

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

November 4th, 1886.

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

The following communication was received from the Rev. Joseph Hirst :—

"I am sorry to have to report from Asia Minor, a very gloomy prospect for Archæology. Owing to a newly aroused fit of jealousy, and to a sullen opposition to all excuse for Western encroachment or interference, the sites of the Ionian cities and the seats of the former empires are condemned to remain unearthed. This retrograde policy is unfortunately, but too vigorously enforced by some newly appointed officials, in a department of the Turkish administration now first called into existence for the Inspection and Preservation of Antiquities, who have some tincture of European cultivation and just that smattering knowledge of art which will prove prejudicial. Their argument is, if treasures lie buried in our soil, we had better keep them ourselves; but as neither Turkish energy or resource will allow of excavations, the Government, dog-in-the-manger-like, will do nothing themselves to reap the fruits of industry and will allow no one else to do so. Thus all archæological research in the Ottoman dominions has come to a standstill, and there is no prospect for the present, so I am told by our consular agent here, of any fresh diggings being allowed for the future. Meanwhile, owing to greed and ignorance, a wholesale destruction is going on at Smyrna of the Macedonian, Roman, Byzantine and Genoese walls and towers that crown the height of Mount Pagus, and make such an imposing spectacle when the city is first seen from the sea. This work of Vandalism begun eighteen months ago, will not want long to accomplish an irreparable injury to the lovers of art and antiquity, and to those who wish that the continuity of history should be preserved in visible signs before our eyes. The rapidly increasing dimensions of this second city of the Empire, make the demand for building materials so great, that the so-called municipal authorities here have not been able to resist the temptation of selling to all-comers such a valuable quarry of well-dressed stones. All protest hitherto has proved utterly unavailing, and our English consult

Mr. Dennis, so distinguished a student of archæology, is as powerless in the matter as his *confrères*. The advent, however, of Sir W. A. White, as our Ambassador to Constantinople, and the ever-shifting phases of the Eastern Question, may, at no distant period, afford an opening for some intervention on our part, of which it may be our duty to take immediate and complete advantage.

"Smyrna, 22nd October, 1886."

On the motion of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, seconded by the Rev. F. Spurrell, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—  
"That this Institute regrets to hear from Mr. Hirst of the destruction which is going on in the Turkish Empire, and requests the President and Council to take any steps which they may think fit in order to bring the matter before the proper authorities with a view to its prevention."

Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie read a paper on "The Finding of Daphnæ," which is printed at page 30. The site of Tell Defenneh near Kantara is now shown, by the writer's excavations this spring, to be the Stratopeda or camps of the Ionian and Karian mercenaries, the whole site being covered with Greek and Egyptian remains of the twenty-sixth dynasty; the fort was founded by Psamtik I., and the place was desolated under Aahmes by the removal of the Greeks, exactly as stated by Herodotus. The palace-fort here was the "Pharaoh's house in Tahpanhes," named by Jeremiah, and the pavement mentioned by the prophet was discovered; the building is still called by the Arabs "the palace of the Jew's daughter," apparently in memory of the "king's daughters" of Judah, who fled there with Johanan and the Jewish refugees in 587 B.C. The archæological results are mainly in Greek vase painting, a great quantity of archaic pottery having been found; iron work and jewellery are also common in this site, besides immense numbers of weights. The foundation deposits of Psamtik I. were taken out from each corner of the fort. The writer's other discoveries this year for the Egyptian Exploration Fund, at Naukratis, Buto and Tell Nebesheh, were also briefly described.

In offering the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Petrie, the Chairman congratulated him upon his luck as well as upon his work, and regretted to hear the final words of his paper, namely, that he would not at present be at work again for the Egyptian Exploration Fund.

Mr. A. Baker read a paper on "Architecture and Archæology," advocating the closer union of the two sciences. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Petrie and to Mr. Baker.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. PETRIE.—Egyptian antiquities, including some fine examples in gold.

By Mr. E. Badart:—A large amphora found with seventeenth century remains. It was thought that this vessel was of the time of the Commonwealth, and probably for the importation of crude oil from the Mediterranean.

December 2nd, 1886.

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

Mr. T. Bent read a paper on "Homeric Parallels from Modern Greek Life," in which the following subjects were treated of:—Reasons for the continuity of myth and custom in the remoter Turkish Islands; a modern village assemblage like a Homeric one; a pilgrimage on Karpathos, parallels from Homeric meals; the singing, dancing, and game-playing just as described by Homer,—female life: spinning at the loom, embroidery; at the wells; fear of raven's croak; a washing picnic on Samos compared with Nausicaa's; treading in trenches the dirty linen,—mountain cave life: cheese making, and tending of lambs, like that described in Homer's account of the cave of Polyphemus; the superhuman strength of Cyclops compared with modern dragons; imagined strength of ancestors illustrated from modern life,—the nymphs of the streams and glades still existing in nereids; marriage with nereids and god-like progeny; manner of catching nereids compared with that of Proteus; superstitions concerning sneezing; the sun and its similarity to Hyperion; Helios acting as spy and messenger,—death parallels: similarity between the modern Charon and the Homeric Hades; the apocalypse of the Virgin compared with the eleventh Odyssey; death wails; the laying out of the dead; the dirges sung by relatives; quick burial compared with similar accounts in the Homeric poems.

Dr. Fitz-Patrick confirmed what Mr. Bent had said and instanced further parallels, many of which are to be accounted for by the fact that Christianity had never succeeded in driving out the old pagan customs.

Mr. Justice Pinhey said that some of the customs mentioned by Mr. Bent still existed among the Brahmins of India.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Bent.

Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite contributed a paper "On the Remains of an Ankerhold at Bengoe Church, Herts." This had only lately been recognized as a *domus inclusi*, and was clearly proved by the evidences of the stonework, or rather the blocked-up holes in it, which received the ends of the roof timbers. It appears that a wooden hut had been planted against the outside wall on the north side of the apsidal-ended chancel, and an entrance rudely broken into it from the chancel. There are no signs of the existence of a door, so that the anker would have passed freely from his den to the church. Such liberty was, indeed, not usual, and it seems to have rather rested with the recluse himself to settle the degree of strictness under which he chose to retire from the world. The hold measures about 8 ft. in length, the width is uncertain, and the height about 6 ft. A recess in the chancel wall outside indicates the anker's seat, and probably his sleeping-place also. From the rudeness of the work, Mr. Micklethwaite was inclined to give to this little refuge a date earlier than the fourteenth century.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Micklethwaite, whose paper is printed at page 26.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By ADMIRAL TREMLETT.—A plan, illustrating a system of disposing of the remains of the dead in prehistoric times, a system of which only

three examples have as yet been found. The case in question consists of a series of three chambers, stone-lined and covered, and connected by narrow passages, all of which were examined and planned in 1885. These remains are situated at Kerindervelen, near Kermarquer, Carnac. Admiral Tremlett also exhibited a drawing of a Roman cinerary urn, ornamented, from Finisterre.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 3rd, 1887.

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

The loss that the Institute has sustained by the death of Mr. S. I. Tucker, Somerset Herald, and Mr. W. E. Howlett, was spoken of by the noble Chairman.

Mr. HARTSHORNE read a paper on "Blythborough Church, Suffolk." After a general notice of the change that has taken place in this once populous district of now sea-wasted Dunwich, the evidences of the Roman occupation here were spoken of. Coming to later times, Mr. Hartshorne touched upon the war in the middle of the seventh century between Penda, King of Mercia, and Anna, King of the East Angles, in the course of which Anna and his son Firminius were slain, as it is said, at Blythborough. It was shown that there was a Saxon church here when the Great Record was drawn up, but that not a single fragment of it now existed. After speaking of the remains of the Augustinian Priory, founded here by the Abbot of St. Osyth's towards the end of the first quarter of the twelfth century—remains now covered with the vicious vampire ivy—some of the tragical effects of the Dissolution at Blythborough were pointed out. With regard to the parish church, hard by the priory, and built between 1440 and 1475, as is shown by bequests to it within this period, Mr. Hartshorne dealt in detail with the method of the construction of the walls, showing how the Blythborough builders adapted themselves, and to a certain extent the character of their style, to the materials which lay ready to their hand, a practice which might be followed with advantage in our own time. The notice of the admirable proportions of the interior of Blythborough Church brought about some observations upon the question of proportion, a difficult and obscure problem, apparently not very deeply considered at the present day. In treating of the ground plan Mr. Hartshorne instituted a comparison between the Perpendicular of West Saxony and that of East Anglia, and, after reminding his hearers that Prof. Willis showed the Institute long ago, at Gloucester, that there is the cradle of this great English style, expressed a hope that some day another equally gifted and lucid would start from Gloucester and track Perpendicular in all its rapid movements and ramifications, and show how its wonderful carpentry and vaulting grew, and would follow its

progress more particularly in the western and eastern counties, and see it die away at last in the Midlands, choked in an Elizabethan house by an alien renaissance. The influence of painted glass on Perpendicular tracery was touched upon, and something said, not altogether complimentary, about the material strangely called "cathedral glass." The principal feature of the church was shown to be the painted roof, running in an unbroken length from tower to east wall. The *motif* of this harmonious production was explained, and illustrated by capital drawings by Mr. G. E. Fox. The screens, stalls, and other wooden fittings were described, as well as the tombs and indents of the brasses. An endeavour was made to show of what the pavement originally consisted, and the paper concluded with notices of two rare relics preserved in the church tower, namely, a wooden Jack o' the clock, and a great iron fire-hook with which the wooden houses of the district were pulled down during conflagrations.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hartshorne, whose paper is printed at p. 1.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. HARTSHORNE.—A series of large drawings of the objects specially spoken of in his paper, and a plan of Blythborough church.

March 3rd, 1887.

J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.

The Rev. Precentor VENABLES read a paper on "The Recent Discovery of the Foundations of the Eastern Termination of Lincoln Minster, as erected by St. Hugh." In the course of the discussion which followed, the Chairman expressed himself as not satisfied with the conjectural restoration which he considered as an imperfectly developed version of the plan of Leves Priory. Mr. Venables' paper is printed at p. 194.

Mr. H. SHEPPARD DALE read a paper on "Glastonbury Abbey," giving a historical account of the foundation, and calling special attention to the condition of the ruins at the present day.

Mr. Dale concluded by expressing a hope that the Institute would take some steps to induce the owner of the Abbey to protect the ruins.

Precentor VENABLES and Mr. H. S. MILMAN having spoken concerning the destructive power of ivy upon old buildings, Mr. C. E. KEYSER proposed, and Mr. A. E. HUDD seconded a resolution "That the matter be referred to the Council of the Institute to take such action as they may think fit."

A vote of thanks was passed to Precentor Venables and to Mr. Dale.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Precentor VENABLES.—Plans of the east end of Lincoln Cathedral.

By Mr. H. S. DALE. A series of etchings by himself of Glastonbury Abbey.



## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 21, 1887.

The Rev. Precentor VENABLES in the Chair.

MR. W. THOMPSON WATKIN communicated a paper on "Roman Inscriptions found in Britain in 1886." This is Mr. Watkin's eleventh annual list and his fourteenth supplement to the *Corpus Inscriptum Latinarum*. This paper is printed at p. 117.

MR. J. PARK HARRISON read a paper on the discoveries of pre-Norman Churches of unusual interest which have been made during the last few years under circumstances tending to show that numerous stone edifices of an early date exist in different parts of the country without any outward marks or suspicion of their age. He adduced as instances Deerhurst Church, converted several centuries ago into a manorial farmhouse; Minster in Sheppey; and Iwer in Bucks where the residences of the early work were entirely concealed under the plastering of the walls. Mr. Harrison pointed out the great importance of urging the parochial clergy, as well as local archaeologists and possessors of manorial buildings, to make a careful examination of all old stone edifices when under restoration or repair in their neighbourhood. The examples already known show that the so-called Saxon Style, presumably an imitation in stone of wooden buildings, which is common in certain districts, belongs to the period following the Edict of Canute, who ordered that the wooden churches burnt by his father or himself should be re-built in stone. Mr. Harrison agreed with those archaeologists who believed that an English Romanesque style prevailed in other parts of the country, and that it was founded on Roman and Romano-British architectural remains. Had this style been better known it would have been impossible for the date of such a building as that at Bradford-upon-Avon to have remained so long in dispute.

