

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 1st, 1888.

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

Mr. G. E. Fox read a paper on "Roman Leicester," in which he gave a sketch of the site on which Roman remains have been found, and a general description of the important relics which have been brought together in the Leicester Museum. This is printed at p. 46.

Mr. E. PEACOCK sent some notes describing a singular head of a man holding his beard with the right hand, and forming one of the drip stones of a lancet window on the western side of the massive Early English tower of the church of Kirton in Lindsey.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Fox and Mr. Peacock.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. G. E. Fox:—A large plan of Leicester, and a series of drawings of Roman Mouldings and Antiquities from examples preserved in the Leicester Museum.

By Mr. E. Peacock:—A drawing by Mr. E. Howlett of a drip-stone head at Kirton in Lindsey, and a latten dish with a Christopher in the centre.

Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM exhibited and presented a lithograph drawn by Mr. J. H. Steinmetz, contrasting the new south transept of St. Alban's Abbey with the picturesque old one now destroyed, and with the "Five Sisters" at York, the supposed type of the Sisters of St. Alban's. Mr. Steinmetz asked, "will it be believed that the ceiling of the transept cuts this extraordinary five-light window in two, and, that the St. Alban's Sisters are provided with another set of heads internally disguised by some means of blackened felt from being seen externally?"

The Chairman added that he had seen the south transept of St. Alban's and could hardly imagine anything more ugly, though he had been informed that the "restoration" of the north transept was the worst of the two.

December 6th, 1888.

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

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL read a paper on an Ancient Boat or "dug out," discovered in the excavations for the Albert Dock at North Woolwich, whose form was peculiar, but the interest of which lay in the fact that a section of the soils above and below it—a thing rarely attended to—showed that it belonged to a period very slightly preceding, if not actually that of the Roman arrival in Britain. The camp of Hastings at Shoebury was described by plans and sections, and was shown to belong to that type of camp to which Witham and Danbury also belong. At the time of Constantine it was an inland camp, and, judging from a study of the erosion of the coast, must, when complete, have had between its nearest point and the sea a distance of half, or even a whole, mile of country, which latter distance Mr. Spurrell preferred. The route taken by Plautius in his invasion of Britain was examined, particularly with

regard to the interesting point mentioned in Dion's narrative as to the locality of the river joining the sea. By recent examination of the buried soil of the Thames marshes, Mr. Spurrell gave distinct reasons why the point could not be near London, inasmuch as during part of the Roman occupation the tide had not yet submerged the low lands of the Thames so far up the river, which were dry and the waters fresh. He gave physical reasons for placing the region where the Thames joined the sea then some twenty miles, or thereabouts, lower down, and in the neighbourhood of Gravesend or Fast Tilbury; and remarked that had the late Dr. Guest and Sir G. Airy, the latest writers on the subject, examined the matter more deeply, they would have found the old surface very different from what they supposed, and they would have learnt, as he had done, that the ocean was further from London in the first century than in the nineteenth.

MR. J. PARK HARRISON drew attention to the beauty of the carving, of some of the spandrils of St. Frideswide's shrine in Oxford Cathedral, and expressed an opinion that, although it would not be possible to reproduce the original design, much might be done to show the work to more advantage. He also referred to the symbolical representation in stained glass, in the same cathedral, of the dedication of the convent of St. Mary "by the Thames," and its possessions at Thornebury (now called Binsey), which he said was almost unique; and mentioned that the seal of the monastery, which dates from about 1120, shows St. Frideswide, with an open book in her hand, sitting beneath an arch over which is a thatched building, probably intended for Thornebury. Mr. Harrison thought that the book in the University arms was possibly derived from this seal; and he quoted Dr. Ingram as having stated that the monastery of St. Frideswide, with its surrounding halls—some of which were founded by Anglian (or Mercian) kings—was a place of learning in very early times, a fact recognized also by the Warden of Merton College. Mr. Harrison further suggested that St. Frideswide may have been adopted as patroness of the University from a tradition which had been handed down of her learning and skill in the arts of healing and music beyond that of her contemporaries. The book appears in the hand of her stained-glass effigies in the Latin chapel, and in the statue outside the cathedral.

THE REV. PRECENTOR VENABLES gave an account of the portion of the Roman wall lately discovered at Lincoln. This will appear in a future Journal.

MR. WINSLOW JONES read a paper on a Saxon font in Dolton Church, Devon, which appears to have originally formed the lower portion of an early monolith, and to have been inverted and hollowed out for a font. It is described in Lysons's "Devonshire," p. 331, but since that antiquary's time it was cased in wood. In 1862 this was taken away, and the font found to be coated with plaster; on this being also removed the original highly enriched surface was revealed.

Votes of thanks were returned for these communications.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. Park Harrison—Photographs of foliage and heads from the shrine of St. Frideswide.

By the Rev. Precentor Venables.—Plans, &c. showing the recent discoveries of Roman remains in Lincoln.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

FEBRUARY 7th, 1889.

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

Mr. T. TURNER read a paper on "Unusual Doorways in Old Churches," treating of such features, and others of an uncommon kind, in the churches of Orton Longueville, near Peterborough, Longford, near Lechlade, and St. Catherine's Chapel, near Guildford. Concerning the five doorways in the small ruined chapel of St. Catherine, Mr. Turner gave an interesting explanation of their probable use. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Turner, whose paper will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. E. LOVELL read a paper on "Banbury Cross." This is printed at p. 159. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lovell.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. G. MITCHELL.—A photo-lithograph from an excellent rubbing of the great Braunche brass at King's Lynn, taken by Mr. E. M. Beloe, junr.

MARCH 7th, 1889.

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

Mr. W. H. St. J. HOPE read a paper on "The Carmelite Priory, or House of Whitefriars at Hulne, Northumberland, in which he set forth at length the remarkable arrangement of the buildings as shown (1) by the extensive remains; (2) from Clarkson's Survey, begun in 1567; and (3) from the excavations recently made by the noble owner, the Duke of Northumberland.

Lord PERCY expressed his satisfaction at having heard Mr. Hope's paper, as the subject was one in which he took a great personal interest; he then described the position of some interments which had been found in the ruins, principally in the vestibule to the chapter house.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said he had followed Mr. Hope's paper with great interest. Very little was known as to the arrangement of

Friars' houses, but here was one which, by the aid of Clarkson's Survey, clearly indicated the entire arrangement, and was, therefore, of great value.

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

Mr. E. C. HULME communicated the following Notes on a fine gold "Salute" of Henry VI. :—

"Anglo-Gallic coins were struck by Edward III. for the English possessions in France. He was the first king who struck gold money in France. Under Edward III. a large issue appeared under the name of Calais groats.

"Henry V. struck in gold—moutons and demi-moutons—probably salutes and half-salutes.

"The salutes which have two shields are generally ascribed to the 6th Henry, =54 grains, half-noble. The name is derived from the type, which nearly represents the Salutation of the Virgin. They were struck in imitation of those by Charles VI., 1421.

"The gold coinage of Henry VI. consists of salutes, angelots, and francs. The salutes have two shields. The angelot resembles the salute in type, omitting the figure of the Virgin, and derives its name from the angel which supports the shield.

"With Henry VI. the Anglo-Gallic currency comes to an end. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. struck silver groats, which were the last coins struck by any English king in French territory.

"Legend on obverse of "Salute" exhibited :—AU. 53. HENRICUS : DEI : ORA : FRACORV : & : AGLIA. REX. An angel salutes the Virgin Mary, with the word AVE inscribed in a scroll he holds; above celestial rays; in front two shields, one, the arms of France, the others those of France and England quarterly. A roundel within an annulet under the last letter of legend (indicating place of mintage); Mint mark, Lion. The small crosses which in the previous reign occupied the position of the Lion were not intended for mint marks, but merely a symbol of the piety of our ancestors, and applied upon the coin to point out the commencement of the legend.

"Reverse :—Legend,—CHR. * VINCIT * CHR. REGNAT * CHR. * IMPERAT. Within a compartment of double moulding of ten cusps, each terminating in a fleur-de-lis, is a cross calvary between a fleur-de-lis, and a lion passant guardant, underneath the letter D. A roundel within an annulet under the last letter of legend. Mint mark, Lion."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. H. St. J. HOPE.—Ground plan of the Carmelite Priory at Hulne, rubbings of slabs, and rubbings and casts of a piece of an early cross with knotwork, found during the progress of the excavations.

By Mr. E. C. HULME.—A gold "Salute" of Henry VI.

By Mr. E. JAMES.—A number of silver spoons of English and foreign make, including an English example of the fourteenth century with an acorn head; a foreign maidenhead spoon, and several seal-headed ones.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 6, 1889.

