction of certain ancient churches in the city of York, and hopes that steps may be taken for their preservation."

At the Congress of the *Societe Centrale des Architectes* which opened in Paris on Monday the 8th day of June, Mr. R. P. Pullan again represented the Institute, and was courteously received by the members of the French Society.

The Council desire to record their sense of obligation to Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, the Rev. Canon Venables, the Rev. W. J. Loftie, and Mr. R. P. Pullan, for the trouble and time spent by them in thus representing the Institute.

The Council have to deplore the death of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, who was well known to many of us as a regular attendant at our meetings. On Friday, the 26th of June, Sir J. S. D. Scott, Bart., F.S.A., died after a short illness. For many years the late baronet had served on the Council, and at the Annual General Meeting last year was elected a Vice-President. As author of the valuable work "*The British Army, its Origin, Progress, and Equipment*," he was well known to the public.

The Council further regret the loss of several of the members since the last Annual Meeting—Professor J. Buckman, an occasional contributor to the *Journal*, the Rev. E. E. Estcourt, the Rev. Wm. Grice, W. Parker Hamond, M. Rhode Hawkins, J. W. McKenzie, and Dr. N. Rogers.

The members of the Governing Body to retire by rotation are as follows:—Vice-President, Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., and the following members of the Council:—Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., the Rev. F. Spurrell, Mr. J. B. Davidson, and the Rev. Sir Talbot H. B. Baker, Bart.

The Council would recommend the appointment of Mr. C. T. Newton as a Vice President in the place of Sir J. S. D. Scott, deceased, and Mr. R. P. Pullan in the place of Sir W. V. Guise, and the election of Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., the Rev. F. Spurrell, Mr. J. B. Davidson, the Rev. Sir Talbot H. B. Baker, Bart., Mr. Flinders Petrie, and Mr. Somers Clarke, the retiring honorary auditor, as members of the Council.

The Council would further recommend the appointment of Dr. M. W. Taylor as junior honorary auditor.

The adoption of the Balance Sheet and Report was moved by Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, seconded by Mr. HILTON, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. NIGHTINGALE, seconded by the Rev. C. R. MANNING, Dr. M. W. Taylor was appointed junior hon. auditor.

Letters were read from the Dean of Chester, on behalf of the Bishop of Chester, the Mayor, and the Duke of Westminster, inviting the Institute to make Chester their place of meeting for 1886.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. BAYLIS, the invitation was accepted.

Mr. PULLAN made some remarks as to the threatened destruction of some of the York churches, and said that despite the unanimous resolution of the meeting held in York, which he had attended as the representative of the Institute, the Archbishop's Committee was still persisting in their programme of vandalism. He therefore proposed the following resolution—

"That the Royal Archæological Institute learns with regret that notwithstanding the almost unanimous decision of a meeting of influential citizens of York, convened by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, at which the Institute was represented, the Committee who proposed the destruction or disuse of certain of the old parish churches are still persisting in their objectionable scheme without providing a fund for the sustentation of the fabrics of these churches."

This was seconded by Mr. R. S. FERGUSON, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. PULLAN, seconded by Mr. BAYLIS, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

July 2, 1885.

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

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on the antiquities of Langres and Besançon, of which the following is an abstract—

These cities, though they present many points of interest, have been little visited by English travellers. At the former, the Cathedral, the Porte Gallo-Romaine, and the Museum, specially deserve notice. The Cathedral is comparatively bare and devoid of ornament, but remarkable as an example of transition from the round to the pointed arch. In the absence of documentary evidence, we may infer from the style of construction that it belonged to the twelfth century. Gallo-Roman influence shows itself in semi-circular arches of doors and windows, in fluted pilasters, in the frequency of the acanthus-leaf, and the rarity of human figures on the capitals.

The Porte Gallo-Romaine was not primarily a triumphal arch, but an

entrance in the line of the city walls. However, its decorations seem to show that it was also intended to commemorate some military exploits. It may be assigned with great probability to the reign of Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great, A.D. 305-306. This date agrees both with the history and with the signs of decadence observable in the monument. The gate was imitated, or rather copied, in Longe Porte; when the French government converted Langres into a fortress, the latter was demolished.

The Museum contains Gallo-Roman, Roman, Celtic, Egyptian, Medieval and Renaissance antiquities. Those of the first class are deposited in the apse of the church of St. Didier, now secularized, and in apartments leading to it. Among the bas-reliefs two are very remarkable: No. 184 represents a Gallic car on which three men are seated, drawn by four horses, wheelers and leaders as in a stage coach, instead of being abreast as in a *quadriga*; the figures wear the *bardocucullus*, i.e. cloak with hood. In No. 240 we see three shelves arranged vertically; three sandals being placed on the uppermost, three bottles on the middle, and three boxes on the lowest. The design perhaps has reference to baths, or it may be the sign of a shop. The collection includes some interesting inscriptions. One of them mentions the goddess Matrona—the Marne which rises near Langres; another Litavicus, an Ædunan chief who vigorously resisted Julius Cæsar's invasion; a third gives us the name Boudoca, like our own Boadicea; and a fourth has the name Maritus accentuated, MARITUS.

Besançon occupies the site of Vesontio, the capital of the Sequani, where the river Dubis forms a horse-shoe. The Porte Noire is unique among the Roman triumphal arches, and that, too, in three respects; it has two storeys of columns, the shafts are covered with sculptures, and a band of reliefs representing marine deities or giants surrounds the vault. The whole monument is overloaded with figures, and unquestionably should be assigned to the period of decadence. Some place it in the reign of Marcus Aurelius; but historical facts and the excessive profusion of ornament, incline us to think that it was probably erected under Julian the Apostate.

The Theatre was in the immediate neighbourhood of the Porte Noire. Its position was ascertained by the discovery of stone seats arranged in a curve, of walls rising in tiers one above another, and of fragments of columns—bases, drums, and capitals. These latter have been re-erected in the Place St. Jean, which is tastefully laid out as a garden. The great reservoir adjoined the Theatre; here the aqueduct, Canal d'Arcier, terminated, and hence water was distributed throughout the city. On this site some appropriate decorations have been found—bas-reliefs of Cupid riding on a dolphin, and an aged river-god leaning upon an inverted urn.

Professor Lewis's paper will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

DR. M. W. TAYLOR then read the following notes on some Stone Moulds for casting Spearheads, recently discovered in Cumberland:

"I have the pleasure of exhibiting to the Institute a pair of stone moulds, which elucidate in a peculiar way the process of bronze casting by the ancient Britons. The earliest metal workers probably availed themselves of the malleable and ductile properties of copper by the process of hammering the native metal into a mass, and fashioning the lump into an

axe-head, after the type of the flat stone celt of their neolithic ancestors—the true Copper Age, of which some few remains still exist.

After a time the knowledge came that the addition of a small percentage of the softer metal tin to the copper gave an alloy which was much more fusible by heat, and at the same time was harder and more capable of maintaining an edge. Whilst requiring less heat for fusion, this material was found very tractable for the process of casting. Hence it came that nearly all the bronze implements that were in general use, were made from the fused alloy by casting in moulds.

The area of distribution of weapons of bronze extended over the whole country from the outlying Hebrides to the English Channel, and over the whole of Ireland. The duration of the Age of Bronze probably embraced many centuries. The production was probably limited only by the scarcity of the metal copper; and it is possible that on account of the value of the material, old implements as they became effete and worn out, would be recast, it might be over and over again, in reproducing newer forms, leading to the greater proportionate survival of the latest types.

At all events the profusion of relics in bronze scattered through the collections and museums of the country, bears witness to a copious manufacture. But though the results of the production as seen by these relics are considerable, yet the discovery of the utensils, tools and apparatus employed in the fabrication is comparatively rare. Melting pots and crucibles of earthenware have been found in the lake dwellings in Switzerland, but very rarely.

As in brass-founding in the present day, single or double moulds in boxes with the pattern or model pressed in sand may have been used, and other methods, in all of which the mould would be destroyed immediately after its use. But permanent moulds were also used, and some of these, being the stock of foundries, have remained to us. I refer to double moulds composed of a mixture of clay, loam and sand, for obtaining the lateral halves of the pattern, which were afterwards baked. Moulds for socketed celts, spearheads, etc., thus made in two pieces have been discovered in the lake dwellings, but none exist in this country. It may be stated broadly, that the only moulds in use by the bronze workers preserved in the United Kingdom are composed of the metal bronze itself or of stone. Stone moulds only concern us at present.

The pair of stones which I now shew you are the finest examples for casting spearheads which are anywhere to be seen in any of the museums of this country. The only parallel pair was that found a few years ago at Chudleigh in Devonshire, for casting a sword blade, of which models are in the British Museum, along with two or three other stone moulds of smaller size. The Edinburgh and Dublin Museums contain a few stone moulds for smaller weapons.

The stones now exhibited were found buried a little depth under the surface near the village of Croglin in Cumberland in June, 1883. A description of them has already been given in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society and also in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. They are here before you, so that I need not give the details. They are composed of a sandstone of the carboniferous series, of exceedingly fine grain, and soft consistence, so as to be easily cut or pared with a knife. The two blocks

are a pair in size and shape. Each stone is eighteen inches in length, two and a half inches in thickness, with a lanceolate leaf-shaped outline about three and a half inches broad at the base. You see that on the superior face of each has been carved out the mould for the lateral half of the spearhead. By applying the two stones together, they would give a casting in the solid of the blade, the midrib, and two semicircular loops. But it was necessary, of course, to have the socket hollow to receive the wooden haft. These stones give you the index to the means by which this provision was attained. On the reverse of each stone there is a mould for producing a conical pike-like object of this form—this was for casting a metal core. This core is provided with two trunnion-like projections to support it in its place within the mould during the casting, and also two nipple-like projections to fit into nicks in the mould to act as chaplets or wedges; by means of these a rivet hole on each side of the socket was formed."

MR. PARK HARRISON made some remarks in continuation of his former paper on Chevron Beads, and exhibited coloured drawings of examples found in Roman London.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By PROFESSOR LEWIS: A large collection of prints and photographs of Langres and Besançon.

Also a number of coins, illustrative of his paper—some of them form the collection of the Rev. S. S. Lewis, including a very rare one of Vercingetorix.

By DR. M. W. TAYLOR.—A pair of stone moulds for casting spear heads.

ANNUAL MEETING AT DERBY.

July 28th to August 5th, 1875.

Tuesday, July 28th.

The Deputy-Mayor (Alderman Hobson)—in the unavoidable absence through illness of the Mayor of Derby, Alderman Fowke—and the members of the Corporation, preceded by the mace bearers and sword bearer, arrived at the Art Gallery of the Free Library at noon and received Earl Percy, M.P., President of the Institute; the Dean of Lichfield; Lord Donington; Sir John Alleyne, Bart.; Sir James Allport; and the following members of the Council and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections:—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, Mr. R. P. Pullan, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., Rev. F. J. Spurrell, Rev. Sir T. H. Baker, Bart., Mr. J. Hilton, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. H. M. Scarth, etc. In the body of the room were a large number of members of the Institute, Vice-Presidents of the meeting, and numerous ladies.

