

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 5th, 1885.

R. P. PULLAN, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

In opening the forty-third session of the Institute, the Chairman spoke of the high interest and value of the exhibition that had been held during the autumn in the rooms of the Society. Owing to the intelligence and perseverance of Mr. Flinders Petrie the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund had been most successful and many members of the Institute had enjoyed the advantage of inspecting, during the exhibition, the quantity of remains that had been recovered from the site of the city of Naukratis, and of hearing the explanation of them from the explorer himself. He was gratified,—the Chairman continued—to see Mr. Petrie, at the first meeting of the new session and the members present who had not been fortunate enough to see the newly found antiquities, would be glad now to hear his paper upon them.

“MR. PETRIE gave a general account of the results of his excavations for the Egypt Exploration Fund on the site of the city of Naukratis, which he had found about two years ago, and where researches have been carried on during the first half of the present year. The principal results have been the recovery of some fragments of the archaic temple of Apollo, erected by the Milesians, and of a vast quantity of archaic dedications on bowls and vases, altogether some hundreds of archaic inscriptions of the sixth century B.C.; the finding of the great Pan Hellenion, a fortified area larger than Lincoln's Inn fields, and of the site of a Ptolemaic building at its entrance, from the foundation of which a series of models have been obtained representing all the tools and materials employed in the building. The factory from which came the statuettes in glazed pottery of Egyptian style found in the Rhodian tombs has also been discovered, figures and scarabaei identical with those of Kameiros, and moulds for making them, having been unearthed in large numbers. Several Greek inscriptions on stone have been found, one a decree of the city of Naukratis which establishes the identification of the site, and another very beautifully set dedicating the *palaistra* to Apollo. A large collection of weights, of iron implements of the sixth century B.C., and of archaic pottery, has also been made here. It is expected that the excavations will be continued during the coming season in order to recover the other temples known to have existed at this most important site.

MR. PETRIE's paper is printed at page 45.

THE REV. B. W. GIBSON sent the following "Notes on Wolvey Church" which were read by MR. GOSSELIN :—

"I submit to the Institute an original drawing of the ancient doorway of Wolvey church Warwickshire, which considerably resembles those of the same date at Wyken and Wolston churches, but which somewhat exceeds them in richness of structure, being more deeply recessed, and having four pillar nook-shafts instead of two. A church stood here in Edward Confessor's day, but we cannot doubt that our portal belongs to the Anglo Norman period, for the chevron or zig-zag ornamentation round the deeply recessed circular arch, and the capitals of the nook-shafts are characteristic of the Norman, and yet there is not a fragment belonging to the Norman date in all the rest of the church, which is in the Decorated style.

"Mr. Bloxam, the venerable ecclesiologist, accounts however for such cases (Gothic Architecture, vol. i. 291), 'There appears to have been a custom prevailing among the architects, who succeeded the Normans, of *preserving the doorways* of those churches they rebuilt or altered; for doorways in the Anglo-Norman style still exist in many churches the other portions of which were erected at a much later period; and the reason for this may have proceeded from a laudable wish to retain some visible remembrance of the piety of the founder, by whom the original work was designed; thus in the tower of Kenilworth church, &c.'

"And it is probable that this was the case at Wolvey also, for widow Alice de Astley, who in 1344 (according to Dugdale), founded and endowed a chantry in the chapel of our Lady within the parish church, clearly established it in this very south aisle, where the sedilia still remain, and where also the Norman doorway exists. It seems therefore highly probable that she was the person who rebuilt the whole aisle in its present decorated style and that, being a pious woman, she spared the handsome portal in memory of her Norman ancestors and in pride at the long standing of the church.

"Mr. Bloxam writes to me thus :—'The ornamentation on the arch of the Norman doorway resembling the letter M is uncommon and has no specific name. If it had been of a later period than the twelfth century, it would probably have been considered the initial for Maria, *i.e.* the Virgin Mary; but I have not met with it before in Norman work. The doorway is rather of the twelfth than the eleventh century, *viz.* *circa* A.D. 1150.'

"The structure itself seems to be formed of the fine light-coloured sandstone of the district, quarried at Attleboro', but the pillars of the doorway have their roundness almost wholly worn away through the sharpening of knives and possibly arrowheads by men awaiting divine service; nevertheless near the tops and out of convenient reach of molestation, traces of spirals and other ornaments may be recognized, and two at least out of the four capitals are well preserved. The wooden door and its adjustments seem to be an insertion of a later date than the arch. The whole is much hidden by successive coats of white-wash and by a deep red-brick porch, quite mis-matching the rest of the church, which, it is almost needless to say, has not been restored or renovated, the estimated cost of a complete repairing being £3,600.

"Mr. Bloxam continues his remarks,—'I used to know Wolvey and its history fifty years ago, as I was steward of one of the manors and have

held a court there. There are points of historic interest connected with the parish especially in the wars of the Roses; Edward IV. was taken prisoner on Wolvey Heath; I remember also the curious monument in the church of a Knight and his Lady (Sir Thomas de Wolvey and Alice) an early instance—about 1300—where two sepulchral effigies are placed side by side.’

“I find also that Mr. Bloxam in his ecclesiastical architecture before named refers to a window in our north aisle as an illustrative example of how painted glass may determine the date of a window containing it. Speaking of the Decorated period he says (vol. I, page 227):—‘beneath the figure of a female was inscribed as follows:—

‘Dna Alicia de Wolvey, que fecit fieri istam capellam.’

“The example is pertinent; but the glass has vanished, the roof of this aisle having fallen-in during a great storm in 1620.

“I may, perhaps, take the opportunity of confirming Mr. Bloxam’s opinion that this is a parish interesting to antiquaries; it contains houses occupying the sites of,—

“(1) A Hall, whose history dates back to Anglo Saxon times and held for seven centuries, by the present line of squires. (2) A House of the Templars. (3) A Hermitage earlier than Richard II., according to Dugdale.

“About three quarters of a mile, also from our parochial borders, (the borders not only of the shire and diocese, but of Mercia and subsequently the Danelagh), is the intersection of the Watling Street and Fosse Way, the two leading Roman Roads in Britain; portions of these bound our parish, which is the most central in England. On the borders of our Heath was a romantic Marian *auto da fe*.

I submit a short Memoir of this decayed little market-town, now not better than many hamlets, but which gives name to a stall in Lichfield Cathedral.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund.—A selection of Antiquities from the site of Naukratis.

By the Rev. B. W. Gibsons.—Drawing of the doorway of Wolvey church.

December 3rd, 1885.

R. P. PULLAN, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.

The Chairman, in the course of a paper on Excavations in Asia Minor, briefly described the operations of the Boudroom expedition and stated that his discovery of the Lion Tomb at Cnidus, gave him a clue to the construction of the Mausoleum by the use of a tholus, of which there are examples not only in the Lion Tomb, but in the well of Hippocrates in the island of Kos and at Mecene. He was astonished to find that the lower cell of the so-called prison of St. Peter at Rome was part of a tholus, proving the Eastern origin of the Etruscans. It was either a treasury, or built over the spring which rises in it, as at Cos. He stated that he explored the whole west coast of Asia Minor from Caria to the Dardanelles, visiting Alexandria, Troas, Assos, Pergamus, Sardis, Ephesus,

Priene, Miletus Iassus, Euromus, Heracleia, and identified the sites of Myrina, the Grynium, and Scepsis—at Pergamus he had remarked traces of fine architecture on the Acropolis, where the Germans subsequently made most important discoveries. The excavation in which he had taken part extended over a period of ten or twelve years but not continuously. In 1861 he excavated the Temple of Dionysus at Teos for the Society of Dilettante. He found that the temple had been rebuilt in Roman times, but not on the pseudo-dipteral plan of Hermogenes. In 1866 he excavated the Temple of Apollo Smintheus in the Troad, which turned out to be of an original plan, being pseudo-dipteral octastyle with fourteen columns on the flanks; but more remarkable for the beauty of its architecture was the Temple of Athene Polias at Priene, which he excavated for the same Society in 1869-70. An inscription on one of the antæ showed that it was dedicated by Alexander the Great. The ruins when uncovered were found to be well preserved, so that the restoration was a comparatively easy task. The principal members of the architecture were removed to England, and are now placed in the Mausoleum Room of the British Museum, where they may be compared with those of the Mausoleum designed by the same architect.

MR. WALFORD, remarked that the Temple of Apollo Smintheus was mentioned in the first book of the Iliad, but he was not quite sure that the derivation of Smintheus from *σμύς* mentioned by Mr. Pullan was correct.

The Rev. J. HIRST said he had lately heard from the Director of the German excavations at Pergamus that the ruins of a Temple of Athene had recently been discovered there. At the time of his late visit to Ephesus, the site of Mr. Woods' excavation of the Temple of Diana was partly filled with water, and the banks were constantly giving way, so that an examination of the site was difficult.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. R. P. PULLAN.—Large coloured views taken from those exhibited at the Burlington Fine Art Club.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—A mediæval Paten of somewhat uncommon type, from Runton, Norfolk. It is silver-gilt, 5½ inches in diameter, and the rim is quite plain. The first depression is circular, and the second is sexfoil, with a stalked leaf ornament in the spandrels. The central device is the monogram *i h c* on a field charged with a cross bottonnée between four quatrefoils, within a circular border of short rays. There are no hall marks, but the date is about 1510.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 4, 1886.

R. P. PULLAN, Esq., F.S.A. V.P., in the Chair.

In accordance with the General Rules of the Institute, the following new Bye Laws, which had been duly approved of by the Council, were brought before the meeting, read by Mr. Gosselin, and carried unanimously :—

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

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### BYE-LAWS.

I. "Members shall be elected on the personal recommendation of one member of the Council, or on the written recommendation of two other members of the Institute in the form or manner provided by the Council for that purpose.

II. "Every member shall within one month after election, pay an entrance fee of Two Guineas and a subscription of One Guinea for the then current year, subject to the following exceptions, namely :—Members elected at the Annual Local Meeting or between the 1st day of October and the 31st day of December shall not be charged a subscription for the remainder of the then current year, but shall pay the entrance fee immediately after election. In default of any such payments the Council may, after notice in writing to the member so elected declare his or her election void and cancel the same accordingly.

III. "In accordance with Clause 19 of the Articles of Association the Annual Subscription becomes due on the 1st of January in each year.

IV. "With reference to Clause 17 of the Articles of Association, the Council may at their discretion remove from the list of members the names of any of those whose subscriptions are in arrear for more than twelve calendar months.

V. "Subject to the Articles of Association and to the foregoing regulations, life and annual members are entitled to have the *Journal* gratuitously and to the privilege of borrowing such books from the library of the Institute as the Council may permit for the space of one calendar month, but the member borrowing the same shall be held responsible for any loss or damage that may arise thereto. Life and annual members are also entitled to the privilege of introducing friends to the ordinary meetings.

VI. "Members elected at the Annual Local Meeting, or between the

1st day of October and the 31st day of December, having paid their entrance fee, may exercise all the privileges of members, and are entitled to have gratuitously such quarterly parts of the *Journal* as may appertain to the period of their membership, but not to any back part or arrears, if any, of the publication.

VII. "Back parts of the *Journal* and other publications of the Institute will be supplied to members on the terms from time to time printed by authority of the Council on the wrappers of the *Journal*."

VIII. "Every gentleman taking part in the excursions of the Annual Local Meeting shall previously pay one guinea for his meeting ticket, and every lady taking part in the same shall previously pay half-a-guinea for her meeting ticket, whether or not such gentleman or lady is a member of the Institute, either by annual subscription or composition, a member of the Local Society, or a visitor introduced for the week; but the Council has power to grant free tickets to such persons as it may deem advisable. No person will be allowed to take part in any of the driving excursions unless previously provided with a proper carriage ticket."

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The Rev. J. R. BOYLE read a paper on "The Crypt of St. Wilfrid's Church, Repton," detailing the Saxon history of the place from the time of Peada, setting aside the statement of "Ingulph" that the Danes destroyed the monastery, and contending that the crypt and chancel are of early Saxon date. Mr. Boyle gave a lengthy architectural description of the buildings, in the course of which he dealt critically with certain of the usually considered distinctive features of Saxon work.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. T. M. Rickman, upon whom the mantle of his distinguished father has apparently fallen in large measure, said that he had twice visited the building, the second time taking Mr. Irvine's paper with him. When he first saw it (not remembering its history at the moment) in the dim light, the most striking object in the crypt was the Elizabethan knight's figure on a brick foundation, and the curious shafts with an entasis and diminished as well as spiral in form, and his first idea was that the building was a chapel of Renaissance date. The look of the south side of the chancel gave the idea that the pilaster strips were the remains of jambs of a wide window, blocked up, but the similarity of the facing between them to that of the rest of the walling dispelled that notion.

The pilasters, Mr. Rickman continued, proved it to be Saxon work. Mr. Irvine's idea was that the columns and arches are Norman insertions. Mr. Boyle thought they were very early. The speaker's father (Gothic Architecture, 4th edition, p. 304) wrote:—

"The East-end of the Church of Repton, in Derbyshire.

"Here the long and short appearances are very small, only two ribs by the side of the chancel window, which is an insertion; but there is a crypt which is more like Roman work in some parts than Norman; and there are early Norman portions in the Church, and all these portions are so blended with later work, that it is very difficult to say when one ends and the other begins; but I have no doubt that some part of this church is of Saxon date."

Even after the light which has been now thrown upon the building

these remarks seem very apposite. The square internal responds with pannelled sides and semicircular heads have a very classic look.

Mr. Irvine had pointed out the batter inwards of the interior of the crypt. The overhanging shewn in the drawings exhibited might be attributed to the battening and wainscoting. It would be of interest to find how much of the interior of the crypt was plastered and how the masonry of the pilasters and of the vaulting is bonded to the outer walls.

If the crypt were part of a more complicated building, or of the original abbey as suggested, there would be signs of arches outside, but though Mr. Irvine had pointed to marks of roofs outside, the speaker could only see cracks or settlements, perhaps caused by the insertion of the present door and windows, and he thought the lines of roof too indistinct for identification.

The arches across the crypt had the springers next the walls in large stones with a horizontal top bed really forming corbels for the remainder of the arch to spring from, and the responds were made of large stones and all not apparently coursing with the rubble of the walls.

Referring to the two passages running westward from the crypt, one of them is said to have been open to the north aisle within memory. Neither Mr. Boyle's nor Mr. Irvine's plan shewed the outline of the east end of the nave and its returns up to the east ends of the aisles in connection with these passages, a point yet to be cleared up in connection with the marks reported by Mr. Irvine and alleged to be caused by the ends of the timbers of the ancient construction.

The levels of the string course below the springing of the crypt arches must be carefully examined with a view to determine the relative dates of the masonry, and the levels and mitring of the string course high up outside as determining the relative date of the chancel and the east gable of the nave. In conclusion Mr. Rickman said that the springing stones at the top of the pilasters next the eaves pointed either to a lowering of the side walls, or they might be portions of late masonry inserted when the gable coping of the chancel (late work) was executed.

The doubts as to whether the walls of the chancel are coeval with those of the crypt, the question, indeed which formed the chief feature in the discussion, are, it appears, shortly likely to be settled by a further examination, implying, it may be supposed, something akin to the senseless and dreaded process of "restoration."