The CHAIRMAN, in thanking Mr. Harrison for bringing such an interesting subject to the notice of the Institute, confirmed what he had said about the different styles of church architecture existing before the Conquest. With regard to the Church of Bradford-upon-Avon, Mr. Venables regarded it as a most valuable example of a small church, and he considered it as undoubtedly a building of the ninth century founded by Aldhelm. Mr. Venables suggested that the Institute should tabulate and classify all the Anglo-Saxon remains in England.

*Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.*

By MR. PARK HARRISON.—A series of prints illustrating his paper.

Mr. Harrison also laid before the meeting a celt of Chinese Jade cut into facets, and said to have been found in Nicaragua. This fact appeared to support the theory that contact existed between China and Central America probably from the drifting of Junks across the Pacific Ocean. Mr. HILTON, who exhibited some specimens of jade from his own cabinet, said that any new facts connected with the subject were interesting; hitherto no jade in its natural state had been found in America. It came from China, New Zealand and Siberia.

May 5, 1887.

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

MR. W. ST. CHAD BOSCAWEN read a paper on "Babylonian Sun-God, a Study in Comparative Mythology."

The Rev. Precentor VENABLES communicated the following Notes on a recent discovery in Lincoln :—

"In the course of the formation of a house-sewer on the premises of Mr. Edmonds at Stannton House, Lincoln, situated on the eastern side of the high road, a short distance outside the North Gateway of the Roman City, known as the 'Newport Arch,' last February, the Roman road was cut through, and a very fine section was developed. For a sketch of the section, as well as for a sketch plan indicating its position in reference to the Roman wall and gate together with the arrangement of the city generally, I am indebted to Mr. Allis, the discoverer and preserver of the portico of the Basilica in the north-western quarter, who was employed upon the work.<sup>1</sup> From the section it will be seen that the upper and under sides of the road are curved, the rise in the centre amounting to about 5 ft. The width of the road is 28 ft., and its thickness 4 ft. 3 in. Its surface was about 2 ft. 3 in. below the present ground level. The road was formed of a concrete of about the thickness of modern granite roads, consisting of gravel and lime run together into mass resting on a bed of clay.

"During the progress of the work a small coin of debased silver was discovered, of the Empress Herennia Etruscilla the wife of the Emperor Decius. It bears on the obverse the head of the Empress with the legend HER. ETRUSCILLA AVG., and on the reverse a standing figure of Victory with the legend VICTORIA AVG. The face of the Empress is very well preserved and the features—certainly of no great beauty—are perfectly distinct. The hair is arranged in a somewhat unusual fashion; with a long plait at the top of the head reaching from a small diadem in front to the back of the neck. Mr. John Evans, describes the hair of the Empress Galeria Valeria, the daughter of Diocletian and wife of Galerius, on a coin of considerable rarity found at Belgrade some years ago, as being arranged in the same 'peculiar manner.'<sup>2</sup> In this coin, however, the ear is partially concealed by the hair, while in that of Herennia, it is entirely bare.

"The Empress Herennia Etruscilla was the wife of the Emperor Trajanus Decius, who, originally a Pannonian soldier, rose to high command, and having been entrusted by the Emperor Philip the Arabian with

<sup>1</sup> These sketches were exhibited at the meeting.

<sup>2</sup> "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. vi, Third Series, p. 279.



the task of quelling the mutiny among the troops in Mœsia after the revolt of Marinus at the end of 249 A.D., was by them raised to the purple, and defeated Philip near Verona. The short reign of Decius, lasting less than two years, is chiefly remarkable for the first general persecution against the Christians, in which Fabian of Rome, Babylas of Antioch, Alexander of Jerusalem, and other leading ecclesiastics suffered martyrdom, and Cyprian, Origen, Gregory Thaumaturgus, and others were banished and otherwise maltreated. Decius himself lost his life together with his son and the flower of his army in an engagement with the Goths towards the close of 251 A.D., being entangled and cut to pieces in a morass at Abricium on the Mœsian frontier. As Herennia Etruscilla was nothing more than an officer's wife, except for the brief period of her husband's reign of thirty months, it is not surprising that nothing is recorded of her. She is only known to us from her coins, and from a single inscription discovered at Carseoli. This inscription runs HERENNIAE. CVPRESSENIAE. ETRUSCILLAE. AVG. CONJUGI. D.N. DECI. AVG. MATRI. AVGG. N.N. ET CASTRORVM S.P.Q. She had a son by Decius, called after her mother Herennius Etruscus, who perished with his father."

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Boscawen and to Precentor Venables.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. BOSCAWEN.—Diagrams in illustration of his paper.

By Precentor VENABLES.—Sketch plan and section illustrating his Notes.

The Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER exhibited a remarkable seal, which Professor Sayce pronounces without any hesitation to be a monument of Hittite workmanship, found near Tarsus; and a unique bronze knife, discovered amidst the ruins of Medinet-Habou at Thebes. The seal is made of hæmatite and is quadrangular in form, and bears an intaglio engraving at the bottom and on each of the four sides above it, which apparently represent scenes in the life of a king. The bronze knife has a handle in the form of *Set*, the ass-headed Typhon of the Egyptians. The figure, in addition to ass's ears is horned. Professor R. Lanzone, of Turin, regards it as being one of the knives used to make the first incision in the dead body previous to the process of embalming. A paper on the seal by Professor Sayce will appear in a subsequent *Journal*.

Mr. CHESTER also exhibited a large collection of ancient textile fabrics discovered at Echmûn, in Upper Egypt. Most of them, from the presence of the Cross and other Christian emblems, are doubtless of the Christian epoch and many are fragments of ecclesiastical vestments, perhaps of the eighth and tenth centuries, but others may be of earlier and even Roman date. Some of the designs are of singular beauty and intricacy, and the original colours have been marvellously preserved. Amongst the specimens are some beautiful pieces of silk, and a piece of *worsted work*, which (if the central ornament be not intended for a Cross), may be Roman, as it is of the same fabric with a carpet of entirely classical design lately given by Mr. Chester to the British Museum. This last specimen represents a Cupid and a girl in a boat of Egyptian character, within a border formed of garlands of leaves and flowers, a Cupid's head being in a medallion at each corner. This design recalls those found on many Roman tessellated pavements.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 2nd, 1887.

THE RIGHT HON. EARL PERCY, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

MR. GOMME read a paper on "The Evidence of a Free Village Community at Aston and Cote, in Oxfordshire." After pointing out that Mr. Seebohm's book on the subject had almost revolutionized opinions as to the development of the village community in England, Mr. Gomme said that the manor of Aston and Cote was one example of a free community not living under the dominion of a lord, and not having any contact with Roman life in Britain. First, there was the independent assembly of the community, the Sixteens, which met in the open air and exercised all the jurisdiction of an ordinary manorial court. Then there was the curious survival of the primitive holding of sixteen hides or sixty-four yard-lands, each yard-land being occupied by strips in the common field chosen periodically by lot; then there was the bull, belonging not to the lord as at Hitchin, but to the community. Mr. Gomme traced out the decay of the old system at Aston and Cote, and concluded that if this community afforded an example of a late survival of the free village community it was fair to assume that it was not the only one, and that, therefore, Mr. Seebohm's theory of the origin of the English village community in serfdom under a lord dating from Roman influences was not true of all districts.

THE REV. GREVILLE J. CHESTER read a paper by Professor Sayce on "A Hittite Cylinder, and Seal;" This was exhibited at a previous meeting. See p. 310. Professor Sayce's paper is printed at p. 347.

MR. E. PEACOCK sent a paper on "The Court Rolls of the Manor of Hibbaldslow." This is printed at p. 278.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Gomme, Professor Sayce, and Mr. Peacock.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the REV. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.--A Hittite cylinder.

MR. CHESTER also laid before the meeting a collection of Italian medals bearing the head of Christ.

On one was the following inscription :—

EGO SVM VIA VERITAS ET VITA.

On another—

IHS XPC SALVATOR MVNDI.

On the obverse—

TV ES  
CHRISTVS  
FILIVS DEI VI  
VI QVI INHVNC  
MVNDI VE  
NI STL.

One Silver Medal with head of Christ and Our Lady in profile facing each other, had the following inscription :—

IESVS MARIA ROMA.

On the obverse is a representation of the Crucifixion, with figures of Our Lady and St. John on either side of the Cross, and St. Mary Magdalen at the foot.

There were also two medals with Hebrew inscriptions.

The attention of the meeting was called by MR. CHESTER to the destruction now going on of the walls of Antioch, and he suggested that the Institute should bring the matter under the notice of the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

July 7th, 1887.

R. P. PULLAN, Esq., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

MR. HARTSHORNE sent the following resolution, which was brought before the meeting by the Chairman and carried : " That the members of the Royal Archæological Institute have heard with astonishment and with the deepest regret that, in order to completely prepare Westminster Abbey for the late Jubilee function, the officials of the Office of Works should have thought it necessary to stain and varnish so famous a relic as the Coronation Chair of the kings of England, made by order of Edward I, to enshrine the " Stone of Destiny," the " fatal stone " of Scone ; and, with the certain knowledge of the grievous mischief which has on former occasions been done to the ancient monuments, furniture, and fittings of the Abbey, the members of the Institute desire now to protest in the strongest possible way against the continuance of a practice which from time to time takes the Abbey and its precious contents out of the hands of their proper custodians, and consigns them to the tender mercies of untutored and irresponsible direction."

PROFESSOR BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on Roman antiquities in Touraine and the Central Pyrenees, which he described under the following heads : (1) Oculist's stamp, found at Tours, with four inscriptions on the sides. The name of the doctor was Proculus. " Euodes ad Volve " is an unusual phrase ; it seems to mean a fragrant ointment for ulceration. (2) Rock-crystal found at Azay-le-Rideau, and belonging to the Marquis de Biencourt. The subject engraved, Diana Tauropolis, is rare in ancient gems. It occurs on a coin of Anazarbus in Cilicia, and on a sarcophagus in the Louvre. (3) Pile de Cinq Mars—more correctly St. Mars—is near the Loire, eighteen kilometres below Tours. Its design is uncertain ; perhaps it was intended to mark a boundary, or it may have been erected in honour of Mercury, the guardian of travellers.

(4) The Aqueduct of Luynes in the same neighbourhood is small, but picturesque. It supplied a Roman fort, probably one of those to which Lucan refers,

*Instabiles Turonas circumscita castra coercent.*

(5) At Luchon many inscriptions or votive altars have been preserved; they contain names of local deities which are supposed to have some affinity with the Basque language. Considerable remains of the Roman thermæ have been discovered, showing that Luchon was frequented by visitors in ancient as well as modern times. (6) At Tibiran the collection of the Baron d'Agos contains many antiquities found in the neighbourhood, amongst them altars to Fagus (beech), whence Agos is derived, also several statuettes of Mercury. (7) At Valcabrière the church of SS. Just and Pasteur is remarkable for many fragments of Gallo-Roman sculpture used as building materials. (8) At St. Bertrand de Comminges the cathedral is the chief object of interest (eleventh and fourteenth centuries); but there are Roman inscriptions at two gates, and substructures of an amphitheatre, and traces of an aqueduct in the faubourg.

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

Mr. G. E. Fox read a paper on "The Roman Villa at Chedworth, Gloucestershire." A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Fox, whose paper is printed at p. 322.

### *Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.*

By PROFESSOR LEWIS.—Photographs, maps, coins, and gems in illustration of his paper.

By MR. FOX.—Plans and drawings illustrative of his paper.

## ANNUAL MEETING AT SALISBURY,

August 2 to August 9, 1887.

—  
Tuesday, August 2.