THE DEPUTY-MAYOR said he had to express to Lord Percy and the members of the Royal Archæological Institute his deep regret that his Worship the Mayor, by reason of protracted and severe illness, was unable to pay their illustrious body the honour of a formal reception

that day. The duty of thus publicly receiving them, on behalf of the municipality, devolved, therefore, upon himself as the Deputy of the Mayor. It might be interesting, before he called on the Town Clerk to read the address, which at a numerous meeting of the Town Council was adopted that morning, if he prefaced that address by a few observations of his own.

It was noteworthy that thirty-four years ago this town and county had the honour of receiving a kindred society to their own, viz., the British Archæological Association. This was as far back as 1851, and he believed there were not a few gentlemen present who cherished pleasant reminiscences of the visit of that Society to Derby. In the interim, there had sprung into existence a local association, having strong affinities with the Royal Archæological Institute, viz., the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. He was happy to say that association was a very numerous and influential one, and that it was in a condition of healthy activity. The society was entitled to much credit, for it had rescued from the hands of the vandal and the despoiler many a precious relic in our own neighbourhood.

They had been singularly fortunate in this town and county during the last few years, in being honoured with the visits of bodies of great importance and eminence. Four years ago, they had the visit of the Royal Agricultural Society, under the personal auspices of the Prince of Wales. That was directly followed by the great national Church Congress. In turn, succeeded the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and that was followed by the Royal Archery Meeting, and, last year, by the Co-operative Congress. Now, they were honoured by the presence—not the least important on the list—of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. In coming into Derbyshire, and amongst a people like ourselves, they came amongst those of whom, in old time, it had been reproachfully said that they were “strong in the arm and weak in the head.” He was not there intending to discuss the relative proportions of the muscular and mental development of the people of Derbyshire. But he would say this, that those of them, amongst whom he was happy to enrol himself, who were ‘Derbyshire born and Derbyshire bred,’ were proud, and justly proud, of their native county. They claimed for it a pre-eminence, as being not only rich in those ancient and interesting memorials for which their Institute had a special regard, but it was rich also in its varied natural resources, more particularly in the picturesque beauty of its scenery. With regard to this he might truly say that

Those who know it, know no words can paint,
And to those who know it not all words are faint.

With regard to the interesting excursions which the forethought and discrimination of the committee had arranged for the Institute during the next few days, he could only say that these would afford them an ample test of the truth of his claim, and that when they got into the hill country of the Peak, they would realise with what truthfulness to nature the poet had described some of the scenes by which they would be surrounded—

The rocks that tower on either side
 Build up a wild, fantastic scene,
 Temples like those among th' Hindoos,
 And castles all with ivy green.

He could only hope for them that the elements might be propitious during the coming week, and that the advantages and pleasures which they proposed to themselves in coming to Derbyshire might be abundantly realised. He had now the pleasure of calling upon the Town Clerk to read the address unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Council that morning.

The TOWN CLERK (Mr. H. F. Gadsby) then read the address from the Corporation, as follows :—

To the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Derby, in Council assembled, desire to convey to you a hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to this ancient town. The objects for which you are associated embrace the study and conservation, and, in cases not a few, the restoration of interesting memorials that are closely connected with the domestic, social, and religious life of the nation, in its various stages of development. These objects cannot fail to commend themselves to all enlightened persons. To the municipal representatives of the chief town of the county, this must be especially the case, for the Corporate body are the custodians of time-honoured charters, which guarantee to us the law-abiding freedom and the statutory forms of local government, under which it is our privilege and our happiness to live. It were impossible to over-estimate the importance and the character of the labours in which your Institute is engaged. In awakening and stimulating a reverent regard for those historical and archæological remains, whether in abbey or priory ; in castle, manor house, or baronial hall ; or in the hallowed fanes which are the pride and glory of our land, you have a right to expect, and can scarcely fail to receive, the encouragement and sympathy of your intelligent fellow-countrymen.

"We note with satisfaction that the President of your Historical Section, the Rev. Dr. Cox, is a member of an old Derbyshire family, and the learned historian of the churches of the county ; and that his literary confrère, our townsman, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, is the accomplished editor of your "Transactions."

"We trust that your excursions to the places of beauty and interest with which our county abounds, may be alike pleasant and profitable to the members of your Institute ; and we feel that we are but expressing the prevailing sentiment of the town when we meet you at its portals with a hearty and sincere greeting.

"Given under the Common Seal of the above-named Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, this 28th day of July, 1885."

The DEPUTY-MAYOR.—It now gives me satisfaction to retire from the chair, and to give place to your President, Earl Percy.

EARL PERCY said he thanked the Deputy-Mayor and Corporation very much, in the name of the Royal Archæological Institute, for the honour they had done them in receiving them in the hearty way they had done. The Deputy-Mayor was doubtless acquainted with the causes which had

led him to vacate the chair at this juncture. He himself should certainly have hesitated greatly to assume the chair, in the presence of a representative of the head of their municipality, did he not feel that the truest way of showing respect to authority was to readily obey its injunctions. When the Council of the Institute had to consider in what part of the country they should make their excursion, they were influenced chiefly by two considerations—first, whether it was probable the place they selected for their visit would give them a hearty welcome, and, secondly, whether the subjects of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood were such as would repay them for the trouble. After what the Deputy-Mayor had said as to the attractions Derby had afforded to many of the large institutions of this country, he was sure they were justified in anticipating that which they had so fully received—a hearty and cordial welcome from the town of Derby. And with regard to the interest which they might find in the neighbourhood—although he was unable to speak from personal knowledge—as far as he could gather there was no county in England that surpassed Derbyshire in antiquarian interest, ranging from the very earliest times—from the times of the ancient Britons, whose forts crowned their heights, down to the days when the Young Chevalier turned his back upon his hopes in the town of Derby. The Deputy-Mayor had said something about the proverbial thickness of the brains of the inhabitants of Derbyshire. He was not aware that that was supposed to be an attribute of those who lived in this part of the world, and certainly he should not have discovered it in the address which the Deputy-Mayor had delivered.

Whilst hoping that the Institute might gain a great deal in antiquarian knowledge from the inspection of the objects in the neighbourhood, he trusted he might be allowed to predict that perhaps something might be gained by annual visits—even in places where the local societies were as flourishing as in Derbyshire—in stirring up a greater interest amongst the people of the district in antiquarian knowledge, and in the ancient relics of the past which surrounded them, not only near their own homes, but throughout the country.

LORD PERCY proceeded to refer to the action of the Select Committee of the House of Commons with regard to the restoration of Westminster Hall, and suggested that those who had votes might consider whether their representatives in Parliament did not require some little education yet, at any rate from an antiquarian point of view. He also condemned the contemplated destruction of several of the old churches in York for reasons which he had been quite unable to ascertain.

He greatly regretted the absence of Lord Carnarvon, the president of the meeting, who was engaged in a task perhaps more honourable, and certainly very much more arduous—that of controlling the unruly spirits of Ireland. He regretted very much, independently of party considerations, that Mr. Gladstone did not continue in office until after the meeting of their society. Such, unfortunately, was not the case, and they had no one, officially or personally, who could at all adequately supply Lord Carnarvon's place on the present occasion, or make up for the address which he would have delivered. This meeting was, unhappily, signalised by the absence of those whose loss was most greatly felt. The Mayor of this borough was absent through ill

health, and he was sure they would join with him in expressing regret at the cause of that absence, and at the absence itself. He trusted that when they met again at Derby—and he hoped they might do so at no very distant period—they would do so with as fine skies, and with fewer absences than they now deplored.

The Hon. F. STRUTT said a duty had been suddenly placed in his hands to perform, and that was to express the pleasure which the Derbyshire Archæological Society felt at the visit of the Institute to this their county town. That duty devolved upon him on account of the absence of the Bishop of the diocese, from whom a telegram had been received stating that important letters received that morning would prevent him, to his great regret, from being present with them that day. They would all heartily re-echo that regret, for they knew what an interest the Bishop took in the subjects which were about to occupy them during the coming week. After the exhaustive speech of the Deputy-Mayor, he thought it was impossible to give them a heartier welcome than the acting head of the municipality had done. He was very much gratified by what the Deputy-Mayor had said as to the proceedings of their local society. He hoped their society, though it had only been a few years in existence, had done some good and useful work in this county, and, if this was so, it was because they had been particularly fortunate in having some gentlemen on the council of the society who were not only well qualified to deal with these archæological subjects, but took a deep interest in their elucidation. It had been said that the county of Derby was perhaps excelled by none in archæological and antiquarian interest. Nothing had been said about the town of Derby, but he believed the members of the Institute would find many things in the way of antiquarian and historical interest if they pursued their researches in the county town. They would find many gentlemen resident in the town, and members of the Corporation, well qualified to assist them in their researches. Derbyshire, as had been said, was rich in archæological interest. It seemed particularly rich in baronial and manorial remains, and possessed two or three of perhaps the finest old houses existing in England, especially that of Haddon, which stood alone in the exactness which preserved till our own day the distinguishing characteristics of home life in the middle ages. He need say no more to prove to his Lordship that the Derbyshire Archæological Society desired to give to him and the members of the Institute a most hearty and sincere welcome.

Mr. ARTHUR COX, (Hon. Sec. to the local society), then read the following address:—

“My Lord Percy and members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.—In welcoming to Derby the members of the Royal Archæological Institute, we, the Council of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, desire to express to you how deeply we feel the distinction that is conferred upon our county by your presence here to-day.

We rejoice that you should have decided to make Derby the headquarters of your meeting this year, and we wish to express to you as emphatically as possible our sense of the honour thus done to us by your learned society, and the extreme gratification it affords us to welcome you to-day.

We congratulate ourselves to-day upon our existence as a local society, because we feel that although we are a very young county society as yet, without any great experience, still that if we did not exist at all, you, my lord, and your learned associates might not now be in our midst.

We hope and believe, that you will not be disappointed in the results of your visits here, but that you will find in our county of Derby not a little that is well worthy of your careful inspection.

We believe that Derbyshire is a county very distinctly possessed of great and varied archæological attractions. If we possess no buildings remarkably distinguished for their grandeur, we still claim to be especially rich in diversity of style. In the matter of churches we range from the Saxon crypt of Repton, to the chapel of bishop Hackett's time, or the still more recent work of Gibbs at All Saints' church, Derby. So, too, with monuments, while we cannot aspire to individualities of counties such as Kent, we again have remarkable diversities of all sorts, in brasses, in effigies, more especially in incised stones. We are rich, too, in barrows; we are far from being poor in rude stone monuments.

