

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 3rd, 1887.

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

In opening the first meeting of a new session the Chairman spoke in feeling terms of the great loss that the Institute had sustained by the death of Mr. Beresford Hope, and of Sir W. V. Guise.

Mr. F. LI. GRIFFITH read a paper on "The Work of the Egypt Exploration Fund in the Spring of 1887." The following is an abstract :—

The short season of excavation (only ten weeks instead of the usual five months), was preceded by some excursions undertaken by M. Naville, in which he discovered some valuable inscriptions. These included the name of a king Tehuti (?) Uapeth, hitherto unknown, unless he be identical with the petty King Uapeth, who submitted to the Ethiopian Conqueror, Piankhi. This was found at Tell el Tahudéyeh. At Hubeb, Semennud, Abusir, and Belbes important geographical evidence was obtained.

The excavations and researches at Tell el Tahudéyeh, while showing that nothing then remained of the temple and of the palace which was discovered there in 1870, had, to a considerable extent, restored the history of the site. Remains of the twelfth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-second dynasties, as well as of the Macedonian and Roman periods had been found. The fortifications, dated probably from the nineteenth dynasty. In the twentieth Rameses III. seems to have had a royal residence there. In the Roman period a flourishing colony of Jews had established themselves on the spot, and numerous tombs were found in the rock of the desert, the plans of which were similar to those found in Syria, while the epitaphs contained Jewish names Eleazar, Barchias, etc. It is possible that the Jewish temple founded by Onias was built at Tell el Tahudéyeh, but there are rival sites. An interesting series of objects of the time of the twentieth dynasty was obtained from tumuli in the desert.

At Tukh el Qaramûs, twelve miles north-east of Zagazig, a small fortified town, perhaps as ancient as the nineteenth dynasty, the temple yielded a foundation deposit of Philip Anidaeus. A pair of brass tongs was the most curious antiquity found there. It was probably for blacksmith's work rather than domestic use.

At Tell Barte, near Zagazig, the well-known site of Bubastis, a trial was made of the temple and the test pits brought remains to light along the whole line of it. The season was nearly at an end, but a fortnight's hard work was sufficient to ascertain the extent of the temple and lay bare remains of the sixth, twelfth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-ninth, and thirtieth dynasties, each of them however being represented by only one king. The sole representation of the twenty-second (Bubastite) dynasty was Osorkon II., the fourth of the family who restored the whole temple and built a granite hall or sanctuary, many blocks of which are already uncovered. "Palm tree" columns, and capitals, are found here of the twelfth dynasty. "Hathor" capitals were placed by Osorkon II. on the top of the magnificent "clustered reed" columns of the middle kingdom, in order, no doubt, to heighten the roof. There is a promise here of excellent results for next season in the way of inscriptions.

Mr. Griffith wished however, to insist on a point that was made clear by the results of Egyptological study in the past; namely, that the discovery of all the inscriptions that exist will never, in all probability, give either a complete picture of any one period, nor even the most meagre filling for the vast chronological blanks that remain after seventy years of copying and excavating. The continuous history of each town lies chiefly, not in its temples, but in its stratified remains, and in the poorest graves of its cemetery. It is to the interpretation of these remains that the explorer must especially direct his attention, and by the combination of local histories thus constructed, the Egyptologist will find firmer ground to tread upon in dealing with the unmonumental periods while the exact and minute observations necessary in such work will throw a flood of light on every department of archaeology.

But the cities are being dug to pieces for manure, and the cemeteries destroyed for these antiquities. What is done must be done at once.

The student of this branch has to be his own guide, yet the cemeteries are already yielding historical results even when the invaluable aid of inscription cannot be called in. The city strata are far more difficult to classify, but great will be the reward of the explorer when he can point to so many feet of rubbish as premonumental, before the pyramids, and proceed to examine at leisure the relics of the kingdom of Menes.

The Egypt Exploration Fund, giving as it does, exceptional facilities to its explorers, has already advanced several steps in this direction, and has proved that the idea is no dream. In Egypt the abundance of inscriptions on even the most trivial objects is of the greatest assistance in this kind of investigation, which can there be carried on with greater prospect of success than perhaps in any other country.

Mr. H. JONES read some "Notes on Antiquities in Brittany, lately visited by the Royal Archaeological Institute." The following is an abstract of Mr. JONES's remarks:—

This paper was intended as a reminiscence of the visit of some of the Members of the Institute to Brittany in the autumn, and described shortly a few of the prehistoric remains then inspected. The first object seen by all visitors to Carnac is the tumulus of Mount St. Michel, composed of loose stones, with a thin envelope of earth. It was opened in 1862 by the Société Polymathique du Morbihan when a fine necklace

of large beads, one of small bone ones, several stone axes, and some other objects were found in a chamber within it, the interment being below the floor of the chamber. Many travellers will hear with regret that the small chapel which has so long crowned this mound, is about to be pulled down, and replaced by a modern one. This tumulus is oval in plan, as is also another large one in the vicinity called le Moustoir, which is surmounted by a small menhir, or upright stone. In this, when opened in 1864, three interments were found, a cist in the centre, a large dolmen, at the west and a double chamber at the east end; only one small celt was here found, but several very fine flint flakes of the Pressigny class, and fragments of coarse pottery. In the porch of a chateau called Kercardo, is a very interesting dolmen, with its entrance, or allée couverte, some of the stones of which are sculptured, one bearing the figure of an axe, very similar to that in the cap stone of the large dolmen at Lochmariaker. The detached menhirs, or vertical stones, in the neighbourhood of Carnac, are not usually very large and are generally the outlying stones of the alignements. These latter parallel lines of stones are the most remarkable remains now left there; but of late years they have been much damaged by the peasants breaking them up for building material. The French government has already done something to protect them, and it is stated that they now intend to take over the alignements. One group of lines ends in a semicircle of stones, and another in a quadrilateral, one side of which is formed of a low barrow. Some further excavations are about to be undertaken near Carnac, at a place where a dolmen is found surrounded by a number of stone cists. Fragments of very coarse pottery are there plentiful on the surface of the grounds near Pont l'Abbé, in Finisterre; excavations have also been made lately, and some fine Gallo Roman vases have been found by M. de Chatellier of Kernuz.

Mr. Jones also shortly described tumuli at Lockmariaker and Gavr Innis.

In the discussion which followed Mr. J. BROWN suggested that each of the stones at Carnac might be intended to commemorate a chieftain, and the Rev. Prebendary SCARTH thought that a race of building people had brought the custom of setting up huge monoliths from the east. Mr. A. L. LEWIS spoke of the difference that existed between the megalithic remains in England and France. In the former country there were large circles of stones, with small alignements leading up to them, while in the latter, as at Carnac, the alignements were enormous, and the circles comparatively small. Probably this was the same in both countries. Mr. Lewis further showed that, though the practice of erecting large stones was universal, yet differences existed in each country, and the megalithic remains in Holland, Denmark, Norway, Scotland, and elsewhere, had all their distinctive features.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. GRIFFITHS, and to Mr. JONES.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. Prebendary SCARTH.—A selection of Roman coins lately found at East Harptree, Somerset. The find consisted of 1475 silver coins, all of the later Empire. They were discovered in a leaden casket, a ring of silver being also found with them.

December 1st, 1887.

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

DR. M. W. TAYLOR read a paper "On some Recent Diggings in Pre-historic Graves in Wynaad, Southern India." He had this year excavated a number of these barrows and kistvaens, and had found a remarkable identity, even in detail, with British examples. Within the cists, with the remains of the body, were deposited the sepulchral vessels, the "food vessel," and drinking cup; outside a quantity of pottery and terracotta idols, amongst which the most frequent was the figure of the cow, and the emblem of the cow's horn. Dr. Taylor called attention to the remarkable correspondence between these cow-idols and those which had been found by Dr. Schliemann at Tiryns, Mycenæ, and the fourth city of Troy, which had been referred to the worship of Hera and the cow-goddess Io. He claimed to have shown that these special objects found in Indian graves have their analogues in the archaic cities of Greece, and the cow worship of which they are the symbols, surviving in India into far more recent times, is the manifestation of a cult the prototype of which arose on the banks of the Nile.

Dr. Taylor's paper is printed at p. 62.

MR. J. PARK HARRISON read papers on "The Pre-Norman Remains at Oxford Cathedral," in which he showed that the foundations of three apses at the east end prove the existing rude doorways opposite them to be part of the original Saxon church. Mr. Harrison also showed that Ethelred's additions enclosed the earlier work.

THE REV. C. R. MANNING read the following notes on "A Gravestone in Hawton Church," Notts, with the indent of the lost Brass of Sir Robert de Compton, Knt., cross-legged, dated 1308."

"Hawton Church, near Newark-on-Trent, is well-known as possessing a very beautiful example of an Easter sepulchre. Its fine Decorated chancel, with sedilia, corresponding in style to the sepulchre, make it a building of very considerable interest.

"During some alterations and reseating of the church in 1879-80, as the present Rector informs me, the gravestone of which I exhibit a drawing, reduced from a rubbing, was found under the reading-desk, which stood in the nave, at the north-end of the chancel screen, and it was removed, with other slabs, to the tower, which is at the western end of the church, where it now lies.

"The matrix or indent of the fine monumental brass, that was formerly upon it, is tolerably perfect, the lower end being the most worn away. It represented a knightly figure in the cross-legged attitude, and the outline is sufficient to show that he was clad in a hauberk of chain mail, over which was a linen surcoat; a round coif de maille was on his head; his shield was hung on his left arm, and his sword crossed his body diagonally to his feet. There were two coats of arms below the lion or other animal, on which his feet appear to have rested, and another coat above his head. The slab is slightly coffin-shaped, and an inscription ran round the verge in separate letters of brass, of which the first and last parts are still very distinct; the middle part of the inscription is obscure. Beginning with a cross above the top shield, the words run thus :—

+ SIR ROBERD DE CUMPTON CHEVALER Q IADIS FV
 SEINEOVR DE A
 RVT E D EMAINS
 SEINEONR M CCC. VIII. EN LAN DOSTRE

The sense may conjecturally be supplied as follows :—

"Sir Robert de Compton, knight, who was formerly lord of the town of Hawton, departed into the hands of God in the year of our Lord 1308.

"It is unusual to find a date given with one of these early brasses ; and it is very satisfactory that the name and year of the death of the person commemorated is preserved.

"The family of Compton, of Hawton, appears to have been an early branch of the Comptons of Warwickshire, from whom the present noble family of that name is descended. Thoroton, in his History of Notts (i. 354) mentions this Sir Robert at the head of a short Compton pedigree, as being a knight in the twenty-ninth year of Edward I, and having sealed with the arms of three helmets, as still borne by the family ; the lion passant in fess as now used, being an augmentation granted by Henry VIII to Sir Wm. Compton in 1512. The family appears to have continued at Hawton until about the middle of the fifteenth century. Thoroton does not record the existence of this grave-stone ; but he mentions (p. 357) "by the wall side in the chancel an old cross-legged monument, with a shield not ordinary," whatever that may mean. He probably refers to the stone effigy, still in the north wall of the chancel, and believed to commemorate a Sir Robert de Compton, founder of the church, possibly the father of the one who died in 1308.

"If this monument had not been deprived of its brass plates, it would have been an interesting addition to the half dozen remaining brasses of cross-legged knights. The indents of several other examples remain, as at Emneth, Norfolk, published by the Norfolk Archaeological Society (vi. 12) which I exhibit : at Norton Disney, Lincolnshire, of which I exhibit a drawing. It is one of a series of fine monuments there, of the Disney family, and is about the date 1315. The late Rev. C. Bontell made a drawing of it, but did not publish it. Two others are Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, to the Peyton family ; one much defaced, probably about 1315, and the other very similar, but more perfect, and with the indents of a legible inscription to Sir John de Peyton, probably the one who died in 1318. These two may have been brothers. Another such slab is at Letheringham, Suffolk. There was another, but the slab itself is now lost, in Peterborough Cathedral, to Sir Gasceline de Marham, mentioned by Gunton (p. 94), and there are a few other early slabs, of the same character, which might have shown the cross-legged attitude, had they been more perfect."