Mr. J. PARK HARRISON gave a description of a remarkable find of "sun-beads" at Minster, and explained the method of their formation. In the discussion which followed, the resemblance of these ornaments to the prized aggrs beads of Ashantee brought up the consideration of the possible Roman origin of such objects, and the consequent, though somewhat wide question whether all such beads might not derive from the same civilizing centre.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Boyle and Mr. Harrison.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the REV. J. R. BOYLE.—Drawings, plans, and engravings in illustration of his paper.

By MR. J. PARK HARRISON.—Sun beads from Minster.

By MR. J. SAUNDERS, through MR. HARTSHORNE.—A picture on

canvas, 24in. by 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., of the east side of the cloisters at Westminster, showing, with much excellence of drawing and handling, the walled up entrance to the Chapter House as it appeared about 1750.

In a letter to Mr. Gosselin, Mr. Hartshorne sent the following remarks :—"This picture shows the entrances to the Chapter House as I remember them before they were opened out, and, I think, showing rather more of the actual *closing* than was visible thirty years ago. It is a good picture and is painted with considerable art, which is, however, quite kept in the back ground. The figures consist of an ecclesiastic in gown, surplice, and bands, and wearing a full-bottomed wig, pointing out the beauty of the portal to a civilian in a brown suit, white stockings, a heavy cocked hat and a tie wig; a young man in much the same costume as the last but wearing his own long brown hair, and a wide-brimmed flat black hat, stands apart from the others and reads a book. Two other figures, a gentleman and a chorister, are seen in the doorway of the abbey. The figures are more delicate than the architecture which latter is painted in a bold sketchy way with a full brush, and it is, I think, sketchy, not so much because the man could not paint details, but because he did not care to take the trouble. Anyone who has tried to draw the details of the singularly beautiful portal of Henry the Third's "capitulum incomparabile" can understand why the artist was willing to let those matters alone, and trouble himself more particularly about the figures which I take to be in the costume of the latter part of the reign of George II."

With further regard to the figures in the picture they appear to be of some interest inasmuch as the principle one in all probability represents that distinguished Dean of Westminster, Joseph Wilcocks, through whose energy Sir Christopher Wren's western towers of the Abbey, in which the Dean took so just a pride, were finished in 1739, and so much other work done which had perhaps better have been left alone. It will be remembered that the towers appear on Dean Wilcocks' monument in the Abbey, in his portrait in the deanery, and in the picture of the Abbey painted specially for the Dean by Canaletti. This picture was bequeathed to the deanery by the Dean's son, also an admirable man, in 1793 and one is willing to stretch a point and believe that the studious youth in the cloisters may be the Dean's son, "the blessed heretic," and friend of Pope Clement XIII. As to the painter of the picture it has hardly the crispness of Canaletti, but it may be taken at least as the work of a Venetian, if only an assistant of Canaletti himself.

By Mr. R. READY.—A large picture of Chester in the early part of the last century, taken from the racecourse, and of considerable local interest as showing the enormous changes which have since been brought about in that ancient city.

By Mrs. KERR.—Drawings of rude stone monuments in Servia, possibly of pre-historic date. These accurate representations were made by a geologist who accompanied the Baron von Hammer in his travels through Turkey in Europe.

March 4, 1886.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. J. BAIN read a paper on "The Grahams, or Græmes of the Debateable Land." This is printed at p. 116.

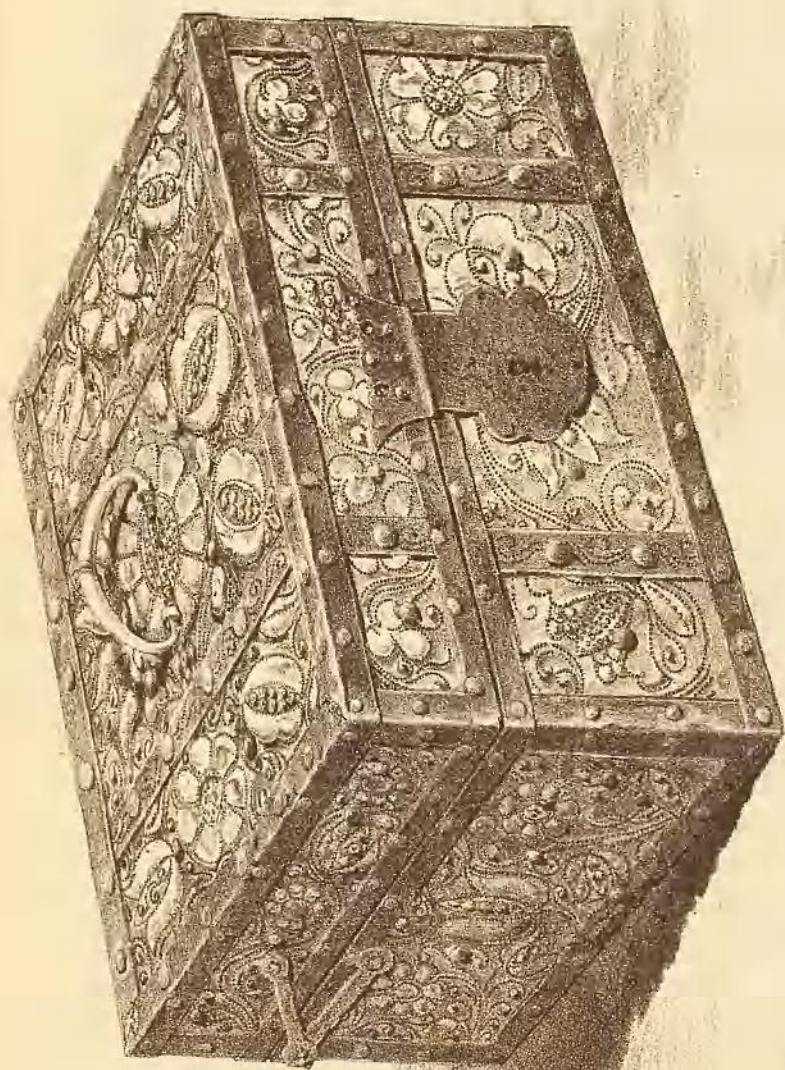
Mr. G. WARDLE read a paper on "The Ancient Buildings of the Charter House." A discussion followed in which the Chairman, Mr. St. John Hope, and Mr. Walford took part, speaking in high terms of the admirable manner in which Mr. Wardle had dealt with his subject. The paper will appear in a future *Journal*.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Bain and Mr. Wardle.

Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN sent a paper on "Roman Inscriptions found in Britain in 1885." This paper, Mr. Watkin's thirteenth supplement to Dr. Hübner's work, and his Tenth Annual List will appear in due course in the *Journal*.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. G. WARDLE.—Plans, views, and casts in illustration of his paper.



CASKET FROM SUFFOLK.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 1st, 1886.

R. P. PULLAN, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt read some "Notes from an old City Account Book," prefacing his paper, which is printed at p. 162, with some general remarks as to the development of the comparatively modern companies from the Mediæval Guilds, and proceeding to describe the contents of the book. This proved to be mainly a volume of the receipts and expenditure of the Founders' Company, such as would now be called a cash book, from 1497 to 1576, and beginning with the usual inventory of the possessions of the Guild. Mr. Stahlschmidt had gathered up various other items of interest besides those appertaining to the Company's financial history from the ill-written and ill-spelt pages, all of which details are set forth in his paper.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. J. Brown spoke of the first appearance and use of Arabic numerals in this country and the advantage and convenience of their introduction. With regard to the quantity of mutton consumed at the feast in 15-16th of Henry VII., it was to be borne in mind that the joints were very small, and that in the time of James I. they were a third the size of those of the present day, as appeared from the returns of Smithfield market.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Stahlschmidt.

### Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt.—An old City Account Book, being a book of the receipts and expenditure of the Founders' Company from 1497 to 1576.

By Mr. F. Roe.—A casket of pine-wood covered with repousse brass plates, lately obtained from a hawker in the neighbourhood of Ipswich.

Mr. J. G. Waller was kind enough to describe the details of this coffer, which is here illustrated. The repoussé plates covering the outside exhibit the forms of the rose, pomegranate, and some other flowers difficult to recognise at once under their conventional treatment, and recalling the *opus ponsatum* on the effigy of Richard II. The way in which the box is bound with iron and further decorated outside, will be seen from the lithograph.

In the same way that the lining of a helmet is often the most important point of the head-piece, so the lining of the coffer in question,

though only of paper, and somewhat fragmentary, is its most interesting part. Inside the box proper, we have, upon an orange red ground, a pattern in gold of capital design, exhibiting the pomegranate—the apple of Granada—the orange, gourd, grapes, and various other fruits and flowers. The lid of the casket is lined with paper of the same quality and period, on which are shown a series of subjects, unfortunately much defaced, from the Old and New Testament, arranged in pairs and identified by the following inscriptions :—FUGA. JOSEPH. ÆGIPTO ; NATIVITAS. CHRISTI ; RESURECTIO. CHRISTI ; SERPENS. ISRAELIT. Below are :—PISCIS. EVOM. IONAM ; BAPTISMA. CHRISTI ; MOSES. CUM. LEGE ; and ADAM. ET. EVA.

It will be remembered that pictures of this kind are frequently found painted upon thin copper plates, and fixed to the fronts of the drawers of Flemish cabinets of ebony and imitation red tortoise-shell, such painted subjects being usually the work of inferior Flemish painters of the latter half of the sixteenth century, artists like some of the members of the numerous and industrious family of Franck. The casket under our notice belongs rather to the early half of the century. With more particular regard to the paper lining of the box, it was, of course, printed from flat wood blocks—"wooden cuts" as they used to be termed—like the wall papers of a century and a half ago, and anyone who is so fortunate as to possess genuine old travelling trunks of that period, will find them lined with a degenerate descendant of the earlier "history paper," as it may be called, such as Mr. Roe's casket exhibits. Within a very few years it was difficult to buy a travelling box in France that was not lined with an ancient style of paper, besides being covered on the outside with a skin with the hair on. Wig boxes, and "band" boxes were covered within or without, sometimes both, with "history paper," and deed boxes, for grants of arms, patents of titles, etc., were lined with paper, often of a very beautiful kind, up to the end of the last century. First issues of thin books or pamphlets were also frequently sent out in "fancy" paper covers, often as well designed as the patterns on the dresses of figures on the panels of a Norfolk screen, and this practice has never died out in Italy, as anyone may know who has had a pamphlet bound in that favoured country at the sole taste of an old fashioned binder. The casket measures 14 in. by 9½ in. by 8 in. high.

By ADMIRAL TREMLETT.—Rough Sketches of the Excavations and Discoveries lately made at Gaffr Innis and Locmariaquer, with the following remarks upon them, which were read by Mr. Gosselin :—

"The first sketch is that of four places of sepulture which were discovered in Dr. Closmadeux's garden at Gaffr Innis and near to the house at a depth of *three feet*. They were found side by side and orientated east and west ; they were composed of a number of rough pieces of coarse granite cemented together by a mortar of lime and sea shells. In each a skeleton was lying flat on its back, the head being at the west end, the arms were crossed, and the hands lying on the abdomen : near to the skeletons and in *recesses* were some urns of coarse pottery without any ornamentation, but having a great number of perforations ; there was a quantity of charcoal in each of them ; the skeletons were those of fully grown men ; no inscription or any other article was found except a *thin* piece of bronze wire resembling a pin ; in fact there was nothing to indicate the date of these interments, but we

may fairly assume that they are of the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. They are evidently Christian interments. The chamber A has four recesses, in each of which there was an incense pot ; the one marked c was at the head ; the remainder were of the form n. I have inspected the bones, as also the skull found here. The forehead denotes by its shape great intelligence, and is far superior to that of the others. The remaining chambers are of the form B, each having only one recess for an incense urn, and of the form v one of the skulls is very badly made, the forehead is very low, and the posterior or animal part is very developed. An inspection of this skeleton's bones shewed that that of the right arm had been diseased ; it was spongy, which may have been the cause of death. A small monastery of Templars formerly existed here ; their broken processional cross was found among the ruins a few years ago ; it is evidently one of the twelfth century, and is now in the possession of Doctor Closmadeux. We may, I think, presume that these remains are those of the Abbot and three of the monks. The peculiarity of these interments is the recesses for the incense pots."

"The second is a very rough sketch of a broken Roman votive altar, and part of a Roman column recently found at Locmariaquer by my friends Monsieur Mahe, who is descended from the Abbe Mahe, so well known for his work on the Breton Megalithic monuments. The owner of the field in which they were found has hitherto objected to any one exploring this place, which is named 'Park-er-Beleg,' or the Priest's field, and it was only very late in the season that he gave permission, so that very little has been done, but it will be resumed next summer. It will be observed that at the edge of the broken part of the altar are the lower parts of the letters iv ; coins of Antoninus, Faustina, and others were found. Stags, antlers, and numerous bones, a statuette of Lucina seated in an osier arm-chair and nursing two children, a Roman cistern and a quantity of Roman pottery was also found here. Next summer the place will be properly explored."

The meeting was also indebted to Admiral Tremlett for the exhibition of full-size drawings of two discs of serpentine, measuring, the one 5½ in. in diameter with a central piercing 2¾ inches in diameter, and the other 5 inches in diameter, with a central piercing of 2½ inches. These had been lately found at Quiberon, in digging for the foundation of a new fort. Two similar objects have been received at the British Museum, from Shanghai. These examples are either serpentine or jade, and of unknown use. One of the same character, but almost oval, was found in the dolmen of Mané-en-Stroek at Locmariaquer, together with quite a hundred celts. Admiral Tremlett also communicated the information that the dolmen of Men-er-rhetual at Locmariaquer had lately been restored, and that when he was last there he was shown a quantity of pottery, coins, Roman and modern, and great numbers of broken statues of Venus Anadyomene and Latona, which had been found there. Our obliging correspondent thought that this collection might perhaps be accounted for by the fact that when the land was brought under cultivation, the farmers threw all bricks and other refuse and ruins into the dolmens to get them out of the way. This was the usual proceeding, and there still remain in the district dolmens full of stone and refuse from the land. But this was not done at Carnac, where the farmers are more careful. It is not so easy to account for the coins, inasmuch as there were also a number of French coins found in the dolmens in question.

The meeting was under further obligation to Admiral Tremlett for the opportunity of seeing drawings of three stone cists lately excavated by Dr. Closmadeux, from a depth of six feet of sand at Quiberon, as well as sketches of the pottery urns that had been found, together with human skeletons, in the same receptacles. The pottery was found in shards, which were all collected and found to make into ten articles. Of these, three were "food vessels" of the usual type, and the rest urns with or without small handles, the whole series being quite free from ornamentation of any kind. The skeletons were in a good state of preservation, the knees were bent up to the chin, and the skulls, *dolichocephalic*, strongly marked. Dr. Closmadeux explored eight cists at Quiberon, with similar results ten years ago. No metal of any sort was found in any of these cists. Admiral Tremlett called attention to the form of the skull, which is very peculiar: the French having as yet only found *brachicephalic* ones, it would seem that those under our notice belonged to strangers to the country. It is to be remarked that cists of this description have been discovered in no other part of Brittany. Their formation is of the most primitive fashion, consisting only of two long stones for the sides and two short ones for the ends.