The various routes you have selected for your excursions will carry you over all the ground that is richest in archæological detail, and while we trust that each and all may afford you some points for interesting research, we ourselves shall expect to receive much instruction from the expression of the opinion of those erudite scholars whose presence amongst us to-day we so truly appreciate. We shall try our utmost to make your visit a success, only we must ask your kind indulgence to overlook, on the ground of our youth, and its inevitable accompaniment of inexperience, all our shortcomings.

My lord and members of the Royal Archæological Institute, in the name of our President, Vice-presidents, and Council, I am desired to offer you a most hearty welcome to the county and town of Derby."

EARL PERCY thanked the society for the hearty reception they had given the Institute that day, and also for the exertions they had made in assisting the officers of the parent organisation in arranging the programme of their visit to Derbyshire. It appeared to him, as one ignorant of the locality, to be a programme eminently calculated to economise their time, and to show to the best advantage, in a limited period, the wonders of their district. And, after all, the use they made of their time was the real test of their efficiency.

One great object of the Institute was that the place selected should be as different as possible from that they visited in the previous year, and in this respect Derbyshire afforded a striking contrast to Northumberland, which they visited last year. There was little of antiquarian interest in Northumberland after the middle ages, except for those who took an interest in individual families. But in Derbyshire they would find remains of baronial and manorial houses carrying a continuation of medieval life almost without a break down to our own times, and that was a matter which was worthy of their attention, and which would afford to those who took an interest in that particular epoch of history, an attraction they did not have last year in Northumberland.

He was of opinion that the country squire of 200 or 250 years ago was

a much maligned man, and he did not believe that Squire Western and Osbaldiston Hall were true representations of the life of that class in those days, except it might be in the extreme north and the extreme west of England. He was sure that they would find a very interesting chapter of history, bearing upon the improvement in the manners of that class of persons in England, enshrouded in these old fortified manor houses, not happily needed in these days, when they were happy enough to enjoy their possessions in peace and quietness. He simply mentioned this as affording a strong contrast to the prevailing characteristic of last year's excursion. He must repeat their thanks to the kindred society in Derbyshire for their kind reception of them, and for the provision they had made for their entertainment throughout what promised to be a most interesting visit.

The proceedings then terminated.

At two o'clock the members assembled in St. Peter's Church, where Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE described the building.

It was, he said, the only church in the town that had escaped partial or entire rebuilding in recent times.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor it pertained to one Leuric, and at the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) to Ralph Fitzhubert.

Robert de Ferrers, *temp.* Stephen, according to one charter, gave the church to Darley abbey, probably as feudal lord only, for a suit in 1154 decided that the advowson belonged to Hugh, the dean of All Saints, who was the chief founder of Darley abbey. Dean Hugh had shortly before given the advowson of St. Peter's to the canons of Darley, and his gift was confirmed by bishop Walter de Durdent.

St. Peter's was a vicarage as early as the reign of Henry II. ; the vicar being endowed with the usual small tithes and all altar fees and offerings, but he had to pay an annual sum of three marks to the abbey, which was afterwards increased to five. The *Valor* of 1291 estimated the total revenues of the church at £13 6s. 8d.

The church belonged to Darley abbey till a few years before the suppression, when the canons, foreseeing the fate of their house, sold the next presentation to Peter Marten, of Stapleford, whose executors were allowed to present in 1552, but the patronage was then claimed by the Crown, and granted to the Babingtons. Queen Mary, however, included the advowson of St. Peter's in her munificent grant to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby, but her successor set this aside, and it again belonged to the Babingtons until their downfall in 1588, through their complicity with Mary queen of Scots. It was then granted to the Dixies, and after descending through several families, was sold some 20 years ago to trustees.

In 1338 John de Crich, priest, Walter and John de Shardlow, Simon and William de Nottingham and others, obtained the consent of the bishop and the abbot of Darley to found a chantry in this church at the altar of the Blessed Virgin. The chantry was definitely established in 1342, and John de Crich became the first chaplain.

In 1348 another chantry was founded in this church in honour of St. Nicholas, by Adam de Shardlow.

Robert Lyversage, a wealthy dyer of the parish, by deed dated November 3rd, 1529, granted to the vicar of St. Peter's and others as

trustees, after the death of himself and his wife, certain tenements in Derby, the rents to be paid to a priest for saying mass daily in a chapel within the parish church for the souls of the said Robert and Alice his wife, and on every Friday a silver penny was to be given to each of thirteen poor folk present at mass. Tradition says that the Lyversage chapel was a small enclosed structure with a canopy over it, which stood on the site of the pulpit. Robert Lyversage's herse is also said to have stood in the chancel till it fell to pieces. The bequest of Robert Lyversage is still held in trust for the benefit of the poor of the parish, and is now worth over £2000 a year, out of which the vicar is paid £50 for providing a Lyversage lecture every Sunday evening.

The church consists of a chancel with north vestry and modern organ chamber, a nave with north and south aisles and a north porch, and a western tower, which once opened into the south aisle as well as the nave.

The earliest work is of Norman date, viz., three out of the four responds, shewing the Norman church had aisles, but the arcades were rebuilt in the fourteenth century. The north aisle is next in point of date. There are marks on either side of the east window, and also on the adjoining respond, where corbels for images or lights have been cut off. The chancel has suffered so much restoration that its real date is difficult to fix. It is longer than the nave, but seems to have once been even longer, but shortened in Perpendicular days, when the east window and those on either side of it were built. On the north of the chancel is the vestry. It formerly had the rare feature of an upper chamber, which was gained by a vice in the south-west angle; but having been unroofed and suffered to fall into decay, it was rebuilt without much regard to the old lines in 1865. It has a large squint looking into the chancel, and part of the stair-well remains. The floor of the lower room is about two feet above its proper level. The steps of ascent into the chancel and the lower portion of the vice to the upper room remain under the floor. The jointing of the masonry shews that the south aisle is of later date than the chancel. The tracery of its large 5-light windows is peculiar. In the south wall are a number of grave slabs, one with an unusual amount of sculpture. Part of a coffin lid stands in the corner and some pieces of alabaster slabs at the west end. The nave clerestory is Perpendicular, but the original hammer-beam roof was replaced in 1646. The westernmost beam of the old roof is left. The battlements *within* the east end of the nave are somewhat puzzling. The sprawling chancel arch is Perpendicular. The tower arch is a fine and lofty one of early Perpendicular character; a similar one, though not so high, opened into the south aisle, but was partly cut away and blocked up in 1817.

The lower part of the tower has been entirely rebuilt and recased except on the north side internally, where the rude character of the masonry seems to be Norman, if not earlier. The upper stage is early Perpendicular.

Of the fittings of the church nothing original remains except the fine Flemish chest, which is identical in design and date with that seen last year at Brancepeth. There are others precisely similar at Wath, near Ripon, and at Wroot and Haconby, Lincolnshire. The date is *circa* 1360. The alms box is also in part Flemish, but was only given to the

church some thirty years ago. The rood screen did not belong to the church originally; until 1861 it stood in the church at Crich, but was turned out in the work of "restoration," and presented by the contractors to the present vicar, who placed it here. It has lately been repaired and enlarged.

Externally there is not much of interest, except that the old stone-work mostly remains unrestored.

Over the east window of the chancel is a shield with a pair of keys saltirewise, and the central battlement has the stump of a cross. The aisle buttresses, on both sides, once terminated in pinnacles. Those on the north were slender ones rising from behind a cinquefoiled pedimental head, while the south buttresses ran up into a real pinnacle. The south door has been a fine one, but is now sadly ruined. The nave and chancel have some quaint and huge gurgoyles. The tower has been much injured by the ugly casing it received in 1817, and by the loss at the same time of the belfry turret on its west side. The clock-face on the east may be useful, but it is certainly not ornamental.

The old building to the west of the church is the Old Grammar School. This foundation, now known as Derby School, claims to be the oldest endowed school in the kingdom, having been founded by Walter de Durdent, bishop of Coventry, in 1154. It was refounded by queen Mary in 1554, to which date this building may be referred. The School was transferred in 1861 to St. Helen's House at the other end of the town.

A move was next made for All Saints church, where Mr. Hope again took charge of the party. Taking up his stand in front of the Consistory seat, Mr. Hope read the following remarks on the history of the church:

"In the days of Edward the Confessor, Derby must have been a place of some ecclesiastical importance, for it had no less than five churches, of which two were collegiate. One of these was All Saints. It then had seven clerks, who held two carucates of free land at Little Chester, and was on the royal demesne. Henry I. between 1100 and 1107 gave the church of All Saints to the cathedral church of Lincoln to be held *in prae bendam*. It was annexed to the office of dean, and by this grant the dean of Lincoln was made dean of All Saints, and had the sole right of nominating and instituting the subdean and six prebendaries. In the letters patent of Henry III., dated 1254, relating to a dispute about tithes, the dean of Lincoln is described as *persona hujus ecclesie pro se et canonicis libere capelle*. In 1279 it was formally placed on record that All Saints was one of the king's free chapels and exempt from all episcopal, as well as archidiaconal, jurisdiction, and subject only to the pope. This declaration was made because of the claim of the bishop to exercise jurisdiction over the church other than the holding of ordinations, the taking of synodals, and the ordinary rights over the parishioners, which he always had power to do. The question was definitely settled by a composition made in 1292, by which the bishop was finally excluded from all powers as a visitor of any of the royal free chapels in the diocese.

The church of All Saints was always parochial as well as collegiate, and the goods and ornaments were found and maintained by the parishioners. The canons lived in a house to the north of the church called the College.

There were chantries at the altars of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, and a Trinity guild ordained by the bailiffs and burgesses for a priest to say mass daily at the Trinity altar at five o'clock in the morning, for the benefit of travellers and others.

The college was dissolved in 1548 and its estates sold.

On the accession of queen Mary, she restored part of the prebendal estates to the church by granting them to the Corporation, on condition that they should institute and endow two perpetual vicars, who were to 'have perpetual succession and be instead of rectors there and maintain hospitality there, and have cure of souls of the parishioners there, and do and execute all other things which are known to belong to the office of rector or vicar.'

There is no proof that the Corporation ever *did* maintain *two* vicars, but they certainly appointed *one*, giving him the stipend intended for two, and for a long time shewing themselves most jealous of any recognition of episcopal claims to institution. The first institution made by the bishop was that of my great-grandfather Charles Hope in 1774. He was in the same year instituted to the vicarages of St. Alkmund's and St. Werburgh's. He was succeeded at All Saints by his son Charles Stead Hope, who was also vicar of St. Alkmund's and found time to discharge with his clerical duties those of the office of Mayor of Derby, which office he held five times.

