

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 7, 1889.

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

Mrs. TIRARD read a paper on "The Great Sphinx of Egypt, Ideas of the Sphinx in the ancient world." The Chairman, Mr. R. S. POOLE and others took part in the discussion which followed. Mrs. TIRARD's paper is printed at p. 28.

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL read a paper, by the Rev. G. I. CHESTER, on "Sculptures of Oriental design at Bradwardine and Moccas, Herefordshire." Professor WESTWOOD, Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, and Mr. C. E. KEYSER took part, with others, in the discussion that followed, and by which it appeared that the Oriental character of sculptures in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire was recognised. Mr. CHESTER's paper will appear in a future *Journal*.

The Rev. J. HIRST read a paper on "The Location and Treatment of the Blessed Eucharist in Mediæval Churches." We are indebted to Mr. HIRST for the following abstract of his paper :—

"On the recent visit of the Institute to Tunstead Church, Norfolk, many of the members were puzzled by the stone platform, some three feet wide, running right across the chancel, immediately behind the altar, and approached, moreover, by massive stone stairs. The opinion was hazarded by some members that this stone platform may have been used for the exhibition of the consecrated Host to the people for adoration. The present writer expressed his opinion that such a rite of exposition of the Blessed Eucharist, though of comparatively modern institution, might perhaps have taken place in England during the period when the Perpendicular style of architecture was in vogue, but he scarcely thought that it could have become common in this country prior to the Reformation. He has therefore been led to inquire into the probable date of the introduction of this rite into the Church services of Western Christendom, and the paper now offered is the result.

"That it was not held to be inherently unbecoming to look with the naked eye on the consecrated Host could easily be argued from the custom common amongst the early Christians of carrying the Blessed Eucharist with them to their homes, as also from the immemorial rite of the elevation of the Host in the Mass, as prescribed in the most ancient Grecian liturgies.

"The reservation of the Sacred Species in golden doves and towers, placed upon the altar in churches, which can be traced right away from the time of St. Basil in the fourth century, must easily have led to a desire so natural to believers of doing honour to the consecrated Host, and suggested to them the idea of having recourse to it as to a palladium in time of distress and danger. Hence arose the custom of carrying the Sacred Host with them on a journey, suspended from the neck of man or horse, or hung in a box on the mast of a ship. This custom of carrying the Blessed Eucharist on a journey is as old as the time of St. Ambrose, and is mentioned in the dialogues of St. Gregory, and in Surius's Life of St. Birinus, first Bishop of Dorchester.

"The Blessed Eucharist, however, does not appear to have been carried in solemn procession, at least in this country, before the Norman Conquest; for though a procession took place on Palm Sunday, as part of the Church service introduced into England from Rome by St. Augustine, neither St. Aldhelm or Alcuin, who mention this ceremony, say anything of the consecrated Host being carried in it. This latter custom is first recorded in the directory drawn up by Lanfranc for the Abbey of Bec, which, says Matthew Paris, soon became adopted in the larger Benedictine abbeys in England. But when, in the thirteenth century, the Feast of Corpus Christi was instituted for the express purpose of doing special honour to the Blessed Sacrament, it is very probable together with the solemn procession which then became common on that day and throughout the Octave, was introduced the rite of praying or adoring before the Sacred Host exposed amid lights and flowers upon the altar, which is, in substance, the rite of Exposition. From this rite to that of the modern Benediction, which appears to have been first made a popular evening devotion by M. Olier, founder of St. Sulpice, in Paris, the transition was simple and natural, especially as we find in the old Hereford Missal a prayer for blessing the people with the empty chalice on the principal feasts and doubles of the year. Moreover, as has been suggested by the Rev. T. E. Bridgett, what more natural than that on the priest's bringing back the Holy Eucharist from a sick call, or on carrying it to the sick, when asked for a blessing, he should have given it with the Pyx. Thus the rise of Benediction may have had a spontaneous and gradual growth, unnoticed at the time, but strongly commending itself to public favour. That the rite of Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was known in mediæval times, whether temporarily in procession, or more permanently upon the altar, is proved by the undoubted existence of monstrances that even at that early date must have been used for the purpose. Such Eucharistic monstrances are found depicted in miniature initials in graduals and missals as early as 1374; and monstrances in which the Host was seen through an aperture at the side are mentioned as having existed in various places in the course of the fifteenth century. Examples of monstrances 'to ber in Godde's Body with cristall,' are enumerated by Father Bridgett as found in ancient English inventories of 1427, 1447, etc.; and in 1375, Lord Despenser is recorded to have left by will to Tewkesbury Abbey a vessel wherein to put the Body of Christ on Corpus Christi Day, which was given him by the King of France. ('History of the Holy Eucharist in Great Britain,' vol. ii., pp. 98-102.) Thus can be traced from the earliest known rites, the gradual and natural development of the latest ritual practices."

Mr. HIRST's paper was illustrated by an engraving from Allatius of a Greek deacon carrying the Host for the Mass of the Presanctified in Lent, from the so-called altar of Preposition to the high altar, in a dish covered with a veil upon his head: and of a remarkable miniature forming the initial letter D, one inch in height, to be found in the Mass of the Blessed Sacrament, in a MS. vellum Missal, known to have been written in 1374, and presented to a Benedictine monastery in France by John, Duke of Berry, in 1408. In this latter engraving is represented a bishop, accompanied by two acolytes, who is carrying the Blessed Sacrament in a golden tower, surmounted by a spire and pierced by a quatrefoil aperture occupying the full width of the circular tower, through which the Sacred Host is visible. From the fact of this representation appearing in the Mass for Corpus Christi it is evident that there was here a design to show the way in which the Blessed Sacrament was carried in procession in that day.

Votes of thanks were returned to authors of these papers.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mrs. TIRARD.—A large collection of diagrams.

By Mr. SPURRELL.—A photograph of a Roman coffin, found at Dartford.

December 5, 1889.

The Rev. F. SPURRELL in the chair.