Votes of thanks were passed to Dr. Taylor, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Manning.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Dr. TAYLOR.—Antiquities, &c., from Wynaad, Southern India.

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

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—Rubbings and drawings illustrating his paper.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 2nd, 1888.

The REV. F. SPURRELL, in the Chair.

The Rev. G. F. BROWNE communicated a paper "On Bradbourne Cross, Derbyshire," which was read by Mr. Hartshorne. An interesting account was given of the vicissitudes of this great pre-Norman shaft. It appears to have been broken up at the Reformation, when the portion containing on one face the sculptured representation of the Crucifixion was utilized as a gate-post. Another and a larger portion, covered with sculptures, was split down the middle, and turned into the side pieces of a Derbyshire stile, or "push-through," in the churchyard wall. A third portion, one of the arms of the cross, was carried away many years ago to Tissington Hall, in the neighbourhood of Bradbourne, to help in the decoration of a grotto. By the kindness of Sir William FitzHerbert, of Tissington, the arm has lately been restored to Bradbourne, and by the intervention of Mr. Hartshorne the other portions have been rescued from their degraded positions in the churchyard wall; while the lower part, containing the Crucifixion, which until a few years ago had come to form part of the jamb of the Vicarage garden doorway, has been restored by the Rev. F. Crombie, and stands, not indeed, in its original situation, (for that has been usurped by an eighteenth century sundial), but in such a place of safety that its valuable details are available for the use of students. Mr. Browne instituted a comparison between the crosses at Bakewell, Sheffield, Eyam, and Bradbourne, showing the prevalence in Derbyshire, in some far-off time, of some one master principle in the erection and ornamentation of these remarkable works of art. The presence of squirrels in the scroll-work of the crosses alluded to, and men with bow and arrow shooting up at them, was dwelt upon by Mr. Browne, and the representation of men in the scrolls as well as squirrels, in the Bradbourne cross, was spoken of as opening a new field for investigation, and making the Bradbourne shaft, in which men are treated as a variety of animals, not only the most remarkable of the series, but a unique example.—In the discussion which followed MR. HARTSHORNE called attention to the various details of the cross as shown in the drawings and rubbings exhibited by Sir H. Dryden, Mr. Browne, and himself. Mr. Browne's paper is printed at page 7.

MR. PARK HARRISON made some observations on some rubbings and casts of mason's work in Oxford Cathedral; principally from the south east pier of the tower. They shewed, in connection with scale-drawings of the stones themselves and their jointings, that the engaged shafts

attached to this pier were Norman insertions. The vaulting and vaulting shafts in the choir aisles had previously been ascertained to be insertions of about the same date. The announcement made at the last meeting, that the wall at the east end of St. Frideswide's chapel most probably formed part of the first Saxon church and that the archways in this wall once opened into apses, foundations of which, in each case, exist opposite to them, sufficiently accords with history. In Ethedred's charter of 1004, it is implied that this church was of stone, and considerable additions were made by him to the fabric. The change in the late Mr. Parker's views on the subject of Saxon stone work was alluded to, as calling for a more careful examination of the masonry of Anglian churches generally.

MR. J. L. ANDRE sent a paper on "English Ornamental Lead Work," which was read by Mr. Gosselin and is printed at page 109. The author treated of the subject from Roman times, and carried it through the mediæval and Renaissance periods down to the early part of the eighteenth century.

COLONEL PINNEY spoke at some length of lead as applied to gutters, roofs and windows in earlier times, and Mr. Hartshorne mentioned the leaden plate found with the enshrined heart of Richard I, inscribed "Cor Ricardi regis Anglorum," and called the attention of the members to the works of Sir Henry Cheere, "the leaden figure men at Hyde Park Corner," a pupil of Sheemakers and friend of Roubiliac.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the REV. G. F. BROWNE.—Rubblings of Bradbourne Cross.

By SIR HENRY DRYDEN.—Scale drawings of the same.

By MR. HARTSHORNE.—Diagrams showing conjectural original condition.

By MR. J. PARK HARRISON.—Rubblings and casts of Masons' work from Oxford Cathedral.

By MR. J. L. ANDRÉ.—Drawings and engravings in illustration of his paper.

March 1st, 1888.

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

DR. HOPKINS read a paper "On the English Mediæval Church Organ," dealing with its history from the fourth to the middle of the seventeenth century, and bringing a large array of documentary evidence in illustration of his remarks. After pointing out how much confusion has been caused by the untrustworthy accounts of early organs—the result chiefly of mis-translations—the author spoke of the construction of the organ in ancient times, and went on to show its gradual growth and use. The musical scale or compass of the early centuries of the Christian era, and its extension as time went on, brought up the question of notation, or written music. The practice of the Greeks and Romans, and the alterations made by Pope Gregory the Great (550-604), were described,

and further elucidated by diagrams. From this point Dr. Hopkins carried his subject on chronologically, illustrating it from time to time by extracts from documents and careful descriptions of the details of a "pair of organs" of different periods. Special attention was called to the treatise on organs by the eleventh century monk Theophilus, inasmuch as by its aid the ancient description of the remarkable tenth century organ erected in Winchester Cathedral by Elphege is rendered intelligible. To Dr. Hopkins is due the credit of first unravelling the meaning of this account, and the analysis of it which he gave to the meeting showed how thoroughly he had mastered the subject. The inventories of church goods made in 1552 indicate how few organs existed in churches in that year; and it would appear from constitutions issued in the Middle Ages that an organ was not a necessary piece of church furniture, and was not considered as such by law in the sixteenth century any more than it is at the present day. The date of the introduction of the different chromatic notes was given by Dr. Hopkins, and many notices of the cost of making or mending organs at different periods. The meaning of the expressions "pair of organs" and "two pair of organs" was explained; and the "portative," "positive," and "regals" were dilated upon.

Dr. Hopkins' paper is printed at page 120.

Mr. T. H. BAYLIS read some notes upon certain early sepulchral monuments at Kirkmandrine, Wigtonshire, and exhibited tracings of drawings of them.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 12, 1888.

J. HILTON, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

The Rev. Sir TALBOT BAKER read a paper on "Wisby and some Churches in South Gotland," which is printed at page 300.

Mr. J. L. ANDRÉ read a paper "On Mural and other paintings in English Churches," treating the matter in a general manner, and showing the disposition or arrangement of pictorial subjects in a mediæval church, and glancing at the usual artistic treatment of the representations most usually found. This will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

Votes of thanks were returned for these communications.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. Sir TALBOT BAKER.—Photographs of Churches and Walls of Wisby, &c.

By Mr. ANDRÉ.—Large drawings in illustration of his paper.

May 9, 1888.

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

In opening the meeting the CHAIRMAN spoke of the great loss the Institute had sustained by the death of Mr. M. H. Bloxam, for many years a valued member, an active worker, and a Vice-President of the Society. The death of Mr. R. P. Pullan, also a Vice-President, was spoken of as a severe loss to the Institute.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. W. ROWLEY, votes of condolence with the families of Mr. Bloxam, and Mr. Pullan were passed.

Mr. J. HILTON read a paper "On Jade," giving a summary of the literature bearing upon the subject, with specific references to numerous works, and noticing the nature and composition of the mineral, also the few countries wherein it is found *in situ*. Attention was principally directed to the archaeological consideration of the stone, and generally to the numerous artistic works of carved jade, many of which are believed to be of great antiquity, to be seen in museums, &c. Up to the present time jade has not been found *in situ* in Europe, though many ancient objects, celts, weapon-heads, &c., made of jade have been discovered in European localities, from which it has been argued that prehistoric men became possessed of the stone

by means of barter or traffic with tribes in communication with some distant country where it occurs naturally, the only known regions being the remote north-west of China and Burma, New Zealand being a modern discovery. By what routes the objects passed into Europe is the question to be solved by the archæologist. No jade objects of prehistoric character have been as yet found in Great Britain. The writer strongly enforced the necessity of scientific analysis, to determine whether or not an object be of jade, before drawing conclusions as to its place of origin and deducing ethnological opinions on the direction its travels may have taken. He concluded by a criticism on the alleged existence of jade *in situ* in Brittany, and gave reasons against it.

Mr. HILTON's paper is printed at p. 187.

Mr. C. A. BUCKLER read a paper on the church of Melbury Bubbe, Dorset, built and adorned by Walter Bokeler, who was instituted to the rectory in 1466. This will appear in a future journal.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Hilton and to Mr. Buckler.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. J. HILTON.—Objects of Chinese jade from his own collections.

By Mr. C. A. BUCKLER.—Drawings, and a Plan of Melbury Bubbe Church.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 7, 1888

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

The Rev. E. S. DEWICK read a paper on "The Discovery of an Ankerhold at the Church of St. Martin, Ongar, Essex." This is printed at page 284.

Mr. J. PARK HARRISON read a paper on "Norman Masonry and Masons' Marks." He said it was not generally known that Norman tooling on freestone was always diagonal. Whenever, therefore, work of this description was detected in a church or other building, although one reported to have been founded or rebuilt at a later period, it would show beyond doubt that this was not the case. Norman masons' marks are not a sufficient guide, apart from tooling, for the date of work. The great barn at Bradford-upon-Avon was cited as an instance where, the doorways and buttresses being all in the Pointed style, the ashlar or stone facing is tooled in the Norman manner. Early masons' marks on squared chalk have been discovered by Mr. Wright on the east side of the cloisters at Westminster Abbey. The tooling here is also diagonal, and closely resembles work admitted to be of the Confessor's time. It affords, probably, the earliest example of Norman masons' work in this country.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Dewick and to Mr. Park Harrison.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

The Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER exhibited a large collection of Hittite and Phœnician antiquities, with several Babylonian cone-seals and cylinders, and other Oriental objects of uncertain appropriation.

We are indebted to Mr. Chester for the following notes upon this very interesting collection :—

The "Hittite" collection comprises several bronze figures of very archaic work, amongst which a group of two men and two women curiously banded together at the back, found near Sardis, is especially remarkable. It is to be noted that the noses of the figures of this group, as well as other examples, strikingly resemble those of the Khetas of the sculptures of the pylons of the Ramaseum at Thebes, of which fine casts were taken last year by Mr. W. Flinders Petrie.

A unique bronze ring found at Samsoun, on the Black Sea, is considered by Professor Sayce, to supply three new Hittite characters. This curious example has been plated with silver or palegold, is of very massive workmanship, and was intended, apparently, as a thumb, rather than a finger ring.

Several seals, and flat or lentoid engraved beads, of a kind of red jasper and brown limestone, are also inscribed with "Hittite" letters and ideographs. One class of seals, of which numerous specimens were exhibited from Asia Minor, and especially from Cilicia, which seems to have been, so to say, the heart of the "Hittite" country, as well as from Syria, have their upper surface made in the form of the slightly sloping roof of a house. Some seals again, but of less archaic appearance, are of conical form, and resemble examples of Babylonian and Phœnician work. The fondness for animal forms, probably the symbols of certain deities (often accompanied by letters whose value yet remains to be determined) is very marked, and of these, various kinds of deer or antelopes, the lion, and the long-horned ox, can be easily identified, and birds also are not infrequent. A circular seal, bearing on it the figure of a double-headed eagle within a border, and brought by Mr. Chester from Smyrna, *exactly* resembles the eagle in the rock sculpture at Boghaz Keni in Cappadocia, figured in Wright's "Empire of the Hittites," Plate xxiii. Another circular seal has a kind of *svastika*, each end terminating in the head of a monster. The "Hittite" style of art as exemplified by the rock sculpture of Asia Minor and Syria, displays also on these smaller monuments a characteristic treatment of its own, and Mr. Chester expressed his conviction that numerous specimens hitherto loosely described as "Early Phœnician," will have to be relegated back to the "Hittites," if that be the proper name of the ancient people whose empire seems to have extended over a large part of Syria and Asia Minor, and, perhaps, also over Cyprus.

Near the objects of undoubted "Hittite" art were exhibited a series of seals of brown limestone and other stones from Asia Minor and the coast of Syria, which Mr. Chester believes to belong to the same people. Near them were shown for the purpose of comparison, an Egyptian scarab of steatite, a porcelain Egyptian seal, and a scarab of Egyptian style found at Ephesus, with cruciform patterns upon them, whereof many modifications are found on the other examples. The design is that of a cross, in the four (or sometimes less than four) angles of which triangles are cut one within another; circular roundels in intaglio, being sometimes substituted for the triangles.