The Mayor of Salisbury (F. Griffin, Esq.), and the members of the Corporation assembled at noon in the Council House, and received Lieut.-General A. H. Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, 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 Salisbury (President of the Antiquarian Section), the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, the Dean of Salisbury (President of the Historical Section), the Rev. Canon Sir T. H. B. Baker, Bart., Mr. T. H. Baylis, q.c., Mr. J. E. Nightingale, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Rev. F. Spurrell, Mr. J. F. Swayne, the Rev. Precentor Venables (President of the Architectural Section), Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. J. T. Mickethwaite, Mr. C. E. Ponting, Mr. R. P. Pullan, Mr. H. Hutchings, Mr. A. Hartshorne, Mr.

J. Hilton, the Rev. J. Greville Chester, Professor E. C. Clarke, Mr. J. Brown, q.c., Mr. J. Park Harrison, Mr. E. Green, the Rev. W. S. Calverley, Mr. J. L. Fytche, the Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. R. E. E. Warburton, the Rev. R. G. Buckston, the Rev. Canon Creighton, Dr. Collingwood Bruce, the Rev. C. R. Manning, the Very Rev. J. Hirst, General Meredith Read, and many other members of the Institute, and vice-presidents of the meeting.

The MAYOR OF SALISBURY commenced the proceedings by reading the following address :—" My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Corporation and my fellow citizens, I have much pleasure in bidding you a cordial and hearty welcome to our ancient city of Salisbury. We rejoice that this—the second visit of the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, after a lapse of thirty-eight years—has fallen on more happy times than did your former visit to this city in 1849. On that occasion, under the presidency of the late lamented scholar and statesman, Sidney Herbert, the members of this Institute met here, at a time when the country, and Salisbury in particular, was suffering from a fearful visitation of epidemic cholera. But, thank God, your present visit occurs during a year of unprecedented thanksgiving and rejoicing for the fifty happy and glorious years' reign of our Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in which, I trust, our ancient and loyal city has taken a prominent part. It would ill become me in the presence of so many learned and distinguished archæologists to enlarge on the subject of your visit. It has often been asserted that few, if any counties in England can vie with Wiltshire in the variety and interest of its ancient remains, evincing the successive ages of Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Norman occupations. Our city and immediate neighbourhood affords a rich field for architectural and archæological study. Old Sarum—our parent city—holds no mean place in our National Antiquities. That masterpiece of Gothic architecture, Salisbury Cathedral, with its steeple pointing heavenward, is the just pride of our city. Our downs and plains teem with memorials—notably Stonehenge, of a far distant epoch—mute mysteries—reared by a race that has passed away and left no record behind. To the archæologist our thanks are due for reviving our interest in, and the preservation of, these ancient landmarks whose origin baffles all research and conjecture. In conclusion, we desire to express the hope that your visit to our city may be pleasant, enjoyable, and instructive, and that you may be blessed with good health, and fine weather which is such a necessary factor for the proper enjoyment of the many and varied excursions arranged for you by the committee."

The BISHOP OF SALISBURY, as President of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, then read the following address on behalf of that body :—" It gives me the greatest pleasure to receive your Lordship, the President, and the other members of the Archaeological Institute in a double capacity. I welcome you to this city as sixty-eighth Bishop of Salisbury and as sixty-second Bishop of New Sarum. I welcome you also as President of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. I am glad that your visit has come at a time when I have been long enough in residence here to appreciate, to some extent, the wealth of interest in the land and the city over which it is my lot to preside. It is impossible for a Bishop of Salisbury whether he looks down upon the

Cathedral and city from the heights of Old Sarum—a city founded as one orderly, peaceful whole by the master mind of Richard Poore—or looks up to the spire from that house in which his predecessors have lived in almost uninterrupted succession since the year 1220, or perceives the still needle point of that same spire from the plain on which repose the isolated sanctuary of Stonehenge, or drives along the green wooded valleys on which the little villages, with ancient churches and monasteries cluster along the sparkling streams like jewels upon a silver thread, it is impossible for him, I say, whether at rest or on his journey, to forget the debt which he owes to the past and to those who, like yourselves, have linked the present and past together and made them a living whole. The cultured home-like aspect of our scenery, which strikes visitors from across the Atlantic as making it a garden in comparison to their own harder featured soil, is due greatly to the spirit of reverence and of sympathetic treatment of our old buildings and their associations, which is a fruit of the good work done by your society and its kindred brotherhood. The quick kindling interest, the pride, the emulation which makes parish vie with parish, (rich and poor alike joining) in the interior adornment, and the reverent festal use of their churches are living fruits of the same spirit—without which a Bishop's labours would be far less bright than, thank God, they are at the present day. There are but few of our parish churches which do not form a worthy settling and gathering place for the solemn offices of the Church and especially for that rite of Confirmation for which I have reason so often to visit them. Therefore, my Lord and gentlemen, I thank you as Bishop again and again. As President of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society I have a yet more decided and special reason for welcoming you here. Your last meeting in this city was in the year 1849. On that occasion the veteran John Britton, then about seventy-eight years old, editor and in great part writer of the "Beauties of England and Wales," and of the "Architectural and Cathedral Antiquities of Great Britain," but especially connected with this county, put forth a circular of some importance. It showed cause why the Wiltshire Topographical Society should have been transferred into a larger and more popular institution, after the example of other local societies which had been stirred into existence by the visits of your institute. The plan was not taken up at once, but on October 12th, 1853, the important Society which I now have the honour to represent was brought into actual being at an inaugural meeting at Devizes. The foundation of its library and museum was laid by the purchase of Mr. Britton's collection of books, drawings, &c., which are deposited at Devizes. The Marquis of Lansdowne was named Patron, and the first President was Mr. Poulett Scrope, who, in his very interesting first address, insisted on the duty of the new Society to complete the work which Sir Richard Colt Hoare and his assistants had left unfinished. Of the 29 hundreds of the County of Wilts he told us "15 have been described under the title of Sir Richard Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*. But they are, speaking generally, neither the most extensive nor the most important." He then went on to describe those parts of North Wilts which have been, so to say, neglected. To you then, in some measure, is due the foundation of that Society whose twenty-two or twenty-three volumes since published are such a treasure to the future historian of the county. I



regret to say that I must still say "the future historian." How it is so, I do not venture to say in the regretted absence of the first secretaries, the Rev. A. C. Smith and Mr. Lukes, and of Canon Jackson, and others who have laboured so assiduously at illustrating our antiquities. Perhaps they may have done better in gathering materials piecemeal rather than in attempting, prematurely, a book which ought to be a final collection, as far as anything human can be final. We have since your visit learnt, I think, something more of the true meaning and scope of antiquarian pursuits. We are less, perhaps, of speculators, and less also of mediævalists. We go further behind into the roots of things. We examine with as much care, in the person of General Pitt-Rivers, as shown by the admirable volume now lying upon the table, the isolated civilization of the little Roman-British villages, as we should a great and magnificent monument. We are as careful, under the guidance of Mr. Nightingale, to register and to treasure the pieces of plate presented to our Churches in the Georgian Era as we do those rare pieces of the pre-reformation times. We have, therefore, perhaps, gained something in method. I trust that before your next visit we shall be able, not only to present you with twenty volumes or so of our magazine, but with a smaller number of a history worthy of this great county.

EARL PERCY said that on behalf of the Institute, of which he had the honor to be president, he had to express their most cordial thanks to them for the cordial expressions of welcome which had proceeded both from the Corporation and from the local society, and he could assure them that there were few places which that Institute could visit with greater pleasure than the city and neighbourhood in which they stood at the present moment. The Mayor was kind enough to mention one or two exceptional circumstances which marked the first occasion when that Institute met at Salisbury, but he thought he omitted one fact which the members of the Institute could not forget, viz., that that meeting took place shortly after the first inauguration of that Institute as a separate society. The Institute was no doubt then started with the most sanguine hopes of success, long life, and prosperity, but the future was always uncertain, and it was a source of great gratification to the Institute to return there this jubilee year after so many years of successful existence to witness the hearty reception which they had received there that day and the kindly remembrance of their former visit. With regard to what had so kindly fallen from the Bishop he was sure it would be a gratification to the members of the Institute to feel that to their last meeting was in some degree due the inauguration of the society over which the Bishop so ably and fitly presided. For his own part he thought they must all feel that however enjoyable to themselves these annual meetings were, one of their principal objects must be to promote and to strengthen the exertions of those who lived in the localities which they visited; and he was sure of this, that the high position which the Wiltshire Archæological Society occupied was a sign that the efforts of the Royal Archæological Institute had not been unavailing in promoting the study of the antiquities of Wiltshire as of other parts of the country. Wiltshire, they all knew, stood in a peculiar position, as had already been very fitly said. Its remains were unique, and he had heard—let them remember that he was a stranger and was not speaking of his own knowledge but upon vague, and, he

trusted, false report—but he had heard that in times past those remains had suffered perhaps somewhat from not having guardians who took the intelligent interest which the present generation was able to do in them. He heard only the other day—he trusted it was a story in every sense of the word—a story of a proprietor of one of the best known ancient memorials in this country—he would not mention his name—who, taking visitors to see it one day, found a party of tourists there before him, and this party of tourists—he (Lord Percy) hoped not knowing whom they were addressing—sent a very polite message requesting him, if possible, to let them have the loan of a hammer. Now, he trusted that that was a myth or, at any rate, if not altogether a myth, it was a tale whose only possible foundation dated back to a period very far distant. But he was certain that Wiltshire must stand in a very exceptional position indeed if there was not ample room for the exertions of all antiquaries, local and general, in inciting the inhabitants of the country to general respect for the memorials of the past that exist among them and taking all vigilant care of them themselves. He heartily thanked them in the name of the Institute for the very kind reception which had been given.

The Mayor having vacated the chair, it was now occupied by Lieut.-General PITT-RIVERS, who delivered his inaugural address. This is printed at p. 261.

In proposing a vote of thanks to General Pitt-Rivers, LORD PERCY attested to the high value of the address they had listened to. They had not, as was often the practice on occasions of this kind, been taken generally over a great expanse of archæological ground, resting at no particular point, but had heard one subject most ably treated.

In addition to the usual programmes of the meeting, which were given to each ticket-holder, MR. NIGHTINGALE was kind enough to prepare for their use a handbook of the places to be visited during the week.