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

Mr. Hartshorne sent a paper "On the Monumental Effigies in Coberley Church, Gloucestershire," first treating of the extent to which such memorials have suffered through neglect, removal from their original sites, and "restoration," a protest being entered against the continuance of the process, which involves the violent dislocation of the continuity of local history. As to the effigies in question, Mr. Hartshorne gave a general description of the military harness of the time of Edward II., exemplified by the fine knightly figure at Coberly, pointing out more particularly how the bascinet, the surcote and the gauntlet had gradually grown from earlier forms, and, as gradually, lapsed into later ones; the female figure, the civil effigy, with its exuberant hair, and the rare diminutive effigy were also described.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to Mr. Hartshorne's remarks on the practice of moving and altering ancient monuments, called attention to the mischief now going on at Westminster Abbey, and especially to the destruction of the painted glass in the rose window in the north transept, and to the answer which was considered sufficient when a question was asked lately about it in the House of Commons; that glass, he added, was of unusual value and interest as being an almost unique example of glass-painting of the early part of the eighteenth century. It was good in itself, and fitted its place very well; but now it is to be destroyed, only because it will not fit a new window which Mr. Pearson wishes to put in its place; and when some, who valued the glass, object to its destruction, they are told that it is to be adapted to the new window, and are asked to accept the mangled and rearranged pieces as the equivalent of the whole.

Mr. Hartshorne's paper is printed at page 165.

Mr. P. E. NEWBERRY read a paper "On some Funeral Wreaths of the Græco-Roman Period, discovered in the Cemetery of Hawara, Egypt," pointing out the light which these interesting leaf records throw upon the writings of classical authors, and that the Greek colonists at Hawara not only assisted in making the coffins and in decorating the mummies, but also had a hand in the manufacture of some of the garlands.

Mr. Newberry's paper is printed at page 427.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Hartshorne and Mr. Newberry.

The Rev. GREVILLE I. CHESTER exhibited a pierced scarabæoid of bright red sard, obtained by him last winter at Damascus. The following description of this fine gem has been kindly contributed by Professor Sayce. "This seal is a very fine specimen of a Phœnician intaglio. The forms of the characters engraved upon it are those of the seventh and sixth centuries, B.C. The face of the stone is mainly occupied by a winged scarabæus with a star over it and what is apparently a crescent moon reversed below. (This may be a lotus flower and stalk).

Below the latter is a line of inscription which reads לחן *l'Khandn*, "belonging to Khanan or Hanno, a well-known Phœnician and Hebrew name. Under the form of Hanan it appears in Chron. xi, 43, as the name of one of David's officers, or as Hanun it was the name of a King of Ammon. (2 Sam., x, i.) Khanun or Hanno was King of Gaza in the line of Sargon according to the Assyrian monuments and the Carthaginian Hanno is a familiar figure in history."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited:

By Mr. HARTSHORNE.—Full-sized drawings of portions of the military effigy at Coberley.

By Mr. E. P. NEWBERRY.—Funeral Wreaths.

By the Rev. GREVILLE I. CHESTER.—Phœnician scarabæoid.

By Admiral TREMLETT.—Photograph of a silver patera.

July 4, 1889.

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

The PRESIDENT spoke of the loss which the Institute had sustained by the death of Mr. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt and proposed a vote of condolence with his family. This was seconded by the Rev. F. Spurrell.

Prof. B. LEWIS read a paper on the Roman antiquities of the Middle Rhine, in the course of which he treated of remains in the following places:—(1) Mayence. The museum here contains a collection of Roman sepulchral monuments which specially illustrate the armour and weapons of that nation, and is most useful to the antiquary on account of its admirable classification, due to the learning and industry of the director, Dr. Lindenschmidt. The Eigelstein, probably erected in honour of Drusus, and the arches of the aqueduct at Zahlbach, near the city, were also described. (2) Wiesbaden. The most remarkable object here appears to be the Mithraic tablet. In this bas-relief the principal group was shown to be the same as that of which we have two examples in the round at the British Museum, viz., Mithras sacrificing a bull. At Wiesbaden, as might be expected from the different mode of representation, there are many accessories, not only the two usual figures of youths, one holding an upright and the other an inverted torch, but also the signs of the zodiac, the sun in an ascending and the moon in a descending car, medallions of the four winds, &c. (3) Homburg. The objects discovered by excavation in the castrum of Saalburg, having been removed hither and arranged in a hall of the Kurhaus by Col. von Cohausen and Herr Jacobi, are now easily accessible. The collection is rich in iron and bronze utensils,

tools of trades, field and garden implements, locks and keys. (4) Darmstadt. Speaking generally, it appeared that the antiquities include few objects of interest for the classical student, but the great mosaic, ten yards long and seven wide, from a Roman bath at Vilbel, forms a striking exception. It was pointed out by Mr. Lewis that the aim of the design was to exhibit in an allegorical form the pleasure that the Romans took in bathing. Creatures of two classes, real and imaginary, are shown with great variety of gesture disporting in the watery element.

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

Mr FLINDERS PETRIE briefly described the results of seven months' excavations in the Fayum. The discoveries in chronological order are as follows: Cufic and Coptic letters on papyrus; three large legal deeds, early Byzantine, on papyrus; three wax portraits, and others injured; Græco Roman papyri, a large quantity of Ptolemaic papyri, letters, portions of the ephemerides of Philadelphus, and demotic, all recovered from the cartonnages of mummies; coffins of Ptolemaic age; a splendid set of amulets, many in chased gold, inlaid, and a hundred in hard stones engraved, found on a mummy with gold finger and toe plates, in a sarcophagus with alabaster *canopi* and 400 *ushabtis*; twelve other sets of amulets, less rich, all about the twenty-sixth dynasty; sarcophagi and coffins of the twenty-fifth dynasty, unusually fine work; and many other coffins, beads, &c., of the twenty-first and twenty-fifth dynasties. A town of the nineteenth dynasty has supplied a large quantity of tools, pottery, &c. Two large bronze pans, inscribed, were found here, and much archaic Greek and Cypriote pottery, and letters of various alphabets incised on both native and foreign pottery. In the tombs of this age were three wooden statuettes of fine work, necklaces, beads, &c. The coffin of one of the Tursha race, naturalised in Egypt, was also found. Of the twelfth dynasty the pyramid of Hawara was opened, and the funeral vases of Amenemhat III. and his daughter Ptahnefru were found, with a beautiful altar of offerings in alabaster. Tombs of this age yielded many slabs of sculpture. At Illahun two temples of the pyramid of Usertesen II. have been dug over, and innumerable fragments of sculpture found. The foundation deposit has also been cleared. The town of the pyramid builders has been mostly excavated; arches of brick were always used for the doorways. Dozens of papyri of the twelfth dynasty were obtained, and pottery, beads, tools, carpentry work, and many boxes in which infants had been buried in the rooms. The Cypriote alphabet is also found here, letters being incised on the Egyptian pottery. The collection will be exhibited this autumn at the rooms of the Institute. Both for Egyptian and Greek archæology the results are of the greatest value.

Mr. PETRIE said that the objects he had collected in Egypt, filling ninety boxes, had not yet arrived. They would, however, be exhibited later in the year in the rooms of the Institute, and a paper upon them will appear in due course in the *Journal*.

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

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Professor LEWIS.—Photographs and coins in illustration of his paper.

By the Rev. GREVILLE I. CHESTER.—The Garter Ring of Bishop

Andrewes. Concerning this relic Mr Chester contributed the following notes :—

THE GARTER RING OF BISHOP ANDREWES.

By the kindness of my nephew Mr. Howard F. Paget, of Elford, Staffordshire, I am able to exhibit to the Institute the Ring of the great Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, as Prelate of the Order of the Garter.

This most learned and saintly Bishop was born in Thames Street, London, September 25th, 1555, consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1605, translated to Ely in 1609, and again to Winchester in 1618, where he died on his birthday in 1626.

The Ring I now exhibit belongs to the latter period of his life, when, in virtue of his holding the see of Winchester, he was *ex-officio* Prelate of the Garter.

The Ring is of massive gold; it weighs ten dwt. ten grs., and is richly enamelled. The outer surface represents the Garter in deep blue enamel, the buckle being enamelled white, and a small circlet of green enamel is introduced with excellent effect at the end contrary to the buckle. Upon the rich blue surface appear in gold a small rosette and the motto of the illustrious Order, HONY. SOIT. QVI. MAL. Y PE. SE. the place of the missing letter in the last word being occupied by a square gold bezel containing a diamond. Withinside the Ring is a scull in white and black enamel, with the initials of the owner LA for Lancelot Andrewes and the Latin motto *Memorare Nouissima* in black. The plate-mark the letter G within an engrailed border seems to be the same as that recorded by Cripps as occurring on "The Cockayne Cup" of the Skinners' Company with the date 1605. The date of the present example, however, cannot be *before* 1618.

This magnificent example of old English goldsmith's work was the property of the late Bishop Bagot of Bath and Wells, who, when Bishop of Oxford, was Chancellor of the Garter, and who, on his decease, left it to his Chaplain the late Rev. Francis E. Paget, Rector of Elford, the well-known writer, father of the present owner.