Next these objects were placed a number of seals, scarabs, and scarabæoids of archaic work, which it is hard to appropriate with certainty either to Hittites or Phœnicians.

The collection of Phœnician scarabs and scarabæoids of hard stones, such as chaldadony, camelias, agate, and green jasper, is large and curious, most of them coming from the Syrian coast, but some also from Cyprus. Many examples from both localities display an Egyptian, and many others an Assyrian or Babylonian influence. This, however, is not to be wondered at, since the Phœnicians who were the carriers of the ancient world, were wont to assimilate the work of their seals to that of the peoples with whom they traded.

The emblems of Astoreth or Astarte occur on several of these gems. One small limestone scarabæoid, found in Cyprus, shows the effigy of the Cyprian Astarte with *four* wings, with which example it is interesting to compare a carnelian gem from the same island, of Greek or even later date, representing Astarte, seated, with only *two*.

Two very early inscribed lentoid gems in Mr. Chester's collection

deserve particular notice. On one of these, of rock crystal, under three stars, one of which is winged, are two lines of very early Phœnician inscription read by Professor Sayce, *Yesha—û*, the salvation or victory of Baal, or whoever the god indicated may be. The other, of red carnelian, found in Lower Egypt, bears the two Egyptian symbols, a serpent, indicative of a goddess, and the *Ankh*, or sign of life, and under these two lines of inscription divided by lines, as in the other example, and thought by Professor Sayce to contain the two names Jeremiah, and Zeremiah, but interpreted by Dr. Wright and Professor Robertson Smith, of Cambridge, to mean rather "*To the glory, or memory—*or some word of the sort—*of Zeremiah.*" These two interesting stones are believed to belong to the period of the celebrated Siloans inscription, and are perhaps amongst the very earliest Phœnician inscribed gems in existence. A white chaladony cylinder of archaic appearance bearing a winged disk, an animal, a star, and other symbols, also merits attention, as having the perhaps unique inscription "*To Baal-Dagon*" cut upon it in bold Phœnician letters. Many cylinders were exhibited both of Cypriote and Babylonian type, one of the latter of agate bearing the effigy of Baal-Melcarth, and a number of cone-seals with various devices and symbols, including those of the Phœnician Astoreth.

Very curious also are a number of small scarabs, tablets, and amulets, found and probably made at Umrit in Northern Syria, formed of soft steatite, and quite in the Egyptian style, although it is plainly evident to experts that they are not the work of Egyptian craftsmen. On some of these are hieroglyphic inscriptions, and even the cartouches of Egyptians Kings such as Men-ka-ra, and Men-kheper-ra, &c. Sometimes these inscriptions are blundered through the ignorance of the artist who shaped them, but the work itself is fine.

A statuette of white marble found at Sidon represents a nude male figure, holding in front of him an oblong tablet with gabled top. On this is shown a line of dots representing perhaps the Seven Stars, and above is a Phœnician inscription in three lines, interpreted by Professor Sayce to mean, "*The form of a disk of gold, three minas, from Bela.*"

Amongst the early Phœnician bronzes are some fine vase-handles, representing lions and griffons, and to a later date probably belong a variety of figures of animals and birds, including a singular group of an eagle on the back of a deer from Tyre. Two very archaic figures of a bull and another animal come from the Troiad. A votive hand from Jebel (Byblos) is also curious.

Mr. CHESTER also exhibited a considerable number of personal ornaments, such as necklaces, beads, and pendants in hard stones, which, in late Phœnician times, seem to have been a speciality of the craftsmen of Umrit. It would be interesting to know the original *provenance* of the amber, which intermixed with other beads of silver, forms the material of one of the necklaces. Beads and a small amulet hand and head of jet are also worthy of remark. Specimens of the glass for which Phœnicia has always been celebrated are not wanting; the best being a scarabeoid, in which lines of gold are intermixed in wavy lines with other colours. Last but not least is a remarkable bronze stamp bearing a Greek inscription, and apparently of the Christian period. This relic was found at Kilis in Northern Syria.

By MR. R. S. FERGUSON.—A snuff-box with a portrait of Beau Nash upon the lid. "The King of Bath" was born in 1674, and died in 1761. The miniature is painted in good style, the box being of chocolate coloured "paste," lined with tortoise shell. The "New Bath Guide" has the following—

"My Buckles and Box are in exquisite Taste ;
The one is of Paper, the other of Paste."

By MR. J. HAVERFIELD.—A bronze gilt repousse figure of Christ, three and-three-quarter inches high. This was dug up in the churchyard at Coombes, near Steyning ; and appeared to be part of the decoration of a *chasse* of Cologne work of about the middle of the thirteenth century. Both hands were gone, but on the right foot the sign of the wound remains, in the form of a piece of ruby glass set in the centre of five-leaved flower of blue enamel.

July 5, 1888.

J. BROWN, Esq., Q.C., in the Chair.

PROFESSOR B. LEWIS read a paper "On the Antiquities of Trèves and Metz," describing some objects not generally known to the antiquarian public, of which no account has hitherto appeared in our language. The monuments discovered at Neumagen are deposited in the provincial museum, or in a temporary shed adjoining the Roman baths at Trèves. Among these three of the most interesting represent a toilet scene, a boat propelled by oars, and the payment of rent or tribute. In the first, a lady appears seated in an arm-chair, a slave behind arranges her hair, another in front holds a mirror, while a third female superintends. The stones carved in the form of a boat give the following dimensions : length, 2·90 metres ; height, 1·15m. ; breadth, 1·60m. There are eyes in the prow as we see them on the coins of Phaselis (skiff-town), and in accordance with the description of Polux in his 'Onomasticon.' Thirdly, the bas-relief shows clerks or agents receiving money-rent or tribute paid by a group of elderly men. The faces of the latter plainly exhibit their discontent at parting with their cash. The mosaic discovered at Nennig is one of the most remarkable relics of ancient art, whether we consider its size—nearly equal to that of the Lateran—its good preservation, or the beauty of its execution. We have here the *venatio*, wild beasts contending with each other and with men ; the interlude, a lighter entertainment, combatants armed with whips and staves ; lastly, the *retiarius* fighting with the *secutor* or *mirmillo*, a strife that may be continued even unto death. But the most interesting subject here depicted is the water-organ, as the mosaicist has supplied some details not to be found elsewhere. Nennig is twenty-five miles distant from Trèves ; and if the traveller fixes his headquarters at this city he can easily visit the Roman villa and its tessellated pavement in a morning's excursion. No Roman remains are visible in the streets or suburbs of Metz ; but a few miles above the city an aqueduct crosses the Moselle at Jouy-aux-Arches. On the right bank eleven arches still remain, and on the left seven, about 60 ft. high. The museum contains most of the antiquities found in the neighbourhood, both Gallo-Roman and mediæval. Amongst them the column from Merten, near Saarlouis, specially deserves attention ; it is surmounted by a group that consists of a rider on horseback trampling on a giant, whose lower

extremities end in serpents' tails. Dr. E. Wagner thinks that the rider is Neptune; but the motive and the head of the figure would rather lead one to suppose that we have here Jupiter engaged in the Gigantomachia.

Mr. Lewis's paper will be printed in a future *Journal*.

Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE read a paper on "Roman Life in Egypt," which will appear in due course in the *Journal*.

Votes of thanks were returned to Professor Lewis and to Mr. Petrie.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Professor BUNNELL LEWIS.—A collection of photographs and coins in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. PETRIE.—Two delicate mummy portraits in wax on wood, and other antiquities from Egypt.

ANNUAL MEETING AT LEAMINGTON,

August 7th to August 15th, 1888.

Tuesday, August 7th.

The Mayor of Leamington (J. Fell, Esq.), and the Members of the Corporation met at noon, in the Assembly Room at the Town Hall, and received the Lord Leigh, 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 Rev. J. Hirst (President of the Antiquarian Section), Professor E. C. Clark, Mr. J. Brown, Q.C., the Rev. J. C. Cox, Mr. W. G. Fretton, the Rev. F. Spurrell, Mr. R. S. Ferguson (President of the Architectural Section), the Rev. Sir T. H. B. Baker, Bart., the Rev. Precentor Venables, Mr. A. Hartshorne, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr S. Knill, Mr. J. Hilton, and Mr. H. Jones; and many other members of the Institute, and Vice-Presidents of the Meeting.

In taking the chair at the request of the Mayor of Leamington, Lord Percy said that it became his duty to open the proceedings of the day, but he should not detain them very long, for the simple reason that at the inaugural meeting on those occasions the Institute desired those who were acquainted with the locality, rather than a stranger—or a comparative stranger at least—like himself, to make whatever observations were required to inform those present as to what lay before them in the course of their peregrinations. His duty was to express, on behalf of the Institute, the cordial thanks which they felt were due for the very kind reception which had been extended to them on that occasion. It was their experience that they always did meet with a very kind reception from the various localities which they visited from time to time, but from none had they received a heartier invitation than they had from Leamington and its neighbourhood, and they looked forward to their stay in Warwickshire with very great interest. One of the features which distinguished the work of the Institute was the fact that its

members constantly meet with fresh and varied objects of interest in the different parts of England to which they went. Last year they visited Wiltshire, and there they had their attention drawn chiefly and principally to a totally different period of time of archæology than that which they would, he supposed, meet with in Warwickshire, but he was quite sure that there was no portion of England which could vie in the interest which Warwickshire could present to those who wished to study the remains of the past. They were not remains for the most part, such as they were in Wiltshire—remains of pre-historic times. He supposed, standing there within such a short distance of Guy's Cliff, it would be heresy for him to hint that Guy of Warwick and the Dun Cow were pre-historic or mythical, but within the regions of history there was no part of England which bore the trace of the great changes which had made England what it is as did the Midland counties, and especially that of Warwickshire. They could here see around them the remains of the life—the social and political life—of those who contributed so largely to make England the great and flourishing country it was; and as the tides of political changes, of peace and war, had gone over this country, the struggles of the past had been marked by events with which Warwickshire and the places in it were closely connected. He was sure, therefore, that all those who took an interest in history in its truest sense—in history which, perhaps, had not contributed to what had been called by one great historian, the making of England, but the history which to a great extent had made that England what it was—would find in their excursions ample objects to arrest their attention and to elicit their best sympathies as archæologists. Having said so much, necessarily of a very vague kind, because he had not that intimate acquaintance with the neighbourhood which so many present had, that would enable him to speak with more minuteness, he really had nothing more to say except to mention one or two circumstances, some of congratulation and some of regret, which attended their meeting on that occasion. They might congratulate themselves very heartily, as he had observed, on the kindness of their reception, and also upon having secured the presidency of so able a gentleman as Lord Leigh. He was quite sure it was unnecessary for him, speaking in Leamington, to remind any audience, whether it be composed of natives or strangers, that Lord Leigh had always taken the keenest interest in everything connected with the county, and was most anxious to assist those who wished to become in any way acquainted with either its past or its present. There were also some subjects which he must mention with regret. Since last year, the Institute had lost more than one of its members who had contributed largely to its success, and who they were always glad to see amongst them at their annual meetings. Mr. Octavius Morgan and Mr. Bloxam, if he remembered rightly, great as their services had been to the Institute, had not been amongst them of late years at their meetings; but there were other gentlemen who had been with them, and who lent the greatest interest to their meetings, whose conversation was always improving and often very amusing, and who guided them round the various places when they entered upon their excursions—Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. R. P. Pullan. These four names would revive to the members of the Institute many pleasant memories of the past, and he should not be consulting their feelings if he did not record their great grief at

the loss of those valued members and their affectionate remembrance of them, which, he was sure, would long remain. Having so far performed the very light duties which had fallen upon him on that occasion, he had only to vacate the chair for the purpose of installing in it the President of the meeting, Lord Leigh, and he need not ask the audience to give that nobleman a very cordial reception, because he was sure it was unnecessary for him to do so; but he hoped, even before Lord Leigh entered the chair, they would allow him to express to him on their behalf their best thanks for his kindness in consenting to occupy it, and their cordial hope that his acceptance of the local Presidency would not be burdensome or irksome to him.