At 2 p.m. the members assembled at the Cathedral, and proceeded to the Chapter-House where Precentor VENABLES gave an address on "The History and Architecture of the Cathedral," illustrating his remarks by the drawings of it, used by Professor Willis on the occasion of the former visit of the Institute to Salisbury in 1849, together with sections of Amiens, for comparison. The Precentor began his remarks by paying a graceful tribute to the genius of Professor Willis, and expressed his regret that his admirable dissertation on Salisbury cathedral had never been given to the world. In briefly sketching now the architectural history of this graceful and harmonious building, the Precentor said he should place Salisbury cathedral as an architectural composition, more especially as seen from the outside, as the most perfectly designed building in the world. It was often said, and with some degree of truth, that Salisbury was one of the least interesting of English cathedrals. The reason for that was very plain, it was the continuous development of one idea and one design from east to west, from the Lady chapel where it was begun to the west end where it was finished. But there was one exception, the tower and spire,—the chief glory and beauty of the cathedral,—did not form part of the original design, they belonged to another century; thus, with these exceptions, the cathedral presented none of those architectural problems which were so interesting and

occasionally perplexing at such places as Canterbury, Lincoln, Lichfield, and elsewhere. This lack of "architectural history" was brought about by the circumstance that the foundations of the cathedral were laid in 1220 upon an entirely new site, and, as Professor Willis had observed, on a spot where no religious establishment had previously existed. Precentor Venables proceeded to tell the interesting story of the abandonment of the cathedral of Bishop Osmond and Bishop Roger at Old Sarum, and expressed the hope that the foundations of the ancient building might some day be investigated. On Michaelmas-day, 1225, Stephen Langton came to consecrate what was already built of the church, which was probably only the Lady chapel, but that was enough for the services to be carried on in. In 1226 the bodies of Bishop Jocelyn, Bishop Osmund, and Bishop Roger were removed from the old cathedral and placed in the new one. The cathedral was said to have been forty years in building, but it must have been more than that. Precentor Venables passed on to speak of the Decorated tower and spire, saying that it was pleasing to find that a Wiltshire man, Richard de Farley, was the contriver of that which was the great glory of the cathedral. He was an excellent architect, but not a good engineer. Soon after the erection of the spire pillars and arches on all sides began to give way, but flying buttresses, struts, strainers, relieving arches, &c., were erected to stay the impending evil. Money was wanted for these unexpected works, and in mediæval times one of the most certain ways of obtaining means was to get a local saint. In 1387 steps were therefore taken to get Saint Osmund canonised. He was already popularly adored, but it was not until 1456 that he was actually canonised. The Precentor then spoke of the sufferings of the cathedral during the Civil Wars, the sad havoc which was wrought by Wyatt at the end of the last century. when the detached campanile was destroyed, the monuments recklessly "re-arranged," and much of the beautiful thirteenth century grisaille glass, with which the windows were filled, wickedly beaten to pieces and cast into the city ditch. With reference to this particular destruction, the following letter, unearthed by the researches of the Historical MSS. Commissioners throws a lurid light upon "restoration" in 1788. It was written by John Berry, glazier, of Salisbury, to Mr. Lloyd, of Conduit-street, London:—"SIR,—This day I have sent you a Box full of old Stained and Painted Glass as you desired me to due wich I hope will sute your Purpos it his the best that I can get at Present. But I expet to Beatt to Peccais a great deale verey sune as it his of now use to we and we Due it for the lead if you want eney more of the same sorts you may have what thear his, if it will pay for taking out, as it is a Deal of Truble to what Beating it to Peccais his you will send me a line as sune as Possobl for we are goain to move ore glasing shop to a Nother Plase and thin we hope to save a greatt Deale more of the like sort which I ham your most Omble Servnt John Berry." Precentor Venables then contrasted the condition of the Chapter-House with its neglected conditions in 1849, and led the party through the cathedral, pointing out some of the mischief that had been wrought by Wyatt to the utter dislocation of the historical value of such objects as tombs, canopies, arcades, &c. In the south-east transept was the cheering sight of much remains of the old stained glass lately brought together, fragmentary indeed, but of high interest and value.

From the cathedral the members proceeded to the Hospital of St. Nicholas, a picturesque building, founded by Ela, countess of Salisbury in 1227, and partly eleemosynary and partly as a church in commemoration of her husband, William Longespée. The Rev. G. H. MOBERLEY, the Master, offered some observations upon this foundation, somewhat questioning the date and origin of the foundation. Here the principal interest centred in the plan which appeared to have originally consisted of two chapels side by side, with naves divided by an arcade, the nave being partitioned off for the inmates of the two sexes. A precisely similar arrangement was seen at St. Mary's Hospital in Chichester, visited by the Institute during the Lewes meeting in 1883. It appeared, from the discussion and close inspection which followed, that the original arrangement at Salisbury was not found to answer, and one side of the nave fell into disuse, a new block of buildings being erected in the beginning of the sixteenth century. From hence the party proceeded to Harnham Bridge, with a chapel attached to it on St. John's island. Here were evidences of work of the latter part of the thirteenth century, tending to shew that those remains were part of Bishop Bingham's benefactions of that period.

The palace was visited at 5 o'clock when the party was taken in hand by the bishop, who, in the kindest possible way, first conducted the members round the outside of this picturesque and irregular group of buildings. The bishop's description was from time to time supplemented by Mr. Ponting and Mr. Micklethwaite, and the exhibition of a large plan, thoughtfully provided, enabled the visitors to thoroughly realize the architectural history of the quaint and rambling structure. Within the palace a thirteenth century vaulted sub-structure, lately opened out, and recalling recollections of its noble prototype in the palace at Wells, was first seen, and subsequently the principal rooms, and the interesting series of portraits of former Chancellors of the Order of the Garter, a dignity now held by the Bishops of Oxford, in the beautifully proportioned and decorated gallery. In the chapel the bishop read an account of an act of consecration, August 28, 1662, and was disposed to think that this established its non-use, previous to that date for sacred purposes. A short discussion ensued upon this point, and it certainly appeared from the wording of the deed that the "room," then consecrated, had not at any time previously been used for secular purposes, and could hardly have been an earlier chapel re-dedicated.

At 8 p.m. the BISHOP OF SALISBURY opened the Antiquarian Section with a paper on "The Episcopal Seals of the See of Salisbury," which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

On the proposal of General PITT-RIVERS, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the president of the section.

MR. J. H. MOULE then read a "Description of the *Vetus Registrum Sarisberiense*."

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Moule, and the meeting broke up.

Wednesday, August 3rd,

At 10 a.m. a large party left Salisbury in carriages for Old Sarum. Arrived at these great earthworks, the members were taken in hand by General Pitt-Rivers, who read the following paper :

"The time admitting only of the very briefest description, it is, of course, impossible to go far into the history of this ancient fortress. All I can do is to point out to the visitors, who are not already acquainted with the place, what to observe, and those who wish to continue the subject will find an excellent account of it by Mr. G. T. Clark, in the thirty-second volume of the *Journal* of the Archaeological Institute, and, also in Mr. E. T. Steven's *Stonehenge Excursion*.

"The fact of its having originally been a British earthwork is proved by the six Roman roads leading up to it, traces of which may still be seen, and, as the work from its shape is certainly not Roman, it must necessarily be pre-Roman and British. The three roads, which led to the eastern entrance, were from Winchester, Silchester, and Badbury. A fourth is believed to have run north to the Roman station of Cunetio, near Marlborough; a fifth went to Bath, and a sixth to Ilchester. It was, probably, originally the stronghold and place of refuge of an independent tribe of Britons, to which the inhabitants of the surrounding district retired when attacked by a neighbouring tribe. It occupies a knoll of the chalk hill, and, like most British earthworks, its outline conforms to the line of the hill. The reason it is nearly round is because the hill was round. It has two principal lines of defence—an outer line with a deep ditch and rampart on the inside, and a smaller rampart on the outside of it—and which has two entrances, one on the east and one on the west. The inner line, consisting of a ditch with one rampart on the inside, has only one entrance on the east. It is believed that the outer line of defence only was British, and that the inner line or keep was added in the eighth or ninth century to make a fortified residence for the lord of the place. This, however, has not been proved, as it might be, by excavations in the ramparts. Besides this, there are radiating lines of entrenchment between the central keep and the outer defence made for the purpose of protecting part of the outer ward should the enemy break in through the outer line. This appears to me to be a Norman method of defence, as a similar arrangement is seen in the so called Caesar's camp at Folkestone, which I excavated and proved to be of Norman construction. The Normans found the mounds of earth here, and built on them a line of wall on the inner rampart, the remains of which are seen at the entrance, and another on the rampart of the outer line of defence; a fragment of which, 25 feet long, 12 feet high, and 10 feet thick may be seen on the north-west side, but Mr. Roach Smith is of opinion that this fragment is Roman. The Normans also added earthen barbicans to cover the eastern and western entrances to the outer line, each having a separate ditch of its own detached from the main ditch of the place. The marks of a large well can be seen in the keep, and Leland says, "there are other wells which, I think, would be worth finding and examining." There was a suburb outside the fortification on the south side. Few relics of any period have been found in Old Sarum, and the place has been very much neglected by archaeologists.

"In studying ancient fortifications it is always desirable to keep in view the distinctly different purposes which an earthen rampart served in ancient and modern times. In modern times the rampart is intended to give cover to the defender from the cannon of the enemy, and to be able to do that it must be of a certain thickness that the shot may not pass through it, and in consequence of this thickness of the rampart, the



defenders standing behind it are unable to see down into the ditch in front of them. The line of the rampart has, therefore, to be arranged so that the ditch in front of each part may be seen into by some other part, and it is this *flanking defence*, as it is called, that has given rise to the different system of modern fortification. But in ancient fortifications the wall, or stockade of wood, not being required to be of very great thickness, the defenders, standing behind it and looking over it, or through loop-holes in it, were able to see down into the ditch in front of them. Flanking defence was, therefore, not necessary to the same extent: parts, which, in a modern fortification, are called dead ground, or ground in which an enemy could lie concealed, would not be dead ground in an ancient fortification, and a simple straight line of ditch and rampart was all that was required. The use of an earthen rampart in ancient fortification was to give command to the defenders, to increase the force of their missiles by gravitation, and to place the stockade, or wall that was built on the top of it, beyond the reach of the enemy's battering rams. The object of a modern rampart is to give cover, not command; the object of an ancient rampart was to give command not cover. If this is kept constantly in view, the lines of ancient British entrenchment will be better understood. It will be found that almost invariably the height of the rampart in each part of a work was greater where the ground outside was flatter, and where command had to be obtained by artificial mounds. Where the ground sloped down from the rampart it was not so high, and in places where the natural slope of the ground afforded sufficient command without an earthen rampart, it was dispensed with altogether, especially in the less important works. But at Old Sarum, these principles of fortification, which are so usually observed in all British works, as at Whichbury for example, on the other side of Salisbury, do not apply. Although the ground is much weaker on the east than on the west side, the ditch and rampart are of the same size all round, and this leads me to think that the fortification may have been modernised in more recent times. Alfred, in 871, ordered Leofric, of Wiltunshire, to make another ditch at Old Sarum to be defended by palisades, and this alteration may have consisted in deepening the old ditch. It is even possible that the present ditch may have been altered at the time when the barbicans were added to cover the openings in Norman times. The father of Cnut is said to have burnt the place in 1003; Cnut, himself, died here in 1036. The Bishopric of Sarum was established here in 1075; William the Conqueror was here in 1086, and held a review of 60,000 men who swore allegiance to him. The cathedral of Old Sarum was consecrated in 1092; William Rufus was here in 1096. There was a mint in Old Sarum, as proved by the coins struck in the place. On the coins of Ethelred II. the name of the place was written SEARBE, on those of Cnut SÆBER SER or SERE; on those of William I. and II. SERE, SEBER, or SERRI, which were evidently corruptions of the Saxon name Searbyrig, which latter was the Saxon version of the Roman SORBIODUNUM, and this, in its turn, a corruption of the Celtic name ending in *dun* or *dunum*, "a fortified hill." On a coin of Stephen, however, it first appears in the modern form of SALIS, and on the coins of Henry II. SAL or SALER. In the course of time the soldiers and the clergy living together in so small a place, fell out, the clergy annoyed the soldiers by constantly singing



psalms, and the soldiers, no doubt, annoyed the clergy by their bad language, so that in 1256 the clergy departed and established the new cathedral in modern Salisbury. During the long drought of 1834, the outline of the old cathedral, which had been destroyed, was discovered beneath the grass which had turned brown over the spot in the north-west quarter, and it was excavated by Mr. Hatcher and Mr. Fisher. It was found to be a plain cross 270 feet long by 150 feet broad. There were double aisles to the nave, choir, and transept. The cloisters were also discovered to the north of the choir. A subterranean passage cut in the chalk was also found near this spot leading towards the ditch. It was 7 feet broad and 7 to 10 feet high, and of Norman construction.

"Old Sarum first returned members to Parliament in 1295, and was disfranchised in 1832. It was a model constituency and a model seat; there was no corruption because there was no one to corrupt: there was little or no jobbery because the member had no one to job for but himself and his patron, which is nothing compared to the jobbery that has taken place since larger numbers have been admitted into the plot. He was not obliged to talk nonsense that he did not believe in to please his constituents, for he had only two constituents who had leases assigned to them, just before an election, to enable them to vote on the understanding that they were to relinquish them immediately the election was over. The member for Old Sarum was free to devote his whole energies to the good of his country, and it is not surprising that with these advantages it should have produced a statesman of the calibre of the elder Pitt."