A vote of thanks was passed to Admiral Tremlett for his communications.

May 6th, 1885.

The Right Hon. EARL PERCY, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. Stuart Poole gave a lecture on "The value of Archæology in the study of the Bible." This was a most eloquent and learned discourse, during which Mr. Poole spoke of the great interest and success of the work which Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie and his able coadjutor, Mr. Griffith, had carried out for the Egypt Exploration Fund, on the site of the city of Naukratis, and to the work now being carried on by the former and Mr. Ernest Gardner on the same site. The speaker also took occasion to pay a well-merited tribute to the exertions of Miss Amelia B. Edwardes, to whom the work and fund were so much indebted. In the discussion which followed, the President, Mr. Pullan, the Rev. H. M. Searth and the Rev. R. M. Blakiston took part.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Poole.

### Antiquities and Works of Art.

By Mr. Seymour Lucas, A.R.A.—A fine Corporation Sword of the fifteenth century and of the following dimensions: Length of blade, 4ft. 4in.; breadth at hilt,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; do. at point, 1in.; length of hilt, 1ft. 6in.; do. of haft, 1ft. 5in.; do. of pommel,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. In a letter to Mr. Gosselin, the Baron de Cosson communicated the following remarks upon this weapon:—

"As the sword came from the neighbourhood of Gloucester, we at first thought it might have belonged at a former period to that city, but since then I have learnt the names of the Mayors of Gloucester for 1593-4-5, and they do not any of them correspond to the portion still legible of the name of the Mayor who repaired the sword in 1594.

"The blade of the second is clearly of the fifteenth century and of very fine workmanship. It bears on either side an armorer's mark consisting of an animal running, something like the German wolf mark, and the Spanish Perillo or dog mark, and with this is a crown. The cross guard is also of

the fifteenth century, and very graceful in form and in its ornamentation, which consists of little flowers stamped in the metal. On the blade close to the cross-guard is an inscription stating that the sword was repaired in 1594, and the repair probably consisted in the engraving of this inscription in the midst of scroll work of that period, and the addition of the present pommel and wooden grip. The pommel is clearly of much later date than the rest of the sword, and it is probable that the original one had got lost, and that the grip had got into bad condition. The inscription reads—

IOHN-MOR/////////  
MAIER - THIS - SORD  
DID - REPAIER 1594

“I should much like to find out who this Mayor was. I do not know if any list of the Mayors for the year 1594 may exist. Perhaps you may get a hint to-morrow as to the best way of searching for this one. The sword is a very fine and interesting relic, and although one may regret that it has been altered from its primitive form, yet but for the alteration we should know nothing of its history. I have seen other Corporation swords which have undergone repairs of this kind, and which also bear the record of the restoration. The blade of this one has all the appearance of a fighting blade.”

Mr. J. G. Waller added some observations corroborative of the Baron de Cosson's remarks, but expressed a doubt as to the sword being actually a fighting weapon.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lucas and the Baron de Cosson.

It may not be improper, with a sword of great size under consideration, to take this opportunity of mentioning the large dimensions of the sword worn by Sir John Swinford in his fine alabaster effigy at Spratton in Northamptonshire. He died in 1371, and the figure measures from the top of the bascinet to the tip of the sollerets 6 ft. 6 in. The entire length of the sword is 4 ft. 4 in., the blade is 3 ft. 4½ in. long, and, including the scabbard, is 3½ in. wide at the hilt. Deducting the height of the bascinet, the knight would stand, “in his stocking,” about 5 ft. 10 in. The sword would therefore be an unusually ponderous one, and its dimensions may be contrasted with the following sizes of the swords of the British Army as set forth in the Dress Regulations for 1864:—

Life Guards.—Entire length 3 ft. 9 in.; blade 3 ft. 3 in.; width 1 in. full.

Heavy Dragoons.—Length of blade 2 ft. 5½ in.; width 1½ in.

Infantry and Royal Engineers.—Length of blade 2 ft. 8½ in.; width at shoulder 1½ in. and 12 in. from shoulder 1 in.

By Mr. J. Irvine.—A series of very interesting drawings and plans of Lichfield Cathedral, showing further evidences of the early work, which were not known to Professor Willis when he drew up his paper upon the Cathedral, and which had been revealed during the progress of the late restorations. These were shortly commented upon by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Irvine.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

JUNE 3rd, 1886.

The RIGHT HON. EARL PERCY, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. R. P. PULLAN read a paper on "The Iconography of Angels," which is printed at page 317. After a few words on the existence of angels Mr. Pullan said we ought to learn all that was possible of their nature in order to be able to symbolize them in painting and sculpture. There were ranks and degrees, and the chiefs of the holy hierarchy were named, but for the purposes of iconography the author preferred the classification of the herald Randle Holme. The earliest representations of angels were on diptychs; they were winged, as were the cherubs on the Ark and in Solomon's Temple; wings symbolized power and swiftness. The manner in which angels were habited by artists of all periods was gone into, and numerous examples cited of the employment of angels in sculpture as corbels and in connexion with the decoration of altar tombs in England. In Italy, however, Mr. Pullan showed that the iconography of angels could be best studied, and particularly at Monreale, in the grand series of Byzantine angels, and at Assisi in the stately creations of Cimabue. The angels of Giotto were too naturalistic, but those of Fra Angelico, Perugino, and the Della Robbia were unsurpassed. In conclusion Mr. Pullan referred to a design for the decoration of the dome of St. Paul's, in which the various orders of angels shown gave an idea of their modern iconography.

In a letter to Mr. Pullan, Mr. Hartshorne contributed the following remarks upon "The Osteology of Angels," which was read by Mr. Gosselin:—

"I should have much liked to have heard your paper upon the Iconography of Angels, but I cannot come conveniently, so I write to say that I wished to call the attention of the meeting to the question of the 'Osteology of Angels,' as suggested, indicated, depicted, or evaded in art. I have considered this subject for many years and the result of my observation convinces me that painters and sculptors from the earliest period have tacitly agreed to let the subject of the proper bony structure of angels alone.

"Not to be misunderstood at the outset, I must forestall myself a little by saying that I am quite aware that the proper definition of 'Angel' is 'Creation purely Spiritual.'

"In the hands of such a master as Michael Angelo the supposed osseous fabric of an angel may very well take care of itself, and both he and all other artists have naturally been able to make their task easy by draping their figures. The skeleton has thus taken its chance under the cover of the clothing, but when we come to the consideration of the construction and proper action of the wings we require a frame work, and we are at once met by the difficulty as to how these limbs, the attributes of birds, and taking the place of two generally quite different limbs in quadrupeds, were also, like them, attached or hinged to the *scapulae*, those bones being thus made to do double their usual work.

"It may, of course, be urged that we are dealing, not with concrete anatomical forms at all, but with spirits to which the requirements of art have allotted a certain undefined and indistinct body and substance. This answer is but partially adequate and only bears upon such forms as are mere pictorial accessories floating or moving in the air. Where then are we to draw the line? There are certain figures which cannot be so easily disposed of; for instance, the great St. Michael, a form so constantly shown in vigorous action, both of wings and arms, would, one would think, have at least tempted the powers of such perfect anatomists as Michael Angelo, Leonardo, Albert Durer, or that equally powerful, though not so well-known draughtsman of the human figure, Martin Heemskereck, 'the Raphael of Holland;' and that we should have had handed down to us some pictures, sketches, or engravings from those masters, showing how they imagined the shoulder-blades sustained in working order the two (or more) extra limbs. That such scientific men did not consider this question I cannot believe. It happens however, I do believe, that we have no such special pictorial records.

"Angels are seldom, indeed, shown us by artists in the back view, and never undraped. I can at the moment only recall one stout angel in an engraving by the greatest of the 'Little Masters,' Hans Sebald Beham, in which the figure entirely turns the back to us, and in this case, as in the more partial views of other artists, the drapery indistinctly closes round the point of the junction of the wings with the body.

"We are thus driven to the conclusion that by tacit and universal agreement Christian artists have not attempted in imagination to compose a special feature in a human skeleton to which throughout the realms of nature there were, so to speak, no stepping-stones.

"Not even has Michael Angelo, as far as I know, ventured—presumed—to set forth the regulations and articulations necessary for only a six-limbed human form; the number does not, of course, in art, stop at this. With the complicated anatomical difficulties it is, in fact, easy to understand why even he shrank from the almost impossible task of so altering the bony fabric of the human form divine, as to make its structure compatible with the varying number of limbs which religion and the canons of art had assigned to the different grades of the hierarchy of heaven.

"So long as the representation of angels was limited to that of creations purely spiritual, hovering, attendant, floating, or quiescent, there seems nothing particularly wrong—we accept them as spiritual forms; we thankfully welcome the wonderful and peaceful creations of Boticelli and Gaudenzio,—with refinement and grace unsurpassed, only 'a little lower than the angels,' but when we have representations of

spiritual beings in armour, and in vigorous action, the case becomes entirely different and one is set thinking as to how these things can practically and physically be. These thoughts have caused me to now trouble you with this letter."

This matter provoked a discussion opened by Mr. R. Stuart Poole, who said that the Assyrians and the Greeks were the first to adjust wings to the figures of men and animals, instancing the Pegasus and the Victories of the Greeks as successful adaptations of these appendages. Mr. Hartshorne's suggestions appeared to him to be casuistic, somewhat resembling the proposition of the schoolmen as to how many angels can rest on the point of a needle; the representations of angels being purely symbolical it would not do to enquire too closely into the question. Mr. H. S. Milman asked whether the six-winged figures of angels, such as those in Merton College Chapel, were of frequent occurrence. Mr. Pullan said they were far from common, but more frequent in Greek than in Latin iconography, and produced a sketch from a MS. at Vienna of the 8th century. In answer to Mr. T. H. Baylis, as to whether angels were ever shown with winged-feet, like Mercury, he said they were never so depicted; adding that the Victory in the coins of Constantine was the precursor of the Christian's angels. Mr. J. Brown and Mr. D. Anderson also spoke upon the subject under discussion.—On the motion of the noble President a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pullan and to Mr. Hartshorne.

LORD PERCY then announced that, owing to illness, Mr. T. Bent was not able to be present; his contemplated paper "On Greek Death Wails" would therefore be postponed. In its stead, Mr. R. Stuart Poole would make some observations on "The simultaneous movement of Art in Egypt and Assyria in the 7th century, B.C., and its possible connection with the rise of Greek Art."

After maintaining the opinion that all art shewed movement, and that to this law Egyptian and Assyrian art offered no exception, Mr. Poole insisted on the probability of the connection of simultaneous movements, if not through actual contact, at least from the effect of the same forces.

Egyptian art after the age of the Ramessides rapidly declined, to be suddenly revived by the Saïte Dynasty, which, under Psammetichus I. acquired the Dominion of Egypt B.C. 656. This renaissance lasted until the Persian conquest, and though then arrested was not deprived of its vitality. The short-lived native Dynasties maintained the Saïte style, which took a new direction under distinctly Greek influence in the architectural works of the Ptolemies. The true Saïte art was marked by love of nature, movement, delicacy of work and a delight in hard materials.

At the same time as the rise of Saïte art the Assyrian works of Asshurbanipal, the conqueror against whom Psammetichus rebelled, shewed a striking advance. To prove this, we have only to compare them, especially the animal sculptures, with the older Assyrian monuments. Here again is noted love of nature, movement, and delicate execution. The speedy fall of Nineveh put an end to Assyrian art, but it might be questioned whether its qualities were not traceable in the style of the Seleucid kings of Syria.

It was a very curious question whether Greek influence could not be traced in the movement of the 7th century. The Greeks were then

established in Egypt, and probably in Assyria. Drawing from Egyptian and Assyrian sources they might have given back their own qualities which are strikingly seen in the contemporary sculptures both of Egypt and Assyria.

Further investigation was needed and the monuments in the Museum might be profitably studied with the view of solving this curious problem.

The noble chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Poole for his remarks which was cordially passed.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. JOSEPH HIRST.—Examples of pottery from Mycene and Tiryns pronounced by Dr. Schliemann to be 1000 B.C. Mr. Hirst also exhibited a British dagger in bronze.

By Mr. T. C. HESLINGTON.—A copy of an old charter relating to Fountains Abbey, with the following memorandum upon it:—

“This appears to be an ancient copy of a still more ancient charter, being a grant of lands in Winkesley to the Monastery of St. Mary of Fountains. The copy is probably dated from about the reign of James the First. The Grant is from Nicholas de Bellonæ, son of Geoffrey de Bellonæ to the above-named Monastery.

“The charter is testified to by John Aleman, William of Studley, Robert of Monkton, William de Cartor, Robert Forester, Robert Crevequer, Hans de Studley, Gamell and William, his son and many others. The Saver is a brook running past Winkesley, Galphay and Clotherholmedour to Ripon. Other places mentioned are Monkton, four miles south of Ripon. Kirby Mabyeard six miles west. Cludrum is the above-named Clotherholme. Heslay would be Argyrley on a brook called the Key.

“This copy of an ancient charter was found among some family documents by Mr. G. Potter. It does not appear in the first volume of Walbran's Memorial of Fountains, and may not have been known to him.

“Foundations of houses may still be traced where stood the village of North Studley, on the Saver, probably the Studley mentioned.”

By Mr. H. HIPPISEY.—A tortoiseshell snuff box mounted in silver, on the lid outside is a silver bust of Queen Ann, and on the inside a silver bust of Charles I. It was thought that some political meaning was attached to this relic.

JULY 1st, 1886.

R. P. PULLAN, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.

Professor B. LEWIS read a paper “On the Antiquities of Saintes.” The monuments most interesting to the antiquary are the Amphitheatre (Les Arènes), the Roman arch (Arc de Triomphe), and the church of Ste. Marie, commonly called l'Abbaye des Dames. (1) The general arrangements of the Amphitheatre resemble those at Nîmes, but the state of preservation is very inferior. The form is, as usual, elliptical, the greater axis measuring 130 mètres, and the lesser 66 metres. It is supposed to have been capable of holding 21,000 spectators. There were originally seventy-four arches round the building, but only nine at the east end now remain. The seats were supported by a single row of

vaults sloping down to the arena. Excavations made in 1881-2 produced important results. They brought to light part of the great eastern *vomitorium*, in which two staircases were found, used by the workpeople employed to stretch the *velarium*; an aqueduct in the line of the greater axis for draining the water off; a chamber used either by the gladiators or as a *vivarium* for wild beasts; the *podium* between the *vomitorium* and the north end of the lesser axis; corridors leading to the *podium*, and seats immediately above it. On the same side a great staircase was cleared, which seems to have been reserved for *duumvirs* and other local magnates. But the most remarkable discovery of all was a staircase *outside* the building by which spectators could descend either to galleries of the amphitheatre or to the valley below. In the coping-stone of the *podium* holes were observed which were intended to receive the irons of a balustrade protecting the occupants of the lowest seats from the attacks of wild beasts in the arena. Near the centre of the seats on the south side is the fountain of Ste. Eustelle, a convert of St. Eutrope. Girls visit it on the 21st of May, and throw pins into it from which they derive omens of matrimony. Various dates have been assigned to this monument. Chaudruc de Crazannes places it in the Flavian or Antonine period; but M. Audiat, the most competent authority of our own time, thinks it was erected in the third century. (2) The Roman arch seems originally to have stood on an island and at the extremity of a bridge; afterwards, from the Charente having changed its course, the arch was nearly in the middle of the stream; lastly, it was taken down and rebuilt on the right bank of the river. It has two vaulted entrances, like the Portes d'Arroux and St. André at Autun. The piers are ornamented with pilasters, of which there are twenty-four on the lower story. There are three inscriptions on the attic and one on the frieze, the latter being repeated on the side that looks towards the faubourg. They show that the arch was erected in the reign of Tiberius and in honour of Germanicus. The Celtic names on the frieze—Ottuaneunus, Gededmon, and Epotsorovidus—do not occur in Cæsar or in compilations generally accessible. The phrase *ad confluentum* is supposed by most of the French authorities to refer to the junction of the Saône with the Rhone; but some local authorities have said that the confluence of the Seugne and Charente is meant here. (3) The church of Ste. Marie is the most interesting in this city. In the west front the central portal is richly adorned with sculptures, both on the archivolts and on the capitals of the column. Of the former there are four rows, in the following order, beginning with the lowest: (1) Angels adoring, with the Divine Hand on the keystone; (2) The Pascal Lamb surrounded by the Evangelistic symbols; (3) The Massacre of the Innocents, or some other scene of persecution; (4) The four-and-twenty Elders of the Apocalypse, holding instruments of music and vases for perfumes. The tower is composed of two stories: the first square, pierced on each side with three arches; the second circular and ornamented with pinnacles at each corner of its quadrangular base. It is surmounted by a conical cap, the stones of which are imbricated. This steeple is imitated from that of St. Front at Périgueux; but having greater breadth relatively to the height, it looks more solid and symmetrical.