In taking his place as President of the Meeting, Lord Leigh alluded to the former occasion when the Institute met at Warwick, in 1864, and he had the honour and pleasure of receiving the members, as he now had, in the capacity of local President. On that occasion, however, Lord Talbot de Malahide relieved him of the difficulties of his position by occupying the chair during the week of the meeting, and he had anticipated that Lord Percy would do the same now, and it therefore came upon him somewhat as a surprise when Lord Percy told him that he was expected to deliver an address. It was a happy circumstance that Lord Percy should be President of the Institute at a meeting held in Warwickshire, where his family was as well known and deeply respected as in Northumberland, and he thanked him most heartily for the admirable address he had just delivered, and which dealt very much with what he supposed he might have been expected to do. Continuing, Lord Leigh said he thought he need not touch upon many points in the week's programme; but he should like to say a word or two upon the projected visit to the historic town of Stratford-on-Avon. Of late years they had heard a great deal—and he was sure they would excuse him for saying it—which had given Warwickshire men great pain about the plays of Shakespeare not having been written by the Swan of Avon, but by one Bacon or some other individual. He could only hope and trust that as the Institute at the previous visit told them that Guy of Warwick was a myth, they would not say after they visited Stratford-on-Avon, that Shakespeare never wrote the plays attributed to him. They were all familiar with the inscription which was on the stone they would see that day—

Good friend, for Jesu's sake forbear,

To dig the dust enclosed here.

Blest be the man that spares these stones,

And curs't be he that moves my bones.

He did not wish to curse anybody, but he hoped the Institute would not cause any Stratford man to use strong language by telling him that Shakespeare did not write the plays. He was very happy to find that the Institute were going to Broughton Castle and Church, in which he had taken the greatest possible interest. He was related to the owner of that castle and church, and he, therefore, took a peculiar interest in it, and he thought there were many spots, not only in Warwickshire, but in the midland counties, which were less deserving of a visit than Broughton Castle, the historic interest of which was very great. It was there that John Hampden and Nathaniel Fiennes and other leading members of the Parliamentary party met in council while the Cavaliers met at

Compton Wyneates which was in the immediate neighbourhood, and which he was pleased to hear they were going to visit. Broughton Church, they knew, was famous as having been connected with the great William of Wykeham, and they would find in the church an effigy of Sir Thomas Wykeham and his wife, the former of whom died in 1441. They would also find in the church among the extremely interesting historical monuments, an effigy of Sir John de Broughton, the builder of the church, who died shortly after 1306, and also an effigy of Sir Thomas de Broughton, his grandson, who was living in 1369, and the tombs of the Fiennes family. In the Castle itself they would find a most interesting building of a very early date. On Friday morning, the Institute would do him the honour of paying him a visit at Stoneleigh Abbey. He was bold enough to think that they would find in the old part of the Abbey some Norman arches which would be of great interest to archæologists. In 1864, Mr. Bloxam, who was a great Warwickshire antiquary, whose death he deeply regretted, was good enough to act as pioneer over the Abbey to a party of ladies and gentlemen who belonged to the Institute, and pointed out the old Norman arches and crypt. He did not think that on any occasion did he listen with greater interest than he did to Mr. Bloxam, who told him a great deal more about the place than he ever knew before. The members would see what little there was to see, including the old gateway of which he was rather—and he hoped, justly—proud, and the effigy of the Duchess Dudley, wife of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, who was well-known in this neighbourhood for his philanthropic and good works. They would also see in the churchyard, the following very curious inscription on the tombstone of one Humphrey Howe, porter to Lord Leigh :—

Here lyes a faithful friend unto the poore,
Who dealt large alms out of his lordship's store,
Weepe not poore people tho' that servant's dead,
The Lord himself will give you daily bread.
If markets rise, rail not against the rates ;
The price is still the same at Stoneleigh gates.

On Friday, also, they would visit Kenilworth Castle, and Guy's Cliff. He believed there were few more interesting places than the moat and castle of Baddesley Clinton, and near it was the old church of the Knights Templars, at Temple Balsall. There were few such churches remaining, but Warwickshire possessed this one which was very perfect indeed. In conclusion, he would ask them to excuse the nature of his observations, as he really did not know until a few hours previously that he had to address the meeting and he only hoped that the members of the Institute, on their visit to Stratford-on-Avon, would not go away and tell them that they did not possess a Warwickshire poet in the person of Shakespeare !

On behalf of the Corporation the Mayor of Leamington welcomed the Institute most cordially to the town. It was comparatively a new one but was fortunate in being the centre of almost all the places of interest in Warwickshire.

Lord Percy proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Leigh for taking the chair and for his address. This was seconded by the Mayor, and Lord Leigh having responded, the meeting adjourned.

At 2.10 the members went by rail to Stratford-on-Avon where they were met by the Mayor (Sir Arthur Hodgson), and the Rev. R. S. de C.

Laffan. Proceeding at once to the church the famous tomb and bust were inspected. Precentor Venables then gave a lucid description of the church which he said explained itself very clearly and the epochs to which it belonged. Part of the structure was said to have been built soon after the conquest. The chancel was built by John de Strafford (Bishop of Winchester) in the reign of Edward III., and the church was made collegiate by Edward VI., and its revenue at the dissolution was valued at £129 a year. When the organ in the north transept was removed, which he hoped it would be, as it blocked up one of the most interesting and earliest portions of the church, a very considerable improvement would be made. This portion of the church, together with the tower, was certainly the oldest, and dated from the thirteenth century, which might be gathered from the lancet lights which were at present concealed behind the organ. The roll mouldings on the pillars of the crossings were an indisputable mark of the Decorated period, and came next in order of date. The nave was still later, and might be assigned to the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. The clerestory was particularly fine, and its effect had no doubt been considerably augmented by the removal of the galleries, which, he understood, existed but two years since. These clerestories were a later addition and were the result of the demand for more light and greater space for the display of stained glass, manufactured in this age, every town then having its local glass stainer. The clerestories gave an opportunity for this art to be displayed. Unfortunately, there was little of the old glass left, the only pieces being the window near the Clopton pew. Precentor Venables then spoke of the remarkable skilfulness with which the two styles were worked into each other, which might induce an observer, unacquainted with ecclesiastical architecture, to suppose that they were all of one piece, whereas, there was at least a century between the arcade and the clerestory. The party then divided into two sections; the one went to the Grammar School, under the guidance of Mr. Laffan, who gave an able account of the school buildings, which were formerly those of the guild of the Holy Cross, and are valuable examples of fifteenth century domestic work. Mr. Laffan was good enough to offer tea to the party. In the meantime, the other section were escorted by Sir Arthur Hodgson to the birthplace—

Of mighty Shakespeare's birth the room we see,
That where he died, in vain to find, we try,
Useless the search—for all immortal he,
And those who are immortal never die.

And afterwards similarly entertained. The Memorial Theatre and other objects were seen in the course of the afternoon, and the party returned to Leamington at 7 o'clock.

At 8.30 the Rev. J. Hirst opened the Antiquarian Section with a masterly address which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*. On the motion of Professor Clark, a warm vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hirst.

The Rev. G. Miller then read a paper on "The Church Plate of the County." An animated discussion followed, in which Mr. R. S. Ferguson, Dr. Cox, Mr. G. Lambert and others took part, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

At 9.55 a large party went by rail to Banbury. Carriages were here in waiting to convey the antiquaries to Broughton Castle, the seat of Lord Saye and Sele, where they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Fane Gladwin, the present occupiers. Mr. Hartshorne took the party in hand, and under the shade of a spreading beech, made the following observations :—

“ We are now in the precincts of a building which is, I suppose, as fine an example as any in England of a fortified house. Broughton Castle is not a castle in the sense that Kenilworth is a castle, nor is it a house in the sense that Compton Wynyates is a house. It has no earthworks, and, beyond the protection which water affords, there is also no evidence of the special defences which we are accustomed to associate with works of the time of the great Edward. I have intimated there are no special architectural defences, but we shall see, in going over the early part of this stronghold of a country gentleman of the time of Edward I., that, although in the building of it he did not think it necessary to fortify himself against a host—for he obtained no license to crenellate—he took care to make himself strong enough for protection against his neighbours. Perhaps he had his eye upon some particular *mal-voisin* when he built these thick walls and substantial vaults.

“ The Castle, at first sight, might be taken for a fine Elizabethan mansion, but, in point of fact, it is almost entirely of the early part of the fourteenth century. The work of this period comprises the entire block at the east end, and the main walls working right through to the west.

“ From the nature of the site, the substructure, or vaulted work, is entirely above ground. These works consist of a groined passage going from the great hall to the stairs of the chapel, and to the present kitchen and offices. This passage branches to the north immediately on leaving the hall, and leads to a small newel stair, communicating with the upper stories, before arriving at the chapel stair. It opens, half-way down, with three arches into a large vaulted room, now divided into a lobby and a dining-room panelled with the linen pattern. Beyond it again, is another vaulted room.

“ Returning to the great hall, we find it has been shortened by a wall struck across it at the west end, and a small room extracted from it. Two large and fine bay windows have been thrown out on the north side; the ground story of that to the east forms the entrance porch, and an oriel in the centre, recast upon the ancient leg, forms part of the upper range. Continuing westward inside, we come to a grand dining-room, said to be the finest in Oxfordshire. It may well be so. It has a spur entrance and is beautifully panelled, and ceiled in plaster. This must occupy the site of the ancient kitchen.

“ On the south side of the hall we find two great staircases, also Elizabethan. That to the west takes us to the great drawing-room, over the dining-room. This is a magnificent saloon, with a rich plaster ceiling. King James's room has a capital chimney-piece, with a graceful pastoral scene carved in wood, illustrating a line from Ovid, and far better than the usual grotesques of the time. There is also Queen Anne's room, with some fine Indian wall paper, and a dull little room called the Council chamber, where we can easily believe Hampden and Fiennes may have met and planned. Going higher still, we come to the barracks occupying the whole roof of the east end, and

to the very curious guard-room on the leads adjoining, and close to it the wardrobe tower at the south east angle.

"In a complicated plan in this part, we have the chapel, approached by the long flight of stone steps before mentioned. It is in immediate communication with two small rooms, vaulted, one of which was probably for the priest. This chapel is only about 17ft. by 10ft., and with such scanty space could have accommodated but few persons. But it is very lofty, and passes through two stories which are in communication by a newel stair. A large upper room has a grated opening to the chapel, probably for the convenience of the household hearing service, and there are other openings. But there are evidences of alterations or changes which make the history of this part rather difficult to unravel completely, involving, perhaps, the formation and rejection of many theories which need not be done now. The east window is large for the place, and contains glass with Broughton quarterings. The old altar slab remains. There are many good encaustic tiles in the pavement, and the whole arrangement is very intricate and interesting. The other great Elizabethan staircase brings us down to the east end of the hall.

"Coming again outside, the evidences of the early and Elizabethan work on the north front are apparent. At the east end, close to the moat, is an attached building of one story containing the present kitchen, &c. Some of this work may be of the fifteenth century. Above its battlements the original east end of the castle, with its chapel and other windows are seen. On the south side, which gives us a most picturesque view, we have, speaking generally, first the wardrobe tower; then some windows forming part of the early work; then a curious projecting wardrobe, and a lofty array of Elizabethan gables and indications of unimportant subsidiary work at the south-west corner. Finally, we come to the west end, with the dining and drawing rooms of that time.

"The exigencies of the alterations to the old house in the 16th century, have compelled me for a time to skip over the works of the intermediate period. Now, these consist of the upper part of the gatehouse, the building adjoining it to the east, the remains of the walls of enceinte and probably the embattled part of the present kitchen.