In addition to the vicar, the parish formerly provided out of the rates a 'reader', whose duty it was to say the daily morning and evening prayers ordered by the Church. After 1748 the reader was no longer paid for out of the rates, but by voluntary contributions, and this state of things continued until 1825, when the daily service was cut down to Saints' days, Wednesdays and Fridays, and finally to Wednesday evenings only.

The advowson of All Saints was sold in 1835, when the Corporation Reform Act became law, and now belongs to the Simeon Trustees.

This church is fortunate in possessing a very complete and lengthy series of parish books. The churchwardens' accounts are complete from 1620, and the books of orders go back as far as 1465.

We learn from these that in addition to the officers already named there were others who held more subordinate positions. Parish clerk, sexton, and beadle we might expect; but in the seventeenth century there was a 'dog-whipper', who was paid sixpence a week for driving dogs out of church. In 1715 we meet with the first record of another important personage, the 'bang-beggar', a title sufficiently expressive of his duties. He was provided at the parish expense with a wig and a coat faced with red cloth. In spite of such a multiplicity of officers, great trouble seems to have been caused to the parish in the last century by the irrepressible boys, who *would* use the churchyard as a playground. The nuisance became so great that in 1771 the parish actually took counsel's opinion 'how most effectually to suppress ball playing and gaming in general in the churchyard.' The legal advice seems to have been that the beadle should be made to do his duty, for in the next year we find two shillings 'paid Thomas Hunt, beadle attending in churchyard to prevent the boys playing at fives.'

The church of All Saints consists of a modern classical body with a fine and lofty Perpendicular tower at the west end. Of the building

that preceded this we know very little beyond the ground plan, as unfortunately no trustworthy drawings of it exist, and the entries of the accounts do not tell us much.

The old church consisted of a chancel with Lady chapel on the north, and St. Katharine's quire on the south; a nave with aisles and south porch, and a western tower. There was also a vestry. From the accounts we learn something of its arrangements. There were at least six altars: the high altar, and those of our lady, of St. Katharine, of St. Nicholas, of the Holy Trinity, and of the Passion. There were images of SS. Christopher, Clement, Edmund, Eloy, John Baptist, and our lady of Pity, and of course the rood of the chancel screen. In the chancel were the canons' stalls, over which hung painted cloths, on one side with stones of the new law, and on the other with stories of the old law. In the Lady chapel in 1527 were a number of 'Bokes tyed with chenes', including the *pupilla oculi* of John de Burgo, the *vitas patrum* (probably that printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1495), the *legenda aurea*, and *pawles pistols*.

There remain to us most full and valuable inventories of the goods and ornaments in 1465 and 1527, for which I must refer you to the *Chronicles of All Saints*, by Dr. Cox and myself. There are also some equally interesting Elizabethan lists. In 1560-1 we find 'a brassen cross and a holy water can of brasse, a fyne cope of black vellevytt, and a fyne vestment that Mr. Reyd gave, and blak vestmentes of vellyt that be in the custody of Mr. Ward.' The 1562-3 list proves that the 'vestmentes' were chasubles, for we find 'a vestment y^e Mr. Reede gave except y^e albe and y^e amyse.' Copes continue to be mentioned yearly till 1568, and albes till 1577. The rood-loft and choir stalls remained for some time after the Reformation. In 1643 Puritan intolerance levelled the chancel, and three years later the painted windows were smashed out.

The most interesting of the parish records are those relating to the building of the tower. In 1475 an account was passed by the church auditors 'for poyntyng of the steeple.' This item refers to the old tower, for in 1509 we find mention of one parishioner's 'graunte after ij^d a weke to the makying of the steeple,' and after 1520 an annual subscription of twelve-pence was given for five years by Sir George Boden, of Chellaston, priest 'to the bilyding of the steeple,' and after his death he bequeathed 40s. for the same purpose.

These items are followed by a long list of weekly 'paymentes payed to John Otes ffremason ffonde of charite by Roberte lyversage of sainte pet^r parishe Diar to the byldyng of Alhaloes steeple' in 1527, and amounting in all to £6 13s. 4d. The tower was apparently not completed or paid for in 1532, for church ales were held at Chaddesden, Brailsford, and Wirksworth, which realised a gross sum of £25 8s. 6d., and £11 3s. 4d. at the first two places.

The tower is nearly 180 feet high to the battlements, or to the top of the pinnacles 208 feet. It was designed to carry a lantern or spire, the squinches for which were duly completed and may be seen from the floor where the bells hang. The tower is divided into three stages by panelled and embattled bands, and the upper stage is lighted on each side by a large single window of four lights. The effect would have been far finer had the belfry windows been double. The middle stage

has a two-light window lighting the ringing chamber, but sadly spoiled by great clock faces on the south and west sides. The lowest stage has a large west door with a niche on each side and a window over. The other two sides are plain, but on a string course a little way up, may be read on each side

young men & maidens.

The north legend is original, but the south a modern copy. Tradition says the tower was built up to this height by the young people of the town. The whole tower underwent restoration in 1844-5.

In 1714, a proposal was made to re-build the old church, which appears to have fallen into a sad state of decay, notwithstanding frequent patchings up. The proposal was however strongly opposed, but Dr. Hutchinson, who was appointed incumbent in 1719, made himself the champion of the re-building scheme, and at once set to work to get it carried out. Meetings and counter meetings were held for some time without any agreement being come to, till at length the doctor and his party lost patience and after convening a hasty meeting to give colour to their proceedings, a gang of workmen was let into the church before day-break one February morning, who proceeded to unroof the chancel and demolish the fittings before the townsfolk were thoroughly awake. The old building being then considered past hope, the present church was erected from the designs of James Gibbs, at a cost of over £4000, and opened for service on November 21, 1723.

The new church contains little of interest. Its most ornamental feature is the fine screenwork now dividing the chancel from the nave and the chancel aisles. This was executed by Bakewell, but has been terribly cut down and reduced within the last fifteen years. Some of the monuments are interesting, *e.g.* an incised slab to John Lawe, subdean, *circa* 1430, representing him in cassock surplice and almuce, and holding a chalice; the wooden tomb, lately restored, and effigy of Robert Johnson, subdean, *circa* 1530, in surplice almuce and cope; Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury, better known as 'Bess of Hardwick,' who died 1607; and Richard Crowshawe, master of the Goldsmiths' Company, who died 1631."

After an inspection of the church under Mr. Hope's guidance, the members entered the carriages, which were waiting in St. Mary's Gate, and proceeded to Kedleston Hall, an imposing mansion built by Robert Adam in 1765, where they were most hospitably provided with tea and other refreshments by Lord Scarsdale.

After viewing the chief apartments and the treasures they contain, notably a fine collection of Derby china, a move was made for the church, which though small, and dwarfed by the size of the adjacent mansion, is full of interest.

In plan it is cruciform with central tower, but wholly destitute of aisles, and dates in its main features from about 1300; but there is a good south Norman doorway, with a singular unfinished tympanum with a hunting scene. The monuments are varied and interesting, and entirely pertain to the Curzon family. They range from a cross fleury on a stone slab, recently found under the flooring of the nave, to good examples of the modern sculptor's art, and include a brass of 1496, and two remarkable military effigies, with unusual arrangement of armour, earlier in the same century.

The church was described by the Rev. Dr. Cox, and as the nave and transepts of the church are now in process of "restoration" under Mr. J. O. Scott, Dr. Cox gave some useful general remarks on the true spirit of restoration, deeply deploring much that had been recently done in the county. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope drew the attention of the visitors to the different appearance of the arches and columns supporting the central tower, a part of which was deeply scored and practically rendered new by being rechiselled in removing the plaster and whitewash, whilst another part was saved from all such disfigurement. This was owing to Mr. Hope having suggested, during the progress of the work, that "Manchester card" should be used for the removal of the plaster rather than the rough-and-ready instruments of chisel and mallet. Mr. Micklethwaite added a word of caution to this saying that even "Manchester card" was too destructive where the stone was of a soft kind.

On the proposal of Lord Percy, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lord Scarsdale for his kind hospitality, who in acknowledging it expressed the great pleasure which he felt in entertaining the members of the Institute.

The party re-entered the carriages and after a pleasant drive reached Derby about 6.30 p.m.

At 8 p.m., the Antiquarian Section met in the Art Gallery at the Free Library, where the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D. delivered his opening address as President.

He took for his subject "Place and Field names." He claimed special and peculiar interest for Derbyshire beyond all other counties, as being so remarkably mixed in its nationalities. The whole of the village and hamlet names had been gathered together, and about one-third of the field-names, with most interesting results. The first or Gadhelic part of the great Celtic wave had left its traces in Derbyshire as well as the second or Cymric division. Almost side by side were found the Scotch *Ben* and the Welsh *Pen*. There was the Welsh *Allestree* and the Erse *Ballidon*. He also claimed that it was possible in this county to distinguish in the place-names the three great families of the Teutonic invasion, the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons, and gave many and convincing proofs of the fact that the Norse settlers in this shire were both of Danish and Norwegian descent. Those specially distinguishing particles *thwaite* and *thorpe* were only to be found in comparatively close juxtaposition in Derbyshire. He had found abundant proof of one Derbyshire valley being colonized or overrun by Danes, and then just over the hill equally strong proof of a Norwegian settlement. He attributed this great admixture of races partly to the central and mountainous character of the county, but more especially to its ancient lead mines of wide repute, that caused many an invading tribe to look upon it as their eventual goal.

He concluded by remarking that there was Vandalism in dealing with names as well as with material fabrics, and expressed a hope that a body apparently so well affected to archæology as the Derby Corporation would cease to commit acts of Vandalism like changing the time-honoured appellation of "Bag lane" into "East street," and "Dog Kennel lane" into "Great Northern road."

Dr. Cox's reference to this change of street nomenclature, with special relation to Bag lane (now East street) is so interesting—in view of the fact that an Irish Vice-Chancellor granted an injunction the other day restraining the Corporation of Dublin from altering the name by which a street (the well-known Sackville street) had been long known, that we reproduce his words on the subject, which were as follows:—"We had recently been deprived of the name of 'Bag lane,' which the thoroughfare had held for centuries, and we had given to it the modern appellation of East street. It was under consideration to give it the name of Commercial street, the promoters apparently thinking that the 'Bag' had something to do with bag-men, but he could assure them that he had himself read more than one charter, going back as far as Edward II, where 'Bag lane' was used as an important factor in describing property which was then on the outskirts of the borough of Derby. At all events a name which stood from the time of Edward II, should not be in any light spirit changed. Being interested in this question, and hoping the Corporation would give back the name, he had been trying to find out what was the most probable etymology of the word. Most likely it was a diminutive form of 'badger,' indicating that in days gone by these animals were found there. Some etymologists would connect it with the old High German 'bagan,' to contend or do battle; others said it was from a chieftain named Bega; whilst others made bold to connect it with the Celtic, though he thought that was rather far-fetched. At all events, though its etymology was certainly doubtful, we ought not lightly to interfere with names which had been handed down to us through centuries by our ancestors."¹

Mr. R. S. FERGUSON, in the course of some remarks, said the Ordnance Survey were great sinners in this matter by designating places by numbers, instead of by their time-honoured field names. He concluded by moving a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Cox, which was seconded by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Prebendary Scarth then read a paper on "Roman Derbyshire," with special reference to the stations and roads; illustrating his remarks from a carefully prepared map of the county.