Great Durnford Church was next visited, and described by MR. G. H. GORDON. The evidences of a late Norman building were shown by the north and south doorways and the font. Here were considerable remains of fifteenth century seating, a good Jacobean pulpit, with cushion and hangings of 1657,—recalling "The Velvet Cushion" of romance,—and a Jacobean lectern with a copy of Jewel's apology chained to it. This learned divine was Bishop of Salisbury from 1562 to his death in 1571. The presence of a little window, somewhat low down on the north side of the chancel, gave the opportunity for the introduction of a well-worn archæological discussion.

Amesbury was the next point reached. After luncheon the church was visited. Precentor Venables undertook the description. It was not altogether a congenial subject, for the church had suffered from a disastrous "restoration" of some years ago, such as we would fain hope would not be possible in Wiltshire at the present day. The harshness, rigidity, and bareness of the interior of Amesbury church would, however, be enormously relieved by the re-setting up of the chancel screen, which had been turned out by the "restorer," whose name shall in mercy be here withheld. It fortunately happens that, instead of having been cut up into "black oak" Wardour-street Gothic sideboards, this fine piece of church furniture has been sheltered by an esteemed inhabitant of Amesbury, whose name may be thankfully here recorded. Mr. Edwards authorized Mr. Mickelthwaite to say that he was quite ready to put the screen back to its old place in the church. With regard to this aisleless Norman church, Precentor Venables pointed out that it served originally both for the Benedictine nunnery of Amesbury as well as for parochial uses. On the north side of the nave were shown the

evidences of Norman work, and traces of the conventual buildings which sheltered so many notable females. Here was great havoc at the Dissolution, but there still remains much fine early English work in the choir and transepts. Mr. Mickelthwaite gave his reasons for thinking that there was originally a Saxon church here, and called attention to a pierced stone built into a wall in a yard on the north side of the chancel, and showed that it was a displaced window of pre-Norman date, and probably a relic of the first monastic foundation on this spot. It is a small round-headed loop, rather wider below than above, and has served as the mid-wall slab of a double splayed window.

Passing the great earth-works of Vespasian's camp, the party arrived at Stonehenge at 3.30. Here GENERAL PITT-RIVERS opened the discussion by clearly setting forth the various theories that had been brought forward as to the age and meaning of this wonderful monument. He then passed on to touch on the subject of the preservation of ancient monuments. He ought not himself, he remarked, to say much about the preservation of monuments because he had a particular function to perform, as inspector of ancient monuments. It was his particular work to carry out the Act as it was, and to get as many people as he could to put their monuments under the Act; it was of course entirely voluntary. Considerably more than half of those who owned the scheduled monuments had put them under the Act, which was more than one had reason to expect at first. But he might say this much, that he knew no reason why Sir Edmund Antrobus should not be willing to do what was reasonable, and archaeologists should be able to agree among themselves what they wanted. If one wanted one thing and another something else, the owner of the monument in question had very good reason for saying "the best thing I can do is to do nothing which has, in fact, been what I have done hitherto." He thought the practical course would be for the Archaeological Institute and the Wiltshire Institute to appoint committees to confer with the British Association, and that those three committees might really arrive at some definite proposal. In that case he did not see why they should suppose that Sir Edmund would refuse what he was asked to do, provided they did not interfere with his proper rights.<sup>1</sup>

General Pitt-Rivers was followed by the REV. E. DUKE, who, speaking from his long and intimate acquaintance with Stonehenge, pointed out to what a close extent the numerous adjacent mounds were connected with the great circle, and showed the important bearing which the contents of the surrounding barrows had on the question of the age of Stonehenge. Mr. Duke said that all the barrows within a radius of a mile-and-a-half of Stonehenge were, in the opinion of Sir R. C. Hoare, pre-Roman or Celtic, and such barrows—there are more than three hundred of them—seemed to him to have been placed with a view to the great monument being visible from their summits. Mr. Duke called attention to a quantity of the chippings of the igneous stones of Stonehenge, having been found in one or two of the barrows on the west side; thus showing that the circle was older than the barrows. Mr. Duke concluded by giving a derivation, based upon etymology, of the word *Sarsen*.

<sup>1</sup> At the annual meeting of the Wilts. Archaeological Society, held on August 4 th, a resolution was passed appointing a

committee to confer with the above-mentioned societies for the purpose in question.

MR. A. EVANS spoke at some length, arguing as to the date of Stonehenge from the finding of an amber necklace in a neighbouring barrow, and proving this relic to be coeval with certain Greek vases of known date, gave the circle an approximate age of B.C. 450.

DR. COX supported the view of Mr. Fergusson, in his *Rude Stone Monuments*, namely that Stonehenge is a memorial at once sepulchral and military, set up by a great company of victorious troops about A.D. 450.

THE REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH spoke of the manifest deterioration of the monument within the last twenty years, and this was generally thought to be the case, though, certainly, one, shrewd observer, speaking from a long acquaintance with it, thought nothing had varied at Stonehenge so much as the opinions upon it. It was hardly to be expected that the Solar Theory had yet been wiped out, and the antiquaries heard with as much gravity as they could command how the sun still rises on the longest day over the "Friar's Heel." One fact should be recorded, namely, that the name of *Druid* was not once mentioned during the whole of the visit.

The party then drove to Lake House where the members were received at tea with charming hospitality by Mr. Duke and his family, at his picturesque Jacobean house, standing in a formal garden with tall yew hedges, "clipped by law and tantalized with skill." Mr. Duke gave a short disquisition on a collection of antiquities which he exhibited. These included an amber necklace—or rather the parts of one—found in a tumulus in the neighbourhood. The amber had evidently undergone a change, and, as Mr. Duke thought, by fire. The cord, for stringing the amber, did not go straight through all the pieces, but in the case of most of them the hole took a semi-circular direction. The collection included some metal crucifixes found at Old Sarum, some heraldic shields beautifully worked in human hair, and an interesting set of crucibles found in St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury, in a niche within the wall of a small room over the north porch of the church. The late Rev. E. Duke in his "Halle of John Halle" thought that they belonged to a priest choral of Salisbury in the reign of Edward VI, who was an alchemist, and that they were used by him in making the Elixir Vitæ. Attention was also called to an alabaster tablet fixed to the wall above the door, inside the house. It represents the head of St. John Baptist in the charger, with standing figures of St. Peter, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Margaret, and St. Katherine. It is a very fine example of this curious group, the full meaning of which has yet to be discovered.

After a cordial vote of thanks had been offered to Mr. Duke by PRECENTOR VENABLES on behalf of the Institute, the carriages were regained; Salisbury was reached at 7 p.m.; and thus a most successful day was brought to an end.

The Historical Section opened at 8.30 p.m. at the Council House, when the DEAN OF SALISBURY occupied the chair as President, and gave his opening address. In the course of his remarks the Dean passed in general review the labours of the deans, canons, and other members of the cathedral bodies in the historical and archæological world during the latter half of the present century.

On the motion of LORD PERCY, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the president of the section.

THE REV. C. H. MAYO then read a paper on "Dorset Bibliography."

This brought about an interesting discussion. The Bishop of Salisbury asked how Hutchins worked, how he gathered together his material, and how in forty years he managed to gather together that work which dealt with a county which apparently had very little literature before. It seemed to have been collected only a few years after printing began in the county. With regard to Mr. Mayo himself, he presumed that most of those present were acquainted with his work. Mr. Mayo had been of great service to the county by what he had done, at the Bishop of Salisbury's request in drawing up an admirable paper with regard to ancient church antiquities, giving the heads, in twelve chapters, of what rural deans and the clergy ought to observe in regard to their antiquities and parochial records.

THE REV. SIR TALBOT BAKER called attention to the way in which Coker proceeded in drawing up his history, namely, by going from the mouth of a river to its source, and then to other parts of the county; and the Dean desired to know whether there were any great collections of seventeenth century documents in Dorsetshire.

MR. MAYO said he believed there were not any great collections in Dorsetshire, but there was one in the British Museum, and he had taken from that a great many of the facts he had mentioned. With regard to the question of the Bishop as to how Hutchings secured his materials, he believed that would be found in the preface to Hutchings' first edition. He thought there were very few printed records at that time which Hutchings could consult. His information was drawn from his antiquarian friends in Dorsetshire and out of it. Hutchings stated that the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being enabled him to make researches amongst the episcopal records, and there were also in the county some persons who acted very liberally towards him, and raised a subscription which enabled him to go away and to carry on his researches in the Chapter-house and elsewhere.

MR. POPE pointed out that the first edition of Hutchins's History was published in 1774; he, therefore, was able to make use of Cox's History and Coker's Survey, which were issued respectively in 1780 and 1782.

After some remarks from PREBENDARY SCARTH as to the great expense of a county history, and the desirableness of such a work being taken in hand, a vote of thanks to Mr. Mayo was proposed by the Dean of Salisbury.<sup>1</sup>

The Antiquarian Section now re-opened, the Bishop of Salisbury taking the chair.

THE REV. SIR TALBOT BAKER read a paper by Dr. Wake Smart on "Celtic and Roman Antiquities in the district bounded by Bockerley Dyke and the river Stour."

A vote of thanks to the author brought the meeting to an end.

<sup>1</sup> It may here be mentioned that at the annual meeting of the Wilts Archaeological Society held on August 4th, the Bishop of Salisbury proposed a resolution, which was unanimously adopted,

that a committee be formed to take steps to draw up a method and scheme for the collection of materials for the completion of a history of the county.

Thursday, August 4.

At 10 a.m. the general annual meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the Council House, Earl Percy in the chair.

MR. GOSSELIN read the balance sheet for the past year (printed at p. 307). He then read the following

“REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR, 1886-7

“In bringing before the members of the Institute the Annual Report, the Council beg to state that an arrangement has been made with the committee of the “Egypt Exploration Fund” by allowing them the use of the rooms of the Institute at the annual payment of £20. This does not interfere with the business of the Institute, the committee having other rooms in the building for storing their own material property. The object of the Exploration Fund being strictly of an archaeological character, it is hoped that mutual advantage in other respects will be brought into existence.

“The members will be glad to hear that a third annual exhibition of Egyptian antiquities was held in the room of this Institute under the direction of the committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund. From the number of visitors that attended, the Council have much pleasure in reporting that an increased interest is taken by the public in this branch of archaeology.

“The last annual general meeting having authorised the Council to adopt some means for obtaining an increase to the list of members, the subject was carefully considered at several Council meetings, and some papers have been printed for use by which it is hoped that many gentlemen and ladies may be induced to become members. The existing members can render some help by suggesting to the Council the names of persons who might be invited to join the Institute.

“On the 18th of November last the Secretary, as representative of the Institute, attended a deputation to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London to join with the committee of the Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings in presenting a petition respecting the preservation of the ancient buildings in Staple’s Inn.

“The Council are pleased to report that the Inn has been bought by the Prudential Assurance Company, and that part of it, namely the hall, has been let to the Institute of Actuaries for a long period. The preservation, therefore, of this ancient group of buildings is probably secured.

“The Council have also had under their consideration the present state of Glastonbury Abbey. In consequence of a paper read by Mr. H. SHEPPARD DALE before the Institute on the 3rd March, the Council requested Mr. Dale to draw up a report, which was subsequently approved of by the governing body. It is confidently hoped that the interesting ruins of this Abbey will in future be preserved from the damage which the overgrowth of ivy and other vegetation had threatened.

“The Council hearing that the Corporation of Bury St. Edmunds intended to part with the old gateway of St. Saviour’s Hospital, and fearing that, in the event of a sale, this venerable building would be destroyed urged the Town Council of Bury to keep the ruins in their own possession. The members will be pleased to hear that a satisfactory arrangement has been made for the future preservation of this monument.



“The maltreatment of the Coronation Chair by the Office of Works, and those employed by them is now notorious. The Society of Antiquaries took the matter up so promptly and energetically that little remained for other Societies, except to approve of what they did. The subject was mentioned at our meeting of July 7th, and a resolution was proposed by Mr. Hartshorne and passed, condemning the disfigurement of the chair, and expressing a hope that when in future Westminster Abbey had to be got ready for a State Ceremony, it may not be taken from its proper guardians and handed over to ignorant and irresponsible direction.