The Chairman suggested that the existence of the large drain men-

tioned by the lecturer, the vicinity of the amphitheatre to the river, and the fact that the level of the arena was almost on a level with the water, would lead to the supposition that there must have been water fights as well as land fights. It was not necessary that the whole of the arena should have been flooded, but the water might have been contained in canals as at the Colosseum. He thought that the iron bars (of which the sockets were to be seen on the *podium*) probably sustained rollers covered with spikes to protect the spectators from the attacks of the wild animals. With reference to the lecturer's allusions to Byzantine influence on architecture, as shown in the church of St. Eutrope at Saintes and at Morssai, he remarked that this influence, exhibited chiefly by the adoption of the dome, had been found by French antiquaries throughout the length of the great trade route of travellers from the East in the Middle Ages, who, landing on the south coast, traversed France, passing through Perigueux, Angoulême, and other towns which possess domed churches. It was remarkable that no churches of that description existed north of the Loire. The conical roof seen at Poitiers and Angoulême was evidently the germ of the spire, which became elongated as time passed on until it attained the elegant form of the *fleche* of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

A vote of thanks, proposed by the chairman, was passed to Professor Lewis with acclamation.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Professor LEWIS.—Coins and photographs in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. H. FARRAR.—A large collection of photographs of ancient buildings in India. These were commented upon by Mr. Farrar who called special attention to the ancient monuments of Gwalior, many of which were more than 2,000 years old.

By Mr. PARK HARRISON.—A “millefiori” bead found in the county of Elgin and probably not later than Roman date.

### ANNUAL MEETING AT CHESTER.

AUGUST 10TH, TO AUGUST 17TH, 1886.

Tuesday August 10th.

The Mayor of Chester (G. A. Dickson, Esq.), and the Members of the Corporation assembled at noon in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, and received His Grace the Duke of Westminster, President of the Meeting, the noble President of the Institute, and the following Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections and members of the Council:—the Bishop of Chester (President of the Antiquarian Section), the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., Professor T. M'Kenny-Hughes, Mr. E. Peacock, Mr. F. Potts, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, Professor Freeman (President of the Historical Section), Mr. J. E. Bailey, Professor E. C. Clark, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, the Rev. Canon Morris, Mr. T. Rigby, Sir J. A. Picton, Mr. R. P. Pullan, the Rev. Precentor Venables, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. H. Hutchings, Mr.

A. Hartshorne, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., the Rev. J. Spurrell and Mr. J. Hilton. There were also present the Duchess of Westminster, the Countess Grosvenor, and a large number of vice-presidents of the meeting and members of the Institute.

The MAYOR OF CHESTER opened the proceedings with a few cordial words of welcome, and, after assuring the members of his warmest sympathy, introduced the Duke of Westminster as President of the meeting. The President now took the chair and called upon the deputy-town clerk, Mr. S. Smith, to read the following address:—

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Chester, in Council assembled, desire to offer you a cordial welcome on the occasion of this your second visit to our ancient city. To the annual meeting you honoured us by holding in our midst nearly 30 years ago, we ascribe largely the impetus given to local archæological research and study, which, under the auspices of our district society has borne valuable fruit, many discoveries of antiquarian interest having been made which throw additional light on our local history. Whilst we cannot but regret that some of our ancient landmarks have since disappeared—notably the Old Tower of St. John's—this inevitable 'wreck of time' is in some measure compensated for by many new architectural works in the meantime effected in our city, eminently the restoration—carried out under the superintendence of the late lamented Dean Howson—of the venerable Cathedral of Saint Werburgh; the thoroughly artistic restoration of the ruins of Saint John's Priory by the late Marquis of Westminster; the erection of the Town-hall, in which we have now the pleasure of receiving you; of the King's School opposite; and of the Grosvenor Museum opened only yesterday by his Grace the Duke of Westminster—hopefully regarded as the future home of all discoveries, past and future, worth preserving, and as the local centre for the study of antiquarian and kindred subjects. We may also point to the general improvement in architectural style during the interval referred to, represented by happy restorations or reproductions after the manner of olden times. We are proud to think that in the person of the president of your antiquarian section you have a scholar of high mark, whose name as Bishop of Chester will always be associated with our city, and that, side by side with him, it is our privilege to welcome, as president of the historical section, his successor in the Professorial Chair of History at Oxford University. There seems a peculiar fitness in our receiving under this roof during the same week two such distinguished bodies as your Institute and the representatives of the colonial interests of the empire, thus blending together at one gathering on Thursday next the preservers of the historic past of Great Britain, and the maintainers and pioneers of the Greater Britain beyond the seas. We most sincerely hope that not only in Chester—The Deva of Antoninus—but in the county and in the neighbourhood, you will, during your brief stay, find much to interest you, and that you may long cherish kind and pleasant remembrances of your visit."

Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, Secretary to the Chester Archæological Society, then read the following address from that body:—

*"To the Right Hon. Earl Percy, P.C., F.S.A., and the Members of the Royal Archeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.*

We, the Chester Archæological and Historic Society, hasten to extend

a most cordial greeting to you in this your second visit to this ancient city. The interest evolved in the study of local archaeology by your former meeting has been the means of further elucidating the history and antiquity of our city and county, and we venture to think that much good work has been done during the thirty years that have elapsed since you last held your meeting here. The frequent discovery of 'remains,' notably of the Roman period, the opening up of the Roman road at Eddisbury by the late Mr. Kirk, the interesting discussions which have recently taken place relative to the age of the city walls, and lastly the conclusion of the third volume of our Transactions, all testify to the work our society has attempted to carry out in furtherance of the study of local archaeology.

"The opening of the new Museum of Archaeology marks a new era in the history of our society, which we trust will infuse renewed energy in our efforts of research.

"We sincerely hope that you will, during your stay, find much to interest you in this society, and neighbourhood, and that you may carry away pleasant recollections of your visit to Chester.

"Signed (on behalf of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society), the 10th day of August, 1886.

"W. CESTR, President."

In acknowledgment of the addresses LORD PERCY said he had to express on behalf of the members of the Institute their very great thanks for the kindly words of welcome which had been accorded them. The members of the Institute who could remember the last occasion upon which they met in Chester, carried away and still carried in their recollection very pleasant reminiscences of that visit. The district surrounding them, the city in which they stood, and the adjacent counties, abounded in subjects of interest from an archaeological point of view second to none in Great Britain. Great events which had moulded the history of England had left their marks upon Chester, Cheshire, and the surrounding district. But there was one circumstance which, perhaps, marked out that part of the country, and distinguished it from others and that was that they had to solve the difficulty which met them in these days, marching with the progress of the times, and at the same time respecting the relics of the past. These two were almost incompatible, and they had heard in the addresses read to them that in one or two instances it had been necessary to sweep away some of those relics to which he had alluded; but he had always heard that the county could boast of ancient and Mediæval remains, and those buildings which told them of the gradual growth and the change of English society,—from the days when the country gentleman was always ready to fight for his country, and, unfortunately, for the settlement of any little quarrel, down to the time when he and society had developed to such an extent as to make modern life assume the aspect which their noble President had made it assume in the country which surrounded the magnificent city of Chester. There was one circumstance in connexion with their visit which mitigated in no small degree the pleasure they felt. They had expected, when they originally decided to accept their kind invitation, that they would have seen one face that now, alas! was absent. The invitation was, to a great extent, so cordially accepted because it was a suggestion of the late Dean of Chester, who at the same

time promised to do all he could to welcome them, and to make their visit pleasant and their proceedings assume a character which they hoped they always would assume. And those who knew the late Dean could not but regret that they were deprived of that learning which he was always ready to place at the disposal of those who met him—a learning which was on the one hand profound, and was, on the other, always so modestly put forth. He was quite sure that could the Dean but be amongst them, he would be rejoiced to know that the heartiness of the welcome which he would give them had been given by others in that room, and he sincerely trusted and fully believed he expressed the feelings of the members of the institution when he said that they were considerably gratified on learning that in that district the last visit they paid was held to have done something to promote the objects they had in view. He wished to congratulate the Institute upon the benefit they enjoyed in getting the noble Duke to accept the office of president. He knew how to make such occasions as those successful, and the interest which he always took in the instruction of his fellow-countrymen, and the interest which he showed in objects of antiquity, were proved by his so largely contributing to the formation of the magnificent museum which he opened on the previous day. He had always taken an interest in these things, and he had shown that works of restoration could be done without the destruction of remains of antiquity, as evidenced by his own magnificent mansion at Eaton.

The DUKE OF WESTMINSTER then delivered his Inaugural Address.<sup>1</sup>

At this point of the proceedings Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN presented a copy of his new work on "Roman Cheshire" to the President of the Institute, and LORD PERCY proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the president of the meeting for his address. This was seconded by the MAYOR, supported by Mr. W. BEAUMONT, acknowledged by the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, and the meeting then adjourned.

At 2 p.m. the members assembled at the East Gate and divided into two parties. The one under the guidance of Mr. Thompson Watkin and Mr. G. W. Shrubsole proceeded along the Walls northward. The other party, led by His Honour Judge Brown, Mr. C. Brown, and Mr. T. C. Hughes went southwards to meet the first body; the guides were then changed, and the circuit completed.

It would be as difficult to explain, off the spot, the various points for and against the vexed question of the walls of Chester being Roman, as to alter the conviction of an inhabitant of the city who had already made up his mind upon the matter. But it certainly appeared to antiquaries, well able to judge, that the walls as we now see them were decidedly not Roman. On the other hand, there can be little doubt that they follow, to a great extent, the Roman lines, and there seems to be sufficient evidence to show that old materials have been worked up, not *more Romano*. Indeed, it is the opinion of a high authority that stones may be seen in the walls which would certainly be called Roman at Perigueux or Le Puy.

The whole party then travelled up Eastgate Street to the Cross. At St. Peter's Church Mr. I. E. Ewen undertook the description. The party again divided, and, going different ways, the old houses were inspected. In the

<sup>1</sup> The Address is printed at p. 243.

course of this perambulation, St. Mary's Church was visited, and described by the Rev. H. Grantham, and the whole body then united at the Grosvenor Museum, where the Roman inscriptions and antiquities from Chester and the neighbourhood were explained by Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, and Mr. J. H. Williams. The Church of Holy Trinity and Chester Castle were subsequently seen, and the large party gradually melted away.

At 8.30 p.m., Mr. FREEMAN opened the Historical Section in the Town Hall, and delivered his Opening Address, "The Early History of Chester."<sup>1</sup>

On the motion of the Rev. Precentor Venables, seconded by Mr. E. Peacock, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Freeman for his eloquent address. This was acknowledged, and the meeting then adjourned.

Wednesday, August 11th.

At 10.10 a.m., the members went by special train to Llangollen. Here carriages were in waiting to convey the party to Valle Crucis Abbey. The following excellent report of the proceedings appeared in "The Builder" for August 28th:—"Here, in the first instance, Mr. R. P. PULLAN addressed some observations to the party. He said that though this was one of the earliest of the Cistercian churches, it might be considered, in every respect, a model one. The church was cruciform in plan, with a tower at the crossing, the choir extending beyond the crossing. The conventual buildings were partly destroyed. Documentary evidence stated that the church was founded in the year 1200, but the geometrical tracery of the windows at the west-end would be as late as 1270 or 1272. On the south side of the church there was what looked like a Norman door, though it could hardly be so. Probably all the architecture, except the tracery, was of the same date. He thought there must have been a wooden roof at the east end of the church, and probably at the west end also. The wheel window above the triplet at the west end must have been above the vaulting if this part of the church were vaulted. But he had come to the conclusion that the main body of the church was not vaulted, although in the two chapels on the south side there was vaulting.—Sir James Picton, pointing to some visible differences in the masonry of the inner face of the western gable at different stages, said he thought these differences, taken in conjunction with other things, indicated an intention to vault, though the intention had evidently been subsequently abandoned.—Adjourning to the remains of the conventual buildings, the visitors were again addressed by Mr. Pullan, who said that these buildings appeared to have been of no very great extent, and unfortunately the west and south sides had been entirely destroyed. The remains of the cloisters showed that they were roofed with wood, the corbels which carried the principals and struts still remaining.—Precentor Venables next made a few remarks as to the differences between the Benedictine and Cistercian plans. In the Benedictine houses the refectory was generally parallel to the nave, but in the Cistercian houses it was always at right angles. Sir James Picton said that although one of the doorways existing in the remains of the

<sup>1</sup> The Address is printed at p. 250.

conventual buildings strikingly resembled Norman work at first sight, yet on close examination of the mouldings, &c., it would be found to have nothing Norman about it, except that the arch was semicircular. But he believed it to be the earliest part of the work, and it was possibly part of a former structure which might have occupied the site.—Leading the way to the interior of the Chapter House, which is vaulted, Mr. Pullan observed that this portion of the buildings was much later than the other portions. From the character of the mouldings, and from the tracery of one of the windows, which was Flowing Decorated in character, he should put the date of the Chapter House at about 1350. One peculiarity about the Chapter House is that there are no capitals to the columns which support the vaulted roof, the mouldings being continued upwards unbroken from column to arch. Another notable feature about this vaulting is its great massiveness. Returning to the area of the nave, the visitors listened to portions of a paper by Mr. G. Canning Richardson, on the history of the abbey. Mr. Richardson said that apart from its picturesque situation, the abbey was rendered more interesting from the fact that it is the only ruin of the kind (except Cymman Abbey) in North Wales. What remains of it shows that it at one time formed a noble pile of buildings, and a fine example of Early English architecture. ‘Valle Crucis’—the vale of the Cross—is supposed, said Mr. Richardson, to have derived its name from the sepulchral cross called the Pillar of Eliseg, which, as hereafter stated, was subsequently visited. The Welsh name, Llan-y-gwestel, ‘the Church of Egwestel,’ suggested that someone named Egwestel founded a church here, and it was possible, said Mr. Richardson, that this secluded spot was hallowed by religious association before the Abbey was called into existence. Having quoted (from Camden, Dugdale, Leland, Pennant, Willis, and other writers) a number of passages relating to the Abbey, Mr. Richardson briefly referred to the architectural features of the buildings. He said that the beautiful rose window in the west wall, with the quatrefoil opening above it, were later by some eighty years than the lower portion of the wall, and dated probably about 1340. Between these two openings was a panel bearing an inscription to the effect that this part of the building was the work of an Abbot named Adam. As to other parts of the work, such as those carried out by the festive Abbot David, they, no doubt, appeared to be too early in style for the date assigned to them, but this was to be satisfactorily explained, Mr. Richardson thought, by the fact that the Welsh were always a little behind-hand in their knowledge of what was going on architecturally beyond the Border. It was commonly reported that the roof over the nave of Llangollen Church was taken from the Abbey, but Mr. Richardson said that he had satisfied himself, by careful measurements, that that could not have been the case. Down to the year 1851 the ruins of the abbey were in a sadly neglected state, but, thanks to the late Viscount Dungannon and to Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth, assisted by Mr. Penson and the late Rev. John Williams, the rubbish had been cleared out from between the walls and the ruins placed in their present satisfactory state. It may be added that the explanation of the plan of the buildings and their architectural features was facilitated by the exhibition of some measured drawings made by Mr. H. H. Hughes.”