"With regard, more particularly to these works, the lower part of the gatehouse is much earlier than the upper, and this brings about the question whether the making of the moat, enclosing so large a space, or ward, can be all referred to the first period? The space is unusually large for the size of the house. It can hardly be said that the lower part of the gatehouse is as early as the older portion of the castle. It is a question less of probabilities than of mouldings, and the mouldings of the lower part of the gatehouse indicate a date not much less than twenty five years later than the rich groinings of the older work of the castle. But the probability seems to me to be that the first builder, finding himself in rather a wet place, (you will bear in mind that we have nothing below the ground), made himself a dry spot and fended off the water by a narrow moat going round the east, south, and west sides, and laid the foundations of an entrance far in the north front, and that the later men, who obtained the license to crenellate, widened the moat, raised the gatehouse, and built the

wall of enceinte and the stables. Even then the defence was not of the first order, far from it, for we find no special arrangement of portecullis, machicoulis, loops, or meurtrières, but only two sets of doors six feet apart. It was rather passive defence than defiance, and the men of Broughton perhaps hit the happy medium when they concluded that the prospect of a good soaking in a broad sheet of water, and a deep stab from a quarrel launched from a cross-bow on reaching the hither bank, would sufficiently deter any but the most restless of their neighbours from molesting them. Neither the castle, nor the possessors, were ever of sufficient military or political importance to cause any uneasiness to the crown, or draw down upon them the wrath of powerful aggressors, and it is to these circumstances, and the fact that the place has always been inhabited, that we are indebted for so much of architectural interest here, and for which I think we cannot be sufficiently grateful.

"Now, with regard to the age of the different parts. We find that the family of De Broughton was settled here, and had grant of free warren in the time of Edward I., and I quite agree with the Rev. C. F. Wyatt, whose absence to-day no one regrets more than I do, that the church and the old part of the castle were built during the first ten years of the 14th century (1300-1310). The builder of both sleeps in the church, under an effigy which was repainted in modern and evil days in a most vivid manner. To this man, then, we owe all the vaulted work, all the eastern block, and the main walls through to the west.

"In 13 Edward II. (1319), Broughton was confirmed to Robert de Holland. To him I attribute strictly no buildings, unless, indeed, as I have conjectured, he may possibly be answerable for the lower part of the gatehouse.

"In 1405 a license to crenellate or fortify (kernellare) the mansion of his manor of Broughton was granted to Thomas Wickham. He it must have been who finished the gatehouse, built the stables adjoining, and the wall of enceinte, of which a fine piece remains going from the west end of the gatehouse, almost up to the west angle of the castle. It is battlemented, and the allure is partly formed upon a deep stone string; it is somewhat marred by the rampant ivy. The family of Fiennes was settled here as early as in 1451, and in the second year of Mary (1554) they began the alterations which appear to have been carried on at intervals until 1599, and which form such grand and valuable features in the house.

"James I. was here in 1604 and 1619, and in 1642 came a far greater man upon a greater business than the English Solomon ever touched—Hampden of Great Hampden in the cause of the Civil War."

Under the guidance of Mr. Fane Gladwin and Mr. Hartshorne, the interior of the Castle was then inspected. In the hall a good demi-suit, temps Henry VIII., some civil war armour, a fine buff coat, and several interesting portraits, all merited attention. The whole of this interesting place was most courteously thrown open, and partly from the difficulty of passing so large a party through so many intricate passages, but chiefly on account of the unique attractions of the place, the visitors lingered so long that only a cursory inspection of the beautiful Church was possible. That this was much to be regretted will be apparent from the notes that are printed at p. 443, from the pen of an esteemed member of the Institute, and which had been put

together for this occasion. Mr. Hartshorne offered a few observations upon the effigies, and the party then proceeded to Compton Wyneates, where, by the kind leave of the Marquess of Northampton luncheon was arranged in the great hall of this fine old house. No set description of it was offered, indeed the time did not allow of it, but the visitors saw enough to make many wish they could have had a long day at so charming a place.

Passing the noble church of Bloxam, Adderbury church was next reached. Here Dr. Thorne was kind enough to offer tea to the party under the shadow of the church, in the gardens of his picturesque old manor house. Precentor Venables subsequently showed how the church had been gradually modified in Decorated and Perpendicular days, from an Early English cruciform church, by the widening of the aisles, the alteration of the windows, and, finally, by the erection of a very lofty and spacious chancel by William of Wykeham, by whom the church was granted to New College.

Continuing the journey, the train was again taken at Banbury, and Leamington reached at 6.30.

The Historical Section opened at 8 p.m. In the regrettable and unavoidable absence of the President of the Section, the Rev. W. Hunt, the chair was occupied by Mr. J. Brown, Q.C.

Mr. HARTSHORNE read a paper on "The Monuments and Effigies in St. Mary's Church and the Beauchamp Chapel," in which he remarked that the reason why, with a long succession of great men of the ancient house of Warwick, so comparatively few of their monuments, even of cadets, were to be found here, was owing to many circumstances, chief among which was the re-building of the choir in the time of Edward III., the change of place of burial to Tewkesbury, and the fire of 1694. In the former case the earliest monuments were entirely removed in accordance with a not unusual practice in the Middle Ages. The Beauchamps were first established here by the marriage of Isabel Mauduit with William de Beauchamp, who died in 1289. In the course of a description of the effigy of Thomas de Beauchamp, Mr. Hartshorne went at length into the story of the use of alabaster in this country, showing how it had deteriorated in its nature. In our own day nearly every restored church was disfigured by the use of this material, which had come to have a value on account of its supposed merits. He showed that the effigies were real portraits of the deceased individuals, and described the monument to the builder of the chapel, Thomas de Beauchamp, going at length into the details of his armour and the costume of his wife. He also pointed out how armour had changed, in the same way that architecture had, in the course of 400 years, and remarked upon the extreme rarity of armour of the period in question. He dealt with the weepers round the tomb which he described as a very valuable series, and then went at length into the manner of the interments in the middle ages, explaining how the corpse was treated either by salt or aromatics, and described how altar tombs had gradually grown out of pavement burials. He treated of the effigy of Thomas de Beauchamp, ob. 1406, who is represented by a brass in the church, and gave a full account of the effigy and tomb of "Brass" Beauchamp in the chapel, and in so doing gave extracts from the different contracts for the construction of this valuable memorial. Mr. Hartshorne further exhibited an original letter from Charles Stothard, who first drew the effigy in 1813, describing how he then discovered

that it was finished behind as carefully as in front. He passed on to the effigies of the Elizabethan period, including that of Ambrose Dudley and his brother Robert, Earl of Leicester, and concluded with an account of the tomb of Fulke Greville, "servant to Queen Elizabeth, Councillor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sydney." Mr. Hartshorne's paper was illustrated with full-sized drawings of the effigies of which he treated, with others for comparison.

After some observations by the Chairman and the Rev. A. S. Porter, on the motion of the Rev. F. Spurrell, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hartshorne, whose paper is printed at p. 238.

The Rev. G. MILLER read a paper on "Edgehill Battle." An interesting discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Mr. J. Mottram and others, took part; the principal questions being the numbers who took part in the battle, and upon which Mr. Miller's paper threw a new and important light. A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Miller, whose paper will appear in a future *Journal*; the meeting then adjourned.

The Antiquarian Section met at 8.30, the Rev. J. Hirst in the chair. Mr. T. W. WHITLEY read a paper on "Masons' Marks on Various Stone Buildings in the District." This was followed by a description by Mr. W. Andrews, of "Cup and Circle Markings on Church Walls in Warwickshire and the Neighbourhood." After brief discussions, in which the Chairman, Mr. A. Evans, and Dr. Cox took part, votes of thanks were passed to the authors of these papers, and the meeting adjourned.

Thursday, August 9th.

At 10 a.m., the General Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute was held in the Assembly Room, Earl Percy in the chair.

Mr. GOSSELIN read the following Report for the past year:—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1887-8.

In bringing before the members of the Institute the Annual Report the Council desire to state that the financial position of the Institute is practically stationary as regards the relative proportions of income and expenditure, though the Council cannot help observing on the gradual reduction of the number of members by various causes beyond all control; the Council would however again urge on members to use their personal influence among their friends who take an interest in the study of archaeology to support the Institute by becoming permanent members and thus re-fill our list.

The Council feel great confidence in saying that the *Journal* of the Institute under the editorship of Mr. Albert Hartshorne continues to be worthy of a high place in English literature. The illustrations, though important, might be increased in number when happily our finances may render it possible to return to the quantity exhibited by the earlier volumes of our publications.

The Council have availed themselves of the voluntary services of one of their colleagues, Mr. E. C. Hulme, and have appointed him Honorary Librarian. Under his painstaking superintendence and personal work, the books have been properly catalogued and re-arranged on the shelves in a manner that greatly facilitates their use. The accumulation of valuable treatises and pamphlets both of British and foreign antiquarian literature have been sorted and bound in volumes for easy

reference. The Council take this opportunity of referring with pleasure to the gift of two handsome volumes, the "Annals of the House of Percy" privately printed and presented by his grace the Duke of Northumberland. Another equally valuable gift is the first volume of "Excavations in Cranborne Chase, and the description of the Romano British village, at Rushmore," by Lieutenant-General Pitt-Rivers, a member of the Council. Other important presents of books have also been added to the library.

The restoration of some interesting churches has been brought under the notice of the Council, the following may be particularly mentioned. The parish church of Acton Burnell, Salop, has been restored, but not entirely in such a way as the Institute and other Societies would have wished to have seen.

At the invitation of the authorities interested in the restoration of the church of Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate, in the City of London, the Secretary of the Institute was invited to join their Committee and there seems every probability, that under proper advice and superintendence the work will be carried out in a satisfactory spirit.

The Institute in conjunction with the Society for the protection of Ancient Buildings, through their respective Secretaries made a vigorous protest against the contemplated destructive restoration of Braughing Church, Hertfordshire, and the Council hope that some good may have been thereby effected.

The Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund in the autumn of last year held their fourth annual exhibition of Egyptian Antiquities in the rooms of the Institute under the able management of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith. The objects were chiefly obtained from Tel-el-Yakudiyeh, and Tel Basta. Great interest was shown in the exhibition of pottery, bronzes, engraved gems and implements of the time of Rameses III.

The Council wish to draw attention to the excellent work which is being done by the Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead. During the past year that Society has held in the rooms of the Institute an exhibition of drawings, rubbings, &c., of many interesting monuments.

The Council has the painful duty to notice the wide gaps which have occurred in the ranks of the Institute since our last meeting. During the past year Mr. Bloxam, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. R. P. Pullan have all been removed from among us. They were by no means specialists in architectural knowledge alone. On the contrary in 1864 when the Institute visited Warwickshire Mr. Bloxam took a prominent part in the proceedings, and delivered what he modestly called a "sketch of ancient remains and chief historical incidents in connexion with Warwickshire" an abstract of which will be found in the Journal. Mr. Bloxam presided over the architectural section when the Institute visited Bedford: he contributed papers and throughout the meeting took a prominent part in the proceedings. His activity at the magnificent earthworks at Barnards Heath, near St. Albans, at a time when he was preparing for the press the eleventh edition of his "Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture," which saw the light exactly half-a-century after the first edition was published, will not be easily forgotten by the members present.

Mr. Beresford Hope presided over the Architectural Section, at Chester, and occupied a prominent position on many former occasions. Like Mr. Bloxam, he was a constant attendant at the early meetings

of the Institute and took a forward part when the Society last visited Warwickshire. He then presided over the Historical Section.

Mr. Pullan, was also a regular attendant at our annual meetings and well known to us all. Perhaps his great modesty sometimes prevented him from taking the high position among us which his knowledge entitled him to: it certainly prevented him, except on rare occasions, from talking of his adventures in the East when he was Sir Charles Newton's colleague.

Mr. Octavius S. Morgan's death occurred on the very eve of the present meeting at the ripe age of 82. He was in the earlier days of the Institute at once one of the most familiar figures among us and a man of varied learning. Much curious out-of-the-way information has passed away with him.

Among the other members that have been removed by death are Mr. E. Waterton, the Rev. C. Claydon, Mr. J. E. Lee, Mr. V. M. Maughan, Mr. J. Mayer, Mr. A. Potts, Miss Stokes, Mrs. W. H. Jervis, and Mr. R. S. Turner.