A vote of thanks having been given to Mr. Scarth, the President announced that in consequence of Parliamentary duties Mr. Beresford Hope's address, as President of the Architectural Section, would be postponed. The meeting then came to an end.

Wednesday, July 29th.

At 9.45 a.m. a large party drove from Derby to Ashburne, passing through Mackworth, Kirk Langley, and Brailsford. The first visit was to the beautiful church of Ashburne, with its fine lofty spire, known as the "Pride of the Peak."

The various features of the church were well described by the vicar, the Rev. F. Jourdain, under whose direction the restoration of the nave, transepts, and central tower has been carried out, though it is much to be regretted that the jointing of the stonework has been carefully emphasised with black cement. The huddling together of the really fine series of tombs is another mistake, though it is only fair to say that the present vicar is not responsible for this.

After luncheon, which was served under canvas in an adjacent field,

¹ Since these remarks were delivered, street its time-honoured name of 'Bag the Corporation have restored to the Lane.'

where a bazaar was being held for the church restoration fund, the members again entered the carriages and drove to Norbury. The very interesting church was first visited. It is principally in the Perpendicular style, though of different dates, but the chancel is a grand specimen of Decorated work, with some singular details. The church contains a very considerable quantity of fourteenth and fifteenth century glass, much of it in fair preservation. In a window in the south-east chapel is a figure inscribed "Sanctus Burlok Abbas," which gave rise to some discussion, as this saint has hitherto escaped identification. The chancel contains some good monuments of the Fitzherberts, including two magnificent altar tombs with knightly effigies, which it would be difficult to surpass. Both knights wear the Yorkist collar of suns and roses, but one has the white lion of the house of March, the other the silver boar of Richard III, as pendants. The architectural features of the building were described by the Rev. Dr. Cox and the monuments by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

The party then proceeded to the adjoining Manor House, which was described by Dr. Cox. Though to all outward appearance an ordinary brick farm-house of the time of the Restoration, Norbury Manor House is really a building of exceptional interest. Despite the brick casing, there still remain in fair preservation two sides of the inner court of the old manor house of the Fitzherberts. The most interesting part of it is the great hall, *temp.* Edward I, though much mutilated, and spoilt by floors and partitions. The main portion, that now inhabited, retains a variety of excellent sixteenth century panelling and some good fragments of old glass.

A further drive brought the party to Longford church, which was described by Dr. Cox. The chief feature is the fine series of knightly effigies of the Longfords, which will repay careful examination.

After a somewhat prolonged drive Derby was reached at 7.15 p.m.

The Historical Section opened at 8.30 p.m. The Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield occupied the chair as President, and gave his opening address which is printed at page 389.

The Rev. Sir Talbot Baker moved, and the Rev. Dr. Cox seconded a vote of thanks to the Dean, which was heartily accorded.

The Dean then vacated the chair in favour of Sir Talbot Baker, who called upon Professor E. C. Clarke to read a paper on "Romano-Greek Inscriptions of England." An interesting discussion followed, in which the Rev. Father Hirst, Mr. Hilton, Rev. Prebendary Scarth and the Rev. G. F. Browne took part. After a vote of thanks to Professor Clark for his able paper the proceedings terminated.

Thursday, July 30th.

At 8.50 a.m., a special train conveyed the members and their friends to Chesterfield. Here carriages were in readiness, and leaving behind them the fine parish church with its curious twisted and bent spire, the party drove at once to Hardwick Hall, the seat of the Marquess of Hartington. This is a fine specimen of late Elizabethan architecture, and was built from the designs of the Smithsons, between 1590 and 1597, for Elizabeth, the famous countess of Shrewsbury. This lady was married four times--(1) to Robert Barley; (2) to Sir William Cavendish; (3) to Sir William St. Loe; and (4) to George, earl of Shrewsbury: After

her fourth husband's death she developed a great passion for building and although there was then standing at Hardwick a fine Hall of considerable size, only recently finished, she caused it to be dismantled and the present edifice to be erected close at hand.

The party proceeded first to view the picturesque ruins of the old Hall, which still retains in parts some good molded and painted plastering on the walls.

The present Hall contains an unrivalled collection of ancient tapestry, and a quantity of furniture coeval with the building. In the chapel is a remarkable hanging thrown over the altar rail, entirely made up of the hoods and orphreys of some twenty or thirty embroidered copes, as well as several chasubles, cut up and worked in. Almost the whole is of English work, but it is sadly worn in places and should certainly be removed to a place of greater safety.

A leisurely inspection of the whole house was made under the guidance of the housekeeper, for whom Dr. Cox acted as interpreter.

The party then sat down to luncheon in the great hall. This finished the carriages were again entered and after a pleasant drive of ten miles, Winfield Manor House was reached.

Here are the remains of a most extensive mansion erected by Ralph, lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VI. It consists of two great courts, in the inner of which are remains of considerable beauty, principally of the great hall with its porch and undercroft, and withdrawing rooms and kitchen offices beyond. The range of state apartments once occupied by the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was pulled down in 1744, and the materials used to help build a modern house at the foot of the hill on which the manor-house is so finely situated. Dr. Cox acted as guide, and read an interesting paper descriptive of the plan and history; this was followed by some short notes on the architecture by Mr. B. E. Ferrey, which are here reproduced:

"I do not think there is much that I can add to the information given in my little architectural monograph on the Manor-House, published in 1870. The rough drawings for all the plates therein given were plotted and finished to scale on the spot during my pleasant sojourn in the hospitable farm house within the old Manor House, at two different periods, in all about seven weeks. It was then occupied by Mr. John Cupit, and I take this opportunity of again expressing my sincere appreciation of that gentleman's valuable help, which enabled me to get actual measurements of many parts of the building that under less favourable conditions I should have had to approximately obtain.

As will be seen by reference to the ground plan it was somewhat difficult to measure owing to the irregularities of the site, and that then caused by the very uneven character of the ground within the building, now happily removed. The modern excrescences and the conversion of the south quadrangle into the appurtenances of a farm-house tended to increase the difficulties. But by frequent diagonals I was enabled to test the angles and thus to assure myself of their accuracy, I am alluding particularly to the south quadrangle, the area of which is so large that one can scarcely realize it can be so out of the square. But those who have been accustomed to study and measure old buildings know how common such irregularities are, and how little noticeable till tested by the crucial test of actual feet and inches.

I trust the Institute will not omit to take a glance at the interior of the old barn, which owing to the superior attractions of the north quadrangle it might be tempted to do. Though the walls of the barn are substantially buttressed, the roof seems to be supported independently of them on large oak posts not placed concentric with the buttresses.

Turning to another part of the Manor House, the site of the chapel is popularly reported to have been to the north-east of the hall. The so-called 'crypt' under the hall might more properly be termed simply an undercroft or vaulted chamber, which in the opinion of a late eminent antiquary was probably used as a retainer's hall. The chimney-cap to the east end of the hall I am glad to have actually measured by clambering up a ladder placed along the top of the coping, the stones of which, some eighteen or twenty years since, were so loose that it would have been hazardous to accomplish it in any other way. The south window to the 'state apartment' with its ogee-shaped crocketed hood-mold is an admirable specimen of its date, and the arrangement of the upper transoms, (those to the side-lights being *below* the springing line of the window arch) gives a very picturesque effect to the tracery-head. I would particularly draw attention to the jointing of the jamb-stones externally. In the west jamb, near the lower part of the window, some very large stones are used. In the central part of the tracery-head, above the transom, the treatment of the second order of moldings, etc., is rather uncommon. In the two-light window underneath it, the pseudo *hood-molding* is very curious, as the mouldings are *sunk* instead of *projecting*, which entirely does away with the *raison d'être*. The circular window of the gable has the axis of its tracery very considerably out of the perpendicular, and this appears to have been done designedly. This is just one of those peculiarities which in a nineteenth century architect would probably be most severely censured!

Again, in the porch it is remarkable that the diagonal buttress at the south-west angle is not placed centrally, but is brought more in front, and for no apparent reason. The beautiful window on the east side of the porch is very peculiar, the moldings and general treatment appearing of much earlier date than the rest of the building. The parapet to the porch and hall is very shallowly recessed. I need scarcely comment on the beauty of the design of the bay-window to the hall.

I hope the foundations of two bold semi-octagonal projections, which, in the year 1865, I was able to lay far more bare than they were previously, are still visible on the west side of the inner court. For this will give an idea of what the elevation of this part of the north quadrangle originally must have been. In this west wing are said to have been the apartments occupied by Mary queen of Scots during her enforced sojourn within the walls of Winfield Manor House.

The entrance gateway to the north quadrangle seems to be one of the earliest parts of the building, judging from the character of the moldings, and its main archway, which, though four-centred, does not appear to be of Tudor date. The effect of the elevation of this entrance front with its array of boldly projecting chimneys and turrets is certainly most striking.

The beautiful state of preservation of the ashlar stone of which the Manor House is principally built cannot fail to attract the notice of the

Institute. It is a crystalline millstone grit, said to have been quarried at Ashover Moor, some four miles from Winfield. Some of the blocks employed are of very large size and in one instance, that of the window over the south side of the kitchen, the whole of the tracery is in one stone. For the rougher walls red sand-stone was employed, probably obtained on the spot, as the greater part of the south quadrangle is built on the solid rock, which dips down beneath the north-east portion of the structure.

My attention has been particularly drawn to the points I have mentioned owing to my long sojourn, and the measurements I then took, at the Manor House. Though the work involved labour, I always look back upon the honourable task with pleasure, and am convinced that the minute study of this once magnificent old house was a very valuable one to me.

As several by far greater authorities than I am on the subject of fortified Manor-Houses of the period of Henry VI, are examining Winfield I need add no more."

Some discussion followed on the position of the chapel. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope said that he and Major Beamish, R.E., had carefully examined the site, and by the aid of excavations had come to the conclusion that it was a detached building, approached by a pentise, at the north-east angle of the inner court, as Mr. Ferrey had already surmised; but that it had been removed as an extraneous part of the house when the place was fortified during the civil war.

The party then drove to Winfield station, where the special train was in readiness, and reached Derby at 6.30 p.m.