By the Rev. E. S. DEWICK.—A MS. *Horæ ad usum Sarum* formerly in the possession of Mr. Maskell and Mr. Beresford-Hope. After noticing some points of interest in the contents of this book Mr. Dewick called attention to the birth entries on a fly leaf at the end of the book. The most interesting is as follows:—"My sonne Stephan was borne the xijth day of June betwix ix and x of the cloke in the forenone the wich was the moro aft' saynt barnabes day being monday in the yere of our lord god 1559 and in the fyrst yere of the Rayne of Quene Elizabeth his godfathers my brother Stephin vaughan and M^r. hardyng and M^{res}. my lady harpar alderwoman god-mother and his unkle Thomas Wisman husshipped hym

"All this was before mydsomer and at mydsomer all latten sarvys was left and Englys brought in to the Chirches"

[In a later handwriting] "written by your mother Elizabeth Keynsam."

Mr. Dewick identified "my lady harpar alderwoman" as the wife of Sir William Harper, Lord Mayor of London in 1561-2, who was also the founder of Bedford Grammar School and is often mentioned in Machyn's diary; but he asked for help to explain the word "husshipped."

ANNUAL MEETING, AT NORWICH.

August 6th to August 14th, 1889.

Tuesday, August 6th.

The Mayor of Norwich (J. Farrer Ranson, Esq.) and the members of the Corporation assembled at noon in St. Andrew's Hall, and received the President of the Meeting, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and the following Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections, and members of the Council:—The Rev. C. R. Manning (President of the Antiquarian Section), the Rev. W. F. Creeny, the Rev. J. J. Raven, the Rev. F. Spurrell, the Rev. A. Jessopp (President of the Historical Section), the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, Mr. J. Willis Clark (President of the Architectural Section), Dr. Bensly, the Rev. H. J. Bigge, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, the Rev. Precentor Venables, Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Professor E. C. Clark, Mr. A. Hartshorne, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., Mr. E. Green, Mr. H. Jones and Mr. J. Hilton, and a large number of members of the Institute, and Vice-Presidents of the meeting.

On taking the chair the Mayor of Norwich welcomed the Institute on behalf of the city and county. He alluded to the number of churches, the castles, and the houses in the district which were so well worthy of the attention of the Institute, and spoke of the fame of Norwich in bygone days for her textile fabrics. He expressed his regret at the unavoidable absence of the Earl Percy on account of important business, and, similarly, that Sir F. Boileau, the President of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, was prevented by illness from taking part in the meeting. The Mayor concluded by asking Mr. Micklethwaite, as the Senior Vice-President of the Institute present, to take the chair.

In formally accepting this position Mr. Micklethwaite cordially thanked the Mayor, on behalf of the Institute, for his kind words of welcome, and heartily endorsed what had fallen from him as to the high interest of all that they would see, both in city and county, during the meeting. It was a district famed for the splendour of its churches, and they bore witness to the fact that there was plenty of money available at the time they were built, owing to the pursuit of the industries to which the Mayor had referred. The churches of Norfolk and Suffolk could not only compare with those of any other county, but surpassed nearly all. His business, however, now was, not to detain them further, but to introduce the President of the Meeting, and he now had the honour to ask his Grace, the Duke of Norfolk, to take the chair.

In taking his place as President of the Meeting the Duke of NORFOLK said: "I feel very keenly the position in which I am placed before so distinguished and critical an audience. It has been announced in print that I have come here to deliver an address, but I can assure you that I intend to do nothing of the kind. Although I have been asked to fulfil the duties of president for the week, I do not feel that that entitles me to put myself in the position of one who understands the topics which will come before us. I am here to learn and not to preach, and it would ill become me to deliver an address upon archæological subjects,

In the first place I desire to return our sincere thanks to the Mayor, for the welcome he has given us to this ancient and interesting city. It is a very great pleasure to feel that the civic chief of Norwich has met us in so friendly and cordial a spirit. The year 1847 was the last occasion on which the city was visited by the Institute. However successful that visit may have been, there is one element connected with this visit that will make it much more interesting. The special charms of the subjects we investigate are their antiquity, and, therefore, it is a matter for congratulation that since the last visit of the society nearly half-a-century has been added to the age of the objects which we are about to view. The lapse of time also shows the vitality of the Institute, and it further illustrates the fact that the Institute was induced to visit Norwich again because the former visit was so full of pleasant memories. I need not impress upon you the pleasure and importance of congresses of this sort. All must feel when travelling about the country very keen regret at seeing how much destruction has taken place among our ancient monuments and records, how decay is continually further impairing them, and how things which ought to be carefully chronicled are slipping into oblivion. This arises very much from the ignorance prevailing in the localities—from a want of knowledge as to what is interesting, and a want of appreciation of local traditions and monuments. It is, therefore, extremely valuable to localities that congresses of this kind should be held in them so that they should be visited by those understanding and interested in such subjects. It must also be an encouragement to local antiquaries, who devote much of their time and attention to such topics, especially as they very often find it difficult to stir up sufficient interest in them amongst those living around them, to be visited by such a body as the Institute. As their work is often made much harder through discouragements of various kinds, they must feel cheered when people from all parts of the country come to hear what they have to say on local monuments. Then it is a greater benefit to visitors to come amongst local antiquaries. Though it is possible to grope among relics of the past and try to learn what there is to be learned, yet it is impossible to know and fully understand their special characteristics unless there is a guide better instructed than themselves. Thanks are, therefore, specially due to those who, on occasions of this kind, bring before us the result of the labours of many years that we may share in their discoveries, and in the interesting observations they have made. Without such aid it is impossible to study with advantage. We might waste our time in looking for things in places where they are not to be found, and miss that which should rivet our attention. It is gratifying that Norwich should have been selected for this meeting, as it is one of the cities rich in ancient records, especially relating to the municipality. It has been only too irksomely impressed upon all our minds how great an interest there is in the question of local government. That being so it is interesting and instructive to search the records of the past relating to that question to see what lessons can be derived from them. Norwich is especially fortunate in this respect, for it has very valuable records, and Mr. Hudson has shown zeal, energy, and ability in elucidating them. I also note with pleasure the inquiries being made into the monastic life of the past, a subject which has been disgracefully neglected. It has been so often approached in a spirit of

prejudice, though it is one which commands, and will repay, careful study. Perhaps the greatest incentive to popular interest in this matter is the very able paper by Dr Jessopp on "Daily Life in a Mediæval Monastery." That paper created great interest and sensation, and no doubt tended very much to direct the minds of people to the subject. Then Mr. St. John Hope has been unearthing the buried remains of many monasteries, that the ground plans may be compared with the statutes. This has been fruitful of happy results in showing what really was the daily life in monasteries. It is right and fitting to take a special interest in the subject, because it is very much owing to the inmates of monasteries handing on the torch of learning that we are able to acquire knowledge. It is a satisfaction to me to have the very high honour of representing this Institute, which has done so much in the past, and which will do a great deal in the future in the furtherance of those most interesting and important topics of archæology which in the bustle of life run a chance of being overlooked."

Mr. MOTTRAM then gave an outline of the history of the Dominican church in which the members were assembled, and Mr. MICKLETHWAITE pointed out the difference, architecturally and in other respects, between a church of friars and one of a Benedictine foundation. The friars, he said, were not mere monks living together for the benefit of their own souls, but were persons who were supposed to benefit other classes of people. Their churches were more or less public, and as the friars gave themselves specially to the duties of preaching, their buildings partook more of the nature of great audience halls. When their services were perfectly private they were held in the choir. Blackfriars'-hall, adjoining St. Andrew's-hall, was not used as a chancel in connection with this nave. It was almost entirely cut off from the nave by the tower which previously existed. With the friars the cloister was not the living place as with the monks, who had no cells, while each friar had his separate chamber.

The choir having been inspected, an adjournment was made to the cloisters which again illustrated the difference between the life of the monks and the friars, the cloister in the latter case having ceased to be the place where the daily life of the convent was carried on and having become a mere covered way from one part of the establishment to the other.

At two p.m. the members assembled in the nave of the cathedral where Mr. J. Willis Clark gave an able lecture on the history of the building, his discourse being, in fact, the opening of the Architectural Section. The speaker was able to illustrate his remarks by the plans and sections made by his uncle the late Professor Willis when he described the cathedral to the Institute at the former meeting in Norwich in 1847. Mr. Clark arranged his lecture in a somewhat different form and was able to add a little to it in consequence of excavations he had made on the site of the Chapter House; and excavations made since Professor Willis's time enabled him to lay before his audience a correct ground plan of the east end of the church. Mr. Clark reserved certain parts of his address for the particular features in the cathedral which successively came under notice in the perambulation which followed; among these may be specially mentioned the remains of the episcopal stone throne¹.

¹ Professor Willis's address appears in the *Journal*, v. xxxj, p. 16, 155. "Notes on Norwich Cathedral, by the Rev. J.