“In the month of May Mr. Pullan was deputed by the President and Council to represent the Institute on the occasion of the unveiling of the west front of the Cathedral of Florence. He was kindly received by the Marchese Torregiani, the Syndic, and, by his obliging kindness, Mr. Pullan was present at the opening ceremony. The design for the façade was the result of three competitions.

“The first took place in 1862, but this having been unsatisfactory, and a second in 1865 also failing, a third was undertaken in 1867, resulting in the choice of a design by de Fabris. The work, however, was not commenced until 1876, and on the death of the architect in 1883 it was completed by Signor del Moro. On the whole the design and its execution are most creditable to all concerned, and the cost was most moderate, amounting to less than £40,000. This is chiefly owing to the enthusiasm of the workmen, who, in their zeal for the accomplishment of their cathedral were content to work for less than their ordinary wages. It would take up too much space to describe the architectural features in detail. It will be sufficient to state that the new work is quite in keeping with the older part of the structure, and archaeologically correct. There are three grand portals with Mosaic pictures, in the tympana a rose window, over that is the centre, and above a series of figures of the Apostles in rich niches. These are on rather too large a scale to match the figures in Giotto's Tower. The walls are veneered with marble of various colours; white predominates, and the contrast between that and the yellow tone of the adjoining tower is at present too striking, but this defect will be remedied when the building is mellowed by age. Taking the façade altogether, it is by far the finest piece of modern Gothic architecture hitherto accomplished in Italy; and it is, as regards the design and execution of the sculpture and Mosaics, a triumph of Italian art.

“The Council report that the British School of Archæology at Athens was opened in November last. Mr. F. C. Penrose was appointed the first director, and he will be followed by Mr. Ernest Gardner, lately employed by the Egypt Exploration Fund.

“The following address was forwarded to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee.

*“The humble address of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,*

““We, the President, Vice-President, Council, and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland venture to approach your Majesty in this Jubilee year with the heartfelt expressions of our respectful yet joyful congratulations that God has in His wisdom conferred the blessing of the continuance of the life of your Majesty, and through it for the welfare of not only your Majesty's subjects but the world at large, and pray that your life may long be preserved in the



enjoyment of health and strength to enable you to discharge the laborious duties of your high position. We recognise in your Majesty the honor and benefit conferred on this Institute as one of its Patrons (together with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales), and trust that the Institute has tended to maintain the venerable institutions by its archæological pursuits which are associated with your Majesty's family in the long succession of sovereigns from which your Majesty is descended.' "

"Owing to the untiring exertions of Mr. E. C. Hulme, a member of the Council, the re-arrangement and cataloguing of our library is nearly completed. The warmest thanks of the Council and members are due to him for this voluntary and assiduous labour undertaken for the benefit of the Institute.

"The Council have the pleasure of informing the members that during the past year the following Societies have agreed to an exchange of publications :—

- "1. Universitetets Samling af Nordiske Oldsager.
- "2. The Clifton Antiquarian Club.
- "3. Société Archæologique du Midi.
- "4. Société Archæologique de Bordeaux.
- "5. British and American Archæological Society of Rome.
- "6. Konigl Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademien of Sweden.

"The Council have to deplore the death of some of their oldest members :—

"Mr. Charles Tucker, formerly an Honorary Secretary in conjunction with Mr. Albert Way, and to whom the Institute was deeply indebted in former years for the arrangement of the museums and the classification of their contents at the meetings. Unfortunately illness in later years prevented his taking that active part in our proceedings, which had been of so much advantage to us.

"The Rev. J. Bathurst Deane was Rector of Great St. Helen's, and one of the oldest members of the Institute. Long ago he made himself a name as a writer on archæological matters.

"Other Societies had a higher claim upon the Earl of Enniskillen than had the Institute, but as a fellow worker with the late Sir Philip de Malpas Gray Egerton, and as a member of the Institute almost from its commencement, his loss cannot fail to excite regret.

"Among the other members that have been removed from us by death are :—The Earl Amherst, Mr. R. Temple Frere, Capt. Hamond, Mr. G. Hawkins, the Rev. E. King, Mr. J. H. Mathews, the Rev. E. Payne, Mr. S. I. Tucker, *Somerset Herald*, and Mr. J. L. Walker.

"The members of the Governing Body to retire by rotation are as follows :—Vice-president, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle; and the following members of the Council—H. Hutchings, Esq., the Rev. H. J. Bigge, Major-General Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, the Hon. H. A. Dillon, E. Peacock, Esq., and R. S. Ferguson, Esq.

"The Council recommend the appointment of the Rev. Sir T. H. B. Baker, Bart., as vice-president, and the election of H. Hutchings, Esq., the Rev. H. J. Bigge, Major-General Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, the Hon. H. A. Dillon, E. Peacock, Esq., R. S. Ferguson, Esq., Alderman Stuart Knill, Mr Justice Pinhey and the retiring auditor M. W. Taylor, Esq., to the vacant places on the Council. They would further recommend the appointment of H. Jones, Esq., as junior honorary auditor.

"They would further recommend the appointment of the retiring vice-president, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and M. H. Bloxam, Esq., under *Rule 16*, to be honorary vice-presidents."

The adoption of the Report was moved by the REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH, seconded by MR. E. GREEN, and carried unanimously.

With regard to the financial position of the Institute, MR. HILTON said that it was desirable to increase the number of subscribing members of the Institute, and the old difficulty still existed of many members being in arrear with their yearly payments. In other respects, the Society's finances were on the way to improvement. In answer to a question by Mr. Gostenhofer, MR. Hilton said that the question of funding life compositions had not been lost sight of by the Council.

The adoption of the Balance Sheet was moved by the REV. DR. COX, seconded by PROFESSOR CLARK, and carried unanimously.

With regard to arrears in subscriptions, the following resolution was proposed by MR. T. H. BAYLIS:—"That the names of members whose subscriptions are in arrear for twelve months be posted in the meeting-room of the Institute in London, and that notice of this resolution be issued with the circular applying for subscriptions." This was seconded by MR. MICKLETHWAITE, and after a discussion in which the REV. Prebendary Scarth, the noble President, the REV. DR. COX, and the REV. J. GREVILLE CHESTER took part, the resolution was carried unanimously.

MR. PULLAN called attention to the destruction of ancient monuments now going on in Rome, and, with the view of strengthening Signor Bacelli's hands, proposed the following resolution:—"That the President, Council, and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland wish to express their sympathy with Signor Bacelli in his praiseworthy efforts to preserve the most ancient edifices of Rome from obliteration and destruction."

This was seconded by PROFESSOR CLARK, and after some observations from the Rev. Father Hirst and the noble President, the resolution was carried unanimously.

With regard to the place of meeting in 1888, MR. GOSSELIN reported that he had received an invitation from Leamington. Precentor Venables advocated this as an excellent railway centre, and well provided with accommodation.

THE REV. J. GREVILLE CHESTER suggested Coventry; he also thought that Dublin was a desirable place of meeting; in this the Rev. Father Hirst agreed, but he was afraid that at the present time we should be coldly received.

MR. R. S. FERGUSON intimated that in 1889 the Institute would be invited to hold a second meeting in Edinburgh.

MR. MOTTRAM spoke at length upon the prospects of a meeting in Norwich. The Castle had been disused as a prison, and had been bought by the Corporation; it would be put at once into a proper state, and would form an admirable centre of operations. The REV. C. R. MANNING said the Institute would be welcome when they came to Norwich.

After some further discussion, on the motion of the REV. C. R. MANNING, seconded by the REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH, the matter was referred to the Council in London.

The following new members were elected:—The Bishop of Salisbury,

proposed by Earl Percy; Mr. A. J. Evans, proposed by Mr. Hartshorne; Colonel Harold Malet, proposed by Mr. Micklethwaite; Dr. J. Wickham Legg, M.D., proposed by Mr. St. John Hope, seconded by Mr. Gosselin; the Rev. A. Johnson, proposed by Mr. H. Jones, seconded by Mr. Hartshorne; Mr. T. Ryley, proposed by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Gosselin. A vote of thanks to the noble Chairman brought the meeting to an end.

At 11 o'clock the Rev. PRECENTOR VENABLES opened the Architectural Section, and delivered his address, which is printed at page 244.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Precentor Venables, a visit was paid to the fine Perpendicular church of St. Thomas, where Mr. A. Wood read a paper. Here the roofs retain much of their original painting, and over the chancel arch is a fresco of the Doom.

The Poultry Cross was then inspected and described by ARCHDEACON LEAR. From hence the party proceeded to the Hall of John Halle, restored by A. W. Pugin, and now in use as a china shop. The antiquaries then visited Audley House, a mansion dating from the second half of the fifteenth century. This has lately been acquired for the uses of a Church House, and has lately been considerably "restored" for that purpose. Some of the original fittings are not now *in situ*, and others have been introduced from elsewhere. Among these a rich fireplace from Longford Castle seemed to be the work of John Thorpe.

At 2 o'clock a large party went in carriages to Britford Church. A short paper having been read by the Rev. A. P. MORRES, MR. HARTSHORNE called attention to a diminutive effigy of the early part of the fourteenth century, in Purbeck marble, representing a man in a gown, holding a covered cup in his right hand and wearing a maniple. This was described as the figure of a butler, and quite unique.

MR. MICKLETHWAITE said that the two curious "Saxon" arches are certainly *in situ*. The church to which they belonged had a nave of the same size as the present one, two "rudimentary" transepts, into which these arches opened, and a small chancel, or sanctuary, to the east where the tower now is. The type of plan is found at Dover, Deerhurst, Worth, and other places. The early transepts at Britford were probably pulled down and their arches built up when the church was enlarged eastwards by the addition of the present transept and chancel. The buildings now outside the arches are modern. The northern arch is especially valuable as a rare example of enriched masonry of earlier date than the Conquest, still in position. Mr. Micklethwaite thought the date to be not earlier than the ninth century, and probably not much later, and Mr. ARTHUR EVANS and Mr. PARK HARRISON thought that this date was the most likely.

With regard more particularly to the Roman tiles used in the arch on the south side, and the theory that both arches were Roman *in situ*, it was evident that at Britford, as at Brixworth, the tiles were not used *more Romano*.

The journey was continued through Lord Radnor's park, and past the front of Longford Castle—the well-known production of John Thorpe, and one of the three triangular buildings in England<sup>1</sup>—to Downton Church. Here the description was undertaken by the Rev. A. D. HILL, who read

<sup>1</sup> The other examples are, the tower of the Church of All Saints, Maldon, and the Lodge at Rushton, Northamptonshire.

an excellent paper. In the Decorated chancel a fine low-side window, attracted some attention, and Dr. Cox gave his reasons for believing that such windows were for the use of an attendant to ring the sanctus bell through them, when there was no sanctus bell gable. After some observations by Mr. PULLAN, the members proceeded to the Moot House, where they were most kindly received at tea in the gardens of his charming old house, by Mr. E. P. Squarey. Subsequently General Pitt-Rivers conducted the party to the remarkable earth works hard by, known as the Moot.

Traversing banks and ditches, of which the features were pointed out from time to time by the President of the Meeting, the large party finally arrived at the remarkable series of seven terraces or platforms comprised within an oval area, and distinguished as "The Moot Hill." In the course of his observations on this spot, GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, who illustrated his remarks by plans of earthworks of a like nature at Reigate, Chipping Norton, Cap Grinez, and Chateau de Villars, said that, on the high authority of Mr. Clark, the place was pre-Saxon, late Belgic. For his own part he hardly thought so. It appeared to him that its form was that of the Saxon period. The spot where they were now was on the edge of a horse-shoe shaped keep. Outside was a ditch and outside the grand ditch a half moon shaped ditch—a demi-lune. He did not see any necessity to connect this earthwork with any campaign. It was probably the residence of a feudal chief. He imagined that this moot was made after the fortifications were abandoned, at a time when they were no longer required, and that they cut the bank into terraces and made a palaver place of it.