At 8.30 p.m. the President and members of the Institute gave a *conversazione* in the Free Library and Museum, to which a large number of guests were invited.

In the course of the evening Mr. Beresford Hope delivered his deferred opening address of the Architectural Section to a large audience.

MR. HOPE commenced his address by expressing his pleasure at meeting the Institute at Derby, as he was in a way a Derbyshire man. Having spoken of the connection of architecture with archæology, he asked—What is architecture? It might be the highest and most sublime of the fine arts. It might be the most grovelling and material of pursuits, and it might be the summing up of the visible forms of the history, manners, customs, wants, deficiencies, and cravings after higherthings of many past ages. It might be the dregs of time, the worldly-wise, unpoetic, and practically summing up of this material age. It might in short be poetry or intense prose. There might be the dreamy mansions with deep embayed windows, rich in lights and shades, projecting and receding, panelled chambers, painted glass, solid staircases, delicately molded ceilings; or the baronial hall showing the poetry of life of the olden time, but perhaps not well drained, and, perhaps, with surroundings such as a modern sanitary doctor would turn his nose up at. Architecture, in short, might touch everything, because it was, in fact, the great and dominating instrument of civilisation: it was the something which a savage first gets hold of when he puts three sticks together and

throws a skin over them to form for himself a habitation. That was not a very noble conception, but it was the beginning of architecture, and from the beginning, through the changes and chances of this world, they went on with weird and magnificent traditions until they got to those astounding and elaborate buildings of pre-historic days found among the creepers and trees of the Mexican forest. Thus they came to the buildings of Cambodia, Egypt, Greece and Rome, and to those of still later date. All this was architecture, but all this was equally archæology, so inextricably intertwined were the two. Should he call them sciences? He could not see why not. While architecture indeed put out likewise overpowering claims to be recognised as an art, but with this they were not concerned. Let him then sum up these thoughts in a short sentence: archæology was the science which dealt with buildings analytically, and architecture was the one which dealt with them constructively.

He then proceeded to ask whether the members of the Institute had acted wisely in coming to Derbyshire? He had no hesitation in answering "Yes" to the question. In Derbyshire, it was true, there was no cathedral church, although in the county town there was a Georgian church built by Gibbs, the most conspicuous thing in which was a monument that no longer existed. The great Cavendish monument had been pulled down by way of improvement, and now the lords of Devonshire stood in a row on a shelf. Then it had had a stone altar, but that they had hung up, gibbeted in fact, against the wall with an insulting inscription. Well, that was not very remunerative in the way of architecture, and scarcely worth coming into the county to see—a Georgian church with Cavendishes on shelves, and an altar flat against a wall! But he would remind them that in the county there was a series of good churches. There was, for instance, Ashburne church, with its beautiful steeple, and early English pointed work, with chancel and transepts almost cathedral-like, and a vicar who had dared to restore his church without an architect. He must refer to the churches at Bakewell, Tideswell, Chesterfield, Yougholme, Repton, and Melbourne, to Haddon and Hardwick Halls, to Winfield Manor House, and of early date, to Peveril's Castle, and the remarkable stone circle at Arbor Low; and although in the county there was no cathedral church nor such a pile as Alnwick, yet there was a rich, varied, and most instructive treat in Derbyshire.

MR. MICKLETHWAITE, in seconding the vote of thanks proposed by Earl Percy, said he ventured to disagree with Mr. Beresford Hope in some of his assertions, and brought up the subject of Westminster Hall, one which Mr. Hope declined to follow, expressing a fear that if he did so, he might be compelled to take shelter beneath the table. But Mr. Micklethwaite succeeded in eliciting from Mr. Hope that he did not admire the black cement lines at Ashburne church.

Later on a paper was read in the Antiquarian section by Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope and T. M. Fallow, on Medieval Chalice and Patens, illustrated by several actual examples, and a fine series of photographs. The classification, for the first time, of all the known examples into a series of types was most excellently and thoroughly done. This paper will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

Friday, July 31st.

The members left Derby by special train at 8-50 a.m., for Bakewell. Here carriages were in readiness and conveyed them to the church.

The extensive and varied collection of Saxon and early Norman headstones, crosses, and other memorials in the porch did not receive the attention that it deserves, but the party listened with keen interest to the description of the monumental effigies by the Baron de Cosson, especially that of Sir Thomas Wendesley, and the singular mural monument with half effigies of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died 1377, and Avena his wife. The fine early churchyard cross was also inspected.

Re-entering the carriages, the party proceeded to Haddon Hall—so well known to all students of medieval domestic architecture. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and the Rev. Dr. Cox, the main features of the building were most excellently pointed out at very short notice by Messrs. Micklethwaite and C. J. Ferguson.

After an inspection of the varied and interesting details of the mansion the antiquaries sat down to luncheon, which by the kindness of the duke of Rutland was served in the great hall.

A move was next made to Arbor Low, a prehistoric monument on the summit of the moor between Hartington and Youlgreave. It consists of a circular platform 173 feet in diameter with an outer circle of some thirty odd stones, once probably erect and in pairs, but now prostrate and broken. In the centre lie several large stones which may have formed a cist. The whole is surrounded by a vallum, with the almost unique feature of an *inner* ditch.

This stone circle has been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act.

Some discussion took place as to its origin and purpose, in which Mr. R. S. Ferguson, Mr. Lambert, and others took part.

On the return journey a brief call was made at the interesting church of Youlgreave, with its fine lofty tower. The singular font, with attached holy water stoup, attracted considerable attention, as did the miniature alabaster effigy of Sir Thomas Cokayne (*ob.* 1488), which was described by the Baron de Cosson. The figure has been "restored," and as the Baron truly remarked, the armour represented on the newly carved legs and feet was such as could never have been used or worn, and the dagger of such a pattern as had never yet been known or seen.

Rowsley station was reached in sufficiently good time to allow of a visit to the renowned "Peacock" inn hard by, and at 6.25 p.m., a special train conveyed the party back to Derby.

At 8.30 p.m. the Architectural section met in the lower room of the Art gallery at the Free Library, when the Rev. C. R. Manning read a paper on "Lockers for the Processional Cross," a subject that has not hitherto received much attention. Mr. Manning's paper is printed at page 435 of the current number.

A concurrent meeting of the Antiquarian section was also held in the upper room of the Art gallery, where the Rev. G. F. Browne gave an admirable address, rich in painstaking research, illustrative of the pre-Norman "Sculptured Stones of Derbyshire." Round the room was suspended a large number of rubbings of early stones from Wilne,

Bakewell, Darley Dale, Aston, Spondon, Wirksworth, Derby St. Alkmund's, etc. These were described in detail by Mr. Browne, whose remarks were listened to with the keenest interest. Some of the stones he considered were of as early a date as the seventh century. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Browne, and the section then adjourned.

Saturday, August 1st.

At 10 a.m. a large party drove to Sawley church, a building but little visited, though a remarkable one from the remains of its ancient fittings and arrangements. These and the architectural features were well described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who called special attention to the stone wall at a short distance from the east end which forms the reredos. The Saxon chancel arch; the massive original chancel seats, returned against the screen; and the woodwork of the roofs, and of the parclooses screening off the aisles, were also pointed out. The church is fortunate in possessing no less than four effigies of priests, three in mass vestments, the fourth in surplice and amesse. There are also two good brasses to the Bothe family.

Dale abbey was the next place visited. Here the rock hewn cell of a hermit was first inspected, from whence a move was made to the little church. Both were well described by the Rev. C. Kerry, who graphically related the chief incidents in the life of the hermit-baker, and how he took up his abode here in the eleventh century, and first excavated the rock dwelling, and afterwards built a cell and oratory on the site of the church.

The abbey was next visited under the guidance of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who directed the extensive excavations on the site for the local archaeological society in 1878-9. Mr. Hope briefly described the history of the abbey, which was one of the Præmonstratensian order, and pointed out the various features of the plan of the church and conventual buildings. A singular effigy of a deacon discovered in the chapter house received much attention. It is effectually protected from the weather, together with a large and varied assortment of carved and molded stones, tiles, glass, etc., by a wooden hut covering in the area of the chapter house.

After luncheon the party re-entered the carriages and drove to Morley church, which was ably described by the Rev. Dr. Cox. After inspecting the church, which is especially rich in brasses and old painted glass, the members were hospitably entertained at tea, one section by the rector, the Rev. C. J. Boden; the other at Priory Flatte, by Mr. F. Walker Cox.

The last place visited was Breadsall church. Here the Rev. Dr. Cox again took the party in hand, and explained the chief features of the building, drawing special attention to a beautiful alabaster figure of our Lady of Pity, found under the flooring during recent repairs. It is of undoubted English work and of fourteenth century date.

The journey home was then resumed, Derby being reached at 7 p.m.

A meeting of the Historical section was held at 9 p.m., when Mr. H. S. Skipton read an able paper on the House of Cavendish.

On Sunday the deputy-Mayor, with aldermen Roe, Bemrose, Sowter, and Russell, and a large number of town councillors, met at the Guildhall,

and, accompanied by many members of the Institute, went in state to All Saint's church, preceded by the mace bearers and the sword bearer, and the customary retinue of constables and halberdiers. The Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D., preached from Ecclesiastes, ix. 10.

Monday, August 3rd.

The members and a large number of friends left the Strand at 9.45 p.m., and drove to Repton.

An inspection was first made of the church of St. Wystan, where Dr. Cox gave a brief outline of the ecclesiastical and political history of Repton. In Saxon times it was the chief town of the kingdom of Mercia, and the first seat of a bishopric in the Midlands before its removal to Lichfield. The great monastery founded here in the seventh century was the favourite burying place of the Saxon kings. It was destroyed by the Danes in 874.

The church is mainly of Decorated date with a fine lofty Perpendicular tower and spire at the west end. The building is, however, far better known for its Saxon chancel and undercroft. Owing to the comparatively small size of the latter, the party could only visit it in sections, to whom Mr. W. H. St. John Hope pointed out its singular construction; a late Norman vault carried by detached pillars and wall pilasters having been inserted into an apartment undoubtedly Saxon in construction. Mr. Hope also explained the details of a fine effigy of a knight, which has been relegated to the obscurity of this part of the church. The Rev. G. Woodyatt, vicar, shewed in his garden to the west of the church two rough arches, each carved out of a single stone—the one the head of a doorway, the other of a window. These have only recently been exposed, and after careful examination were pronounced to be of early Saxon work.

A visit was next made to the remains of the priory of the Holy Trinity, now partly incorporated with the buildings of Repton school, which were inspected under the guidance of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. The ground plan of the priory church has been recently laid bare by the Rev. W. M. Furneaux, head master of the school.