Mr. FLINDERS PETRIE sent some notes which were read by Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL, on Stone Implements lately brought by him from Kahun, Egypt.

The derivation of the symbols of hieroglyphs from these implements was described, showing that very little change from the earliest known symbolic forms to the implements in use 2600 B.C. had occurred. Special notice was made of the sickle, tracing its development from the jaw of an animal, whose teeth had been removed and replaced by flint flakes, to an instrument made of wood, with improvements in shape and more regular arrangement of the stone cutting edge, through the bronze forms, to iron.

Mr. J. E. BALE communicated a paper on the ancient Norman font in Toftrees Church, Norfolk. The font in plan is square; the bowl is supported by five short pillars, the centre one containing the drain pipe. The panels of the bowl are all elaborately carved with different designs. At three of the upper corners are sculptures representing lambs' heads, and at the fourth the head of a wolf in sheep's clothing. Mr. Bale contended that the Anglo-Celtic identity of the work was obvious. This paper will appear in a future *Journal*.

Votes of thanks were returned to Mr. Petrie and Mr. Bale.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. PETRIE.—Stone Implements from Egypt.

By Mr. BALE.—Drawings of font at Toftrees.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 6th, 1890.

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

Mr. J. L. ANDRÉ read a paper on "Burton Church, Sussex." The building has but little to recommend itself from a structural point of view, but contains several most interesting features—(1) a rood screen and loft; (2) a wall painting of a female saint crucified head downwards on a cross saltire; (3) an effigy of a lady 3ft. 6in. in length; and (4) a brass of a Dame Goring clad in a heraldic tabard instead of the usual mantle. From this lady were descended the two Gorings who played so conspicuous a part in the civil wars of the seventeenth century.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. André, whose paper is printed at page 89.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the REV. DR. COX.—A vesica-shaped private seal of amber, mounted in a plain rim of silver, with a suspending loop attached. It was found in a stone coffin at Old Malton Priory. The lettering, somewhat rude Lombardic, shows it to be of the thirteenth century. The emblems engraved on the seal are a fish, a tree, a bird, and a lion. The legend runs thus, "Secretum signum fons piscis avis leo lignum." The material of the seal makes this example of an ecclesiastical seal of peculiar interest, and it is at present believed to be unique. Dr. Cox also exhibited various Romano-British articles of bronze, pottery, and bone, found in January last in Deepdale Cave, near Buxton, by Mr. M. Salt, as well as some relics of earlier inhabitants of this cavern.

March 6th, 1890.

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

Mr. A. OLIVER read the following paper on "The Brass of Roger Thornton, in All Saints' Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne."

"The brass of Roger Thornton was originally placed on an altar tomb in the Church of All Saints', Newcastle. This church was destroyed in the year 1785. The brass was placed in the porch of the church when

it was rebuilt, and it remained there until the year 1851, when it was placed in the wall of the vestry, where it is at present.

"The upper portion of the tomb consisted of a wall finishing in a battlement, in front of which was an ogee arch, which terminated in a tower instead of a finial. Below the battlement were five niches and two figures of angels holding shields of arms. The ogee arch was crocketed, and was over the slab on which the brass was laid.

"Below the brass the front of the tomb was pannelled in five compartments, three of which were foliated arches, with shields of arms in the centre of each. The arms of the wife in this case are in the centre, and the husband's on either side.

"Bourne in his 'History of Newcastle'¹ gives the following account of the position the tomb occupied in the church:—

"'The chantry of St. Peter is that waste place above the vestry opposite the tomb of Roger Thornton.

"'This was founded by the said Roger de Thornton as appears from the license granted to the said Roger by King Henry IV. It was erected about the year 1411 that he might be prayed for while he lived, and his soul when he died, by a priest set apart for that purpose, together with the souls of his Father, Mother, and *Agnes*,² his wife, and also of his ancestors, and his children, and the whole company of faithful departed, as is mentioned in the King's grant to him. The chantry was of the yearly value of £6.

"'In the windows towards the porch are some characters, one is like an S with an S through it, and there are other characters which are the Merchants' skin marks. It is a token that some Merchant was a benefactor to the church. I take it to be the skin mark of Roger Thornton, for the very same is in the chantry of St. Peter over against his tomb.'

"The brass of Roger Thornton is the only Flemish brass of the fifteenth century in this country. The figure of Roger Thornton is dressed in a long gown, which reaches to the feet, with full deep sleeves, buttoned at the throat, and a strap, from which a sword is suspended, is buckled round the waist. Two dogs are placed under the feet. The wife's figure shows a long sleeveless gown (with a high collar) which covers the feet. The sleeves of an underdress, buckled round the waist, may be seen at the wrist. On the head is worn a cap with long ends which fall below the shoulders, and below the buttoned collar of the gown is worn a plaited wimple. The heads of the figures are on cushions which are supported by angels. Each of the figures has below the feet seven light arches, each with the figure of a son or daughter under. The son's dress consists of gown with deep sleeves which reaches below the knee. The collar is loose, and a belt is worn round the waist. The daughter's dress is a loose gown with deep sleeves, secured round the waist by a belt. The hair is worn in plaits at the sides. A similar head-dress may be seen worn by the figure in the Representation of the Soul in the super-canopy. Beneath these figures is a running pattern similar to that on the outside. Over the principal figures are three pointed arches. The centre arch is groined, and instead of corbels the arches terminate in small balls. From these arches spring canopied compartments in two tiers, the lower centre compartment of

¹ "History of Newcastle," by Henry Bourne, 1736.