Although not a member of the Institute it would ill become the Council to pass over in silence the name of Mr. W. Thompson Watkin. He was an eminent authority in Roman epigraphy and published in our Journal, greatly to its advantage, an annual list of the discoveries in a branch of Romano British History to which he had given special attention.

The members of the Governing Body to retire by rotation are as follows:—Vice-President, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely, and the following members of the Council:—The Baron de Cosson, Sir J. Maclean, the Rev. Precentor Venables, Mr. A. Hartshorne, Mr. T. H. Baylis, and the Rev. F. Spurrell.

The Council would recommend the appointment of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely, and Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum as Honorary Vice-Presidents; and that of Sir J. Maclean, and the Rev. Precentor Venables, as Vice-Presidents; and the election of the Baron de Cosson, Mr. A. Hartshorne, Mr. T. H. Baylis, the Rev. F. Spurrell, Dr. E. T. Hopkins, and Mr. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt, the retiring hon. auditor, to the vacant places on the Council. They would further recommend the appointment of Mr. R. W. Taylor as junior hon. auditor.

The adoption of the Report was moved by the Rev. A. S. Porter, and seconded by Mr. S. Knill. With regard to the position of the Institute, the noble Chairman said that the Society was suffering like other bodies, from "bad times." He alluded to the desirableness of combined action on the part of all Archæological Societies, and a definite system of work; and paid a cordial tribute to the distinguished members of the Institute who had passed away since the last meeting. The Report was then carried unanimously.

Mr. HURON read the Balance Sheet (printed at p. 308), and spoke hopefully of the position of the Institute in respect of its finances. A lengthy discussion ensued upon the question of entrance fees, in which Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Hirst, Mr. Spurrell, Mr. Baylis, the noble President, and others took part. It was finally resolved to pass no formal resolution, but to refer the matter to the consideration of the Council, and the Balance Sheet was unanimously passed.

The following new members were elected:—Dr. Thorne, proposed by Mr. Hartshorne; Mr. H. Richards, proposed by Mr. Hulme; Mr. J. Knill, proposed by Mr. S. Knill.

With regard to the place of meeting in 1889, Precentor VENABLES made some general observations, mentioning Edinburgh, Cambridge, and Norwich, and speaking in favour of the latter city as a most interesting centre, and which was in no way exhausted by the Institute on the occasion of the former meeting in 1847. Mr. MOTTRAM, as a Norwich man, though not speaking with any authority, said he had reason to believe the Institute would be very welcome if it paid a visit to the city in question.

On the motion of the Noble CHAIRMAN, the matter was referred to the Council in London. The meeting then came to an end.

At 11 o'clock, Mr. Chancellor FERGUSON opened the Architectural Section in the Assembly Room, and delivered his address to a large audience. This is printed at p. 257.

Mr. HILTON then read a valuable paper by Mr. E. T. C. WERNER, of II. B. M. Legation, Pekin, on "The Great Wall of China." This is printed at p. 379.¹ Votes of thanks having been passed to Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Werner, the meeting adjourned.

Before luncheon, many members availed themselves of Canon Longman's kind invitation to see the collection of ecclesiastical antiquities in the sacristy of the fine church of St. Peter.

At 1.30 p.m., a large party went in carriages to Warwick. Arrived at St. Mary's Church the members were received by the Rev. J. CASE in the regrettable absence of the Vicar, the Rev. J. L. Irvine, who had met with a serious carriage accident. Mr. Irvine's paper on the church was read by Mr. CASE, and at its conclusion Precentor Venables on behalf of the Institute, expressed the thanks of the members to Mr. Irvine for his admirable discourse and their cordial sympathy with him in the cause which had prevented his presence among them. He then made some further remarks upon the architecture of the chancel. The Beauchamp Chapel was next seen and the painted glass fully described by Precentor Venables. For the monuments the members were already prepared by the paper of the previous evening by Mr. Hartshorne, who, however, added some further explanatory remarks. Mr. Hirst called attention to the unique wooden piscina in the chantry chapel, and, after the Norman crypt and the cucking stool had been seen, the members proceeded to the Museum where they were received by Mr. Lakin, President of the Warwickshire Field Club. Here a closed Egyptian vase of classic form from the region of the Suez canal was opened and found to contain calcined bones of a child. At Leicester's Hospital, which was the next point, the Rev. H. HILL gave a good description of a most picturesque building, and Warwick Castle was finally reached.

¹It should be stated that in consequence of a pamphlet having been published last year, by M. Larrieu, formerly a missionary in China, to demonstrate that the Great Wall does not, and never has existed, several letters appeared in the *Standard*, in direct contradiction of the Abbe Larrieu's statement. Among these, one from Mr. E. T. C. Werner, was so encouraging in its terms, and had the additional advantage of coming from one who was living in the country of the great monument, that Mr. Hartshorne was induced to ask him to contribute a

paper on the Great Wall for the *Archaeological Journal*. That paper arrived from China a short time before the Annual Meeting, and was accordingly brought to Leamington, to fall into the work of the Architectural Section, for which its character seemed to make it very fitting, and, inasmuch as "Walls" would not be altogether ignored by the Worshipful President; though in other respects it might have been equally well claimed by the Historical or Antiquarian Sections.

In the absence of the Earl of Warwick, Major Fosbery bade the Institute welcome in the outer court, and at Lord Warwick's request, and in the kindest manner, offered every facility for the inspection of the building. Mr. HARTSHORNE then took the party in hand having already pointed out that the way by which the members had entered the precincts of the castle,—picturesque and striking and cut through the solid rock as it was,—was not the ancient approach, but was formed about a hundred years ago by George, Earl of Warwick, who abandoned the old bridge over the Avon, made the new one, now existing, and abolished the old road which came up by the mill and past Cæsar's tower.

Mr. Hartshorne said, "before we leave this point (the outer court) and pass within the walls of Warwick Castle to a scene of beauty that is, I suppose, quite unsurpassed in England, I think it may be well to say a few words to prepare you for what you will see. Fortunately for you I shall not detain you long, because, grand, and imposing and venerable as these walls and towers are, their history is not complicated. Here, then, we have, first, the great mound, or burh, thrown up by Ethelfleda. When that was done we cannot tell exactly, but it must have been after 915 for in that year she married the Earl of Mercia. Whatever defences or stronghold there may first have been planted on this burh must have been chiefly of wood, according to the usual practice, for a newly made mound could not have sustained any considerable work in stone. In 1172 there was a castle here, doubtless of stone, which was in that year provisioned and garrisoned for the King. Three years later considerable repairs were made, and in 1215 much further work seems to have been done. Whether such works were expended upon walls on the mound or upon subsidiary walls and towers we have now no means of judging. But about the middle of the thirteenth century a shell keep of stone was planted upon the mound. This was probably the work of the Mauduit Earl of Warwick, who unfortunately took the wrong side in the Barons' Wars and was surprised in his castle by a force from Kenilworth in 1263, his stronghold quite demolished and himself and his countess taken captive to Kenilworth. Such was the devastation that the place was returned some years after as being worth no more than 6s. 8d, the value of the herbage in the ditches. But demolition and devastation as applied to walls are rather uncertain phrases, and I think therefore we may attribute some part of the existing wall on the mound to Mauduit's period, through I say this with some hesitation. There is evidence that a new castle was arising in 1337 for a license was then granted to found a chantry chapel. The late Mr. Hartshorne pointed out in 1864 that no precise information could be gathered from documents as to the date of Warwick Castle, but he thought it was not begun before 1330 or finished before 1380. This opinion is entirely borne out by the *mouldings* in the great range of vaulted substructures, though the form of the vaulting, taken alone, might be considered to mark an earlier date. Thomas de Beauchamp succeeded his father "the Black Hound of Arden" in 1315, at the age of two years, and his lands were successively in the custody of Hugh le Despenser and Roger Mortimer. He became a great soldier and a great builder. No doubt it is to him that we owe the vaulted substructure, the main walls above it, the very remarkable tower called Cæsar's, the left curtain wall, and the gateway. The right curtains wall, or at least the lower part of it, is

probably also the work of this builder. With more special regard to Cæsar's tower, the plan is most unusual and the whole thing is put together so well and vaulted throughout, storey after storey, that it almost seems to have been hewn out of the rock itself." Continuing, Mr. Hartshorne said, "On the right hand we have another very remarkable tower called after 'Guy' this is evidently of quite the end of the fourteenth century and we gather from Dugdale that it was built by Thomas, son of the last named Earl Thomas, and finished in 1394. Mr. Clark has reminded me that the same Earl built a similar tower, on a smaller scale at Cardiff. Subsequent to this period must be placed the wall carrying on to the Bear Tower and resting originally upon the mound, but it would be difficult exactly to define its date without a more strict and detailed study of it such as we are accustomed to apply to the walls of churches, but which it will not be convenient to do now. It would probably turn out that it is mainly the work of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, who was drowned in 1477. He was also a great builder and some of the work still remaining on the mound is of his time." Mr. Hartshorne added "When the Institute came here in 1864, my father, who described the castle, spoke of a rude inscription which he had discovered on the top of Cæsar's Tower. He deciphered it R.E. xxx+iii. and thought it might be intended for 'the 30th year of Edward III.,' 1356. He laid no special stress upon it but gave it for what it was worth to the Institute, having himself some faith in it. I have that same faith, but I cannot find the inscription—at least only a part of it, the rest appears to have vanished in some necessary repairs.¹ I make particular allusion to this inscription because it is in the nature of things that every year we must lose something that is of interest to us and which it is our business to record—some moulding, some detail, some inscription, each pregnant with history, passes away daily, and I think it happens fortunately that this inscription, most valuable on the spot, should have been recorded twenty years ago in the pages of the *Archæological Journal* out of which it will never perish. You will observe, in passing in, the great interest of the gatehouse, and its complicated system of defence, including the portcullisses, and series of holes through which water could be poured to prevent the portcullis being fired, or through which beams were passed to prevent, break, or confuse, any sudden rush of armed men. The greater part of what is now the Castle proper was the work of Fulke Greville to whom the place was granted by James I. He spent large sums here and later alterations and improvements have made Warwick Castle one of the most charming and princely places in England."

Mr. HARTSHORNE then explained the order of progress through the Castle and, inasmuch as it would be impossible to do so on the spot, he called the attention of the members to the most important suits of armour, and pieces, which would fall under their observation. Among these he specially noticed the German fluted suit of the time of Henry VII., now mounted on horseback, a fine English suit of the time of Charles I. assigned to Strafford, an early greave, with pointed solleret,

¹Mr. Gregory, the obliging house steward of Warwick Castle, has been kind enough also to make a close search, and the only forms that can now be identified

seem to be R III—I in incised lines about six inches high on the right hand parapet wall immediately on landing from the stair.

a fine tilting suit of the time of Elizabeth, a very interesting helmet with rare brass fittings, attributed to Cromwell, the pikeman's suit, and, not least, though he mentioned them last, the excessively rare trumpets of the time of the Civil Wars which, Mr. Hartshorne said, he, and others who were interested in military accoutrements and attributes of war, believed might have sounded the charge at Naseby.

The members then went into the Castle and, being broken up into three parties, passed through the noble suite of state rooms, and descending into the vast and lofty substructures came out again near Cæsar Tower. By the kind forethought of Lord Warwick a most hospitable tea, and light refreshments, were offered to the members in the Shakespeare room which is decorated at its upper end by the well-known Kenilworth sideboard of the 1851 Exhibition; this was given to Lord Warwick on his marriage by the town and country of Warwick.

The mound was now climbed and Mr. Hartshorne pointed out what he thought were the remains of the shell keep and some later work probably built by George, Duke of Clarence. Descending the mound on the further side the party assembled in the conservatory where the far-famed "Warwick Vase" is preserved. Here Professor E. C. Clark gave a cultured description of this great work of Greek art and read a paper upon it; this will appear in a future *Journal*.

On passing out through the great gateway, the outer portcullis was lowered and raised, and, speaking on behalf of the members, Sir Talbot Baker asked Major Fosbery to express to Lord Warwick how much gratification they had experienced in visiting the Castle and their cordial thanks for his hospitality and courtesy.