After luncheon at the Boot Hotel, the carriages were again in readiness, and a pleasant drive through Tickenhall and Melbourne brought the party to Breedon. On reaching the summit of the hill, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope pointed out the great earthwork encircling it. In the midst of this stands the church, where Mr. Hope read the following notes on the architectural history and features of the building:

"The church of SS. Mary and Hardulf at Breedon was given about 1144, to the Augustinian priory of St. Oswald at Nostell, Yorks, by Robert de Ferrers, earl of Nottingham, and thereupon a prior and five canons were established here.

The church nevertheless continued to be parochial as well as conventual.

A vicarage was ordained in 1360 by the bishop of Lincoln, the vicar to have 'in the name of his vicarship, for himself and two chaplains whom he shall have for companions, and for a deacon and his two clerks, a sufficient allowance of victuals at the canons' table.'

In 1253, Robert de Alneto entrusted to the prior and convent of Breedon 'a certain *superpellicium* which was St. Edmund the confessor

of Pontigny's, with a certain *saculo lineolo et flaneolo*, for the term of eight years from the feast of the Invention of Holy Cross. After which the relics were to be returned to the said Robert, but at his death they should revert to the priory.

At the suppression of the monasteries in 1537 the prior was the only member of the establishment.

The conventual church—that is, the eastern half the building—was purchased of the king by Francis Shirley of Staunton Harold, for the use of the parish and as a burying place for his family.

The church now consists of a choir, 55 feet long and about 18 feet wide, of four bays, with aisles 10 feet wide; a tower at the west end; and a south transept now turned into a porch and vestry. The nave had a south aisle only, and was seemingly allowed to fall into ruin when the parish acquired the conventual choir. Some remains of the walls were standing in the last century but have now disappeared. There was no north transept.

The choir piers are curiously variable in plan; the central pillar being hexagonal, and the one on either side of it quatrefoil, while the responds are again different. The capitals are plain, except that of the north east respond, which has good foliage. The north aisle retains its vault, but that of the south aisle has been destroyed. At the west end of each aisle is a stair turret. The walls and arcades are early English, but during the Decorated period larger windows were inserted in place of the original lancets, and only three of the latter are left, one at the west end of the north aisle, and the other two in the east ends of the aisles. The great east window has been replaced by the present Georgian monstrosity. The south aisle windows are early Decorated with intersecting mullions, but those on the north side are somewhat later, with flowing tracery *circa* 1335. There are some fragments of old glass in the north aisle, including a rood and the incredulity of St. Thomas.

The nave clerestory is Perpendicular with two-light windows, but the two sides vary. The roof is modern.

The fine pieces of carving built into the walls over the arcades and beneath the east window, etc., deserve attention. There is also a panel with an exceedingly bold carving of an angel built into the tower. Most of these carvings are of Norman date.

The whole of the ancient fittings have disappeared.

When the Shirleys bought the choir the north aisle was railed off for their burying place. Here are fine tombs to Francis Shirley (*ob.* 1571.), and his wife Dorothy; to John Shirley (*ob.* 1570.); and to Sir George Shirley (*ob.* 1622.), and his first wife Frances. Sir George Shirley's monument was erected in his lifetime, on the death of his first wife in 1598.

The draft indenture for the erection of John Shirley's tomb, dated August 9, 27 Eliz. (1585), between George Shirley of Staunton Harold, Esq., and Richard and Gabriel Royley of Burton on Trent tombmakers, has been preserved.

In it the Royleys undertake 'artificialle, conninglie, decentlie, and substantiallie to devise, worke, set up, &c. at Breedon, before the feaste of the Annunciation of Our Lady next ensueinge, at or near the grave of John Shirley, Esquier, deceased, a very faier tombe of very good, faier,

well chosen, and durable allabaster stone' to be 6½ ft. long, 3 ft. broad and 5 ft. high; and on the upper part of the said tomb to make 'a very fair, decente, and well proportioned picture or portraiture of a gentleman, representinge the said John Shirley, with furniture and ornaments in armoure, and aboute his necke a double cheyne of gold, with creste and hehnett under his heade, wth sworde and dagger by his syde, a lyon at his feete, and as beinge upon a matre' and on the north side of the tomb to make 'three decente, usuall, and well proportioned escutcheons, wth compartments aboute every one of them, the first whereof shall contain the very trewe arms of the said John Shirley only; the second the very trewe arms of the said John and Jane his wife, empannelled together; and the third, the arms of the said Jane only, with one frenche pilaster between every one of the said escutcheons, and likewise at y^e west and east end of y^e tomb an escutcheon with the trewe arms of the said John and Jane quartered together; the whole to be painted and gilt, wth good and convenible oyells, golde, and culloures.' The epitaph and an annexed sentence were to be engraved on an alabaster slab 1 yd. long and ¾ yd. wide.

The carriage of the tomb from Burton to Breedon, and the foundations thereof, were to be at the cost of Mr. Shirley, who undertook to pay the tombmakers £22 for the work.

Sir George's eldest son, Sir Henry Shirley, built the singular canopied pew in the north aisle, for which he obtained licence in 1624. It bears the Shirley and Devereux arms, the motto *Stat sua cuique dies*, the letters H^SD., and the date 1627.

The font, which stands at the west end of the south aisle, demands attention from its probably unrivalled display of heraldry.

The upper band has panels filled thus:

1. (Stood against the pier and is plain).
2. Tracery.
3. Shield.—A wheel within an orle of roses.
4. Tracery.
5. Shield.—3 fleurs de lis on a field crusilée fitchée. Apparently for the donor.
6. An escarbuncle.
7. Tracery.
8. A Tudor rose.

Round the upper part of the stem is a second band of panels bearing:

1. (plain).
2. Shield.—On a chevron, 3 roses.
3. Shield.—Barry of six.
4. Shield.—3 cinquefoils and a canton.
5. Shield.—Barry of six, 3 crescents.
6. Shield.—A fess between 3 roses.
7. Shield.—A chevron between 3 escallops.
8. Shield.—3 chevronels.

A third band round the lower part bears:

1. (plain).
2. Shield.—3 crescents.
3. Shield.—5 fusils conjoined in fess, and in chief 3 martlets (?)
4. An uncharged Shield.
5. Shield.—7 mascles conjoined, 3. 3. 1.

6. Shield.—A chevron between 3 eagles.

7. Shield.—A chevron between 3 garbs.

8. Shield.—On a bend, 3 roses.

The transept has been much knocked about. It has a nice door opening into the choir aisle. The arch opening into the tower is blocked up, and the south window has been cut down to make a door.

The lower part of the tower is Norman: it retains its blocked nave arch with a two-light window over it, against which stands externally, one of the nave responds. The marks of the nave and aisle roofs are very plain. The north side retains a pilaster buttress. The upper stage of the tower is good Perpendicular, with two-light transomed windows and an embattled parapet with gurgoyles. To the same period pertains the choir parapet, but it has lost the pinnacles originally at the side and angles.

With one exception the whole of the early-English side buttresses have been considerably added to and strengthened to carry the thrust of the aisle vaults.

Some very remarkable panels of Norman date, containing figures under canopies executed in low relief, together with some fine pieces of carving, will be seen built into the transept and choir east walls.

The canons of the priory apparently did not live in a regular cloister with surrounding offices, but in a separate dwelling on the north side of the church."

Descending the hill by a steep pathway cut through the great earth-work, the party re-entered the carriages and made the return journey to Melbourne.

Melbourne church is a well-known and grand example of Norman work, cruciform in plan, which remains much as it was erected at the beginning of the twelfth century. The church was one of the first endowments of the see of Carlisle, on its foundation by Henry I. in 1132. It was suggested by some members of the Institute that the bishop then commenced the building of the church on its present fine scale, but others thought that the style could scarcely be as late as that. The Rev. J. Deans said a few words as to the church of which he has been vicar for fifty-four years, and the account was continued by Dr. Cox.

Melbourne Hall, with its beautiful gardens laid out in the Dutch style, was next visited. Here the antiquaries were most hospitably received to tea by Mr. W. D. Fane, who showed some valuable 17th century documents, including an autograph letter of archbishop Laud.

The great gates of Beauvale priory, a Carthusian house in Nottinghamshire, moved here when the gatehouse was pulled down, were examined with interest by some of the party.

The drive back to Derby was over Swarkestone Bridge, the most southwardly point reached by the Young Chevalier and his army previous to that retreat which for ever destroyed all prospects of success for the Stuart dynasty.

At 8 p.m. the Historical section held its concluding meeting in the Art Gallery of the Free library, Mr. R. P. Pullan in the chair, when Mr. Theodore Bent read a paper on "The Survival of Mythology in the Greek Islands." On the motion of Mr. Hilton, seconded

by Professor Clarke, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Bent for his excellent paper, which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

This was followed by the final meeting of the Antiquarian section, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Cox, when the Baron de Cosson read a really admirable paper on "the Military Effigies of Derbyshire," which he described as being of special value and beauty, and for the most part unusually well preserved. They are forty-seven in number, and illustrative of most of the types into which the Baron divides our English effigies. He specially commented on the undoubted portraiture of the alabaster effigies of Derbyshire.

A valuable discussion followed, which was taken part in by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, and others, and instances were given from medieval wills of the bequeathment of suits of armour from father to son.

The President made the welcome announcement that the Derbyshire Archæological Society proposed to accurately illustrate the whole of the effigies of their county, and the Baron de Cosson promised to annotate them.

MR. R. S. FERGUSON proposed, and the REV. F. SPURRELL seconded a vote of thanks to the Baron de Cosson; the proceedings then terminated.

Tuesday, August 4th.

At 8.30 a.m. a large party went by special train to Chapel-en-le-Frith, where carriages were in waiting and conveyed them to Castleton. Here an ascent was made to the Peak Castle, which was described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

Little more than the keep now remains, a small Norman rectangular tower probably erected shortly before 1170; though some remains of herring bone masonry in the precinct wall point to yet earlier buildings. The chief feature about the castle is its extraordinary strength of position; it being situated on a lofty hill, surrounded by steep precipices and accessible in only one direction, and that with difficulty. On descending the hill, a few of the party went through the Peak cavern, and a larger number approached its majestic and awe-some portal. They might fairly claim to do so on archæological grounds, for the rope-walk, now in active operation within the vast entrance to the cavern, was certainly worked here in Elizabethan days, and probably much earlier.

After luncheon at the Bull's Head, a move was made for Tideswell, past Hope church, and the Roman station of *Navio* at Brough, and through Bradwell Dale.

The vicar of Hope, the Rev. H. Buckston, has recently made himself notorious by building a brand-new chancel in the place of a most exceptionally interesting old one, without the slightest necessity and in face of repeated and intelligent warnings of archæologists and architects. The members of the Institute in passing, expressed their indignation, though not their surprise, on learning that Mr. Buckston had curtly and positively refused the Rev. G. F. Browne, of Cambridge, all access to the valuable pre-Norman cross that stands in the vicarage garden, although the work on which Mr. Browne is engaged is recognized by all scholars to be of national importance.