MR. SQUAREY added some remarks in which he coincided with the conclusions that General Pitt-Rivers had arrived at. The REV. A. D. HILL made some further observations, and LORD PERCY having offered to Mr. Squarey the thanks of the Institute for his kind welcome and hospitality, the carriages were regained. Driving by special permission through Trafalgar Park and past the house, Salisbury was again reached at 6.45.

At 8.30 a conversazione was given by the MAYOR OF SALISBURY and DR. BLACKMORE, in the famous Blackmore Museum. In the course of the evening DR. BLACKMORE gave a general explanation of the contents of the collection, and, Lord Percy having expressed to Dr. Blackmore and the Mayor how much gratification the Institute had experienced at their reception in such a place, this agreeable reunion came to an end.

#### Friday, August 5.

At 9.45 the members went by special train to Bradford-on-Avon. The great tithe barn was first inspected under the guidance of Mr. C. S. Adye. Some discussion took place as to the date of this building, which, however, appears to be rather before the middle of the fourteenth century. But MR. PARK HARRISON was disposed to take the walls back to Norman times. The plan is of the usual kind, namely, a nave, with aisles formed by the frame-work of the roof being supported from the ground by rows of massive timber posts. The finest example of this kind of construction in England is the great barn at Harmondsworth, Middlesex. This building is of about the same date as the Bradford example. It is in fine condition,

and of the great internal length of 192 feet, twenty-two feet longer than the Bradford barn.<sup>1</sup>

The picturesque bridge over the Avon, with its chapel partly corbelled out upon one of its piers, the whole being apparently early fifteenth century work were next seen.<sup>2</sup> The roadway of the bridge, originally only pack-horse width, was widened about 1645, when the upper portion of the chapel with its stone coved roof was evidently built on its conversion for secular uses.

The party then walked through the town to Kingston House, or "The Duke's House," where they were received by Mr. H. Moulton. After some of the rooms on the lower floor had been looked at, the visitors descended the terraces into the garden, where Mr. F. Shum read a paper upon this well-known building. It had been restored with the most rigorous exactness by the late Mr. Moulton, and had all the appearance of a new building, and consequently lacked much of the charm which the unrestored houses of the period possess. From the characteristics of the architectural details it seemed probable that Kingston House is a work of John Thorpe.

The next point in the day's proceedings was the little Saxon church of St. Laurence, "the most ancient material church in Britain," discovered, and rescued by the late Canon Jones. MR. E. CHUSHOLM BATTEN read an interesting paper on the spot, and it was agreed on all sides that its erection was due to Bishop Aldhelm. So the words of William of Malmesbury, in 1122, "*est ad hunc diem in eo loco ecclesiola quam ad nomen beatissimi Laurentii (Aldhelmus) fecisse predicatur,*" are happily still applicable. It is a monument of which Wiltshire men may well be proud.

The parish church was now visited. In this spacious building there was not much of special interest beyond a large panelled recess in stonework in the north aisle, facing the south door. In the centre of the recess, which is nearly semi-circular in plan, is a chase cut in the form of a plain cross. It appeared that this was for the reception of a cross of some special character; there were, indeed, indications at the bottom of the recess of a stone shelf on which offerings were made, or lights burned. In a window of the south aisle were some excellent German roundels of the school and time of Aldegraver. An effigy of a man in mail, and a surcote, about 1295, and of a woman in the same costume as Aveline at Westminster, attracted some attention.

After luncheon at the Town Hall the party went in carriages to South Wraxall Manor House. This was described in a general way by MR. E. GREEN, and MR. C. E. PONTING subsequently read a good paper upon it. It is a picturesque and straggling Perpendicular manor house of the Long family, enlarged in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and much heavy and some fine, Renaissance work, added or inserted later. Its inconvenience as a dwelling house has caused its abandonment, as was the

<sup>1</sup> It may be useful to record here the following names of other places where large barns may be seen:—*Devonshire*, Torquay; *Dorsetshire*, Abbotsbury, Cerne Abbas; *Gloucestershire*, Boxwell, Frocester, Postlip; *Kent*, Boxley, Cuxton, Maidstone; *Middlesex*, Headstone, near Harrow; *Norfolk*, Brancaster; *Oxford-*

*shire*, Adderbury; *Somerset*, Doultong, Glastonbury, Wells, Woodspring Abbey; *Sussex*, Hurstmonceaux; *Wiltshire*, Cherhill and Place House.

<sup>2</sup> The much-restored building on the Bridge at Wakefield is another and a finer instance of the bridge chapel.

case at Haddon, for the same reasons. It is a capital example of a late mediæval house, and the fortunate owner of this interesting building very wisely does all that and no more than is necessary to keep it in proper repair.

Great Chalfield Manor House was reached at 3.30. It would be difficult to find finer or more picturesque remains of a late fifteenth century manor house than these. Unfortunately little beyond the front of the house is now standing. The range of farm buildings to the west comprises a pigeon-house—the proper accessory of a manor house—worked into the design of the gatehouse with very good effect; but so much has been pulled down that the interest of the complete group has been greatly marred. The little church with its pretty bell gable over the west front fortunately remains.

The REV. E. KINGSTON read a paper giving a history of the manor, and by the thoughtful kindness of Mr. G. P. Fuller, tea and light refreshments were offered to the members before leaving. Driving to Trowbridge, a special train took the party from thence to Salisbury, which was reached at 6.25.

At 8 p.m. the Architectural Section met in the Council House, the Rev. Precentor Venables in the chair. MR. C. E. PONTING read a paper on "Edington Church."

The REV. J. A. BENNETT followed with a paper on "The Architect of Salisbury Cathedral." This is printed at page 265.

A paper by MR. J. A. GORCH on "Longford Castle and Longleat" was then read, and the meeting came to an end.

In the Historical Section the REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH read a paper on "Britain a Province of the Roman Empire." This is printed at page 351.

The REV. J. HIRST read a paper, "Thoughts on the past influence of Reigning Women," and the meeting concluded.

#### Saturday, August 6.

At 10 a.m. the members left Salisbury for Tisbury. Here carriages were in readiness for the continuance of the journey to Old Wardour. Arrived at the Castle the party were taken in hand by Precentor Venables, who gave a brief outline of the history of the place. It was apparent that there was nothing here older than the extreme end of the fourteenth century; at which period, indeed, the castle was built by John, Lord Lovel. The most noticeable architectural features were the remarkable (for Perpendicular work) windows of the kitchen; and the chief historical event appeared to be the gallant defence of Blanche, Lady Arundell, against the Parliamentary forces in 1643. The members now drove on to Wardour where they were received with much kindness by Lord and Lady Arundell. Some welcome light refreshments were offered to the visitors, and among the many objects of art and interest that were seen, the great Gerard Dow, the portrait of the heroic Blanche, Lady Arundell, and, not least, the famous Westminster Chasuble should be mentioned. The thanks of the Institute having been offered to Lord Arundell by Precentor Venables, the party visited Tisbury Church. After some remarks by the Vicar, Mr. F. G. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MICKLETHWAITE pointed out a few of the most curious features in the church, including



the remains of the chancel in the south transept, of which one of the two bone shoots has been destroyed, and the other put into the way of destruction by the recent building of the vestry and organ chamber. The north transept has some singular and beautiful remains of its arrangement as a chapel, and the modern chancel fittings are made up of fragments of old screens and other furniture, which have been cut to pieces for the purpose. This once noble church has suffered horribly from the "restorers," but still much remains, and the wish was generally expressed that it might be better taken care of, and especially that the central tower, with the fine thirteenth century arches on which it stands, now said to be threatened, might be allowed to stay.

A few of the members drove on to see Place House, where are the remains of a fifteenth century manor house and a great barn, said to be 220 feet long; the rest went by special train to Wilton. After luncheon at the Pembroke Arms Hotel, the members walked to Wilton church, where the REV. CANON OLIVIER read a paper describing the numerous and well known objects of art which are here preserved. MR. PULLAN and PROFESSOR CLARK spoke concerning the Italian churches, which served in part as models for Wilton church when it was built by the late Lord Herbert between 1841 and 1845, and, on the invitation of the noble owner, Wilton House was then seen with its noble collection of treasures, its classical sculptures, Vandycks, and other art triumphs. Tea was served with much hospitality in the garden, and the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker having expressed to Lord Pembroke the gratification which the members of the Institute had experienced from his kindness, the carriages were regained. Bemerton Church, the peaceful shrine of saintly George Herbert, was visited on the way home, and Salisbury was again reached at 6 o'clock.

The Historical Section met at 8 p.m., the Dean of Salisbury in the chair. The REV. DR. COX read a paper on "Lichfield Minster and City in the fifteenth century." Mr. J. S. UDAL read a paper on "Dorset Seventeenth Century Tokens," and the meeting terminated.

On Sunday the members of the Institute attended the services at the Cathedral. The Right Rev the Bishop of Salisbury preached in the morning from Genesis i, 27, 28. The Rev. Canon Creighton preached in the afternoon.

#### Monday, August 8.

At 9.45 a special train conveyed the members to Codford. The party were received by the rector, the Rev. R. Z. Walker, who described the much restored church. A recumbent effigy in mail, said to represent Sir Alexander Gifford, had not been overlooked by the "restorers," and consequently presented an appearance which recalled the process from which the effigies in the Temple Church, and those at Elford in Staffordshire suffered so much in the earlier days of "restoration." The adjoining manor house of Boyton, built by a Lambert in 1618, was then seen under the obliging guidance of General Blair Reid, and its remarkable secret places inspected.

From here the party went to Scratchbury Camp, an extensive British earthwork overlooking Warminster, and including forty acres within its area. The REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH gave an excellent description of this great monument. Proceeding to Warminster, the members had lunch

at the Bath Arms, and then continued the journey to Heytesbury Church. On this collegiate church a good paper was read by the Vicar, the Rev. J. SWAYNE. Though the building had been a good deal "restored" there were still many features of interest, chief among which may be mentioned the east window—a large single lancet without, arranged as a triplet with six Purbeck shafts within. Here was one of the burying places of the once powerful family of Hungerford, who did much towards the building of the church in the early part of the fifteenth century. Knook church was the next stopping place, and here the re-use of Saxon materials was detected. Mr. MICKLETHWAITE called attention to the western cap of the South door, and to certain lines cut on the face of the stone out of which it is formed. The lines are quadrant with four *radii*, and Mr. Micklethwaite shewed that they have been the western half of a vertical sundial upon which the day has been divided into eight parts instead of twelve, and the "day mark," which shewed the change from morning to full day, is placed between the first and second *radii*. The dial was upon the upper half of a large square stone, and there may have been an inscription below it. But in early Norman times the dial stone was cut in two and the cap of the doorway was carved on one half of it. The making of the cap has destroyed the inscription, if ever there was one, and the half of the dial now appears turned upon its side. It was, therefore, certainly earlier than the building of the Norman chapel when it was used up as old material. How much earlier it is not easy to say.

Proceeding to Heytesbury, the party was received at tea by Lord Heytesbury, and in addition to the inspection of the important gallery of pictures collected by the late Lord Heytesbury, the visitors were gratified by the sight of several Hungerford charters, appertaining to Heytesbury hospital. The Rev. A. PORTER called attention to a collection of encaustic tiles, removed from the church at the time of the "restoration," and which, from the special attention he has paid to the subject, aided by heraldic quarters, he was able to show had been made at Droitwich about 1120. With many thanks to Lord Heytesbury for his kind reception, the members then drove to Heytesbury Station and took the train to Salisbury, which was again reached at 6.40.

At 8.30 the general concluding meeting took place in the Court House. Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite in the chair. After speaking of the unavoidable absence of the President, the CHAIRMAN made some general observations as to the extremely instructive and enjoyable meeting that had been held, he then called upon Mr. PULLAN to propose the following resolution:—"That the Institute desires to award its best thanks to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and the Corporation of Salisbury for their kind and welcome reception." This was seconded by Mr. E. C. HULME.