At 8.30 a *conversazione* was given by the Worshipful the Mayor of Leamington in the Town Hall. The fine staircase and rooms were beautifully decorated with palms, ferns, and flowers, arranged with admirable taste, and nothing was omitted that would enhance the beauty of the scene and the cordiality of the reception. During the evening a selection of vocal and instrumental music of a high order was carried out.

Friday, August 10th.

At ten a.m. a large party went in carriages to Baginton Church. This very interesting unrestored little building was described by Mr. W. G. Fretton. The east wall of the nave is pierced by a triplet of small pointed arches which sustain a small spire supported by corbelling and buttresses in a most unusual way. Mr. Fretton gave an explanation of the very narrow north aisle flanked by one of much greater width and pointed out the evidences of the changes which had brought about such a peculiar plan. The great oak case, dated 1677, and forming the mausoleum of the Bromley Davenport family, occupies the east end of the outer or wider aisle, and was another peculiar, not to say startling feature. The fine set of communion plate, dated 1699, in the original leather cases, was inspected and the slight remains of Baginton Castle in the field adjoining the church were then examined under the guidance of Mr. Fretton. From some excavations made in 1872 a vaulted substructure occupying an area of about forty-eight feet square was revealed: the details showed this to be late fourteenth century work. Mr. Fretton pointed out that Sir William Bagot was Lord of the Manor in 1397, and lived here at that time.

Soneleigh church was the next place reached. Here a good account

of the building was given by the Vicar, the Rev. J. T. Thorn. Mr. Hartshorne spoke of the effigies of the Duchess Dudley and her daughter, ascribing them to the hand of Nicholas Stone, and added some notes on the works of that sculptor. Dr. Cox called attention to the northern base of the chancel arch with ornamentation showing it to be a reversed Saxon abacus. Here was also an effigy of a priest and a fine late Norman font, carved with the twelve apostles; this latter came from Maxtoke Priory. Time did not allow of seeing the very interesting English work, Motstow Hill, at Stoneleigh, so the carriages were now regained and the party went on to Stoneleigh Abbey where the members were received with the utmost cordiality by Lord Leigh. The gatehouse with the attached guest house and almonry, was first inspected, and described by Mr. Fretton, who then conducted the members into the interesting Transitional remains of the Cistercian house, of which he gave a general description. Precentor Venables followed with further detail and pointed out the calefactory, the chapter-house, and other features, and expressed a wish for a plan of the early work at Stoneleigh which throws much light upon Cistercian arrangement.

The members were most hospitably entertained at luncheon by the noble President of the meeting. Lord Percy expressed to Lord Leigh, on behalf of the members, their warm acknowledgements to him not only for having acted as their local President and given up to them so much of his time, but also for the hospitality he had extended to them and for the support he had given to antiquarian research in Warwickshire. Lord Leigh having responded was shortly after kind enough to take many of the visitors through the more modern part of the house and to show them, besides the state-rooms, the private apartments.

From Stoneleigh the members drove to Kenilworth, falling there upon the Warwick-road and stopping where it makes a sudden turn to the right at the ancient entrance to the castle, in front of the two drum bastions which protected the drawbridge. Mounting the earthworks, the party was taken in hand by Mr. Hartshorne who said :

"By the kindness of Lord Clarendon we have had special leave to enter Kenilworth Castle at this, the ancient approach, which is usually overlooked. These earthworks and system of defence are important so we will deal with them first, and then cross the Brayz and pass along the dam or Tilt Yard, and under Mortimer's Tower into the outer ward. There we shall inspect, successively, the Guard Room, the Water Tower, the Barn, and Lunn's Tower. The exigencies of so large a plan quite prevent our working in chronological order and we shall accordingly come next to Dudley's Gatehouse. Passing the site of Henry VIII's Lodgings we shall go under the tottering walls of Dudley's Buildings, past the Garderobe Tower, and climbing what may perhaps have been a part of the earthworks of 'Kenelm' we shall come under the fine range of early Perpendicular buildings which include the Great Hall and the Strong Tower. Here we shall enter the substructure of the Hall by the postern and come finally to the Keep. From that point we can, if time permits, make a more leisurely examination of the buildings and remains in the inner ward.

"The first thought that arises on coming to such a castle as this is one of extreme regret that Mr. Clark is not here to expound it. No one regrets that more than I do, and when I undertook to supply

his place to-day, I need hardly say that I did so with much hesitation. But the next best thing now to the man himself is his book, and I shall, therefore, as we proceed, make no small use of Mr. Clark's admirable account of the castle, though I do not do this so much to save myself trouble as to ensure that you shall have the most reliable information that can possibly be got. I may, however, add that I have not come straight here with Mr. Clark's book in my hand and without any preparation to read to you extracts from it. I lately spent four long days on the spot, making notes and verifying everything that Mr. Clark says concerning the fabric of the castle, for my own advantage and instruction, and I shall, as I intimated, make just as much use of Mr. Clark's account as is convenient for the business in hand, and as I am sure he would wish me to do. But our time is limited, the place is vast, and its architectural history complicated, so I am afraid those who are now here for the first time can carry away only a very slight idea of one of the most historic spots in England."

Continuing, Mr. Hartshorne described generally the ancient plan of the castle with its keep, outer and inner wards, and later additions; he spoke of the fortress as a wonderful defensive work and alluded to the skill shown in its planning, and the capital way in which the natural resources of the place had been seized upon and brought into use. Chief among these means of protection was mentioned, first, the great lake formed by striking a dam across the valley and storing up the water of the Inchford Brook, and another stream which here falls into it from the north, and secondly, the earthworks upon which his hearers were now standing. These, as Mr. Clark had shown, were partly natural and partly artificial, and had been formed out of the end of a tongue of high land running up between two vallies. This was made by scarping, and ditches, and four mounds, into a great defensive outwork of which the northern flank rested on the lower lake. It contained about the middle the two drum bastions flanking the entrance before alluded to. It was at this point, on June 9th, 1885, when Queen Elizabeth made her famous entry, that *Sybilla*, clad in a pall of white silk, bade her Majesty welcome with "a proper poesy." This was the first of the whimsical series of romantic pageants and princely pleasures which were offered to the Queen during her seventeen days' stay here. The formation of the lower lake and the further earthworks along its edge and the manner in which the defensive value of each part of the system was studied was spoken of as admirable engineering. Crossing the Brayz the foundations of a second drawbridge, and the remains of the Gallery Tower were pointed out and the members then walked along the dam or Tilt Yard to the cut made through it to drain off the lake. This is said to have been done by Hawkesworth who, with others, held the castle during the Commonwealth. The greater part of the remains of the wall on the lower side of the dam was described as some of Dudley's repairs, but the original work was recognized at the point where it joins Mortimer's Tower. After quoting from Mr. Clark's account, Mr. Hartshorne called attention to the evidences of the alterations that had been made to the tower and the rudeness and later character of some of the work.

Entering the outer ward Mr. Hartshorne said that there was reason to think that the whole of it stood upon the original Norman lines, but it had been so much repaired, altered, or rebuilt, that he would not attempt

to claim any portion of it as unchanged Norman work with the exception of certain pilaster buttresses facing the lake. The Warder's Tower, an interesting work formed partly in the thickness of the curtain, and the very curious Water Tower were next seen. In the former the garderobe, and the fire place with its round shaft, or tunnel, rising free out of the slope of the buttress, and in the latter the stone hand railing of the newel stair, and the window seats were spoken of, as well as the admirable manner in which the modern and necessary repairs had been carried out. The long range of late Perpendicular buildings now used as barn and stabling was shown to have been planted against the early curtain and to have had a still later upper story, partly of timber, placed upon it. Quotations from Mr. Clark's account concerning these towers and buildings were also given. Coming to Dudley's gatehouse, built about 1560, Mr. Hartshorne said it was, in fact, in design, a fine house of the period with the lower story adapted for a gatehouse, as in the similar example at Tixall, and that by additions and alterations made in the middle of the seventeenth century it resumed its more fitting character as a gentleman's house.

After pointing out on the south-east angle of the keep the evidences of the narrow Norman entrance to the inner ward, and its defences, as shown by Mr. Clark, the site of Henry VIII's lodgings was seen, and the party then went past Dudley's buildings, and the remarkable Garderobe Tower; the great range of Lancaster's buildings, occupying the site of Norman works, were then reached. Of these Mr. Hartshorne gave a short architectural description, remarking particularly upon the unusual triangular buttresses, and the noble character of the work of the Hall and Strong Tower. Before entering the substructure of the hall, attention was directed to the earthworks upon which the members were standing, and to the arrangement for lowering the little portcullis of the postern which, as described by Mr. Clark, was "rather a tribute to the military character of the building, than for the affording any special security, for the large windows of the hall above would have admitted an army." In the substructure of the hall Mr. Hartshorne spoke of its general arrangements, the stores in the vaults below, and the noble room over it, high above the level of the inner ward, with its oriel dais and music gallery, and the approach by a grand flight of steps springing over the entrance to the basement. Allusion was made to the large amount of plain wall space in the hall, and the lack of sculptured decoration about the fire places. The former condition was explained as probably originally hung with tapestry, and the latter, by the fact, that the work being early Perpendicular, the elaborate chimney pieces, such as may be seen at Tattershall, had not yet been arrived at. The way up to the buttery and hall from the site of the kitchens, and the drains, fireplaces, and ovens of these buildings having been identified, the Keep was finally reached.

Treating first of the forebuilding covering the entrance on the west side, Mr. Hartshorne dealt with the alterations that had been made here both in Perpendicular and Elizabethan times, and with regard to the latter works, pointed out that by a superficial observer they were not readily to be distinguished from those of the Norman period; both, of course, being *Romanesque*, and in this instance, quite plain in character. Inside the keep, a rapid description was given, in the course of which the speaker showed how this stronghold of Geoffrey de Clinton had been built

upon an artificial mound about the end of the third quarter of the twelfth century, and pointed out the great alterations that had been made to it by Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Speaking from a recollection of the keep in a neglected and dangerous state, a high tribute was paid to the noble owners for the manner in which both that important building, as well as the rest of the castle have of late years been cleared out, strengthened, and preserved from further ruin, and the rampant ivy properly restrained. Mr. Hartshorne concluded :—"Those of us who study the details of the mediæval period can easily draw for ourselves pictures of the scenes that Kenilworth Castle presented at some of the epochs of its long history. We can people the keep with the creatures of the imagination, and see its battlements again alive with mail-clad soldiers with their heater shields ; or we can picture a dauntless garrison fighting for civil liberty, and slowly starved out by a relentless and ruinous siege. At a later time, in the great hall, we can shadow forth the knights in their bascinets, camails, and baudrics, adherents of 'time-honoured Lancaster ;' the buffets with the nuts, the mazers, the nefs, and the standing cups, the troops of serving men, cooks, and scullions, and not least, the fool—all the chivalry, the rude hospitality, and the barbaric splendour of those days. Or we can call up a vision of a time later still when the castle was the scene of gorgeous pageantry and festivities, and fancy may recreate the wearers of ruffs and farthingales, doublets and truck hose, an ambitious favourite and the monarch with the ample and susceptible heart, England's great Queen. All this we can do, but of the actual buildings which arose at the different periods of the castle's history we know little beyond what the stones themselves tell us, for it is impossible to apply the documents relating to expenditure upon them with rigid assurance. What we do know for certain is that they had their brief day of power or splendour, or princely pleasure, and are now deserted, and silent. But the desolation was almost in our own day illumined, as it were, for a moment, by a magic, but alas ! most inaccurate pen, in the works of a gifted writer that will probably endure long after the still substantial remains before us have crumbled into dust."

Time pressed and much had necessarily to be left unseen, including the defences on the north side of the outer ward, Clinton green, the vast ditch between it and the garden, and the site of the royal camp during the great siege of 1265. But the members heard and saw enough to become aware that it would rather require more than a whole day than less than an hour to obtain an adequate idea of the military importance of Kenilworth, or make a scientific examination of its details.