The members now walked to the Pillar of Eliseg, where part of a

paper, giving a history of this ancient memorial, by Mr. A. Baker, was read by Mr. R. Ferguson. The antiquaries now returned to Llangollen and had luncheon at the Hand Hotel. The carriages were again resumed for Chirk Castle. On the journey thither, a halt was made at Offa's Dyke. Many theories have been advanced in explanation of this great earthwork; the most probable seems to be that given on the spot on this occasion by Professor McKenny Hughes, namely, that it was intended to serve as a boundary or fence to prevent cattle "lifting" by the Welsh. Through the kindness of Mr. R. Middleton Biddulph, the members were allowed to inspect Chirk Castle, a Mortimer stronghold but little altered in its general form since the latter part of the fourteenth century, the period, apparently, of its erection. Within are evidences of much change in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the large collection of family portraits were seen and a cabinet heavily mounted in silver with panels said to have been painted by Rubens. One of the Franck family seems more likely to be the author of these works. In the hall, the more observant of the antiquaries noticed a cardinal's hat box and a black jack of huge proportions.

The journey was continued to Wrexham; proceeding at once to the church with its magnificent tower, Mr. Pullan gave a description of it, calling attention to the way in which a Perpendicular chancel with a semi-octagonal apsidal-end had been planted on east of the original square-ended chancel. The tracery had been taken out of the older chancel window, the arch of it forming the chancel arch, and the stumps of the tracery left remaining. Mr. A. N. Palmer then read a paper describing the changes and enlargements which the church had undergone.

In the north porch is an effigy of a knight, of about the year 1280. This is clearly the memorial of a Welshman, as his shield exhibits the characteristic Welsh fashion of an inscription round it. Chester was again reached, by special train, at 5.50.

The Antiquarian Section opened at 8 p.m. in the Town Hall. The Bishop of Chester occupied the chair as President and gave his opening address. In the course of his remarks the Bishop said, that it had been stated that there was not one old family in Cheshire whose pedigree could not be traced through the public records of the county palatine into the early middle ages. There was not one old house in Cheshire, he would venture to say, which did not in its muniment room contain very much material which conversely would throw light on the working of the institutions of her palatine franchise, and likewise of the personal and political history of a county which, from its special constitution and the prominence of its lords, had always had a more conspicuous place than its latest population would seem to warrant. His lordship proceeded—In connection with this point, I will venture to add a suggestion, to repeat a suggestion which I made at the Ripon meeting in 1874, and which was recalled to my mind by reading Professor Chandler's letter to the Society of Antiquaries, printed in the last volume of the Transactions. I called attention in 1874 to the great importance of manorial antiquities, and urged the taking of measures not only for the preservation of court rolls and the collection of manorial customs in permanent records, but for the formation of manorial maps—that is, the engrafting on the maps of the ordnance survey a careful outline of the manorial as well as of the

parochial and township divisions. It appeared to me then, and I am still of the same opinion, that the creation of such a record would not only be a useful thing for our own archaeological purposes, but that it would give us some valuable historical data, not merely for local, but for general political history. It would enable us to understand the political weight, affinities, jealousies, and antipathies that to so large an extent affect political life, from the time of the statute *Quia Emptores*, when the creation of new manors was stopped, down to the present day, when legislation on the subject of land, and very rapid and extensive changes in the ownership of land, are tending to the extinction of manorial law altogether—*i.e.*, we should be able to compare the local politics and the territorial weight and the family combinations and the party influence of all great families and local connections from the time when, under Edward II, the struggle between constitutionalism and monarchical assumption began, through the wars of York and Lancaster, through the troubles of the Reformation, the wars of the Rebellion, the crisis of the Revolution, and the subsequent struggles between Whigs and Tories, during which political principles (like the gout and other hereditary distinctions) have travelled in various lines, sometimes in alternate generations, sometimes by expansion and contraction, by reform and relapse, progression and retrogression, until we find ourselves now where we are, “here to-morrow and gone to-day.” Well, I do not know that many of my friends follow me in my anxiety to do all this, but I am very glad to say that the interest in manorial antiquities which I then tried to stimulate, found a vent in other directions—in particular in the investigation into tenure of land, so fully exemplified in the labours of Mr. Seeböhm, which it is not too much to say, roused the interest of the country gentlemen in their court rolls and manorial rights in a way far more direct and intelligible than my feeble suggestions had done. Now, however, twelve years of watchful experience warrant me, and forcibly urge me, to repeat the suggestion, before the manorial system is quite extinguished, before copyholders are everywhere enfranchised, whilst men still know what is a heriot, a court customary, a learned steward, and suitors who are judges, let us save the records. No one who has not, as I have done in past years, spent days and weeks over this sort of muniment, can at all realise the immense amount of local, historical, and genealogical material that lies in the presses that contain the court rolls. Speaking to antiquaries I need not apologise for a little enthusiasm in genealogical research. The anciently renowned and great historical houses have their pedigrees in the College of Arms, but a great proportion of those anciently renowned and great historical houses have done their work, become extinct in the male line, and left only a thin traceable line even in the noble families of to-day. Other great houses are springing up and having their day, both in England and in the colonies and America. And the instinct of lineage is a very strong instinct, and however proud a man may be of having made his own way in the world, and being, as it is said, his own ancestor, every man who does so rise as to wish his descendants to look back gratefully to him, will have some slight wish, I think, to realise the fact that he himself has sprung from honest parents, and will pay some attention to the growth and continuity of his own family. I wish that parish registers were cared for as they should be. They are certainly much better cared

for than they used to be, and there is no wholesale destruction going on amongst them. But it is otherwise with the court rolls—whole series of them may be found in booksellers' catalogues at waste paper prices; and, unhappily, the very suggestion of waste paper prices, calls to mind the professional slaughter and the base use to which old parchment comes. Just think that in a glass of jelly or a basin of soup you may be swallowing a proof of your descent from one of the barons of the Charter, or from one who drew his bow at Hastings. His lordship concluded: Brother antiquaries, we have not the whole field of knowledge to ourselves. There are critics who call anything that they do not know themselves—a sufficiently wide material in truth—old rag bags, and there are politicians who think it a real blessing to mankind to destroy anything that is old, do not let them retort upon us that the sole object of antiquarian research is that which is of no use, but is ready to vanish away. There is a correlation of all historical and scientific, theoretic and scientific research, of all modes of research in fact. But all together, and every one of them require sympathy, patience, modesty, and, I may add, a little grain of scepticism such as is content, in all matters that depend on discovery, with a little less than perfect infallibility.

On the proposal of the Duke of Westminster a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the President of the Section.

The Rev. G. F. Brown gave an address on Early Sculptured Stones of Cheshire, profusely illustrated with rubbings and diagrams. The Historical Section met in the Assembly Room at 9 p.m., Mr. Freeman in the chair. Mr. H. Taylor read the following paper on "Grants of Land in Wales to Englishmen:—"

"I venture to think there are few more interesting epochs in the history of this neighbourhood than that of the early part of the reign of King Edward I. Tempting though it may be to dilate upon the war waged by the young warrior King against the valiant Prince Llewelyn and his brave people, I will only refer to it shortly by mentioning that in July, 1277, the English monarch summoned his army to meet in this ancient city, and having crossed the river Dee by Shotwick Ford (now the enclosed land known as "the Wild Marsh"), he advanced to the present Flint, and on the low freestone rock there which commands the old Roman Ford across the river to Parkgate, in Cheshire, he erected the present Flint Castle, staying while he was erecting it with the monks at Basingwerk Abbey, the ruins of which lie close by the Holywell Station of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. From thence he marched on to Rhuddlan, for we find him there on the 25th of August following. The old Castle of Rhuddlan, together with the still older one of Deganwy, near to the present watering place of Llandudno, had for many years been in the possession of the Earls of Chester. Nay, the land between the city of Chester and the river Conway was for ages claimed by the English to be included within the jurisdiction of the Palatinate of Chester, but this claim was always disputed by the Welsh, who more than once drove their adversaries to the walls of Chester. Again we find Edward at Flint, in the beginning of July, 1282, from whence he again left for Rhuddlan, which he made his head-quarters until the 11th of March, 1283. There he brought his Queen and family, and called together his Parliament, which passed the

celebrated "Statutes of Rhuddlan," by which the Principality was finally included within the Kingdom of England. Ultimately Llewelyn was slain on the banks of the Wye, and his head brought to Edward at Conway Castle, which he was then building. A short time afterwards his brother David was taken prisoner and conveyed to Rhuddlan, from whence he was sent to Shrewsbury, and there tried and put to death. This closed the sovereignty of the Ancient British Empire, which, according to Cambrian records, is said to have existed for 2,418 years. Having reduced the country into subjection, Edward determined to have a complete chain of fortresses along the coast of North Wales, from Chester to Harlech. He strengthened the castles of Flint and Rhuddlan, and completed that grandly placed fortress, the castle of Conway (the remains of the old castle of Deganwy, or "Gannoke," as the English called it, having been used, it is supposed, as materials in its construction). Further on he erected the magnificent castle of Carnarvon, the present ruins of which form one of the finest specimens of mediæval military buildings in this country, thanks to the care bestowed upon them by the present able deputy constable, Sir Llewelyn Turner. For the protection of the Menai Straits, and of the Island of Anglesey, he erected Beaumaris Castle, and at the extreme end of the Principality, and near to Snowdonia, which had always been the last refuge for Welsh chieftains, he placed the almost impregnable situated castle of Harlech, a name which, by-the-bye, is associated with the favourite Welsh song, "March, ye men of Harlech." Having completed this range of fortresses the politic king did his utmost to encourage the emigration of his English subjects to his new domains. I recently found at the Public Record Office on the Patent Roll, 7 Edward I., an entry of an order, by which Gunslin de Badlesmere, justice of Chester, was commissioned to the principal custody of "Our Castle of Flint, with the appurtenances," and "Our town of Rhuddlan, with the appurtenances," with a salary of £100 per annum, "payable out of Our Exchequer at Chester," and "Our beloved and faithful Roger de Mortimer" was given "full and special power of enfeofing in Our turn the men of Our lands belonging to the castle and domains of Gannoke, of Rothlan, and of Flint, and of demising and granting them to fee-farm by carucates or certain other parcels as we have enjoined the same Roger *viva voce*, and as will appear to be more expedient to Our use;" and the sheriffs of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester were commanded to proclaim that all those within their bailiwicks, who wished to be enfeofed of or to fee-farm the said lands should go before the said Roger at Hereford, in the octave of St. Hilary; the sheriffs of Shrewsbury and Stafford, before the said Roger at Shrewsbury, within 15 days from the day of St. Hilary; and the sheriffs of Warwick, Nottingham, Derby, Lancaster, and Gunslin de Badlesmere, justice of Chester, before the same Roger de Mortimer, at Rhuddlan, on Sunday, in mid-lent, "to receive such lands as it should seem expedient." No doubt a very considerable number of Englishmen swarmed to this new field of emigration, and English towns rapidly sprang up near to the castles, the inhabitants of which were protected by the English garrisons. I have here a deed of conveyance of the 28th year of the reign of King Edward—[A.D. 1300]—written in the court hand of the period, which for brevity in form, and neatness in engrossment, is a pattern to

the conveyancing members of my profession of the present day. It is a transfer from an early English settler under King Edward I., one Roger de Belby, to Wm. de Doncaster, a citizen of Chester, who filled the office of sheriff in this ancient city, and was mayor for no less than four years in succession; and it conveys to Doncaster a house in the town of Flint, which is described as lying without the eastern gate of the town which leads towards Chester, and also a considerable quantity of land in various parts of the large area, which is included within boundaries of the present borough of Flint, some of it being described as adjoining the land which was of "Stephen the Wolf." This name rather smacks of a description which one of the early American settlers would give of his neighbour, who was an American Indian Chief. There are seven or eight attesting witnesses to this deed, all more or less bearing the old Cheshire names of Massey, Venables (Hugh de Venables, who was then palatinate baron of Kinderton, had married the daughter of Vernon of Shipbroke, another palatinate baron). Hugh de Venables appears by this deed to have been at that time constable of Flint Castle. Hugh de Brichull, who was no less than 14 times Mayor of Chester, &c. To return, however, to my subject. King Edward not only made large grants of land to individuals, but also recognizing the benefit his country derived from the establishment of corporate towns, which added so much to the commercial prosperity of the nation, before leaving Wales granted charters to the English settlers or communities which were springing up around his various castles. We find him here in Chester on the 10th of September, 1284, and he remained here for upwards of a week; but before coming here he stayed a few days at Flint Castle, and he there granted charters to the towns of Flint, Rhuddlan, Conway and Carnarvon. All these four charters are dated at Flint on the 8th of September, 1284, and the terms of each of them are precisely the same. The eight attesting witnesses are also the same individuals. The charters to Beaumaris and Harlech, which were also similar, were granted by Edward later on. By these charters the Constable of each Castle was to be Mayor of each Borough. This I believe is a somewhat early instance of the use of the word "Mayor" in a Charter. The burgesses were to elect annually two bailiffs. Provision is made for a Guild Hall with a Hanse. The customs of "soc and sac toll and theame and infangtheft" were granted to the burgesses, and they were to be "free throughout all Our Dominions, as well in England as elsewhere, of toll and passage, murage, pontage, forestallage, and danegeld." The eight attesting witnesses were, "Rev. Father Robert, bishop of Bath and Wells, our Chancellor; Thomas de Clare, Richard de Burgh (the 2nd Earl of Ulster), Richard de Bres or Breos (the first cousin to the William de Breos who was taken prisoner by Llewelyn ap Iorweth in the battle with Henry III., and who being afterwards discovered in an intrigue with Llewelyn's wife, was hung by the enraged Prince near his palace at Aber). Reginald de Grey, who I have recently found from an entry on the Patent Roll before mentioned, was at the time Constable of Flint Castle, and therefore Mayor of the Borough. Reginald was the founder of the family of the Lords Grey, of Ruthin Castle; and was grandfather of the Lord Reginald de Grey, the adversary of Owen Glyndwr, Nicholas de Seagrave, Peter de (Champ'non) Champnent (whose name I find mentioned in the roll referring to the