² She died this year as recorded on the brass.

which contains the Representation of the Soul held in a cloth by angels, and in the upper compartment the soul is seen placed on the lap of the Divine personage; angels with candles are placed on either side. The side compartments are similar in each case. In the lower compartment a figure holds a scroll, and angels with candles are on either side, and in the upper an angel is placed standing on a pedestal and playing a musical instrument, with smaller figures placed below. On either side of the principal figure (and also between them) are niches containing various Saints with their emblems. On the side next to Roger Thornton are the following: An Angel, St. Peter, St. John the Evangelist, St. Thomas, St. Matthew, St. Bartholomew, and another Saint. On the side next to the wife, an Angel with pot and sprinkler—St. Paul, St. James the Great, St. James the Less, St. Andrew, St. Philip, and St. Matthias. Between the figures and the inscription is a row of figures in monks' habits, no doubt having reference to Newminster Abbey to which he and his wife were great Benefactors. Between the principal figures are the following Saints: The Blessed Virgin and Child, St. John the Baptist, St. Catharine, St. Barbara, St. Agnes, St. Mary Magdalene and St. Lawrence. The inscription, which wants the usual concluding sentence, is divided by small shields bearing the arms singly, at the sides, and quarterly, at the top and bottom of Thornton, and his wife. The Evangelistic symbols are at the corners.

The inscription is as follows:—

✠ Hic jacet domicella agnes quodam uxor rogeri thornton que obiit in ugelia sancte katerine anno domini mcccxc propicietur deus amen.

✠ Hic jacet rogerus thornton mercator nobis castri super tinam qui obiit anno dni millesimo ccccxcix et in die ianuarii.

"In Dugdale's *Monasticon* is the following entry, p. 917, vol. ii., with reference to benefactors of New Minster:—"On the Day of the Circumcision, as on the brass, died Roger de Thornton, Burgess of Newcastle, and Lord of Witton, which same built a wall and gave us lead with which is covered the nave of the church. For which Roger, his wife and children, we say daily the mass of the Holy Virgin and the other mass for the dead, and they lie in the Church of All Saints', Newcastle."

"On the death of his first wife Roger Thornton married again.

"In Dugdale, vol. ii, p. 917, it is further stated—"In the year of our Lord, 1440, on the vigil of St. Catharine, died Elizabeth, wife of Roger Thornton, who was the daughter of Lord John Baron de Graystock."

Mr. J. PARK HARRISON communicated the first part of a paper "On Anglo-Norman Ornament compared with Designs in Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts." He said that Mr. Thomas Wright, in the first number of the *Archæological Journal*, drew attention to the importance of studying architectural details in early illuminated manuscripts for the purpose of identifying Saxon remains. Examples derived from the Cottonian MS., Claudius, B. IV., in the British Museum, and Cædmon's "Paraphrase" in the Bodleian Library, both dating from about the end of the tenth century, were shown by the above Saxon scholar to resemble very closely work in early churches like Deerhurst and Stopham. Mr. Harrison had carefully re-examined the above and other Saxon manuscripts, illustrated with architectural designs, in the

two libraries, as well as the admirable reproductions of pre-Norman illuminations and pictures in Prof. Westwood's great work, derived from sources less accessible. Numerous details were mentioned showing that there certainly were buildings of a superior type to the majority of the churches now styled Saxon. The result, in fact, supported the later views of Mr. J. H. Parker regarding Saxon architecture, namely, that it was more ornamental and advanced than Norman was at the time of the Conquest. The absence of ornament, however, which characterized the new work appears to have been for many years enforced, though in time the native love of ornament reasserted itself, and combining with grander proportions produced the style which French archæologists rightly designate "Anglo-Norman." The paper was illustrated by diagrams and numerous sketches, showing that English churches in pre-Norman times possessed many features which archæologists in Normandy admit were not introduced into the two abbey churches at Caen, or into Normandy much before the middle of the twelfth century, and then apparently from England. An accurate drawing of a capital in the choir of Oxford Cathedral, by Mr. H. G. W. Drinkwater, was exhibited by Mr. Harrison. There were features in it that are met with in illuminated manuscripts of the tenth century, and it may, therefore, possibly have formed part of Ethelred's church.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Oliver, and to Mr. Harrison whose paper is printed at page 143.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. OLIVER.—Rubbing of the brass of Roger Thornton.

By Mr. PARK HARRISON.—Drawings, &c., in illustration of his paper.

By EARL PERCY.—A silver crescent-shaped object, probably of the fifteenth century. It was found about a year ago near Newnham Station, Northumberland. It was doubtful for what purpose this ornament had served, but as the crescent is the well-known badge of the Percy family, it was thought probable it might have been used as a badge for some retainer.

The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1889.

Dr.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1889.

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INCOME.

To Balances in hand at Bankers	16 6 1	
„ „ Petty Cash	1 11 6	17 17 7
„ Subscriptions—		
236 Annual Subscriptions of £1 ts. each	247 16 0	
4 Do. Associate do. at 10s. 6d.	2 2 0	
Together received during the year	249 18 0	
14 Subscriptions paid in advance in 1888		
51 Do. in arrear at 31st December, 1889		
305 Total annual subscribers at 31st December, 1889		
Arrears as under paid in 1889		
for the year 1886, 2 subscriptions	2 2 0	
do. 1887, 2 do.	2 2 0	
do. 1888, 12 do.	12 12 0	
	16 16 0	
Subscriptions for 1890, paid in advance	7 7 0	
	24 3 0	
„ Entrance Fees	274 1 0	
„ Life Compositions	29 8 0	
„ Sale of Publications, &c.	42 0 0	
„ Balance of Norwich Meeting	61 18 4	
	102 5 9	
„ Special Donations—		
The Earl Percy, F.S.A., towards printing the Library	20 0 0	
Catalogue	5 5 0	
Wood, R.H., F.S.A.	14 6	
Micklethwaite, J. T., F.S.A.	25 19 6	
Rent—		
Egypt Exploration Fund	24 0 0	
	£577 10 2	

EXPENDITURE.