Guys' Cliff, the last point of the day's work, was reached late in the afternoon. By the kindness of Miss Percy the visitors were enabled to enter by the picturesque old mill. Arrived in front of the "Hermitage," at this lovely spot, Mr. Hartshorne said he should have been glad, and relieved, if the description of Guy's Cliff had been entrusted to a local antiquary rather than to a stranger, for it was naturally from local knowledge that they looked for information. After dealing shortly with the commonly received traditions respecting the renowned "Guy," and the accounts of Rous, Camden, and Dugdale, he said the interest of the place had been quickened of late years by the discovery of an inscription, a lithographed copy of which he held in his hand, and which had been translated :—

"Cast out O Christ from thy servant (or knight) this weight, Guy."¹ With regard to the cave before them, Mr. Hartshorne doubted very much whether any human being could have lived for long in that damp enlarged rift in the rock, picturesque and romantic though it was, and he did not think that hermits, as such, were necessarily debarred from the commonest earthly comforts as the aspect of that cave implied. He believed the scene had been changed in the course of time—such accidents happened sometimes in history—and he would presently show them at a higher level, and in a brighter spot, what he thought was a veritable hermitage. It was recorded that a hermit was established here in 1334, and in 1431 a holy hermit was living here, receiving a hundred shillings a year to pray for the good estate of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and for the repose of the souls of his father and mother. As to hermits generally, Mr. Hartshorne gave certain quotations concerning them, and pressed rather hard upon them, and spoke of their dress, occupation, and habits of life. Some of Mr. Hartshorne's views in this respect were contested by Mr. Hirst, but there was no time for discussion. The chapel, rebuilt by Richard de Beauchamp, and containing the gigantic statue of "Guy" was then seen. In giving a description of the costume of this figure, the speaker stated that he saw nothing in it that was later than 1360, and it might even be ten years earlier. It certainly could not have been set up new by Richard de Beauchamp, who died in 1439. Attention was drawn to the original stone shield of the figure upon which a much smaller shield had been painted, chequy Or. and Azure, a chevron Ermine, for "Guy Earl of Warwick."

Mr. Hartshorne then led the way to the chamber on the west side of the court yard, excavated in the solid rock. This he considered to be the dwelling of the hermit mentioned in 1431. It measures now 25ft. by 14ft., and is 8ft. 6in. high, having been widened about 4ft. in modern times, and the roof raised about 1ft. 6in. to make it suitable for a stable, the doorway having been enlarged for the same purpose. It is lighted by a small two-light, and a single light window, both heavy, square-headed, and without cusps. Immediately within the south jamb of the door is a semi-circular headed and recessed seat, 1ft. 3in. from the floor, and at the south end, near the east corner, is another recess about 4ft. 6in. high, semi-circular in plan, but working into a square head at the top. This goes down to the ground, and has apparently been deepened further in modern times; in the upper part are slots for a wooden or stone shelf. The whole of these details are cut in the solid rock. Mr. Hartshorne showed that all the features of this chamber were really suitable and convenient for a dwelling place for a man, and were quite different in character to the numerous other artificial caves, cloisters, and passages with which the place abounds; one of these, the coal cave, almost breaks into the ancient chamber just described.

The members were hospitably received at tea by Miss Percy, and returned to Leamington at 7.30.

At 9 p.m., the Historical Section met in the Council Chamber, Mr. J.

¹As to the accuracy of this rendering it has been held by some antiquaries to be utterly untenable, indeed one distinguished scholar, having had a copy laid before him, has pronounced it "if

correctly copied, mere idle scribbles." It is fair to add that by other antiquaries its antiquity is not denied, but it is considered to be much adulterated by modern scribble.

Hilton in the chair. Mr. W. G. Fretton read a paper on "The Coventry Monasteries."

Mr. A. Vicars then read a paper on "The Antiseptic Vaults of St. Michan's Church, Dublin."

Dr. Cox followed with "Notes on Parliamentary Elections for the City of Coventry, 1781-1784," and the meeting separated at a late hour.

Saturday, August 11th.

At 10 a.m. the members went by rail to Coventry. Here Mr. Fretton became a most obliging and erudite guide. They proceeded first to Ford's Hospital, a well known and most valuable example of timber building happily almost in the same condition as when it was founded in 1529. At St. Mary's Hall the party was welcomed by the Mayor (Alderman Thompson) who, in a fit and ready speech, expounded what changes had come over Coventry since the last visit of the Institute in 1864. He then offered some light refreshments to the party. Mr. Fretton subsequently gave a description of the building where they were assembled, and in the course of his remarks had a good deal of interesting matter to unfold from his large store of local knowledge, concerning the numerous guilds in the ancient city concerning which Camden said—"In this place there are no antiquities." Much interest was excited by the famous tapestries, and the collection of charters, seals, and muniments arranged in glass cases in a separate room. From here the party went to St. Michael's, and then to Trinity Church, and, glancing on the way at the slight remains of the Cathedral, St. John's Hospital was reached. After inspecting this interesting building which has recently been acquired for parochial purposes and so fortunately saved from destruction, St. John's Church with its valuable architectural features was seen, and, just beyond it, Bond's Hospital, founded in 1560.

After a hurried luncheon at the Craven Arms, the Palace Yard and the remains of the Priory of the White Friars, now incorporated with the Workhouse, were visited. Finally, the remains of the city walls, where the arrow markings are, were seen, the two gates were inspected, and the perambulation was thus concluded. Hearty expressions of thanks were given to Mr. Fretton for his able and friendly guidance, and for his descriptions, given throughout the long day, not only of the principal antiquities of the city, but of countless other objects of interest the history of which he showed himself so thoroughly conversant with. Leamington was again reached at 6.20.

At eight p.m. the Antiquarian Section met in the Council Chamber. Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite occupied the chair, and Mr. W. Rowley read an able paper on "Shakespearian Ballads and Songs." The Chairman then read a paper on "Pigeon Houses in Churches" which is printed at p. 374. Mr. J. A. Gotch sent a paper, admirably expressed, "A Squire's Home in King James's Time" which was read by Mr. E. Walford; this is printed at p. 289. The meeting then broke up.

On Sunday the members of the Institute attended the service at All Saints' Church where the Rev. Dr. Cox preached in the morning from Psalm lxiv., v. 10.

Monday, August 13th.

The members went by rail at 9.50 to Hatton. Carriages were here in

readiness, and Baddesley Clinton Hall was reached at 11.15. In the court yard of this fine old house the Rev. H. Norris gave a historical description, after which, by the kind permission of Mr. Dering, the place was inspected. Chief among the many objects of antiquarian interest were the painted glass, the carved chimney pieces, and the family portraits. Continuing the journey to Knowle Church the Rev. Canon Howe here gave a good account of the building; this was supplemented by Mr. Micklethwaite, and the members went on to Solihull where luncheon was arranged for. The noble church was then seen but no special description was offered. At Meriden the next stopping place, there was work dating from the twelfth to the nineteenth century, and the members had an opportunity of seeing that it is quite possible in "restorations" to keep the old record while adding our own chapter to a church's history. But every old church is not as Meriden which has lately passed through the conservative hands of a distinguished antiquary and Vice President of the Institute. At Berkswell Church the antiquaries were joined by the members of the Warwickshire Field Club. Mr. Fretton gave a description of this very remarkable Norman building with a crypt under the square-ended chancel, and another, octagonal in form, west of it, and having stairs north and south into the transepts. The nave floor rises steeply along its whole length in order to get height for the crypts, and the chancel has been restored and fitted up in the Norman style! From Berkswell the train was taken and Leamington was regained at seven p.m.

The general concluding meeting took place in the lecture room at the Town Hall. The Rev. Sir Talbot Baker took the chair and with an apt and genial speech proposed the following resolution:—"That the best thanks of the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute are due to the Mayor and Corporation of Leamington for the cordial reception given to the Institute during its stay in the town." This was seconded by Professor Clark in graceful terms, specially thanking the Mayor for his charming and hospitable reception of the members at the conversazione on Thursday last.

Mr. T. H. BAYLIS proposed a vote of thanks to the readers of papers during the meeting, and to those gentlemen who had acted as their guides at the different places that had been visited.

Mr. H. FREELAND proposed a warm vote of thanks to the Lord Leigh for his reception of the Institute at Stoneleigh Abbey, and for his kindness in undertaking the duties of the presidential office. They would all carry away with them a charming recollection of his genial presence and friendly courtesy. This was seconded by the Rev. Father Hirst.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE moved a vote of thanks to the Earl of Warwick, Miss Percy, and the clergy and gentry of the district who had offered so many facilities for the inspection of their churches and houses. This was seconded by Mr. J. Hilton.

The CHAIRMAN moved a vote of thanks to the local honorary secretary of the meeting, Mr. S. S. Stanley, to whose exertions the success of the meeting and the comfort and convenience of the members was so largely attributable. This was warmly received and suitably acknowledged. The following new member was then elected:

B. J. Willington, Esq.,

Proposed by the Rev. J. Hart; seconded by Mr. Justice Pinhey.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the Leamington meeting to an end.

Tuesday, August 14.

In consequence of a generally expressed desire on the part of the members that the opportunity should be taken of seeing Leicester and some of the antiquities that could be reached from that town, the antiquaries went there on this day, arriving at 11 a.m. and taking up their quarters at the Bell Hotel. Proceeding to the old hall of the Castle the party were received by several members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, with Colonel G. C. Bellairs, the Honorary Secretary, who gave an address of welcome, in the course of which he mentioned the various antiquities of the town which would be inspected. The Castle Mound was first seen.¹ From here the members went to St. Mary's Church, where some extracts from a paper by the late Mr. G. A. Poole were read. After some observations by Mr. Micklethwaite, an adjournment was made for luncheon. At St. Michael's Church the Rev. T. W. Owen described the Saxon and Norman remains, and Mr. Micklethwaite gave his reasons for considering that the preservation of the Jewry wall is due to its having been in some way worked up into a western chamber of the church. The Jewry wall having been seen, the fifteenth century Town Hall, formerly the hall of the guild of Corpus Christi was visited. Here, in the Mayor's parlour, were fifteenth century roundels of stained glass, among which were emblems of the months, and much good Jacobean work. The churches of St. Martin and St. Margaret were then seen, and Trinity Hospital, where Colonel Bellairs gave an explanation, in which he included a notice of the collegiate establishment of the Newarke. It may be noted that the Trinity Hospital retains much of its old arrangements, including a curious room called firehouse, *i.e.*, *calefactorium*. In the evening the members visited the Museum, where the large collection of Roman remains attracted much attention.

Wednesday, August 15.

The members went by rail to Melton Mowbray. Here the grand church, swept bare by "restoration," was described by the Vicar, Dr. Colles. The plan of the building is very unusual for a parish church, for here are aisles on both sides of the transept, but an aisleless chancel. In a church from which so much had been turned out it was somewhat surprising that two eighteenth century brass chandeliers with uncommonly fine wrought iron chains had been allowed to remain. The Maison Dieu and its museum were then seen, and after luncheon the party went on to the neglected church of Burton Lazars, with its curious western bell turret; this was commented on by Mr. Micklethwaite. Burrow Hill was next reached. Here Captain Clifford Chaplin read a short paper which was supplemented by Colonel Bellairs. Captain and Mrs. Chaplin, were kind enough to offer tea to the party after which the journey was continued to Ashby Folville Church which was expounded by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Godson. At Gaddesby Church, the next point reached, Mr. Micklethwaite gave a description showing from existing remains what the original fourteenth century arrangement had been. The antiquaries arrived finally at Ratcliffe College where they were received with charming

¹ See Mr. Clark's observations in the xxvii., p. 335.
report of the Leicester Meeting, vol.

courtesy and much hospitality by the Rev. Principal Hirst and the Fathers at this spacious building, partly the work of the elder Pugin. Here was a great deal of interest illustrating archæology and the arts, including coins, missals, vestments, and ecclesiastical vessels; and, not least in its attractions, a fine library with many early printed books. Thus the excursions of the meeting of 1888 were appropriately and happily ended.

The council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the Leamington meeting, and the general purposes of the Institute:—Messrs. Burgis and Co., £1 1s.; Mr. E. H. Dering, £1 1s.; Messrs. E. Francis and Son, £1 1s.; Mr. G. W. Lake, £1 1s.; Mr. T. G. Mollet, £1 1s.; Mr. A. Nugent, £1; the Rev. W. C. Furneaux, 10s. 6d.