D. Stewart. (From Memoranda by the late Rev. Professor Willis)."

From the Cathedral the members went to the Bishop's Palace and inspected the vaulted substructures. The Grammar School, originally a college of secular priests, was also seen, and a visit was then paid to St. Giles's Hospital under the guidance of Dr. Bensly, who read a paper describing its history and arrangements. At 8 p.m. the Rev. C. R. Manning opened the Antiquarian Section in the hall of the Church of England Young Men's Society. This is printed at p. 245. Mr. G. E. Fox followed with a paper on "Roman Norfolk," which is printed at p. 331. Votes of thanks were passed to the authors of these papers, and the meeting adjourned.

Wednesday, August 7.

At 10.5 a large party went by special train to Swaffham. Carriages were here in readiness to convey the antiquaries to Castle Acre. Proceeding to the castle the members assembled within the Norman-shell keep, upon its eastern side, from whence a complete view of the extensive earthworks could be obtained. Here Mr. Hartshorne read a paper, which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*, dealing successively with the work of three periods and three people, the Roman, the Saxon, and the Norman. In the discussion which followed Professor E. C. CLARK spoke as to the possibility of the earliest earthworks being pre-Roman, and alluded to the Roman pottery that had been found in corroboration of the views he suggested. To this Mr. HARTSHORNE replied that such pottery was very broken and limited in quantity, and he quoted from an unpublished paper by Mr. G. T. Clark¹ in support of the opinions he had advanced in respect of the periods of the earthworks. Mr. F. W. Harmer made some observations regarding the artificial condition of the mound and Mr. Fox spoke of the capacity of the camp and the arrangements which would have been carried out by the Romans for its defence. Mr. Hartshorne then called attention to certain features which deserved closer inspection, including some evidences of the late Norman character of the buildings in the middle of the outer ward, which some slight excavations by Mr. Hope had lately revealed.

After luncheon at the Ostrich Inn, the Perpendicular church, much "restored" in evil days, was looked at, and the members made their way in a heavy rain to the Cluniac priory, where they were taken in hand by Mr. St. John Hope. Here, in preparation for the visit of the Institute, the Earl of Leicester had caused some excavations to be made under Mr. Hope's direction; these works had been carried out so far that he was able to point out a great part of the extensive ground plan of this monastic establishment, and with much clearness of detail to indicate the different parts and uses of the buildings, as the cloister, church, infirmary, chapter house, dormer, lavatory, refectory, &c., came successively under notice.²

Leaving the Priory the members continued their journey in carriages to the well-known pre-Norman church of Great Dunham, from whence Fransham station was reached, and the members returned to Norwich at 6.10.

¹ Printed at p. 282.

² We shall hope on a future occasion to give in the *Journal* a complete account of the remains of this highly interesting

foundation, inasmuch as the work of clearing and examining the ruins has been extensively carried out this autumn under Mr. Hope's direction.

At 8.15 p.m. the Antiquarian Section again met, the Rev. C. R. Manning in the chair. The Rev. J. J. Raven read a paper on the Ninth Iter of Antonine, which brought about an interesting discussion ; the paper will appear in a future *Journal*. This was followed by a meeting of the Architectural Section. Mr. J. L. André read a paper on "East Anglican Perpendicular Architecture," which is printed at p. 377. Votes of thanks were passed to Dr. Raven and Mr. André and the meeting adjourned.

Thursday, August 8.

At 9.45 a.m., the General Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute was held in the hall of the Church of England Young Men's Society, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, V.P., in the chair.

Mr. Gosselin read the following report for the past year :—

In bringing before the members of the Institute the Annual Report, the Council desire to say that they look back with satisfaction to the agreeable meeting at Leamington last year, including as it did a visit of much interest to Leicester and its neighbourhood.

During the past year the Council received an invitation from that of the Society of Antiquaries of London to send delegates to a meeting called together for the purpose of considering how best to bring about a unity of action of the different local archæological societies. Since then several meetings have been held at which the Institute was represented by the President, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, Mr. E. C. Hulme, Mr. J. Hilton, Mr. Justice Pinhey, and Mr. H. Gosselin. The Council have every hope that the result will be to put the study of archæology in England into a more scientific form than has hitherto been possible.

The Council have to congratulate the Institute on the success of the agitation in which they took part for the preservation of the Church of St. Mary le Strand, but regret that the same success has not attended the opposition to the vandalism which has been perpetrated in the Abbey churches of Westminster and St. Albans. The Council, however, view with satisfaction the continued growth of an improved feeling in respect to the treatment of Ancient Monuments which is due not a little to the Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings.

At the request of the Council Mr. Herbert Jones and Mr. H. Gosselin represented the Institute at the recent Congress of the Société Française d'Archéologie at Evreux (Eure). They were most courteously received by M. le Comte de Marsy, President of the Society and Congress, and by the other members of the French Society. Excursions were made to Louviers Les Andelys, Conches, Bec-Hellouin, Verneuil, Dreux, and other places of interest. The historical connection of some of these is almost as great with England as with France.

The honorary librarian reports that the library consists of about 2,350 bound volumes, and a large quantity of periodicals and other printed matter of archæological interest, which would make a few hundred more volumes. The manuscript catalogue of the whole is finished, and in constant use. The Council having determined to publish it subscriptions were invited by a circular to the members, for a fund to defray the expenses ; this was well responded to and supplemented by a handsome donation of £20 from our president, Earl Percy. Estimates for the printing have been obtained, and the Council

expects to issue the copies subscribed for about the end of the present year. It is satisfactory to notice that our list of Foreign Corresponding Societies for interchange of publications has increased, as well as that of our home antiquarian societies. The Council would take this opportunity of thanking the Rev. Greville I. Chester for the gift of a valuable series of standard works on archæology and kindred subjects, M. le Comte Maurin de Nahuys and M. le Baron Alfred de Loe for valuable collections of pamphlets, and also to General Pitt Rivers for a promised collection of his numerous scientific papers on pre-historic archæology. It may be as well to remind members that the books in the library are available for lending out, under usual restrictions and payment of expenses that may be incurred.

The Council in again referring to the voluntary services of our honorary librarian, Mr. E. C. Hulme, acknowledge with cordial thanks his continued labour in preparing the manuscript catalogue and superintending the printing.

The *Journal* continues to be ably conducted by the editor, Mr. Hartshorne, whose antiquarian tastes and knowledge are devoted to the work intrusted to him on behalf of the Institute.

During the months of June and July an interesting exhibition of Icelandic Antiquities, under the superintendence of Mrs. Erike Magnússen, was held in the rooms of the Institute.

The Council have happily not to regret great losses through death of members during the past year, but the early removal of Mr. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt from among us leaves a gap which will not easily be filled.

The members of the governing body to retire by rotation are as follows:—The Right Hon. the Earl Percy, President; Vice-President, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, and the following members of the Council—Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie, Mr. Somers Clarke, Colonel Pinney, Prof. Middleton, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, and Mr. J. Bain.

The Council would recommend the re-election of the Right Hon. the Earl Percy as President, the appointment of Professor Middleton as an Honorary Vice-President, and that of the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson as a Vice-President, the election of Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie, Mr. Somers Clarke, Colonel Pinney, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. J. Bain, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. Herbert Jones, and Mr. E. Green to the vacant places on the Council, and of the Rev. R. M. Blakiston as Junior Honorary Auditor.

With regard to the financial position of the Institute the Honorary Treasurer, after giving a general account of the income of the Society during the last twenty years, stated that the balance sheet now presented compared favourably with that brought forward at the Leamington Meeting, inasmuch as the balance is now on the right side, albeit the revenue of the Institute still remained in need of improvement, so that the number of illustrations in the *Journal*, as was mentioned in the report of last year, may be increased. And, although the Society cannot boast of financial prosperity, its liabilities are no more than the current revenue is able to meet, while it is confidently believed that the Institute's limited income is expended by the Council to the best advantage.

The adoption of the Report was moved by the Rev. C. R. MANNING, seconded by Mr. S. RICHARDS, and carried unanimously. The adoption of the Balance Sheet (printed at p. 457) was proposed by Mr. C. T.

GOSTENHOFER, who spoke of the satisfactory state of the accounts, the expenses being within the receipts; this was seconded by Mr. R. H. Wood, who kindly took occasion to intimate that inasmuch as he had outlived his composition fee he desired to pay it again. The Balance Sheet was then unanimously passed.

A discussion took place as to the financial position of the Institute in which the Rev. F. Spurrell, the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker, Mr. Hilton, Mr. J. Batten, Mr. T. H. Baylis, the Chairman, Mr. R. S. Fergusson, Mr. W. Rowley, and the Rev. J. Hirst, took part; finally Mr. FERGUSSON proposed, and Mr. ROWLEY seconded, "that the Council be requested to take into consideration the advisability of increasing the life composition and decreasing the entrance fee." This was carried unanimously.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. J. H. Swallow, proposed by Mr. J. N. DICKONS, seconded by Mr. W. ROWLEY; Mrs. Pullan, proposed by Mr. J. HILTON; Miss Prosser, proposed by Mr. J. BROOKING ROWE, seconded by Mr. H. LONGDEN; Mr. P. H. Back, proposed by Mr. J. MOTTRAM, seconded by the Rev. C. R. MANNING.