By Publishing Account—		
Engraving, &c., for Journal	22 4 0	
Pollard, W. & Co., Printing Journal	175 0 6	
Hartshorne, A., for Editing do.	50 0 0	
	247 4	
„ House Expenses—		
Rent of Offices	113 8 0	
Salary of Secretary	80 0 0	
Stationery, Books, Cases, &c.	9 9 3	
Accountant's Fee	3 3 0	
Sundries	3 12 0	
	209 12 3	
„ Petty Cash—		
Office Expenses, Attendant, Incidentals,	c. 5 18 8	
Postage Stamps and Delivery of Journal	39 4 8	
Stationery, Books at Office, &c.	12 1 6	
Carriage of Parcels	6 2 0	
Cab and Omnibus Hire	15 9	
Insurance	2 5 0	
	106 7 7	
Additions to Furniture	3 15 0	
	110 2 7	
„ Cash Balances—At Bankers	4 7 6	
Petty Cash on hand	6 3 4	
	10 10 10	

£577 10 2

We hereby certify that we have prepared the above Account for the year ended 31st December, 1889, 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., 24th April, 1890.

Examined and found correct,

R. WRIGHT TAYLOR,
R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, M.A., F.S.A. } *Honorary Auditors.*

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 17th, 1890.

THE EARL PERCY, F.S.A., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

MISS R. H. BUSK communicated a paper on "The Forthcoming Sixth Centenary of Dante's Beatrice, at Florence."

MR. J. J. DOHERTY read a paper on "Bells: their History, Uses, and Inscriptions."

Votes of thanks were passed to Miss Busk and to Mr. Doherty.

May 1st, 1890.

THE REV. SIR T. H. B. BAKER, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

MR. CHANCELLOR FERGUSON read a paper on "Picture Board Dummies," dealing specially with the figures of two grenadiers at Carlisle. These, he said, represented grenadiers of the 2nd, or Queen's Regiment, between the years 1712 and 1727. This regiment was raised in 1661 for service in Tangier, and according to Lord Macaulay, because it had been intended for engagements against the heathen, bore the badge of the Paschal lamb. The Chancellor, however, pointed out that in 1684 the regiment had no badge at all; though later, as these dummies clearly showed, it bore a lamb pure and simple, while the Paschal lamb was not granted to it as a badge until the general warrant of 1751, which recites that the "ancient badge" of the regiment was a lamb, and therefore, by a curious *non sequitur*, ordained that it should carry on its colours the Paschal lamb.

Mr. Ferguson also described a Picture Board Dummy in the possession of Sir Henry Dryden at Canons Ashby. The paper will be printed in a future *Journal*.

MR. J. PARK HARRISON read a paper on "Anglo-Norman Ornament, compared with Designs in Anglo-Saxon MSS." He said he had already mentioned in the first part of his paper "On Anglo-Norman Ornament compared with Designs in Anglo-Saxon MSS,"—(1) the evidence obtained by Mr. J. H. Parker and M. Bouet at Caen showed conclusively that the style now termed Norman did not exist in Normandy at the date of the Conquest; and (2) that there were numerous architectural details in illuminated MSS. of pre-Norman date which, it could scarcely be doubted, were derived from existing buildings. Photographs were ex-

hibited of Saxon churches which exhibited similar features. He believed that Britton's view, that the Normans, when rebuilding English churches on a larger scale, adhered, both from policy and choice, to the severe style of architecture they brought with them, was generally correct. Whilst, however, Remigius built the three great portals at Lincoln in identically the same style as the Conqueror's church at Caen, the narrow arches on either side, if of contemporary date, afford an early instance of the adoption of roll mouldings and ornamental labels such as occur at Stow, as well as in the picture of "Dunstan" in the Cottonian MS. Claudius A 3, the date of which is *c.* 1000. Numerous features derived from Cædmon's "Paraphrase" and other illuminated MSS. of the same period were shown to correspond with details in Anglo-Norman churches. In Oxford Cathedral this was especially the case. And as the weathering of the majority of the choir capitals contrast with the sharper lines of the carving believed to be of twelfth century date, this, Mr. Harrison said, would appear to afford sufficient proof that the interlacing stalks and other peculiarities in four of them, and the acanthus foliage in two, a revival of which, according to Prof. Westwood, took place in the tenth century, belong to the period which documentary evidence would lead one to select for them, viz., the beginning of the eleventh century. The "break of joint" which has been detected in the eastern half of the cathedral, and the fact that vaulting ribs were not contemplated when the choir aisles were built, point to the same conclusion.

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

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the County Hotel Company, Carlisle.—Two Picture Board Dummy Grenadiers.

By Sir H. E. L. Dryden, Bart.—A Picture Board Dummy Grenadier.

The REV. GREVILLE I. CHESTER exhibited a large collection of bronze weapons and implements, more than a hundred in number, which he had collected last winter in Greece, Asia Minor, Northern Syria, Egypt, Sicily and Italy.

Especially remarkable were a celt, a rare object to be found in Asia Minor, and a singular implement of nearly circular shape discovered on the site of the ancient Colophon, inland from Smyrna, a place which has already contributed an ivory-handled bronze knife and a massive silver pin to the collection of Canon Greenwell of Durham.

Ten javelin heads of elegant form and a short spear came from Zahleh on the edge of the plain of Coele-Syria and a fine bronze chisel from Baalbek. The haft of the spear is turned into a kind of crook, following in that respect the Syrian type and that of the opposite island of Cyprus.

From Egypt were exhibited specimens of great variety and interest. Foremost amongst these is a beautiful small axe found at Tel-el-Amarna, the capital of the heretic King Khu-en-Aten, who abandoned the worship of the ancient gods of Egypt for that of the Disk of the Sun. One side of this remarkable axe, which is covered with a patina which leaves nothing to be desired, is beautifully engraved with a cartouche. The inscription reads, *Nutar Nefer*, [*Ra, Tattoo Ankh*] *Ta Ankh*, i.e., "Beautiful God, Ra-Tattoo-Ankh, giver of life." The hieroglyphs within the parenthesis being, as it seems, the name of an unknown king.