payments made to the workmen engaged in the building of Flint Castle, and who is described as "knight"), and John Monte-Alto, who was another Chester Palatinate baron, namely, of "Montalt" (Hawarden and Mold). I hope to secure for our Council chamber at Flint a painting depicting the scene of King Edward, surrounded by his warriors and courtiers, granting these charters in the old Flint Castle, painted by Mr. Leonard Hughes, an able young Flintshire artist, who has been educated in the Chester School of Art; and I trust that, before arriving at its destination, it may be hung upon the walls of the Royal Academy Exhibition. There is ample material in the very valuable Blue Book Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, published during the last fifteen or sixteen years, on the Recognizance Rolls and Welsh Records of the Palatinate of Chester, referring to this period of our local history, but I feel it is not within the compass of a short paper like this to refer to them in detail; they are well worthy of the attention of every student of Cheshire, Flintshire, and Denbighshire history. The appendices to these reports have been carefully prepared by Mr. Peter Turner, of the Public Record Office, and they throw a perfect flood of new light upon not only this period of our history, but that of later periods, notably that relating to the revolt of Owen Glyndwr. Fortunately for us the records and muniments relating to the Palatinate of Chester, which included the present counties of Chester and Flint, and those of Montgomery and Denbigh, in the Autumn of 1854—I believe mainly through the influence of his Grace the Duke of Westminster, then Earl Grosvenor, M.P. for the city of Chester, and the late Lord Hanmer, then M.P. for Flint boroughs—were removed to the Public Record Office. The records relating to the three other counties of North Wales were unfortunately left at Carnarvon, and I am told that they are now almost, if not entirely, lost. I find in Appendix II. of the sixteenth Record Office report the following paragraph. "The records brought from Chester, packed as closely as possible, filled four to five large boxes and 369 bags, about 100 of the latter being large five-bushel bags. The weight was nearly 13 tons. They filled five of the largest London and North-Western luggage vans." These records, I believe, are even yet being arranged and classified, and the reports already published relating to them, extremely valuable and interesting though they are, only touch the very fringe of the information contained in such an immense mass of documents. There are no more able or courteous public servants than those in the Record Office, but they cannot do more than they can, and unless the staff is increased it will be ages before the public can be informed of the entire contents of these valuable Cheshire and Welsh records. The student of history has much for which to thank the Record Office Authorities, the Historical Manuscript Commissioners, and societies such as the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society (of which Mr. Earwaker is the very able Honorary Secretary), and other kindred associations. The more one dips into the information they have lately published the more one arrives at the conclusion that the history of England has yet to be written. Surely it is the duty of the Government in these days of education to increase the miserably small grants made to the Rolls Office to the Historical Manuscript Commissioners and others for the elucidation of the history

of our country. The enormous sums of money spent upon education, so far as English history is concerned, is being in a degree wasted by the non-publication of information now lying dormant in Fetter Lane, at the British Museum, and in the hundreds of English mansions, the libraries and muniments of which are open to the Commissioners. There is one mansion not far from here, that of Lord Mostyn (who is only too anxious to assist the Commissioners in any way he can), which I am certain, from what I know, that if its contents are brought to light by a professional specialist will throw a flood of new light not only upon Welsh, Bardic, and Tudor times, but upon the Civil War of the seventeenth century.

The PRESIDENT expressed his regret that his own address had been so long on the previous evening as to prevent the paper which they had just heard being read before the general meeting. He thanked Mr. Taylor for his paper, which was an important contribution, especially that portion of it relating to the establishment of municipalities in this part of North Wales. In England municipalities had gradually grown up as the people advanced in civilisation, but in this instance, as Mr. Taylor had distinctly proved, at one swoop, as it were, municipal privileges had been conferred upon these towns in North Wales. He was glad to hear the old words used in the charter, such as "Soc," "Sac," "Danegeld," &c. The grant of a "hanse" in connection with a guild was highly interesting. It was a very old, very important, and an unusual grant. To him as a Somerset man it was very interesting to see that their old friend Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was one of the attesting witnesses to these charters to North Wales. He (the President) was at one time an Alderman of an ancient Borough, and on the 25th of March last he went to bed holding that ancient and dignified office, but on the following morning he awoke bereft of the honour by the divine act of the Legislature. In conclusion, he again thanked Mr. Taylor for his paper.

SIR JAMES PICTON then read a paper on "Chester and Liverpool in their Ancient Commercial Relations." In conveying the thanks of the meeting to the author Mr. Freeman expressed himself as much pleased at being made acquainted with the remarkable documents which Sir James Picton had brought forward, and the answer that had thus been given to the question he asked in his opening address as to the way in which Liverpool had taken, commercially, the place of Chester.

Sir James Picton then distributed printed copies of his interesting paper to the members present, and the meeting adjourned.

Thursday, August 12th.

At 10 a.m. the General Annual Meeting of the Institute was held in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall. Earl Percy in the chair.

In opening the proceedings the noble CHAIRMAN said that in accordance with the terms of paragraph 7 in the Articles of Association<sup>1</sup> the President's term of office was three years, and he thought that rule should be acted upon, and that the President should occasionally be out of office for a year. The Council had, however, done him the honour

<sup>1</sup> Printed in Vol. xli, p. 453.

to re-elect him as President for another term, and he had pleasure in re-accepting the office, and begged to thank the Council and the members for the trust they had placed in him. These remarks were received with much cordiality.

Mr. Gosselin read the Balance Sheet for the past year (printed at p. 423). He then read the following:—

#### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1885-6.

The Council regret that owing to various causes, chiefly from the difficulty in obtaining new members, that the Hon. Treasurer has as yet been unable to sanction the funding of Life Compositions. The Council have been considering a scheme for obtaining further support by the admission of additional members, and trust that with due economy in official and other expenses, the desirable object of forming a fund on the life compositions may soon be commenced.

The Balance Sheet contrasts favourably with those of previous years.

The Council have protested in the name of the Institute against the threatened destruction of several ancient buildings, and are pleased to be able to inform the members that their work has not been in vain. In the case of Weston's Yard, Eton, where a most interesting range of buildings was threatened with demolition, the Institute, working in harmony with other Antiquarian Societies, has persuaded the School authorities to abandon their scheme of destruction. The Council congratulate the members on the preservation of the ancient buildings of the Charter House. In the early part of the year a bill was introduced into Parliament to enable the Governors to dispose of their London property, and the partial destruction of Washhouse Court, was contemplated. Owing to the energetic action displayed by the Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings and the Commons Preservation Society, the Bill was abandoned. The Council consider that the best thanks of all antiquaries are due to these societies for their energetic action in this matter. The Council also protested against the proposed renovation of Queen Eleanor's Cross at Waltham, and they hope that what remains of this venerable monument may be carefully preserved for future generations.

The Council are extremely pleased at the great success of the Exhibition of Antiquities from Naucratis, held in the rooms of the Institute, under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and they view with pleasure the increasing interest taken by the public in this branch of archaeology. The Council have much gratification in announcing that a third Exhibition of Egyptian Antiquities, discovered by the expedition under Mr. Flinders Petrie, will be held by the permission of the authorities of the Fund, in the rooms of the Institute, during the coming autumn.

The Council have to report to the members the change that has occurred in the Editorship of the Journal since the last annual meeting. In the summer of 1885 Mr. St. John Hope, who had conducted the Journal in a most able manner, was appointed to the Assistant-Secretaryship of the Society of Antiquaries, and was consequently obliged to resign his post at the Institute. While the members will regret the loss of one who had worked so well for them they will welcome with pleasure the re-appointment of Mr. Hartshorne as Editor, and

the Council feel confident that in his hands the Journal will continue to be one of the leading antiquarian publications of the day.

The President of the Royal Historical Society having invited the co-operation of the Institute in making arrangements for the celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the Completion of the Domesday Survey, the Council deputed one of their body, Mr. J. Bain, F.S.A. (Scot.,) to represent the Institute at the meetings of the Committee appointed by the Royal Historical Society.

Mr. R. P. Pullan again represented the Institute at the Congress of the Société Centrale des Architectes at Paris, which opened on June 8th. He was most cordially received by M. Paul Sedille, Vice-President, in the absence of M. A. Bailly, the President, who was prevented from attending by illness, and by our Honorary Member, Mr. Charles Lucas. Several interesting papers on archæology and architecture were read at the various meetings at the Palais de Beaux Arts, by M. Foville, Lucas, Gillaume, and others. Various works in progress in Paris were visited. The annual excursion was to the Mediæval city of Troyes.

At the suggestion of the Hon. Treasurer the Council drew up certain by-laws for the better management of the Institute; and at a General Meeting, held in the month of March, these by-laws were approved and adopted by the members then present.<sup>1</sup>

The Council have the pleasure of informing the members that during the past year the following Societies have agreed to an Exchange of Publications with the Institute :—

1. The American Journal of Archæology and of the History of the Fine Arts.
2. The Anthropological Institute.
3. The Folk Lore Society.
4. The Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.
5. Revue Générale de l'Architecture et des Travaux Publiques.

Since the last annual meeting the following gentlemen have been duly elected honorary and corresponding members :—

Monsieur Antoine Nicolas Bailly, Membre de l'Institut, President of the Société Centrale des Architectes at Paris.

Monsieur Cesar Daly, Honorary and Corresponding Member of the R.I.B.A., &c.

Monsieur Charles Lucas, Hon. and Corresponding Member of the R.I.B.A., &c.

Dr. W. N. du Rieu, of Leyden University, Holland.

The Council have to regret the loss by death of several of the most valued members of the Institute. Two of them were men of European reputation.

James Fergusson, D.C.L., F.R.S., was chiefly celebrated for his writings on matters connected with Archæology and Architecture. His most important work was his History of Architecture in two volumes 8vo., which appeared in 1865. Two beautifully illustrated books on the Architecture of India had been previously published. These were followed by The Topography of Jerusalem; The Temple of the Jews; The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis; A Restoration of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus; Rude Stone Monuments; and The

<sup>1</sup> Printed at page 179.

Parthenon, being an essay on the mode of lighting Greek Temples. Mr. Fergusson was one of the architectural advisers to the Office of Works, and latterly a member of the Executive Committee for the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Thomas Leverton Donaldson was Professor of Architecture at University College and Founder of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The interesting papers he contributed to the Transactions of the R.I.B.A. are evidences of his scholarship and untiring industry, as they comprehend essays on all branches of Art, Classic and Gothic. He was, however, chiefly known as a classical architect, who adhered to the rules of Vitruvius. His contributions to numismatic science were considerable, the "Architectura Numismatica," a book full of engravings of coins with representations of buildings on them, from his own collection, is a work of the greatest value.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A., Rector of Clyst St. George, was noted for his devotion to Campanology, on which science he was, perhaps, the first authority in the kingdom. He paid considerable attention to Ecclesiology generally, and was an occasional contributor to the Journal. He was also well known as a geologist.

Alexander Nesbitt, F.S.A., was one of the earliest and most active members of the Institute. All those who are interested in Monumental Brasses will, no doubt, recollect his numerous valuable contributions on this branch of Archaeology to our Journal.

James Bridge Davidson, M.A., F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law, 14, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, was elected a member of the Institute on the 11th day of May, 1877; and a member of the Council in November, 1881. He practised as a Conveyancer and Equity Draughtsman, and gratuitously drafted the Memorandum and Articles of Association under the Companies' Acts, 1862, 1883, when the Institute was incorporated, on the 5th day of August, 1884, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Council, dated the 20th day of June, 1884. Mr. Davidson was born in 1824, and was the eldest son of Mr. James Davidson, of Lecton, Axminster, Devon. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Senior Optime in 1847. He was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, in Michaelmas Term, 1850. He was appointed in 1865, by the Incorporated Law Report Society, Reporter in Vice-Chancellor Page Wood's Court; and at his death in 1885 was Reporter in Vice-Chancellor Bacon's Court. He was a Reporter for the *Times* in the Chancery Division, and a member of the Junior Athenæum Club.

The Council have also to regret the loss of Mr. F. C. Brooke, Rev. T. Griffiths, Mrs. Hayward, Mr. Long, and the Right Rev. Dr. Moberley, Bishop of Salisbury.

Although not one of the Members of the Institute the Council cannot conclude this report without mentioning with much regret the decease of the Very Rev. Dr. Howson, late Dean of Chester, who took the warmest interest in our proceedings; and at whose suggestion the Institute accepted the invitation to visit this ancient and interesting city.

The members of the Governing Body to retire by rotation are as follows: Vice-President, Mr. M. H. Bloxam; and the following members of the Council: Mr. S. Tucker (Somerset), Colonel Pinney, Professor I. H. Middleton, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. R. H. Soden-Smith, and Mr. J. Bain.

The Council would recommend the appointment of Mr. G. T. Clark as a Vice-President, and the election of Mr. M. H. Bloxam, Mr. S. Tucker (Somerset), Colonel Pinney, Professor J. H. Middleton, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. J. Bain, Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum, and Mr. E. C. Hulme, the retiring Hon. Auditor, to the vacant places on the Council.

They would further recommend the appointment of J. C. L. Stahlschmidt as Junior Honorary Auditor.

On the proposal of Mr. T. H. BAYLIS, seconded by the Rev. F. SPURRELL, the Balance Sheet and the Report were adopted.

Mr. BAYLIS made some general remarks upon the financial position of the Institute, and Mr. C. T. Gostenhofer urged the desirableness of funding the life compositions as soon as it was practicable. After some remarks from the noble Chairman to the same effect, Mr. J. Hilton brought forward some propositions, having the object of increasing the numbers of the Institute. Although they had not declined during the past year it was of the highest importance that they should be considerably increased in order to enable the Society to carry out its work with efficiency. A long discussion took place, in which Mr. Pullan, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, Professor Clark, the noble Chairman, and others took part, the final result being that, on the motion of Dr. BRUCE, seconded by Mr. J. BATTEN, the matter was ordered to be referred to the consideration of the Council in London.

With regard to the place of meeting in 1887, Mr. GOSSELIN read some correspondence he had had respecting a meeting of the Institute at Salisbury. It had the approval of the Bishop and the support of local antiquaries of distinction. The short discussion which ensued indicated how much gratification a visit to Salisbury, after thirty-six years, would give to the members. Mr. BAYLIS accordingly proposed, and the Rev. Precentor VENABLES seconded a motion that Salisbury be the next place of meeting. This was cordially supported by Mr. J. BATTEN, a member of the Wiltshire Archæological Society.

Mr. P. BACK offered some observations upon the prospects of a meeting at Norwich. He fore-shadowed a good reception whenever the Council took the matter in hand.

Mr. J. BATTEN asked for the support of the Institute with regard to the threatened sale of Taunton Grammar School, a work of Bishop Richard Fox. On the motion of the noble PRESIDENT an expression of regret was passed, and the matter referred, as regards any further action, to the Council in London.