With regard to the place of meeting in 1890 a general discussion took place in the course of which Edinburgh, Cambridge, Plymouth, Reading, and Gloucester were spoken of. Mr. J. MOTTRAM then proposed, and Mr. E. T. TYSON seconded, a motion that the matter be referred to the consideration of the Council in London.

Mr. ROWLEY called attention to the inconvenience of the annual meeting beginning on the day following a Bank Holiday. The meeting then came to an end.

At 10.45 the Rev. Dr. Jessopp opened the Historical Section and delivered his address to a large audience. This is printed at p. 269.

Mr. WILLIS CLARK then read a paper "On a Sculptured Stone with a Runic Inscription in Cheshire," by the Rev. Professor G. F. Browne. A short discussion ensued in the course of which Professor E. C. CLARK alluded to the paper as a conspicuous triumph of patient and scholarly sagacity. Votes of thanks having been passed to Dr. Jessopp and Professor Browne (whose paper is printed at p. 395) the meeting broke up to re-assemble at mid-day within the dismantled walls of Norwich Castle.

Here the party were taken in hand by Mr. HARTSHORNE, who read a paper upon the Castle, illustrating it by large plans. This is printed at p. 260. A considerable discussion arose. Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said he was glad that the intention was not to restore the building by making it a modern Norman Keep, but to preserve it as one specimen in a museum. There were various ways in which that might be done. He gently suggested, from an archaeological point of view, that it might be rather better done by leaving the walls practically untouched. The scheme was to build an arcade in a sort of pseudo-Norman style across the middle, put a gallery round, roof it over, and use the whole place as a Museum. It would be a great pity to put up a gallery. Would it not be better to leave the building as it was, putting over it a nineteenth century iron and glass roof, even if people said it would be like that of a railway station, and to use the ground floor only as a museum? Supposing that could be done without touching the walls, it would enable anyone coming into the Keep to see at a glance what the old building had to say.

Mr. Chancellor FERGUSSON said it was not often that the floor of a great Keep was cleared out, and he would therefore move "That this meeting of

the Royal Archaeological Institute desires to impress upon the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich and the local Archaeological Society the desirability of making systematic excavations in the base of the Keep of Norwich Castle with a view of clearing up questions as to its history." This was seconded by Precentor VENABLES.

Dr. JESSOPP thought that if the mover and seconder had known what had been done they would scarcely have moved the resolution. The question on which the members of the Institute were asked to express an opinion had been before a body of experts for several months, and all those matters had been discussed over and over again.

Professor CLARK said there was no intention to dictate the course which ought to be taken, but only to express a strong feeling on the interest and importance of the questions which might be solved by excavation.

Mr. E. BOARDMAN, who exhibited a quantity of drawings, said that plans were prepared exactly in the manner suggested by Mr. Micklethwaite. But there was a strong feeling against them. One reason why the present plans were adopted was that there are evidences of the former roof. The arcade running across the Keep would be in terra cotta, so that it could not be misunderstood. The new roof would indicate the height of the side walls, and hide nothing of archaeological interest. The gallery, carried round the level of the first floor, would enable visitors to see the chapel and other points of interest that would otherwise be difficult of access.

The Rev. C. R. MANNING, who said that every attention would be given to any suggestion, moved the previous question, which was seconded by the Rev. W. F. GREENY.

Mr. F. W. HARMER stated that after a great deal of discussion certain plans had been approved. The gallery would enable visitors to examine the Castle better than they could do from the ground floor. The plans were approved a month ago, and though it was decided to commence operations at once, yet it was felt to be desirable to delay the work till after the visit of the Institute, that advice might be obtained as to whether it was desirable to clear away all the made soil, which was something like eight feet or ten feet higher than the level of the mound outside, or to adopt the present floor line for museum purposes. If the soil were cleared out there would be more difficulty in getting light. Shafts had been sunk in various parts of the interior of the Keep and nothing had been found. He should be glad if the resolution were not passed, as the committee who had given years of attention to the matter might think it a little unnecessary. But he was sure attention would be given to this expression of opinion.

Mr. Chancellor FERGUSON wished, after what had been said, to withdraw his motion, and Mr. J. BATTEN moved, Mr. T. H. BAYLIS, seconded, and it was unanimously resolved, "That the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute desire to express to the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich and the archaeologists of Norwich their cordial appreciation of their labours with regard to the preservation and excavation of the Keep."

Mr. HARMER exhibited a geological section of the mound and read some extracts from a paper, showing, from the evidence of borings, that the mound was artificial to a depth of thirty-three feet, and he had no doubt

that it was made ground throughout.¹ The large meeting then broke up.

At 2 p.m., under the obliging guidance of the Rev. W. Hudson, the members visited St. Gregory's church, from thence they proceeded to Strangers' Hall, where Mr. M. Knights read a paper, suggesting that it may have been the hall of the Guild of St. George, and that it took its name from the Walloon strangers assembled there in the sixteenth century. At the Guildhall some observations were made by Mr. Hudson, and the Rev. W. F. BAGGALLAY described the church of St. Peter Mancroft. Mr. Back's beautiful sixteenth-century mansion, known as Curat's House, was finally visited, and the members took carriages at 4.15 for Carrow Priory, where the antiquaries were received with much cordiality at tea by Mr. and Mrs. Colman, in the garden at the back of the lodgings of the prioress.

Assembling later upon the site of the church Precentor VENABLES gave a good description of it, illustrating his remarks by the foundations and remains, which were happily conspicuous, owing to the care with which they have been uncovered by Mr. Colman. Precentor Venables did not fail to allude to the tragic end of Philip Sparrow, and thanked Mr. Colman, on the part of antiquaries generally, for the preservation of the ruins.

An adjournment was now made to the Priory, where, in the beautiful library gathered together by the munificence of Mr. Colman, Mr. Walter Rye read a capital paper on "The unpublished material for a History of the County," which will appear in a future *Journal*. A smart discussion ensued as to whether the clergy did reverently take care of and appreciate their Parish Registers. After some of the visitors had availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the charming collection of pictures of the Norwich School, here brought together, Sir TALBOT BAKER offered the thanks of the members to Mr. Colman for his hospitality and courtesy.

At 8 p.m. a brilliant *conversazione* was given by the Mayor in St. Andrew's Hall. This was very largely attended, and the noble building was most tastefully decorated and lighted, forming a scene to be long remembered. A collection of the municipal regalia of Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, and Thetford, formed the text of a lengthy address by Mr. St. J. HOPE. At intervals during the evening a selection of instrumental and vocal music of the best kind was given, and the Mayor's hospitality in the Blackfriars Hall was unbounded.

Friday, August 9th.

At 9.55 the members and their friends, forming a very large party, went by rail to Yarmouth. Here they were met by the accomplished Mayor of Yarmouth, Mr. F. Danby Palmer, who took charge of the visitors and presented each member with a copy of "A Yarmouth Ramble," specially prepared for the visit of the Institute by himself. With this concise and useful guide in their hand the members were able to follow with ease the descriptions which Mr. Palmer gave from time to time as the places of interest rapidly succeeded each other.

The great church of St. Nicholas, the largest parish church in England, was first inspected. After a few preliminary remarks by the Vicar, Pre-

¹ It may be stated that since the Castle was visited by the Institute a large portion of the interior has been excavated down

to the original level, but no further light has been at present thrown upon its history.

centor Venables gave a long and interesting description of the building, the account of some of the vicissitudes it had gone through being so extraordinary that the narrative almost sounded occasionally like an oriental tale. It was with a feeling of satisfaction that the members listened to Precentor Venables' admirable *resumé* and of thankfulness that they noticed how this grand church had been saved and gradually brought back, under the chastening influence of a great and melancholy local catastrophe in 1845, from misappropriation and dishonour to its present condition of beauty and fitness: it is certainly a good example, on the whole, of what "restoration" can do when rightly directed.

From the church the members proceeded to the hall of the Benedictine Priory now used as a school; the early wall flanking the Nonconformist cemetery; the "Rows;" the Star Hotel; the Town Hall, where the Charters and a fine Monteith were seen; the Tol House, saved from destruction by the intercession of antiquaries, and to many other places and sites of interest which Mr. Danby Palmer pointed out in the course of the perambulation. After luncheon at the Assembly Rooms the party went in carriages to Burgh Castle. Arrived at the church the members were compelled by stress of weather to take refuge within it, and Dr. Raven well occupied the time by reading a paper on "Gariononum." A short walk subsequently brought the party to Burgh Castle itself where in a limited amount of time Mr. Fox described the fortress. Returning to Yarmouth, Norwich was again reached at 6.45.