Two falchions of rare type come also from Tel-el-Amarna. The largest of these is attached to its original stick, which, however, does not appear to be of any known Egyptian wood, but was probably brought from the Land of Punt, be that Ceylon or elsewhere, from whence the ancient Egyptians were wont to import rare kinds of wood. The bark of the stick still retains the marks of the twine by which the weapon, which probably was official or processional, was originally attached. Two tiny axes from Thebes may have been either toys or foundation deposits. A very curious group of weapons or implements found in a tomb in the Gebel behind Erment, South of Thebes, present several new forms, and the use of another implement from Tel-el-Amarna remains up to this time unexplained.

From Italy many curious types were exhibited, both of the Pre-historic and Etruscan periods. Amongst the latter is an Etruscan *Ear-ring* ornamented with three knobs, which is believed to be an object of very rare occurrence. Some *fibulae* of peculiar form are beautifully engraved with various patterns including the Svastika and the Maltese cross. They were found near Rome, and exactly resemble examples in the new Etruscan Museum in the Villa Papa Giulio outside the Porta del Popolo in that city, which were found on the site of the ancient Falerii near Civita Castellana. An Etruscan collar formed of bronze pendants is of such ponderous weight as to lead to the belief that it formed the decoration of a horse rather than of a man.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

June 5th, 1890.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

The Rev. G. I. CHESTER communicated a paper by Professor Sayce on a Hittite Seal purchased at Smyrna by himself. This is printed at p. 215.

Mr. F. HAVERFIELD sent "Notes on some Museums in Galicia and Transylvania," which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Chester and Mr. Haverfield.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. G. I. CHESTER.—A Hittite Seal.

By Mr. F. HAVERFIELD.—Photographs in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. H. S. COWPER.—Rubbings of brasses from Middlesex. Mr Cowper contributed the following notes upon these antiquities:—

"BRASSES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF WILLESDEN, GREAT GREENFORD, AND ACTON, CO. MIDDLESEX.—These brasses are ten in number, five of which are at Willesden, four at Great Greenford, and one at Acton. They are mentioned in Haines' list, but since that work was published, some of the inscriptions and figures have disappeared, and in some cases they occupy different positions in the church.

"In the following list, Haines' description is put first and my own notes follow.

WILLESDEN.

"1. *Barth. Willesden comptroller of the great roll of pipe 1492, and Ws. Margt. and Margt., with 4 daus., one w. and inscr. lost, C.*

"Only Bartholomew and one wife (on his left) are now to be found: the four daughters having gone since Haines' time. I think there is nothing unusual in the costume of either of the remaining figures. This brass was mural in the choir, when the list was made, but is now on the choir floor,

"2. *Margt. Roberts, dau. of Robt. Fyncham Esq. 1505 (?), with 3 sons, and 3 daus. N.*

"Here also the small figures have disappeared, and Margaret Roberts only is left. Mural in N. Aisle in Hayne's time, now on the choir floor.

"3. *Wm. Lichefeld, LL.D. Vicar, residentiary of St. Paul's Cath. 1517, in cope and cap, C.*

"He is dressed as Christopher Urswick (see Haines, p. cccxxviii.) in processional or canonical vestments, consisting of cap. almuce (inlaid, but now gone), surplice, cape, and cassock, the last of which covers his feet.

"Mural in choir in Haines' time, now on the choir floor.

"4. *Edm. Roberts, Esq., of Neasden, 1585, in arm. with 2 ws., Fraunces, dau. and h. of Rich. Welles, Esq., of Hertford (with 2 sons and 4 daus.), and Fayth, dau. and h. of John Patterson, gent., of London (with 2 sons and 1 dau.), 16 Eng. vv. and 2 eleg. vv., probably palimpsest, C.*

"A very fine brass of the period made up of 12 separate plates :

"The inscriptions are as follows : above the figures, 'Here lieth buried the bodye of Edmund Roberts of Neasdon Esquyer | together with the bodye of ffrauncys Welles hys first wyefe daughter and | heyre of Richarde Welles of the countye of Hertforde Esquyer by whome he | had twoo sonnes and foure daughters after whose death he tooke to wyefe | ffayth Pattenson daughter & heyre of John Patenson of London gent and | by her he had twoo sonnes and one daughter he died the fyfth daye of June.'

'1585.'

"Below the figures

'Happy was he that lyethe heere
In blood in matche and progenye
whoo lyved three and thereescore yeare
and layde him doune in peace to dye
who long before the poor sustein'd
In tyme of their great lack and neede
His joye was such he thought all gaind
to comforte them in woorde and deede
And when his soule did seeke release
from beinge bounde with fleshy chayne
In praesing God he did not cease
with happye fayth to lyve agayne
So like a lambe he went away
and left good land unto his sonne
who long may live the poore do pray
good house to keepe as he hath done.'

"And below this on a separate plate,

'Ista sue benefida fides monumenta marito
ponit ut officio ? pignora certa suo'

"Observe the pun on the name of his second wife ffayth in the twelfth line of the verse :—

'With happye fayth to lyve agayne.'

"Edmund Roberts is a fine figure in full armour, presenting the not uncommon anomaly of standing with his feet on a bit of flowery turf, while his head is represented resting on a helmet. The plate is not cut to the figure and probably is a priest or a lady on the other side. The other figures present nothing unusual. In the three shields the colouring matter representing the tinctures has as usual disappeared. Now on the choir floor as in Haines' time.

"There are other monuments (not brasses) to the Roberts' family in the church.

"5. *Jane, w. of John Barne, Esq. ; 1609, m. : 49 years and 7 months, and 2 daus. Mary, w. of Franc. Roberts, Esq., of Wilsdon, and Elizth., w. of Edw. Altham, of Latton, Essex, eff. of one dau. lost, C.*¹

"This brass is in the same condition and place as in Haines' time ; and when I rubbed it about a year ago the smaller figure was only held in its place by one or two nails, and much dirt having got in betwixt the figure and the stone it was bent ; and as the rubbing shows partly broken. The figures are fine examples of the costume of the period.

GREAT GREENFORD.