The following new members were elected :—

The Rev. C. W. Spencer-Stanhope, Crowton House, Northwich, Chester, proposed by Mr. A. Hartshorne. E. J. Baillie, Esq., Chester, proposed by Mr. J. Hilton. W. Hale-Hilton, Esq., 46, Blandford Sqre., W., proposed by Mr. J. Hilton. Alderman Charles Brown, Chester, proposed by Mr. P. Back ; seconded by Mr. T. H. Bayllis.

Thursday, August 12th.

At 11.45 Mr. Beresford Hope opened the Architectural Section in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall, and delivered the following address :—

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE began by warning his hearers that they must not expect from him any very solid contribution to the great edifice of

human learning which it was the object of the Institute gradually and securely to build up. He said he wished rather to put forward a few suggestions as to the working of the machine, for it seemed to him that, as President of that Section, he occupied somewhat the same position as those useful, though humble, individuals in great manufactories whose business it was to oil the wheels. The subject of architecture, which was to engage the attention of the meeting, was a strangely varied as well as a most important one; for architecture presented itself in so many relations, it had so many different aspects. The first and greatest distinction to be drawn was that between the architecture of the past and the architecture of the future. Then, too, architecture was at the same time such a practical thing, and it was so artistic in its aim. In all those aspects the relations of architecture to archæology came in to assist in the solution of various problems, the solution of which was very difficult indeed. That ought to be an object to be borne in mind when the members of the Institute met together to exchange notes or to mourn over what they deemed to be vandalisms. Now what was the position of the archæological architect? Was he always popular, and was he doing good work? Whether he was popular or not, he was doing very useful work, and, perhaps, even if he was unpopular as an architect he was doing useful work as an archæologist. But there was one great difficulty staring them in the face. The practical character of architecture made it necessary for the architect to concern himself with the building of dwellings in which a man could live without being perpetually in danger of catarrh or blood-poisoning. The architect must also build temples to worship in, but those temples must be so planned and arranged as to conform to the religious instincts and wants of those who were to worship in them. It had also to be borne in mind that while we had only a certain acreage in England, there was a large and growing population. So the new wants of civilisation made things, apparently dangerous, which had formerly been overlooked. Woe to them all if they did not do justice to those matters. Opposed as he was to the sacred legacy of the past, in the shape of buildings, religious, secular, and domestic, which gave us such a real idea of the life of our ancestors, being needlessly disfigured and frittered away, he, nevertheless, recognised that the architect had to consider the needs of the future, and the requirements which had grown out of the triumphs of science. There was an awkward, ugly word which had been invented of late years; but it was a blessed word in some respects, because it meant health and long life. That word was "sanitation." Sanitation stared us in the face everywhere. How were we to go on without sanitation? And how was sanitation to be enforced without detriment to the old and the picturesque? Those were questions with which we had to deal in the present day. He was very well assured, speaking seriously, that no greater blow was ever struck at archæology, no greater difficulty was ever preponderant for solution by archæologists, than when our sanitary lights passed a decree forbidding the continuation of the old dear domestic cesspool. As long as the cesspool existed the old Tudor and Elizabethan houses of the country were comparatively free from assaults on the picturesque. But now, what was the first thing that happened when a man came into possession of an old Tudor house? Did he content himself with admiring

the carving? Did he sit down to table in the hall with his hat on his head and dressed in the costume of the period to which the house belonged? He might do all that and much more with the most archæological accuracy. He did nothing of the sort, however, but called in the sanitary engineer, who tore up floors, pulled down panellings, and generally disturbed and more or less destroyed what was old. In the case of some old moated grange, perhaps, an iron tube would be carried across the moat in order that the moat might not become the rich receptacle of all the treasures of the house. He could imagine Mr. Stevenson, or some other delineator of the grotesque and horrible, telling some such story as this:—"A very good young man, a very enlightened young man, had a visit one morning from a fairy, and the fairy tells him that some grand old mansion (say Haddon Hall) had been, in a fit of capricious generosity on the part of the Duke of Rutland, handed over to him, with sufficient means to keep it up. We can imagine such a young man, full of archæological enthusiasm, what a state of ecstasy he would be in at being the recipient of such a gift! But a second fairy comes in and says:—"By the way, about that gift. The house is given you on condition that you live in it!" Now he is a man of great taste and a member of the Archæological Institute. At the same time he is a man who is careful about his health. So what is he to do, and how is he to live in the Hall? Shall he live in the old building, with all its picturesqueness and discomfort, to be killed by catarrh or poisoned by the cesspool? Or shall he call in an architect to make the place habitable, and at the same time something very different to what it was in Dorothy Vernon's time? For to make such a place fit for the conditions of modern life would be to ruin it by internal changes, and hardly less so by the addition of excrescences which would alter the aspect of the place almost beyond recognition. Whatever he did, it was quite certain that he would be the object of the vituperation of all archæologists, who would regard him as a Vandal." He gave them that little parable of the Squire of Haddon Hall because it exactly served to illustrate one phase of the problem which they had to solve. If any of the members of the Institute were members of a Board of Health, they would be the better able to understand such difficulties as those to which he had referred. The case was, however, different when he came to our churches. Some years ago he was an earnest supporter of church restoration, because he was an ecclesiologist before he was an archæologist, and he still was an ecclesiologist. No doubt the ecclesiologists had made mistakes half a century ago, when they had a trifle less experience than they now possessed. In the old days of church restoration they used to move the monuments about in a most wonderful way. In that way they incurred a good deal of odium, which was not altogether unmerited. But the people who were loudest in condemning them were, taken all round, rather more ignorant than they were themselves. But now a more sober, a more reverential idea of church restoration had grown up. They tried to be reverential in the old days, but it was the reverence which only took one point of view. We were taught now to look at our churches all round—as wholes. The question of church restoration was now only a question of degree. The man who could argue that churches, so long as churches were churches, must not be restored, was a man who would, in

Canning's words, "say anything." The question should always be, "What is the least that can be done to bring out the uses of the churches, to make them useful, and yet to preserve the archæological features? He remembered a Collegiate church in the West of England which was some years ago restored by one of the most eminent ecclesiastical architects of his day, who ruthlessly altered the church, destroyed much interesting work, and revolutionised the levels of the church in order to make the church more convenient for current worship. That was a most unjustifiable proceeding, but it was a proceeding such as would not be dared again by an architect of eminence. The question of church restoration was, he repeated, a question of degree. Some ecclesiologists were, no doubt, too revolutionary in their changes, though perhaps the archæologists were not revolutionary enough. The attrition between the two parties would no doubt result in good. Common-sense would come in and make its influence felt. The instinct for the beautiful, reverence for the past, and the belief in history, and, on the other hand, practical necessities, make themselves felt, and help to bring about the happy mean between the two extremes of over-restoration and no-restoration. It should be remembered that archæology had its limits. The archæologist was not bound, in the nature of things, to look upon a house as a place where a man must live. The archæologist only cared for the preservation of an old house, whether it was fit to live in or not. Then there came in the question of sanitation. He did not know whether any of his hearers had seen a drawing some time ago which appeared in the *Builder*, and which made a great impression upon him.<sup>1</sup> The author was Mr. H. W. Brewer, an artist, who drew as if he were an architect. It was a representation of a make-believe German city of the most picturesque period of the transition between Gothic and the Renaissance, a beautiful minster being shown in the middle of the picture, surrounded by a number of picturesque buildings, the Rathhaus or Town Hall included. But there was not a single human being to be seen in the picture, and the streets and steps of the houses were covered with a growth of weeds from long disuse. The story which the picture was supposed to illustrate was that of a city which had been entirely denuded of its inhabitants by some pestilence or epidemic. In the middle of the picture, and underneath some of the buildings, was the trace of what, once a clear and beautiful stream, had been converted into a loathsome sewer—the main sewer of the town, and, no doubt, the source of the drinking-water of the city. That picture, which was a most pathetic one, teaching a great lesson, did not receive so much attention at the time as it deserved, for it was the compendium vividly displayed of many sad chapters of human misery. To sum up, architecture was a pursuit in which the variety of considerations with which it had to grapple was so great, so important, and in some respects so incompatible with archæological deference to the past, that no one man, nor any one school of men, could wholly succeed in reconciling the architecture of the past, whether the architecture of history, or that of old domestic and ecclesiastical life, with the architecture of our present everyday social wants, and the demands of science.

<sup>1</sup> "Deserted." See *Builder*, vol. xlv., p. 24.

On the motion of the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Beresford Hope.

The Historical Section then met. Mr. W. E. A. AXOM read a paper on "The Dark Lady of Shakespeare and Gawsworth."

A visit was then paid to St. John's church, where Mr. Freeman would have been an appropriate and welcome expounder. After an adjournment, the members proceeded to the Chapter House of the Cathedral. The Dean of Chester gave an historical account of the building, and, subsequently, the Rev. Precentor Venables was an efficient guide to the Cathedral and its precincts. In the cloister Mr. Venables gave an interesting and detailed account of the daily life of the monks, and called attention to some remarkable evidences of the small regard mediæval architects of one generation had for the works of their predecessors. The speaker paid a warm tribute to the late Dean Howson for having evolved so much decency and order out of chaos and squalor in a cathedral which, before its reparation, was the darkest, dirtiest, most dreary, dismal, and desolate place imaginable.

At 3 p.m. the members went by the Dee to a reception and garden party at Eaton Hall. The weather, unfortunately, turned out wet, but they were received in the kindest possible manner by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, and both antiquaries and lovers of art found ample material to excite their interest in the spacious halls of Eaton. Later in the afternoon the large party were joined by the Indian and Colonial visitors, then staying in Chester, and all were most hospitably entertained.

At 8 p.m. a *conversazione* was given by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Chester, in the Town Hall, to the members of the Institute and the Indian and Colonial visitors. The whole of the extensive building was thrown open, and the guests were received with a hospitality worthy of the ancient city.

#### Friday, August 13th.

At 10.15 a large party went by special train to Malpas station, and proceeded on foot to the church. Here the members were received by the Rev. W. Trevor Kenyon, and Mr. Pullan gave a description of the building, and pointed out the structural alterations which had turned a Decorated into a Perpendicular church. Mr. Kenyon said that it was dedicated to St. Oswald, and that at the time of the Conquest a castle was built northward of the present church, and, according to Ormerod, within the castle walls. This Norman church was entirely rebuilt in the fourteenth century, and that ground plan Mr. Kenyon believed had been adhered to in Perpendicular times. The roofs of the nave and aisle are unusually rich, probably as much so as any church in Cheshire.

Returning to the station a special train conveyed the party to Nantwich, where luncheon was arranged in the Corn Exchange. The church was then visited, and described by Mr. Pullan. This, it was observed, is one of the finest and most remarkable of Cheshire churches, and a rich example of Late Decorated work; the chancel has a fine stone vault, and shelters beautiful oak stalls with canopies.

The journey was continued in carriages to Aston church, where Mr.

Pullan was again the obliging and able guide. Here was work of all periods, from Early English to Georgian Gothic. Banbury church was the next point. The antiquaries were received by the Rev. W. Lowe, who described the church. This is another example of the Decorated and Perpendicular work of the district, and contains many interesting features. Chief among them may be mentioned the Ridley chapel, erected by Sir Ralph Egerton in 1527, and exhibiting, like the screen in front of Montacute House, the intermingling of classic and Gothic details; and the fine tomb and effigy of that gallant and prudent tactician, Sir Hugh Calveley, died circa 1390; an etching of the effigy is in Stothard.

Beeston Castle was the last place visited. The Rev. Precentor Venables gave a description of this fortress, which was begun by Ranulph de Blundeville in 1220, on his return from the Holy Land. It figures largely in the Welsh wars, but was ruinous in 1540. Restored in the time of Charles I, it was held for a time by the Parliamentarians, but soon fell into the hands of the king's party. After Rowton Heath, the garrison, sorely reduced by famine, surrendered, and the castle was "slighted." The members returned to Chester by special train at 6.35.

At 8 p.m. the Antiquarian Section met in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall, the Bishop of Chester in the chair. Mr. J. P. Earwaker read a paper on "The marriage of children in the sixteenth century, as illustrated by the Records of the Consistory Court, Chester." Mr. T. H. Baylis followed with a paper on "Treasure Trove,"<sup>1</sup> which brought about a discussion, in which Professor Clark, Mr. Hilton, and others took part. Mr. J. E. Worsley then read a paper on "Cromlechs at Llanfairfechan," and the meeting adjourned.

The Architectural Section met in the Assembly Room at 8 p.m., the Duke of Westminster in the chair. Mr. G. W. Shrubsole read a paper on "The age of the City Walls of Chester." In the discussion which followed Mr. Shrubsole's conclusions were endorsed by Dr. Bruce and others. Mr. Pullan then read a paper on "The Discovery of the Artemisium at Memi." In the Historical Section Mr. C. Brown read a paper on "The Ancient Charters of Chester."<sup>2</sup>

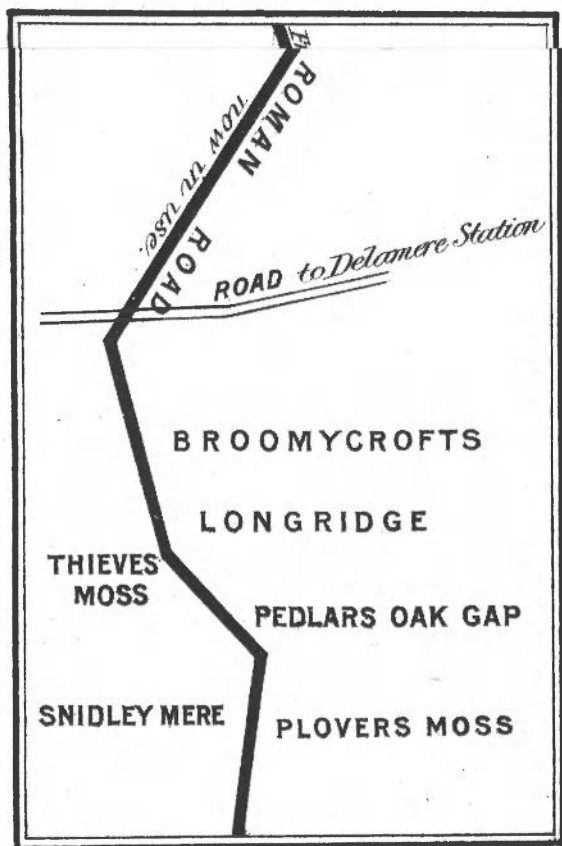
#### Saturday, August 14th.

At 10 a.m. the antiquaries went in carriages to Delamere Forest, travelling for the first few miles along the Watling Street to Mancunium (Manchester), now a turnpike road. Tarvin church, chiefly noteworthy from its Jacobean reredos with carved panels, representing scenes from the life of Our Lord; and Kilsburrow were seen *en route*. The journey was continued to Organs Dale, where trackways cut in the rock, and assigned with great improbability to the Romans, were seen. Some earthworks on Eddisbury Hill, supposed to be Saxon, were subsequently visited, and luncheon was obtained at the Abbey Arms inn. At Lob Slack the courses of the Roman roads were further inspected, and the party returned by rail from Cuddington station to Chester, arriving at 5.20.