At 8.30 p.m. the Architectural Section met, the Rev. C. R. Manning in the chair. The Rev. Prebendary Scarth read a paper on "The Temple of Gallic Mercury in the Puy de Dôme, Auvergne," which is printed at p 368. This was followed by a paper by the Rev. J. J. Raven on "Mediæval Instructions for Bell Founding." Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Scarth and Dr. Raven and the meeting adjourned.

In the Historical Section Dr. Jessopp occupied the chair and the Rev. W. Hudson read a paper of great importance "Traces of the Early Development of Municipal Organization in the City of Norwich." This is printed at p. 293. With a vote of thanks to Mr. Hudson the meeting separated.

Saturday, August 10.

At 10.35 the members went by special train to Holt. Here they were met by carriages, and the large party drove through the beautiful undulating country skirting the Glaven valley. Passing the semi-ruined church of Glandford the grand church of Cley was soon reached. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope here took charge of the party, and gave a careful description, from which it appears that the earliest part of the church is the inside of the tower, which stands at the north-west corner, and upon its eastern side part of the weather moulding of the old nave is visible. The parishioners seem to have resolved to reconstruct their original church. They began, as usual, at the east end and built the chancel. As time went on they got more money, and erected the beautiful nave. Next they took down the old church and added aisles of the same design as the nave. They began transepts, but before these portions and the aisles were completed the Black Death came, in 1349, and more than decimated the population, so that there was no need for so large

a church, even if the money could have been raised to complete it. The mortality among the priesthood in the diocese of Norwich was enormous. Mr. Hope pointed out that in consequence of this fearful mortality the unfinished transepts were abandoned, and windows which had been prepared for a continuation of the aisles were put into the walls which cut them off from the abandoned transepts. The aisles seem to have remained uncompleted till the Perpendicular period. Meanwhile the parts of the church used would be the chancel, nave, and the eastern bay of each aisle, furnished up to serve practically as a little transept. More prosperous times came, as is denoted by the Perpendicular period. Then the aisles were completed, the Decorated work being incorporated with the Perpendicular. But the roofless transepts were left as at the Black Death. Their walls and the beautiful tracery of a never-completed window are in the toils of the ivy. The tower was improved by the addition of a buttress at the north-west corner, and new windows were inserted in the upper storey. Mr. Hope drew especial attention to the richness of the ornamentation of the interior; the clerestory, with cinquefoil windows alternating with small narrow lights; the richness of the west doorway; and of the south porch, with its strange mixture of shields with armorial bearings and sacred and secular symbols.

Blakeney church was the next point reached, and here again Mr. Hope was the efficient guide. The Early English vaulted chancel, with its east end retaining the uncommon seven lancets, were commented upon, as well as the arrangements of the church, which are interesting. In the east wall is a great arch with grooves for shelves, and on either side is an almy. Gaps in the string course along the side walls prove that the reredos and altar stood some distance away from the east wall, a vestry occupying the intervening space. On the north side, by the priest's door, are the remains of an Easter sepulchre. At the north-east corner a stair leads up to a little beacon tower. Whether the staircase originally led to such a tower is uncertain—at any rate, it led to a space over the chancel vault, which was used as a dovecot. In the Perpendicular period the turret was re-built. At the east end of the nave, above the low chancel arch, Mr. Hope pointed out the rood beam still *in situ*.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE spoke of the eastern end of the church as interesting in illustrating what is a rather obscure point, viz., the growth of the reredos. Altars originally stood free, and continued to do so in some churches until comparatively late times. The reredos, as a fixed ornament seems first to have been applied to minor altars, some of which had it as early as the twelfth century, he was not aware of an instance of a reredos for a high altar of so early a date. But here, he thought, we had evidence that at the time the chancel was built there was the intention to make a reredos, and not to have a mere collection of curtains. The reredos really grew out of the curtains. But at the time this chancel was designed the intention was to make a permanent reredos behind the altar, which stood some feet from the east wall. The window on the south side would throw light on the altar; but eastward of it is a filled up lancet window, the purpose of which, as Mr. Hope suggested, was to light the vestry behind the reredos.

After a plain luncheon at the Oddfellows' Hall the journey was continued to Binham Priory. Mr. Hope described this very striking building as a fragment of a larger church. It was founded by Peter de

Valoines, a nephew of the Conqueror, before 1093-7; but the endowment appears not to have been completed till 1101. In 1107 the church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and made a cell to the great abbey of St. Alban's, to which it had to pay a mark, besides providing for the reception of the abbot, annually. The foundation charter says there were not to be less than eight monks. In 1321 the number had been increased to thirteen besides the prior. Binham remained a cell to St. Alban's up to the suppression of monasteries in 1540, when it had six monks, and the value of the house was estimated at £150, equal to about £3,000 of our money. At Norwich (the Cathedral) and Wymondham are similar examples of a divided church; the eastern half belonged to the monks, and the western half to the parish. That was the case at Binham. At Norwich the Benedictine convent was replaced at the suppression by a dean and chapter. At Binham as at Wymondham the monastic community were swept away. At Norwich the whole church remained, because there was a community to carry on the continuity; but at Binham the monks' part of the church was destroyed, because there was no community requiring it. The parish was too poor to do what was done at Tewkesbury, St. Alban's, and elsewhere—buy the part of the church which had belonged to the monks and transfer the parochial services into it. Thus the existing western part of the church is simply that which had belonged to the people. The original church was not contracted, as at present. It now consists of seven bays. Structurally the nave had nine bays; but the two easternmost bays belonged to the Benedictines, not to the parish. The lower part of the wall which constitutes the east end is the Norman wall of partition, between the church of the monks and that of the parish. The sedilia are in the usual position on the south side. The floor has been raised about three feet, thus dwarfing the arches and causing the sedilia to have their seats level with the ground. In addition to the nave the parish part of the church had aisles up to a certain point. The south aisle appears to have been destroyed at an early period and some windows transferred to the triforium openings and to the Norman arches. The aisle on the north side was pulled down in the last century, and the windows fitted into the Norman arches. There is considerable variety in the ornamentation of the Norman work all down the church, and the triforium and clerestory beyond a certain point show traces of change. The date of that change Mr. Hope had been fortunate enough to recover from an entry in Matthew Paris, which appears to have escaped the notice of Mr. Harrod, who wrote an excellent account of this priory. Matthew Paris records that prior Richard de Parco (1226-44) "did these honourable things in buildings; he built the front of the church from the foundation to the roof; he covered the cloister with lead; he built the larder anew; he also made the new infirmary, with its chapel; also a new stable; also a stone wall from the gate to the chapel of St. Thomas; also a wall of earth outside the ancient ditch, which he also filled up in the circuit of the *curia* or outer court." In 1244 prior Richard was translated to Tynemouth. Thus we must ascribe to Richard de Parco the beautiful west end and the alterations in the bays adjoining it. The aisles were lighted at the west end by the lower part of a fine transom window; the upper part lighted the vaulted passage over the aisles. In abbot

Whetehampstead's Register there is a curious account of the appointment as prior of Binham of Henry Halstead, ex-prior of Wymondham. Halstead asked for the appointment, and promised to rebuild and repair the monks' dorter, which was "*collapsum et ruinosum*," so suitably and honestly that the brethren could once more sleep in it. He was made prior in 1454, and although we have no architectural evidence of the fact we may hope he kept his word. The seal of the abbey—a seal and counter-seal—has on one side the Blessed Virgin seated under a canopy, and on the other a very graphic picture of the martyrdom of St. Alban.

After seeing the remains of the monastic buildings the carriages were regained, and driving on to Melton station the members arrived at Norwich at 5.30.

At 8.0 p.m. the Architectural Section met, Mr. Micklethwaite in the chair. Mr. G. E. Fox read a paper on "Painted Roofs and Screens in Norfolk," illustrated by a series of beautiful drawings. This was followed by a paper by Mr. H. LONGDEN on "English Ironwork of the Thirteenth Century." This produced a good discussion as to whether or not modern workmen can produce as good work as the old. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Fox, and Mr. Longden, whose papers will appear in due course in the *Journal*. The meeting then broke up and thus concluded the work of the sections.

On Sunday the members of the Institute assembled in the Choristers' School-room, and accompanied the Mayor and Corporation to Service in the Cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D., from Psalm lxxviii, 5.

Monday, August 12th.

At 10.35 a special train conveyed a large party to Cawston where the great church was described with much fullness by Mr. MICKLETHWAITE. The members continued the journey in carriages to the fine church of Sall, where Mr. Micklethwaite was again the exponent. These two places are so remarkable, even in Norfolk, for their richness in ancient fittings and ornaments, and for the completeness with which they have preserved their old arrangements, that it is intended to make them the subject of a paper in a future number of the *Journal*. Before leaving Sall Mr. R. H. Wood called special attention to the condition of the roofs of both churches. It cannot have escaped notice, he said, that the rain came through in many places, and inasmuch as such buildings partook of the nature of national monuments he trusted the county would come to the assistance of the parishes in making such repairs as were necessary.