"6. *A priest, C. 1450 hf. eff. inscr. lost. Perhaps Simon Hert, rector, 1452.*

"A pretty little brass. The scroll above the head bears the inscription 'Credo vider' bona dñi² in terra viventiu.' It is now mural in the chancel.

"7. *A Lady, C. 1480, inscr. lost.*

"A small plain figure of the usual type. It is in the nave near the S. door.

"8. *Thos. Symons, rector, 2 Lat vv. C. 1515, now mar. He resigned 1518.*

"This has been restored, which fact is recorded by a brass plate under the figure inscribed :—

Edv : Betham, Rector.
MDCCLXX—MDCCLXXXIII.
H. T. S. M. P. C.

"9. *Rich. Thornteton, 1544, an'i w. Alys (eff. lost).*

"This is now in the nave near the S. door.

ACTON.

"10. *Humphry Cavell, Esq. 1558, mur.*

"A small kneeling figure reset. The arms above seem to be, Erm. a lamb gu. in chief a fleur de lis of the second impaling arg. a Saltire sable betw. 4 birds (? ravens) of the 2nd."

By MR. J. L. ANDRE.—A bronze weight bearing on one side the Royal arms and motto, the other side having been carefully tooled to bring the weight to 7lb exactly, a *clove* or half a stone. This object was bought in Horsham with no history attached to it. The letters C. R. over the shield show it to be of the time of Charles I or Charles II. The shield exhibits, quarterly, 1, England, 2, Scotland, 3, Ireland, and 4, France. The proper coat of the Stuart Kings was, quarterly :—1 and 4, grand quarters, France Modern and England quarterly, 2nd grand quarter, Scotland, 3rd grand quarter, Ireland.

July 3rd, 1890.

The REV. F. SPURRELL in the Chair.

PROF. B. LEWIS read a paper "On the Roman Antiquities of Augsburg and Ratisbon."

¹ She was dau. of one Robert Langton. (Lyson's "Environs of London.")

² About an inch of the lower part of this figure is probably concealed under the floor.

The Roman remains in the former city are to be seen almost exclusively in the Maximilian Museum. The following are among the most remarkable: an inscription upon a milestone which records the repair of roads and bridges by Septimius Severus and Caracalla (the latter is called Marcus Aurelius Antoninus); another inscription which commemorates the erection of a temple by clothiers (in this case Augsburg is called *Ælia Augusta*, in compliment to the Emperor Hadrian); the *decuriones* also are mentioned, who administered local affairs like a town council. A relief representing a cask on a four-wheeled cart was probably the sign of a wineshop. Two draped figures in niches have been named *duumviri*, i.e., the two chief magistrates in a provincial city, corresponding with the consuls at Rome, but this attribution is uncertain. A statue of Mercury is interesting because the deity carries a winged infant, Cupid, seated on a money-bag. Welser's "History of Augsburg," published at Venice, 1594, contains a full description and a fine engraving of a mosaic that has disappeared; it represented a chariot race and groups of gladiators contending in various attitudes; it was, therefore, superior to the pavement at Rheims, where there are only single figures. The walls of the Roman *castrum* at Ratisbon have been carefully investigated, and for the most part the remains are sufficient to enable us to trace them clearly. On the western side of this fortified city a town grew up, like the civil settlements at the Saalburg. In 1885 the Porta Prætoria, facing the Danube, was laid open; it is very remarkable as a gate that is purely military, devoid of ornament, but imposing in its massive simplicity. On the other hand, the fragments of the Porta Principalis Dextra show that it was decorated; its chief interest for us consists in the inscription on the attic recording its erection by Marcus Aurelius and Commodus. The Roman cemetery, as at Strasbourg, is close to the railway station. An elaborate plan of it has been published by Her Dahlem, showing the direction in which the bodies were placed, and many other details. A little further from the town, near the village of Kumpfmühl, Roman baths were discovered, also in 1885. From the objects found it is inferred that they were erected in the first half of the second century: the building was probably destroyed by the Marcomanni at the beginning of the reign of M. Aurelius.

Professor Lewis's paper will appear in due course in the *Journal*.

Mr. E. W. Beck read a paper on "The Keys of St. Peter at Liege and Maestricht," which is printed at p. 334.

Votes of thanks were passed to Prof. Lewis and to Mr. Beck.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Prof. LEWIS.—Coins, engravings, and photographs in illustration of his paper.

ANNUAL MEETING AT GLOUCESTER.

August 12th to August 19th, 1890.

The Mayor of Gloucester (W. Stafford, Esq.) and the members of the Corporation assembled at noon in the Corn Exchange, and received the President of the Meeting, Sir J. Dorington, Bart., M.P., and the following Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections, and members of the Council:—Mr. E. Freshfield (President of the Antiquarian Section), Professor E. C. Clark, Mr. A. J. Evans, the Rev. A. S. Porter, the Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester (President of the Historical Section), Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, Sir J. Maclean, Professor Montagu Burrows, Professor J. H. Middleton (President of the Architectural Section), Mr. C. J. Ferguson, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, the Rev. Precentor Venables, the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker, Bart, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, Dr. M. W. Taylor, Mr. Hartshorne, the Rev. F. Spurrell, Mr. W. H. St. J. Hope, Mr. E. Green, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. G. E. Fox, Mr. R. W. Taylor and Mr. J. Hilton, and a large number of members of the Institute, and Vice-Presidents of the Meeting.