The splendid church of Tideswell occupied the attention of the Institute for some two hours. It is a wonderfully fine example of four-

teenth century work, and the chancel and transepts abound in interest. The Rev. S. Andrew, the vicar, gave an excellent account of the church, pointing out many features not often met with, such as the stone wall built across the chancel, as at Sawley, to serve for a reredos; the consecration crosses on the walls and door jambs, etc. The Baron de Cosson made some remarks on the fine effigies of Sir Thurstan de Bower and his lady.

A beautiful drive brought the party to Miller's Dale station, whence a special train at 6.8 p.m. conveyed them to Derby.

At 9 p.m. the general concluding meeting was held in the Art Gallery, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, V.P., in the chair.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman explained that he occupied that position as senior vice-President, in the regretted absence of their President, Earl Percy, who was reluctantly detained by business in his own county. This was the last occasion on which they would all meet together and have an opportunity of expressing what they thought of their week's experience in this neighbourhood. The winding-up evening was at once a pleasure and the reverse—a pleasure that all had passed off so satisfactorily, and regret that it brought to a close so instructive and pleasant a gathering.

The Rev. Sir TALBOT BAKER said he had pleasure in moving a most hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Derby for the very cordial reception they had accorded to the members of the Institute during the local meeting. One of the best of our old institutions, to his mind, which he trusted might long continue, was "the Mayor" of the various towns in which they met. The mayoralty was an archaeological institution in itself, and of all the important institutions which had visited Derby of late years—a list of which was given the other day by the Deputy-Mayor—there was none, he ventured to think, more in accordance with the studies and the bent of their minds than that ancient office, whose dignity was symbolised by the ancient maces and other imposing insignia of office which interested them on these occasions. In London especially, the office of Lord Mayor was a most ancient and important one,—foreigners thought the Lord Mayor was, next to the Sovereign, the greatest personage in the realm—and that office carried them back to the days when Sir William Walworth cracked the skull of one of the roughs of his day. The Mayors of the various towns they visited received them, as a rule, most cordially. It was a misfortune to them, at the outset, that the Mayor, through ill-health, was prevented from receiving them in person—he sincerely trusted that His Worship would soon be restored to health. But, in his absence, the Deputy-Mayor made them a very good and appropriate address at the opening meeting, and received them with graceful cordiality. He trusted they would receive this resolution in the spirit in which it was given, as a hearty vote of thanks to those named in it, viz., the Mayor and Corporation of Derby. Mr. Tyson seconded the motion, remarking that in the regretted absence of the Chief Magistrate, the Deputy-Mayor had certainly acquitted himself with credit to himself, and with equal credit to the borough; besides which he had shown them, both personally and officially, a very great amount of kindness, and that he sympathised with the objects of the Institute of which they were members. It had been

a great pleasure to him to take part in these proceedings, and to experience, as a somewhat subordinate member of the Institute, the kindness and hospitality which the Mayor and Corporation had, in accordance with ancient custom, extended to them on this occasion. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. PULLAN said in their various excursions they all knew what an advantage it was to be well housed. In the present instance, the Free Library and Museum Committee had put them in their best room—the delightful room, with its charming pictures, in which they were assembled—for their meetings, had given them the loan of the galleries for their museum, and rooms for their offices. In fact, they were as well housed as they had been for years. He proposed a special vote of thanks to the Free Library and Museum Committee for the free use of an Institution of which the town ought to be proud. It was a most picturesque building, commodiously arranged internally, and must be a great benefit to the town as well as to those vagrants like themselves, who casually visited it.

The Rev. F. SPURRELL seconded the motion, observing what a privilege, it was to have a nice place of assembly like this. They could not but have been struck, as they went through England, how art was growing in our land, the result of advancing education and increased culture. The resolution was cordially adopted.

The Rev. A. S. PORTER said that at the close of a most pleasant, charming, and successful meeting, it naturally fell to them to consider the causes of the conspicuous success of the meeting. One of the chief causes of that success, he ventured to say, was the cordial welcome and unsparing labours of the council and members of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. Their welcome was most cordial at the outset, and their subsequent kindness had made them feel as friends. All their excursions had been most skilfully planned and excellently carried out. In visiting the old churches and manor-houses of their most interesting county, they had been greatly aided by explanations of local archæologists, and should go back to their several county societies to tell them what an excellent society the Derbyshire Archæological Society was, what an admirable work it was doing, and how worthy it was that they should all follow its good example. Their thanks were specially due to the local committee and secretary of the society, to whom the success of the Derby meeting was largely due.

Mr. WALFORD, seconded the motion, and rejoiced in the good work which the local archæological societies were doing.

The Chairman said in connection with this vote, they ought specially to thank Dr. Cox for his valuable services—Mr. Arthur Cox, who had had much to do with the making of the arrangements—and if it was lawful to couple with the vote the name of one who, besides being a very excellent officer of their own Institute, was also a very active member of the local society and a native of Derby, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, to whom a very considerable part of their success was due. The vote was carried with acclamation.

PROFESSOR CLARK moved a vote of thanks to those country clergymen and gentlemen who had received them with so much kindness and hospitality, and, he thought he might say, with so much patience—the result of which had been to enhance so greatly the pleasure of their visit to Derbyshire.

MR. BAYLIS seconded the motion, bearing special testimony to the kindness of Lord Scarsdale, and not only Lord Scarsdale, but his sons and daughters, on the occasion of their most pleasant excursion to Kedleston. Although they studied archæology, they studied friendships also, and they had made many in Derbyshire, which he trusted they might retain as long as they lived. The motion was carried with much heartiness.

MR. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE moved a vote of thanks to the directors of the Midland Railway Company, to whom they were under special obligations for running them special trains up and down the line, and charging them nothing for it. Mr. Rowley seconded the motion, remarking that the arrangements made by the Midland Railway Company in connection with the Derby meeting had been second to none, and it was such instances of enterprise that had made this great system foremost in the railway world. The motion was carried unanimously.

The following new members were elected :—

Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., proposed by Mr. R. S. Ferguson ; Mr. J. Langhorne, proposed by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, seconded by Mr. R. S. Ferguson ; Major Arnison Beaumont, proposed by Mr. R. S. Ferguson ; Mr. A. E. Hudd, proposed by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, seconded by Mr. T. H. Baylis ; Rev. Canon Jackson, proposed by Mr. T. H. Baylis ; Mr. P. D. Pranker, proposed by Mr. Back, seconded by Mr. Keill ; Mr. E. Boardman, proposed by Mr. Back, seconded by Mr. Mottram ; Mr. A. Cox, proposed by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, seconded by Mr. H. Gosselin ; Mr. H. S. Skipton, proposed by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, seconded by Mr. T. H. Baylis ; Miss Sutton, proposed by Mr. R. P. Pullan.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

Wednesday, August 5th.

Although this was an extra day, a large party left Derby by special train at 9.15 a.m. for Hassop. Carriages were here in readiness, and after a beautiful drive of some miles, the antiquaries reached the interesting desecrated chapel at Padley, which forms, with the lower story, the only remaining portion of the inner court of Padley Hall, the old seat of the Eyres. The chapel is built over some minor offices, and has an excellent hammer beam roof. The sill of the east window formed the altar and is still quite perfect.

When visited by the Institute the chapel was nearly filled with hay, so that its proportions were not easily seen, though the details of the roof were more accessible.

The building shews alarming signs of weakness on the south side, and unless speedy measures are taken, this valuable specimen of fourteenth century domestic architecture will become a ruin.

After some interesting notes from Dr. Cox on the vicissitudes undergone by the Eyre family in the Elizabethan persecution, for the sole reason that they refused to conform to the altered state of matters ecclesiastical, the party divided—one section preferring to walk, the other to drive to the edge of the moor, where was the next object of pilgrimage.

After a toilsome scramble over boulders and through fern and heather,

the party again reassembled at the "Carl Wark," a prehistoric fortress of great interest, with dry walling of well-built masonry—probably British. Here some delay was caused by a lady fainting through over-exertion and a weak heart. The time was however not altogether thrown away, as opportunity was afforded to those present to examine the remarkable strength of this ancient fortification, which from its position in the midst of the moor, and surrounded by bogs, has come down to us almost uninjured.

After the principal features had been pointed out by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, a move was made across the moor to the carriages, the sight of which was a welcome one to not a few.

A rapid drive down the hill brought the party to the George Inn at Hathersage, but not in time to escape from the rain, which now began to descend in a threatening way. By the time luncheon was finished a steady downpour had set in, which, however, did not prevent a large proportion of the party proceeding first to inspect Hathersage church, under the shelter of which "Little John" lies buried, and then to walk to Brookfield, where Mr. and Mrs. Cammell kindly entertained them to tea.

A small but indomitable section, including a lady, was brave enough to complete the programme of the meeting by walking to the old manor-house at North Lees, a most interesting late Elizabethan house with some good molded ceilings.

On again reaching Hathersage the carriages were in readiness and the return journey was made to Hassop under the dispiriting influence of continued wet. Here the special train was waiting and the party soon arrived at Derby. It was most unfortunate that the termination of so interesting a meeting should have been marred by rain, being the only wet day of the meeting.

The Museum.

This was arranged in the Free library and Museum, under the direction of Mr. Henry Allpass, and Mr. W. T. Ready.

The collection of antiquities, though a somewhat smaller one than usual, did not fall short in interest.

The Corporations of Derby, Chesterfield, Stafford, Lichfield, and Tamworth, contributed a fine collection of Maces and other civic insignia. Mr. H. H. Bemrose lent an extensive collection of early printed books and drawings, relating to Derbyshire. And amongst other objects exhibited were a fine suit of late armour, by the Baron de Cosson; an unique Elizabethan mazer, hall marked 1685-6, by Rev. H. F. St. John; some good illuminated missals, books of hours, and other MSS. by Mr. Charles Bowring; a number of fine early deeds with their seals in good condition, by Rev. Charles Kerry; an ivory statuette of St. Sebastian, and specimens of Swansea China, by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, etc. The most noteworthy part of the museum was the collection of church plate, principally from the county of Derby. It included magnificent silver gilt sets from some of the churches of Derby, and some chalices hall marked for 1640-1, which are splendid specimens of the revival of the medieval forms in the Caroline period. Some good instances of pewter vessels also found a place in the collection.

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

The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 5*l.* ; W. D. Fane, 5*l.* 5*s.* ; the Mayor of Derby, 5*l.* 3*s.* ; Mrs. Lennan, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; W. H. St. John Hope, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; A Buchanan, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; William Jolley, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. S. Haslam, 1*l.* ; Mrs. Sopwith, 1*l.*