The party went on in the rain to the picturesque village of Heydon, where they were welcomed by General and Mrs. Bulwer. After luncheon in a marquee the church was visited. Mr. MICKLETHWAITE called attention to an example of the "nine-hole" game cut upon the seat of one of the fifteenth-century pews. The font base was described of the thirteenth century; the capacious bowl, which looks like seventeenth century work, may well be of the same period, but is rather puzzling.

General Bulwer produced for inspection the two gilt headed maces that were formerly carried before the Lord of the Manor of Cawston when holding his courts. One is headed with a brazen hand or gauntlet, the rebus of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. The hand grasps a plough-share of iron to denote that the manor is held in free socage and not in

capite. The top of the other mace represents a feathered arrow, indicating that part of the town is held in free socage of the lord. The present shafts of the maces were fitted up in 1637, and adorned with the arms of Erasmus Earle, Serjeant-at-Law, who possessed the manors of Sall, Cawston and Heydon. He died in 1667, and is here buried under a black marble slab of exceeding thickness.

At Blickling Hall the members were received by the Marchioness of Lothian. The long library, with its beautiful plaster ceiling, and the other state rooms were seen. Among the numerous objects of interest the relics of Anna Boleyn had a special attraction, and not less so the gardens of which the plan and arrangement recalled the descriptions that have been left of those at Kirby and other large Elizabethan houses. Tea was offered to the members in the dining room, and, before leaving, Sir TALBOT BAKER offered to Lady Lothian the thanks of the members for her kindness and hospitality. The church was then seen, and, driving to Aylsham, the party got back to Norwich at 6.45.

The general concluding meeting was held in the Guildhall; the Rev. Sir TALBOT BAKER took the chair and moved "That the members of the Royal Archæological Institute desire to record their best thanks to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., for presiding over the Meeting of the Institute in Norwich." This was seconded by the MAYOR of NORWICH, and adopted with acclamation.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Chancellor FERGUSON, it was resolved "That the best thanks of the members of the Institute be given to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Norwich, for his gracious reception, for his hospitality accorded to the Institute in St. Andrew's Hall, and for his attention in promoting the interest of the meeting." Sir Talbot Baker spoke of the great number of objects of interest to be seen in Norwich, to which more time was devoted by the members than was usually accorded to a city. But much more remained to be seen. They had seen three Roman camps, and there was still another near, at Caister, they had not seen. Mr. Ferguson said that the brilliant scene of Thursday last in St. Andrew's Hall would long live in their remembrance, as would also the stately pageantry with which the Corporation entered their magnificent cathedral on Sunday. He also thanked the Mayor for his hospitality, and added that though the Mayor could not attend the excursions, members of his family had done so, and he had no doubt they would end by becoming archæologists.

The vote having been carried with acclamation, the MAYOR said that it had given him great pleasure to receive, on behalf of the Corporation and citizens, the members of the Institute, and to do all in his power to facilitate the objects of the members.

Mr. T. H. BAYLIS moved, Mr. C. WALFORD seconded, and it was unanimously resolved, "That the warm thanks of the Royal Archæological Institute be given to F. Danby Palmer, Esq., Mayor of Yarmouth, for the interest he has taken in the Norwich meeting, for guiding the members of the Institute through Yarmouth, and for writing and presenting to the members a pamphlet on the antiquities of that town, and also to J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P., for his hospitable reception of the members of the Institute at Carrow Abbey, and his presentation to them of an illustrated pamphlet on Carrow Priory."

Mr. G. E. Fox, moved "That the Royal Archæological Institute

desires to place on record its thanks to Dr. Bensly, Mr. F. W. Harmer, the Rev. W. Hudson, Mr. J. Mottram, Mr. R. H. Palgrave, Mr. J. Quinton, and Mr. J. Reeve for the disinterested services rendered to the Institute in connection with the Norwich meeting; also to Mr. H. B. Miller, the Town Clerk, the members of the Norwich Corporation, and the clergy and gentry who have opened their churches and houses for the inspection of the Institute." This was seconded by Mr. A. HARTSHORNE and unanimously adopted. Dr. BENSLEY, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. MOTTRAM replied. Mr. Hudson in his remarks spoke of the great work which Mr. Mottram had done in connection with this meeting, and Mr. MOTTRAM said that he had been aided in his work by those who had been mentioned, and by many others.

Professor CLARKE moved, the Rev. J. HIRST seconded, and it was unanimously resolved, that a vote of thanks be given to the presidents of sections, Mr. J. Willis Clark, the Rev. A. Jessopp, D.D., the Rev. C. R. Manning, and to the readers of papers, for their valuable services rendered to the cause of archæology. Mr. Clarke spoke in high terms of the addresses which had been delivered and the papers which had been read, and mentioned Mr. Hudson's paper as a valuable contribution to history, as well as made Dr. Raven's paper at Burgh and Mr. Fox's description. He also thanked Dr. Raven for his sermon on Sunday. The vote of thanks was acknowledged by Mr. MANNING.

Prebendary SCARTH moved a vote of thanks to the committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Library, for placing their rooms at the disposal of the Institute. This was seconded by Mr. MOTTRAM, and unanimously adopted.

The MAYOR said that before the meeting separated he desired to obtain some information. He accordingly read the annual proclamation at Hardley Cross :—

Oyez ! Oyez ! Oyez !

If there be any manner of person that will absume, purfy, implead, or present any action, plaint, or plea for any offence, trespass, or misdemeanour, done or committed upon the Queen's Majesty's river of Wenson, let him repair unto the Right Worshipful Mr. Mayor, and the Worshipful the Sheriff of the City of Norwich, for the redress thereof, and he shall be heard.

God Save the Queen.

His Worship asked the meaning of "absume" and "purfy." He also pointed out a peculiarity in the oath taken by every Freeman that he will be "buxom" to Mr. Mayor.

Professor CLARKE said that "buxom" meant obedient, obliging. "Purfy" is connected with purview; pour voir. It probably means to look after; to make it one's business. "Absume" most clearly refers to the old technical word "absumpsit." It meant that the person engaged, or who looked upon himself as engaged, or made it his business, shall bring into Court or prosecute any action.

Mr. J. BATTEN proposed that they all respond to the proclamation, and say "God save the Queen and the Mayor of Norwich." This was received with acclamation and thus this most successful meeting came to an end.

In consequence of the numerous objects of interest in Norfolk it was thought desirable to make arrangements for two further days excursions. How much this was appreciated was sufficiently shown by the large

number who went by rail on Tuesday, August 13th. Carriages here met the party, the first stop being at Barton Turf church. A hundred years ago this was one of the most beautiful churches in the Eastern Counties, with its "gay windows and painted angel roofs." Its nave and chancel were decorated so as to represent the church in glory and the church militant on earth. In 1793, during the absence of the rector, the churchwardens set about making the church "beautiful." What they did destroyed it. The rector returned only in time to prevent the rood screen being painted over. The church is of fourteenth century date, much altered in the fifteenth, as all churches were in prosperous neighbourhoods. It is the screen which is especially worthy of notice. On the north side are figures representing Seraphim, Dominions, Virtues, Powers, St. Zita, and St. Appolonia, and on the south side Cherubim, Principalities, Thrones, Archangels, Angels, and St. Barbara.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE drew particular attention to the three female saints. St. Zita, who carried some keys, was the saint to whom, according to Sir Thomas More, housekeepers made supplication when they lost their keys. St. Appolonia presided over toothache. She is shown with a pair of pincers with a tooth in them. St. Barbara was also a very favourite saint. The popularity of many saints had to do with various maladies concerning which their intercession was sought. On a side screen in the south aisle are figures of St. Edmund and St. Edward, King Henry VI. and St. Olave. Edmund and Edward nearly always occur together because Westminster and Bury were looked upon as sister abbeys. It is a singular result of the special veneration had for Henry VI. that his body should have completely disappeared. The chancel contains the old choir fittings of a very plain sort. The church needs every improvement from the ecclesiastical point of view and Mr. Micklethwaite hoped that when the work is taken in hand it will be done with care, and that the alterations will be such as not to destroy what remains of antiquity. In many churches the windows have been spoiled with "cathedral glass;" it was better to keep the old white glass than have that dreadful stuff. No archæologist left the church without seeing the tomb of Anthony Norris, the famous antiquary and collector of Norfolk MSS. Tunstead church was next visited. The windows here, Mr. MANNING said, are remarkable specimens of the change from the Decorated to the Perpendicular. The east window has been blocked up. The most curious feature in the church is a chamber below a platform at the back of the altar. The platform is approached on the north side by a flight of half a dozen stone steps. On the south side is an entrance leading down to the chamber under the platform. The chamber is lighted by a grating in the form of a platform. Was it a sacristy, a place for the depository of the relics of a saint, or used to represent the resurrection in some kind of mystery? Mr. Micklethwaite's opinion is that the platform was the base of a very elaborate reredos and that the steps were for convenience in getting to the reredos to arrange the ornaments. There was not enough light admitted into the chamber for a sacristy. Father Hirst and Dr. Duckett were, we believe, rather of opinion that the platform was used for the exposition of the host, as the church is a very large one, and that the chamber below may have been a confessional.