The Mayor of Gloucester, on taking the chair, welcomed the Institute on behalf of the Corporation and called upon the Town Clerk to read the following address:—

“To the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the city of Gloucester in the county of the city of Gloucester, desire to offer a most hearty welcome to the members of the Institute on the occasion of their again holding an annual meeting in the city of Gloucester. We believe much good has resulted from the meetings and work of the Institute and kindred Societies, which not only engender a more general interest in Archæological matters, and thereby secure the protection of ancient buildings, but also exercise a most beneficial influence in the restoration thereof. The transactions of such societies are also of special importance as they ensure a lasting record of much that is valuable which otherwise might not be preserved. The programme of the present meeting comprises several very attractive items. Our Cathedral and other buildings in the city are full of interest, both architecturally and from their association with many important incidents in the past history of England; and the proposed excursions to various Roman villas, the Saxon Chapel and Church at Deerhurst, Tewkesbury Abbey, Berkeley and Sudeley Castles, and Prinknash Park will be of no little interest from an archæological point of view, and will also prove a pleasant relaxation from the work of the sectional meetings. An inspection of the city will show that although considerable changes have taken place since the former meeting of the Institute in Gloucester, thirty years ago, special care has been taken to preserve portions of the Roman walls and pavements and other interesting remains. The members of the Institute will be pleased to learn that the Corporation have recently caused their ancient and interesting charters and muniments to be carefully arranged and calendared, and that a somewhat full report thereon is now being issued by the Historical Manuscript Commission. In conclusion we venture to hope that the present meeting may prove interesting and

pleasurable to the members of the meeting, and also tend to maintain the high reputation of the Institute."

In taking the chair at the instance of the Mayor, and accepting from him the illuminated address, Lord Percy thanked the Mayor and Corporation for the very kind reception which they had accorded to the Members of the Institute. They had the satisfaction of knowing that the invitation they had received to pay a visit to this district was a hearty one, and that it was believed the district would be found to be of interest to them, and he assured them that they accepted that invitation from no light reasons. It was the earnest wish of the members of the Institute, in carrying out the programme that was arranged, to increase their knowledge of archaeology, and their interest in the remains which had been handed down to us; and the only doubt that existed in his mind was that they might possibly bore those who so kindly entertained them. It was with very great satisfaction that they received the assurance of such hearty welcome in the words which had been used by the Mayor and Town Clerk. They hoped that the visit which the Institute was paying would redound to the advantage of all concerned, in possibly stimulating an interest in archaeological pursuits, and throwing some light possibly upon various disputed points, light which could be thrown not so much because they ventured to arrogate to themselves any superior knowledge over an antiquarian locality, but from the fact that fresh thought was brought to bear upon them, and difficult questions were put in a fresh light. There was no doubt that the members of the Institute would derive the very greatest advantage from the visit, and it was a real pleasure to them to have an opportunity of seeing the objects of interest which were so numerous in all parts of the country, and which, if he might judge from the programme before them, were more numerous in the neighbourhood of Gloucester than in most parts of the country the Institute had visited. It would be impossible for them to take in all the points of interest which, with their limited knowledge of the locality, they should have liked to see, but he knew that was not the fault of anyone in the district, least of all to that very able and energetic local society which had done so much to secure their pleasure on the present occasion. They were a little inclined to err on the side of trying to cram too many things into one day, which not only spoilt the pleasure, but diminished the profit that resulted, because, when their inspections were hurried over, one thing drove another out of the mind. It was better to do a little well, than to do much in an imperfect manner. He more particularly alluded to this because, as he had before intimated, Gloucester and its neighbourhood presented a larger field to the members of the Institute than many other localities they visited. Nothing remained for him but to again thank the Mayor and Corporation and the inhabitants of Gloucester for their very kind reception of the Institute. He also thanked the local Society for the very great assistance they had rendered them and were prepared to render to them during their stay in promoting their convenience and in increasing their knowledge.

Sir BROOK KAY then read the following address:—

"My Lord Percy, Sir John Dorington, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As President of the Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society, I am desired, in the name of the Council and members, to offer a very hearty welcome to the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland to this county. Thirty years have passed since your society held its first meeting at Gloucester; but the results of your visit have made a lasting impression on our study of mediæval art and history. It was in the able address of that learned antiquary Professor Willis that our attention was first called to the fact, so clearly and undoubtedly written in the MS. history of St. Peter's Abbey, that here in our noble Cathedral was originated not only the style of architecture called Perpendicular, but also that form of groining known as fan tracery, which has never been excelled. We cannot forget that many residents of this county who took part in your reception at that time (I may mention Sir William Guise, Mr. Gambier Parry, Mr. John Niblett, and Canon Lysons) have been taken from us, and a new generation of students of archæology has risen up in their stead. We do not doubt, however, that the same interest that was manifested in your proceedings in 1860 will again be taken on the present occasion by the inhabitants of this city and county. We would gladly show you some of the Roman camps and Norman churches, in which this county abounds; but in Gloucester Cathedral and Tewkesbury Abbey you will have excellent examples of the many religious houses that gave rise in this vale of the Severn to the ancient adage 'as sure as God is in Gloucestershire.' At Sudeley, sad memories of the closing days of Queen Katherine Parr, and of the troublous times in the middle of the seventeenth century in which no county had a greater share than Gloucestershire, will be awakened in your minds; at Woodchester, at Chedworth, and at Spoonley, you will have interesting examples of the Roman villas with which the county west of the Cotteswold is thickly studded. An excursion will be made to visit Berkeley with its baronial castle, dating from the twelfth century, still in a perfect condition of repair. It is to be regretted that time will not admit of a visit to Thornbury, with its fine church, and its Tudor Castle, the unfinished conception of the princely but unfortunate Buckingham of the reign of Henry VIII. We congratulate you on the great work that your Society has achieved during the last half-century. The Bristol and Gloucestershire Society, with an average membership of well nigh 500, since its foundation in 1876, has been endeavouring to follow in your footsteps, and awaken the interest of our countrymen in the monuments and records of the past. We venture to hope that our volumes of transactions, which have been edited for fourteen years by a distinguished member of the Royal Archæological Institute, may meet with your approval, and assist you in the study of those objects of interest which it is your intention to examine."

Earl PERCY said he had already had the pleasure of expressing the thanks of the Institute to the local Society for their co-operation and support, and now they had added to these the kindness of an address. They well knew the leading part which the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society took amongst provincial societies and he was glad to think that it was doing so much in the promotion of archæological research.

Lord Percy then surrendered the chair to Sir John Dorington, who delivered his Inaugural Address. This is printed at p. 359.