The Rev. PREBENDARY SCARTH proposed:—"That this meeting desires to express its grateful recognition of the reception of the Royal Archaeological Institute by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, President of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, and its thanks for the instructive paper read by his Lordship." This was seconded by Mr. J. HILTON.

The Rev. Dr. Cox proposed the following resolution:—"That the Royal Archaeological Institute hereby expresses its hearty thanks to the Very Rev. the Dean and the Chapter of Salisbury for the exceptional

facilities given to the members of the meeting for the inspection of the cathedral, and to the Dean for his opening address as President of the Historical Section." This was seconded by Mr. H. HUTCHINGS.

MR. T. H. BAYLIS proposed:—"That the warmest thanks of all the members are due to Lieut.-General Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers for having most kindly presided over the meeting at Salisbury; for his address on one of the earliest and most expansive branches of archæology, and for his invitation to his house at Rushmore, surrounded by numerous excavations made under his direction and serving to illustrate his address." This was seconded by the REV. J. HIRST.

PROFESSOR CLARK proposed:—"That the thanks of the Royal Archæological Institute be communicated to the readers of papers, to those who have taken part in the discussions, and to those who have explained the objects of interest during the excursions." This was seconded by Mr. J. BROOKING ROWE.

THE REV. SIR TALBOT BAKER proposed that the best thanks of the President, Council, and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute are due to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Salisbury, the Earl of Pembroke, the Lord Arundell of Wardour, the Lord Heytesbury, Sir T. P. Grove, M.P., the Rev. E. Duke, G. P. Fuller, Esq., M.P., E. P. Squarey, Esq., General Blair Reid, and to the clergy and others for their hospitable receptions and for the instructive information afforded to the members of the meeting." This was seconded by Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.

THE CHAIRMAN proposed:—"That the best thanks of the Royal Archæological Institute are due to the Rev. Canon Sir Talbot Baker, Bart., W. M. Hammick, Esq., and to the local committee for their successful arrangements connected with the meeting.

All the above resolutions were carried with the utmost cordiality, and thus this very successful meeting came to an end.

---

Tuesday, August 9th.—By the kind invitation of General Pitt-Rivers, the members went this day to Rushmore. Leaving Salisbury at half-past nine, the first stop was made at Bokerley Dyke, where some observations were offered by MR. SQUAREY. Proceeding on the journey through Cranborne Chase, the party was met by General Pitt-Rivers and numerous friends hard by a group of barrows. Farnham was finally reached, and here the remarkable collection of antiquities from the Romano-British villages of Woodcutts and Rotherley Wood, admirably arranged in the village museum, were closely inspected. The chief objects were most obligingly described by General Pitt-Rivers to relays of visitors. The antiquities were made the more interesting by plans of the excavations and pits in which they had been found, and the interest of the whole was much enhanced by the large and varied collection of implements of agriculture, and for domestic use both ancient and modern from all parts of the world.

The members were subsequently received with great hospitality at luncheon at Rushmore by General Pitt-Rivers. LORD PERCY having expressed, on behalf of the Institute, how much pleasure the members had experienced from their visit, the party proceeded shortly after on foot to Rotherley Wood, and the site of the excavations in this Romano-British village was inspected. From Rotherley the members drove to Ferne, where they were received at tea by Sir Thomas Grove. Driving from here to Tisbury station, Salisbury was reached at eight o'clock.

## EXCURSION IN BRITTANY.

At the conclusion of the Salisbury meeting a few members of the Institute and some of the Wiltshire Society, went from Southampton to Cherbourg, and arrived at Coutance on Friday morning, August 12th. The following notes from the pen of a highly esteemed member of the Institute, which appeared in the *Athenæum* for August 20th and Sept. 3rd, give so faithful and succinct an account of this interesting excursion, that no apology is necessary in here reproducing it.

"Immediately after the Salisbury meeting a few members of the Royal Archæological Institute, joined by some members of the Wiltshire Society, crossed over from Southampton to Cherbourg, and arrived at Coutance early on Friday, the 12th. The day was devoted to inspecting the cathedral and churches of that ancient see, and there was singular appropriateness in the cathedral being visited immediately after its contemporary at Salisbury. The two show how architects in the same age worked out the same idea with characteristic varieties. If the early date of 1206 is correctly given by the French, it shows that thirteenth century architecture developed more rapidly in France than in England. In St. Nicolas a specimen of early fourteenth century was studied, and in St. Pierre of fifteenth century Gothic architecture, the latter with Renaissance additions of a most interesting character, especially in the octagonal dome. These two churches should not be neglected by visitors, who are frequently too much absorbed in the glories of the great cathedral to inspect these two remarkable monuments, which lie both within a stone's throw. The party slept at Pontorson, and, before starting by road on the following morning for Mont St. Michel, had time to visit the little known parish church, originally a fine Norman building, with Gothic additions. The date given is 1010, and there are some interesting stone sculptures in connection with a confraternity of the Holy Ghost known to have existed here in 1270. Travellers should carefully observe the Norman south door-way of this church, in the tympanum of which is the rudely carved figure of a man standing with his hands resting on his hips, while a large, long-beaked bird is pecking at his throat. The same figure of the man seems to be introduced in the capitals of the shafts. Close to the hotel going towards the station a very old forge, with curious timber roof, can be seen still at work. At Mont St. Michel the party found the six French missionaries recently turned out by the Republican Government, officiating in the old parish church below. So numerous are the pilgrims that the monks have had to erect an altar under a wooden canopy in the open air, from which they address sometimes 1,200 worshippers. The buildings above are entirely in the hands of lay officials, and no religious service whatever takes place within the abbey walls. If the Government restoration continues at the present pace the result will be ghastly. It will be enough to mention the tiling of the lean-to roof of the cloister, which has been covered with glazed tiles. Halfway up the roof runs a hideous horizontal orange and blue band. It is needless to add that the Norman work is throughout disfigured by the pointing of the mortar joints projecting beyond the surface of the stone, an almost universal failing in France. On Monday the archæologists started for Vannes and the megalithic remains of Brittany.

"On arriving at Vannes on Monday, August 15th, the members were met by Admiral Tremlett, who, having spent every summer for the last fifteen years in examining the megalithic remains of the country, was well qualified to act as their guide for the rest of their tour. The party first attended by invitation the marvellous museum contained in the château of the Count de Limur, who, as a mineralogist, ranks in France second only to M. Damur. Here, among other things, they were able to study numerous specimens of jade, jadeite, and fibrolite from all parts of the world, collected for the purpose of illustrating the hatchet heads which have been found, generally broken into fragments as a sign of grief or to denote the departure of a warrior, carefully buried beneath tumuli, dolmens, and menhirs. The Count de Limur himself discovered a vein of jade some nine years ago at Roquedas ('rock of Eddar,' the Druidess), a few miles from Vannes, and only four years ago he discovered fibrolite in Brittany. In confronting the various jade implements found in prehistoric tombs with specimens of jade broken off recently from a rock in the same country, the count insisted strongly on the identity of these two materials, though it must be admitted M. Damur is of the opposite opinion. Moreover, there still remain magnificent specimens of Oriental jade, together with chlormelanite, amber, and callais, which must either have been obtained by the aboriginal inhabitants of the country by barter from some sea-faring folk, or have been brought with them in prehistoric times in their migration from their eastern home. The party next proceeded to the museum of the Société Polymathique of Vannes, which for its collection of prehistoric remains from megalithic monuments stands unrivalled in the world. Even the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury has nothing to compare with so many enormous and beautifully worked hatchet heads made out of a variety of precious materials.

"Tuesday was devoted to a long carriage excursion in order to visit an ancient castle and church on the long and narrow peninsula of Rhuis. The castle of Suscinio ('no care here'), the original seat of the English branch of the Richmond family, built in 1250, and restored in 1420, and surrounded by a sea-water moat, presents a very fine appearance, from its well-preserved machicolations crowning the skirting, and its six round towers. The old abbey church of St. Gildas, where Britain's doleful historian lies buried, has a fine choir and north transept of the twelfth century; but all architecture in Brittany must be set down as at least a hundred years after the date of the same style in England.

"On Wednesday the party went by steamer to Locmariaquer and to some of the islands of the Morbihan. A visit was paid to the stupendous menhir at Locmariaquer, 63ft. long and 30ft. in circumference, now lying on the ground in three fragments, which it would cost, as the French Government is considering, about £1,000 to set up again in their original position. Various dolmens and Roman remains were then inspected before the boats steamed away to visit the curious wave-like, shepherd crook, and hatched-head sculptures in the underground monument of Gavv Innis, the finest known, and the large stone circle of the Ile aux Moines, the greatest known, composed of thirty-six stone menhirs from 6ft. to 10ft. high, the whole circle having a diameter of 320 English feet.

"On Thursday the Vannes Museum was again visited, in order to



inspect further its unique jade ring, about nine inches in diameter, and the fine golden torques and bracelets. In the afternoon the members had to be divided among the hotels of Carnac and Plouharnel, where on their arrival they had some hours left to visit the megalithic remains of the two centres. There is nothing in the world to equal the weird impression produced by the appearance of the long intervals along the three miles of wild moorland that lies between these two places.

"The whole of Friday and Saturday was devoted to driving to every stone monument of importance in the neighbourhood, and a great number of tomb dolmens were inspected, and also, by the kind permission of M. le Vicomte, the only remaining tumulus still unexplored which adjoins his baronial chateau. As to the meaning of these long lines of stones, so different from anything seen elsewhere, the impression gathered was that each stone block had been set up as a funeral monument. It is rare that an axe, vase, bones, or ashes are not found at their feet. The Romans seemed to have used them for the same purpose for secondary interment. The alternative theory would be that the three rectangular and the many circular enclosures of standing stones—here called cromlechs, as the covered tombs are called dolmens—were built as primitive places of worship or tribal gatherings, while the long and deep lines of stones, often only a yard apart, which led up to and ended in them, formed a solemn approach that may have recalled to mind the shady groves under which their fathers had worshipped or foregathered on the high lands of far-off Phœnicia or Syria. The valuable and interesting pre-historic museums of Carnac and Plouharnel were freely opened and explained by their respective originators and arrangers, Admiral Tremlett and M. Gaillard.

"Sunday was spent in Quimper, and on Monday, the 22nd, the party were most hospitably entertained by M. du Chatellier, whose château contains the richest collection in Finisterre of prehistoric remains—all discovered in early excavations by his celebrated father, a pioneer in the work, or afterwards by himself—and the richest collection in France of gold Celtic ornaments. In the grounds were to be seen various monuments of Celtic and Roman times, brought from other sites and re-erected for preservation.

"It must be mentioned that all the menhirs, dolmens, and circles visited were composed of granite, some apparently of the same stone now found in the neighbourhood, and some of a finer kind—perhaps originally erratic blocks brought by natural causes. As to the finely chiselled sculptures on what now seems a hardened surface, it must be remarked that this granite stone when first taken from the quarry is very soft, and Admiral Tremlett himself proved the possibility of marking it without a metal implement, by making one of the usual cup-marks with a piece of chert in about twenty minutes. It must be added that the programme originally drawn up was strictly adhered to, and the whole excursion proved a great success."

It remains only to say that the English antiquaries were received in Brittany with the utmost friendliness and *empressement*; and, need it be added, with the most charming French courtesy! At the *déjeûner* given at Lochmariaquer, on August 17th, by the Société Polymathique du Morbihan, Mr. J. Brown well expressed the feelings of the members on returning thanks on their behalf for the friendly reception the Institute had received. And, whilst indicating his admiration for the great things



that had been done by Frenchmen in the fields of geology, archæology and anthropology, Mr. Brown took occasion to allude to the noble rivalry that happily existed between the men of science in France and England. A more personal wish was expressed, which will doubtless find a clear echo in the hearts of English Antiquaries, namely, that the Institute might look forward to the pleasure of some day seeing and welcoming members of the Morbihan Society at one of the Annual Meetings of the Institute, and of showing them some of our antiquities and returning their kind attentions.