On the way to North Walsham the memorial of the Peasants' Revolt was seen, a cross marking the spot where "The King of the Commons"

fell. After luncheon at the King's Arms, North Walsham, the party visited North Walsham church, which consists of nave and aisles without any special chancel. This, said Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, is a different type of church from any they had hitherto seen. It is a very good example of the tendency of the later churches to develop the plan which was like that of the *basilica*. Architecturally nothing could well be more different from the *basilica*, but it is curious how similar conditions brought about a similar plan with totally different architectural treatment. The early *basilica* arose from the necessity of accommodating large congregations who took a more or less intelligent part in the service. Later on, when the language in which the service was used became hardly understood, the arrangements of churches altered, for there was not the same desire to bring everybody within range of the high or one altar. Later still the people followed the ritual, though they did not understand the words of the service, and there was a desire to come more within the range of the high altar. Here there is no chancel arch, and the nave and aisles run without break from East to West, the chancel and chapel having been formed only by screens. The lower part of the rood screen remains, with paintings on the panels, two of them representing the Annunciation. At the back of the sedilla, in the south wall, is a broad arch that was used as a squint for people sitting on the far side of the south chapel, that they might see the high altar. It was doubtless the intention of those who built the arcades to put up a clerestory, which would have made it a very lofty church.

There is a curious and early wood altar, now disused; upon its rim is the inscription "The body (and blood) of Our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for thee preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. Amen." The words "and blood" have been superadded. Mr. Micklethwaite is of opinion that this table was not originally intended for ecclesiastical use, as there are marks of feet on the rails below. Possibly someone thinking it would serve as a communion table gave it to the church. It ought not to have been removed from its place.

A curious and probably unique historical relic is a board on which on one side the arms of the Commonwealth (England and Ireland) are painted, and on the other those of Charles II. Both are dated 1660. The economical North Walsham folk of those days, having put up the arms of the State, were soon after called upon by the turn of affairs to put up those of Charles II. Instead of obtaining a new board they had the arms painted on the back of the old one. Perhaps they thought the arms of the State might be in requisition again. Mr. Micklethwaite had no doubt that old boards were thus used in many churches, though he has never before seen an example of it.

The next point in the excursion was Trunch church, which has become well known to ecclesiologists from various features in it having been described and illustrated. The principal object of interest here, as Mr. MANNING pointed out, is a very rare and elaborate piece of church furniture, the baptistery, or self-supporting font-cover. It is very richly carved in oak, and was formerly ornamented with colour and gilding, and is, in fact, a cover not resting on the font itself, in the usual way, but supported by slender wooden pillars outside the font so as to form a hexagonal inclosure, beneath which the baptismal service may be administered. This form of font is extremely rare. The cover,

of late Perpendicular date, is almost too minutely ornamented for exact description.

Knapton church, next visited, is famous for the grandeur of its double hammer-beamed nave roof, on every point and angle of which is placed an angel, most of them coloured. The angels number about 120. Mr. Gilbert Scott, in his report on the proposed restoration of the nave, says:—"This roof is the especial glory of the church, and is a particularly fine example of the double hammer-beam construction, while its interest and its beauty are enhanced by the admirable coloured decorations, of which the greater portion remain intact." But this roof must be seen; it can hardly be described in a manner to give an idea of the effect of the numerous angels looking down from equidistant receding points upon the floor of the nave. The font here also is surmounted by a cover, which originally, by the adjustment of a balance weight, descended from a beam to which it is now attached. Leaving Knapton the party proceeded through Paston, and had a glimpse of Brömhölm before again reaching North Walsham in time to catch the train to Norwich.

Wednesday, August 13.

On this the final day of the meeting the members went by rail to Wroxham, and from thence, after some delay, by steamer to Ranworth church, which they found in a neglected state, though it contains the great mediæval art treasure which so many had come from all parts of the country to see.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said that here are to be seen what were the arrangements of an ancient small parish church. All the old parish churches from the eleventh to the middle of the sixteenth century had at least three altars, and this church, consisting of nave and chancel, shows clearly the situation of the minor altars. The high altar with the reredos occupied its usual position; the other two altars were worked up in the screen within a parclose. Arrangements for the old worship are here left, as Mr. Micklethwaite pointed out, that are to be seen nowhere else in England. There is still the rood loft and the rood screen, with its covered canopy and panels filled with figures of saints. Projecting from it into the nave several feet from each wall is work in character with the screen that formed the inner side of the little chapel. Behind the screen are the original stalls. Painted on the walls just where the screen is placed are two dedication crosses; originally there were twelve of them in the church. Attention was also called to an ancient lectern, which has two desks, one above the other. It was originally intended to stand in the chancel. Underneath one side of it is a representation of St. John with the opening words of his Gospel, "*In principio erat verbum.*" On the other side is a lower desk, and above it vertically a desk with the Doxology, with the music from the ordinary metrical hymns, so that should the man who was singing forget the words of the Gloria he had them before him. Mr. Micklethwaite hoped that great care will be taken of this curious lectern.

In describing the screen Mr. Fox said it was by far the finest in Norfolk, and nothing could exceed the beauty of its details. He then gave an account of the process by which the figures were painted and

information about the artists who worked in Norwich during the fifteenth century, all of whom were Englishmen. Mr. Fox's remarks are embodied in the paper which he read in the Architectural Section on Saturday evening; this will be duly printed in the *Journal*.

The appearance of day-light through several holes in the roof encouraged the members at the instance of Mr. Gostenhofer to make a collection to remedy this evil. The party then returned to Acle, and Norwich being regained the members dispersed.

The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1888.

Dr.

Cr.

INCOME.			
To Subscriptions—			
280 Annual Subscriptions of £1 ls. each	194	0	0
4 Do. Associate Subscriptions at 10s. 6d.	2	2	0
Together received during year.		296	2 0
9 Subscriptions paid in advance in 1887			
25 Do. in arrear at 31st December			
318 Total annual subscribers at 31st December, 1888			
Arrears as under paid in 1888			
for the year 1884, 2 subscriptions	2	2	0
do. 1885, 5 do.	5	5	0
do. 1886, 14 do.	14	14	0
do. 1887, 47 do.	49	7	0
	71	8	0
Subscriptions for 1889, paid in advance	14	14	0
		382	4 0
„ Entrance Fees	-	-	48 6 0
„ Life Compositions	-	-	42 0 0
„ Sale of Publications, &c.	-	-	35 0 8
„ Balance of Leamington Meeting	-	-	16 5 9
„ Special Donations—			
Brown, J., Q.C.	-	10	10 0
Taylor, M. W., M.D., F.S.A.	-	6	15 0
Hopkins, E. J., Muc. Doc.	-	-	9 9
Lewis, Professor Bunnell	-	2	6 8
		20	1 5
„ Rents—			
The Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead, 2 years	-	2	2 0
Egypt Exploration Fund	-	20	0 0
		22	2 0
		£565	19 10

EXPENDITURE.			
By Balance of last Account	-	13	14 7
Less Petty Cash on hand, 1st January, 1888	-	3	7 9
		10	6 10
„ Publishing Account—			
Engraving, &c., for Journal	-	29	19 2
Pollard, W. & Co., Printing Journal	-	131	2 2
Hartshorne, A., for Editing do.	-	50	0 0
Republishing Map of Roman Yorkshire	-	4	0
		215	1
„ House Expenses—			
Rent of Offices	-	113	8 0
Salary of Secretary	-	80	0 0
Cases, &c.	-	2	6 6
Stationery, Books, Office printing, &c.	-	6	13 3
Accountant's Fee	-	3	3 0
Expenses and Insurance	-	5	9 0
Sundries	-	4	18 1
		215	17 10
„ Petty Cash—			
Office Expenses, Attendant, Incidentals, &c.	-	49	0 7
Stamps and Delivery of Journal	-	35	3 9
Stationery, Books at Office, &c.	-	15	8 7
Carriage of Parcels	-	4	2 9
Cab and Omnibus Hire	-	5	7
		103	16 3
Addition to Furniture	-	3	0 0
		106	16 3
„ Cash Balances—At Bankers	-	16	6 1
Petty Cash on hand	-	1	11 6
		17	17 7
		£565	19 10

We hereby certify that we have prepared the above Account for the year 1888, and that the same agrees with the Cash and Bankers' Pass Books of the Institute. Further we have also examined the sundry payments made during the period with the vouchers thereof and find the same to be in order.

KIRBY & BRANFORD,
Chartered Accountants.

8, New Broad Street, E.C., 13th April, 1889.

Examined and found correct,

HERBERT JONES.
R. WRIGHT TAYLOR. } *Honorary Auditors.*