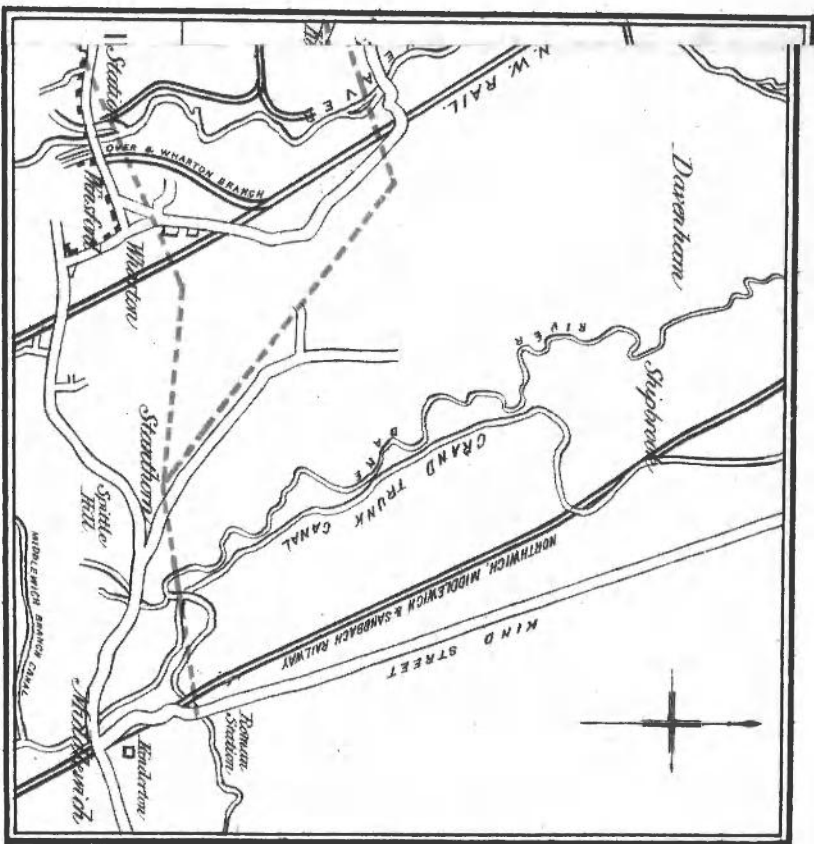
At 8 p.m. the Antiquarian Section met in the Council Chamber, the

<sup>1</sup> Printed at p. 341.

<sup>2</sup> Printed at p. 353.



Northwich



ROUTES.

Bishop of Chester in the chair. Mr. T. Rigby read a paper on "Old Customs and Practices of Cheshire Farming." In the Architectural Section Mr. Pullan occupied the chair; and Mr. I. M. Jones read a paper on "A Roman Hypocaust," lately found in Chester. This was followed by a paper by Mr. T. M. Lockwood and Mr. J. Hewitt, on "The Gabled Houses of Chester."

On Sunday the Mayor and Corporation assembled at the Town Hall, accompanied by the noble President of the Institute and a large number of members, and went in state to the Cathedral, preceded by the sword bearer, and mace bearer.

At the west door the procession was met by the Dean, the clergy, and the choir. Boyce's beautiful anthem, "O where shall wisdom be found," was sung, and the Bishop of Chester preached from Ecc. iii., 15. In the evening the sermon was preached by the Rev. G. F. Browne.

Monday, August 16th.

At 10 the members went in carriages to Hawarden, where they were received by Mr. W. H. Gladstone, and conducted over the ruins of the castle. Quoting from Mr. Clark's valuable paper<sup>1</sup> Mr. Gladstone was able to make his description very clear to the visitors. Hawarden church was next seen, but having been, in consequence of a disastrous fire in 1857, "restored" by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, in a totally different style, the charms it offered to antiquaries were not considerable. A recumbent effigy of a late valued member of the Institute attracted, as it deserved, much attention from those members who knew the late Sir Stephen Glynne. From hence the party went to Mold. After luncheon at the Black Lion hotel the very rich late Perpendicular church was visited, and described by Mr. Pullan. Bailey Hill was next seen and commented upon by Mr. Wynne Foulkes and Professor Clark. The members then laboriously climbed the heights of Caergwre castle. A paper on this stronghold, by the Rev. Precentor Venables, was, owing to stress of weather, read in Gresford church, which was the last place reached. Mr. Trevor Parkins and Mr. Pullan addressed themselves to the description of this fine Henry VII church, calling particular attention to the chancel and aisle screens, and the admirable condition of the whole building. A great deal of old glass, a military effigy of the time of Henry III, and the misereres of the choir stalls were other objects of interest, and it was comforting to feel that the fabric of the church had escaped the ravages of "restoration." The members returned by rail to Chester at 7.10.

At 8 p.m. the Antiquarian Section met in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall; Earl Percy in the chair. Mr. H. S. Skipton read a paper on "The History of Sport in Cheshire, with some notice of the Grosvenors." The Architectural Section met at 8.30 in the Assembly Room, when Sir Llewelyn Turner read a paper on "Carnarvon castle."<sup>2</sup>

The General concluding Meeting was then held; Earl Percy was in the chair, and proposed the following Resolution: "That the best thanks of the Royal Archaeological Institute are due to the Mayor and

<sup>1</sup> Journal Vol. 27, p. 239. In Vol. xv., p. 253, is a paper "De Montalto" by the late Mr. Hartshorne, treating at length

upon the history of the Barons of Montalt, long owners of the castle.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in the *Builder*, September 6th, 1886.

Corporation of Chester for the hospitable reception given to all members of the meeting." This was seconded by PROFESSOR CLARK, and responded to by the MAYOR OF CHESTER.

Mr. R. S. FERGUSON proposed "That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Presidents of the Sections, and to those gentlemen who have so materially added to the interest of the meeting by reading papers." This was seconded by Mr. T. C. HUGHES, and responded to by the BISHOP OF CHESTER.

Mr. R. P. PULLAN proposed "That this meeting desires to record its thanks to his Grace the Duke of Westminster, the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, and to the clergy and gentry of the district who have permitted the members to visit their churches and houses." This was seconded by ALDERMAN C. BROWN, and responded to by the DEAN OF CHESTER.

Mr. T. H. BAYLIS proposed "That the Royal Archæological Institute give their best and most hearty thanks to the Local and General Committee for their valuable advice, energetic action, and support to which the success of the meeting is chiefly due; also to the Archæological and other learned societies and individuals for their cordial reception and co-operation." This was seconded by Mr. J. HILTON, and responded to by Mr. H. TAYLOR.

On the motion of the BISHOP OF CHESTER, seconded by the DEAN, a vote of thanks was passed to the noble Chairman and acknowledged, and the Chester meeting was then declared ended.

Tuesday, August 17th.

Excursion to Flint, Conway and Carnarvon.

At 9 a.m. a special train conveyed the party to Flint. Mr. Henry Taylor, Deputy Constable of the castle, took charge of the party, and pointed out that the castle formed a complete square, having a tower at each corner. The southern tower, forming the keep or donjon, was considerably larger than the others: it was very remarkable, inasmuch as it has, as it were, one circular tower inside another, formed of large circular galleries. There formerly was a drawbridge connecting the keep with the citadel. The ashlar work of the whole castle was singularly good, the stones being regular in size and of the same colour. The castle moat formerly was connected with that round the town, traces of which were to be seen to this day. A drawbridge connected the castle with the town, as was to be seen in Speed's map of the castle and town, published in 1610. The space between the castle and the ruins of the barbican was now the site of the building, which, until recently, was the County Prison, and was built about an hundred years ago.

Mr. Taylor has been kind enough to contribute the following further information:—

"The period when the castle was erected has been much questioned. Camden and Lord Lyttelton were of opinion that it was built by Henry II; Leland, by Edward I. Pennant frankly stated "the founder of this castle is uncertain." The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, and others, had stated there were no accounts of the expenses of erecting Flint castle. This, however, was a mistake for at the Public Record Office (Exchequer Queens Remembrance Miscellanea Army No. 1<sup>st</sup>) there was a Roll, endorsed "Roll of wages of workmen in the King's army at "Flind and Rodela, in the time of the war in Wales, in the fifth year

of King Edward, paid by Master Thos. Petre, then keeper of the "Wardrobe of the afs King." This roll contains entries of payments made "for the *construction* of the castle of Flind," between the 25th July, 1277, and the 28th August following." The total was £922 11s. 8½d., no less a sum than £613 2s. 8½d. being paid to "dykers." The modest sum of a shilling a day was paid to the Architect, Richard L'Engenan, who built the Dee mills and weir at Chester, and was Mayor of that city in 1304. It was clear from the entries—"To certain Dykers working well of the gift of the King," and again, "to 2 smiths & their 6 boys joining with the King" [to Rhuddlan]—that Edward himself personally superintended the building of the castle. Having commanded his army to meet him at Chester he marched across the Dee at Shotwick ford [now the enclosed land known as the wet "wild marsh"] and on this low freestone rock built the castle to protect the old Roman ford from this point, across the river to Parkgate in Cheshire, staying while he was building it with the monks at Passingweek Abbey. Edward was frequently at Flint, and here on 8th September, 1284, he granted charters to Carnarvon, Conway, Rhuddlan, and Flint. Edward II, in 1321, received in this castle his favourite Piers Gaveston, on his return from Ireland. The most memorable fact in the history of Flint castle was that the unfortunate King Richard II was taken prisoner, and virtually dethroned within its walls by Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV, on the 19th August, 1399—a scene which has been immortalized by Shakespeare, who it is said must have seen the castle for the vivid manner in which he speaks of it. The King was brought here from Conway by Percy, Earl of Northumberland an ancestor of the present President of the Institute. This event laid the seeds of the Civil Wars of the Roses, in which the Welsh took no interest. Sir Nicholas Hauberk, who was Constable of the castle and Mayor of the town, 1396, 1406, appears to have kept up the castle in great taste. There is a very fine military brass to his memory in Cobham church, Kent.

"During the revolt of Owen Glyndur Flint Castle is frequently mentioned. At the time of the battle of Bosworth Sir Wm. Stanley was Constable, and, perhaps, the garrison of Flint went with him there, as the Flintshire men strongly sided with their kinsman Henry Tudor. During the civil war of the seventeenth century the castle was garrisoned and nobly defended for the King by Colonel Sir Roger Mostyn, but was taken by Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Middleton, of the Parliament. It was afterwards retaken by Sir William Vaughan, for the Royalists, in 1645, and was reinforced by the garrison of Beeston castle, in Cheshire, which, after a gallant defence, was permitted to march into Flint castle with all the honours of war.

Whitlock, in his Memoirs, has the following :—

"1643. The Castle of Flint was besieged by Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Middleton; the Governor of it for the King held it out till all provisions, even to horses failing him, and then rendered it up upon honourable terms.

"Then the Parliament Forces took in Mostyn House, belonging to Colonel Mostyn, the Governor of Flint; and in Mostyn they took 4 pieces of Ordnance and some arms.

"This Colonel Mostyn is my sister's son, a gentleman of good parts and mettle; of a very ancient family, large possessions, and great interest in that country; so that in twelve hours he raised 1,500 men for the King, and was well beloved there, living very nobly.

"1646, June 1. Major-General Milton besieged Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, and Holt castles.

"1646, August 3. Denbigh castle held out against the Parliament, and Flint castle seemed tractable to come to a Treaty.

"1646, August 29. The Houses sat not. Intelligence came of the surrender of Flint castle to Major-General Milton.

"1646, December 22. The House voted that Holt, Flint, Harding, Rotheland, and Ruthen castles should be slighted.

"In the case of Flint this slighting or dismantlement was done effectually. For many years the ruins supplied materials for all sorts of building, including the repair of the church walls. Now, however, what remains are left are well cared for, thanks to the present Constable, Mr. P. P. Pennant, who devotes his salary of £10 per annum towards the maintenance of the Porter, who now has charge of the ruins, and lives in the cottage by the gate. Some time ago the Crown granted the Ruins themselves to the County."

Proceeding by rail to Conway Sir Llewelyn Turner undertook the description of the castle.<sup>1</sup> Carnarvon was reached at 1 p.m. and the party were conducted by Sir Llewelyn Turner to the castle. With a hospitable disregard for the sumptuary laws of the Institute, Sir Llewelyn Turner offered the members luncheon and then spent some hours in showing the party over the castle, the main object of the long perambulation and close inspection being to illustrate the paper read on the previous evening, and to refute many of the deductions of the late Mr. Hartshorne as to the date of the erection of the different parts of the castle; the time they took in their erection and, most of all, to establish the truth of the legend that Edward II, was born in the Eagle Tower in 1284. The members of the Institute who believed that Mr. Hartshorne settled beyond all contradiction that Edward II, was not born in Carnarvon Castle,<sup>2</sup> were rather apt to look upon the reiteration of the fable as an interesting example of the long life of romance. On one point, however, everyone was agreed, namely that this grand fortress could not possibly have a better custodian, and the thanks of the members were warmly expressed on their behalf by Mr. R. S. Ferguson to Sir Llewelyn Turner, not only for the trouble he had taken for them that day, but also for the example he had set to all other custodians as to the proper care of a historical monument.

In the course of the afternoon Mr. W. Thompson Watkin was kind enough to take a party over the ruined walls of *Segontium*. The members returned to Chester by special train at 7.25.

#### The Museum.

This was formed in the Town Hall under the direction of Mr. G. W. Shrubsole and Mr. W. T. Ready. The objects were arranged in a way

<sup>1</sup> A paper on this fortress by the late Mr. Hartshorne, is printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, New Series, v. 1. and in Mr. Clark's *Mediæval Military*

*Architecture*, v. 1, p. 453, is a careful descriptive account.

<sup>2</sup> Journal, vii, 237.

that is usual with collections of antiquities brought together under the auspices of the Institute, namely in a series of temporary glass cases. Of antiquities of special value or rarity, we may first mention Mr. Pullan's beautiful terra cotta head of a statuette of Jupiter; the Duke of Westminster's golden torque found near Holywell in 1816; the round leather shield of late Saxon date, found on the Cheshire shore of the Dee; and the Dean of Chester's choice little chalice with the London Hall Mark for 1496-1497. Each of these objects would form a capital subject for a paper. Mr. F. H. Williams lent a collection of flint implements from the Cheshire shore, opposite Hilbre island. The boroughs in this part of England contributed with much liberality to the exhibition of Corporation plate, and most of the parishes in the neighbourhood lent examples of ecclesiastical plate. There were many branks or scolds' bridles, manacles, a ducking jacket, not unlike "hanging chains," and other barbarous instruments of punishment. These iron objects were also lent by Corporate bodies. Mr. B. L. Vawdrey contributed largely to the Museum with antiquities and works of art of all kinds, and Mr. F. Potts lent a quantity of old Cheshire and Staffordshire pottery, gold rings and other things. The Charters of the City of Chester were shown, and there was a small collection of illuminated MSS. and books some of which were exhibited by Mr. Gladstone. The collection of Cuitt's and Nicholson's drawings of old Chester, lent by Mr. W. Ayrton were of considerable interest as showing how much Chester has lost of the picturesque during the present century.

The Council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the Chester Meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Bishop of Chester £5; T. Bate £2 2s.; Mrs. Lennon £2; A. Hartshorne £1 1s.; W. Trever Parkins £1 1s.; J. Douglas £1; Mrs. Sopwith £1.