A cordial vote of thanks having been passed to Sir John Dorington, the meeting adjourned.

At 2 p.m., the members assembled at the Museum. Here Mr. J. Bellows made some observations upon Roman Gloucester, and described the very interesting results of the excavations he had made. Mr. Bellows's descriptions, were given with singular lucidity, and his rapid survey was rendered the more valuable by several handy plans which were distributed to the members. In speaking of the large quantity of Roman remains that he had found upon his property in Eastgate Street, Mr. Bellows exhibited some choice and frail examples, among them was the pot that had boiled, and the bone spoon that had been laid ready to eat the hard-boiled Roman egg which the speaker found with his own hands, and which faded into dust before his eyes.

The members now divided into two parties, the Roman antiquaries inspecting Roman Gloucester under the guidance of Mr. Bellows, and the Mediævalists mediæval Gloucester under the able direction of Mr. F. W. Waller, and Mr. H. Medland. The former party concluded a most interesting tour at the excavations made on the north side of the choir of the cathedral where, at a depth of ten feet, the Roman Wall of the city had been specially laid bare for this occasion. This showed that the south-west Wall took an oblique line about midway across the nave of the Cathedral, that it encircled the north transept with its rounded north-west corner, and just skirted the north-east angle of the Lady Chapel as it ran on to the eastern corner of the Roman city.

The mediæval party visited successively the churches of St. Nicholas, St. Mary de Lode, and St. Mary de Crypt. St. Nicholas' church, originally Norman, has some features of interest, such as the remains of the early church, the seventeenth century monuments, particularly that which includes the effigy of John Walton, died 1625—a valuable example of civic costume,—examples of late woodwork and ironwork, and a beautiful bronze handle on the south door of foreign, perhaps Italian workmanship, and spoken of, upon evidence not forthcoming, as “a Sanctuary Knocker.” The cross church of St. Mary de Crypt, like all cross churches, has much interest. The name is derived from the *ossuarium* or charnel house formed beneath the nave, as in the similar case at Rothwell, in Northamptonshire. Certain of the planning and constructional details recall the work at the Cathedral, but the nave and aisle under one huge roof are unsatisfactory; still more so is the “restored” Norman west door. The church of St. Mary de Lode is interesting on account of its chancel, of which the western portion is Norman, and the eastern Early English, vaulted in two bays. Many old houses having been inspected, including the secularised remains of the churches and buildings of the Grey Friars, and of the Blackfriars, the two parties joined again at the palace where they were received with graceful hospitality by the Bishop of Gloucester and Mrs. Ellicott. Here, in the reconstructed Abbot's Hall the Bishop felicitously recalled a long train of historical memories, to which the Rev. W. Bazeley added many like things from his ample stores of information.

At 8 p.m. Mr. E. Freshfield opened the Antiquarian section in the Lecture Room of the School of Arts, and delivered his Address. This is printed at p. 268.

Professor Montagu Burrows read a paper :—“Oxford as a factor in the progress of Archæology.” This is printed at p. 351.

Votes of thanks were passed to the authors of these papers, and the meeting adjourned.

Wednesday August 13th.

At 10 a.m., the members proceeded by steamboat up the Severn to Deerhurst. The Rev. G. Butterworth and Professor Middleton were here the exponents of the church; and of the chapel of Odda, discovered in 1885 enshrined, or rather concealed within the walls of an adjacent farm house. It may be recalled that the consecration stone dated in the fourteenth year of Edward the Confessor 1056, and long preserved in the Ashmolean Museum is now known to refer, not to the church which, indeed, still has plenty of interest of its own, but to the little chapel which was so fortunately discovered five years ago. The steamboat having been regained the members continued their journey to Tewkesbury.

After luncheon at the Swan Hotel the Abbey Church was visited. Mr. Hartshorne took the party in hand and read a paper giving a general architectural history and description of this solemn and striking church, and touching with some detail upon the effigies, monuments, and painted glass. Mr. Hartshorne's paper is printed at p. 290.

In consequence of the untoward state of the weather many of the members were unable to take part in the perambulation of the town. The Rev. A. S. Porter therefore agreeably occupied some of the time by reading "Some Notes on the Ancient Encaustic Tiles in Tewkesbury Abbey." This is printed at p. 311.

Gloucester was again reached by steamboat at 7 p.m.

At 9 p.m. Professor Middleton opened the Architectural Section in the Lecture Room of the School of Art and delivered his Address. This is printed at p. 343.

Mr. Bellows then continued his observations upon Roman Gloucester, and votes of thanks having been passed, the meeting adjourned.

Thursday August 14th.

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

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

"REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

"The forty-seventh Annual Report is now placed before the members. During the past year the Council has strenuously endeavoured to advance the status of the Institute, to enlarge its work, and to make its proceedings attractive. The desire has been to increase the number of its members, and it is hoped a successful step in that direction will ere long be made. For the present the number of annual subscribers is practically unaltered, our loss has been fifteen, our gain has been thirteen new subscribing and life-members.

"The financial position is not unsatisfactory when compared with recently passed years, the annual expenditure is being brought yet more nearly within the year's revenue, while careful attention is paid to keeping prospective liabilities within the estimated means at the disposal of the Council. The balance in hand at the close of the year 1889, as shown by the audited account in the hands of the assembled members, is £10. 10s. 10d. With regard to this the Council would add one remark, that the end of a financial year is not the favourable period for the account to bear a flourishing aspect; the income is spent and the influx

of the subscriptions due on the day following has not commenced, so that there is no cause for apprehension when considering our valid resources and the value of our property. In view, however, of a speedy extinction of liabilities the honorary Auditors have recommended that an effort should be made to clear them off; the Council therefore suggests that an appeal should be made to the liberality of members. Before acceding to this proposal, some substantial promises were made; a few more such would relieve the Institute from the burden of the only outstanding account, viz., the printer's bill, which the Council has always to consider at its meetings. It is hoped that members will find it agreeable to subscribe, as well as to help by obtaining fresh candidates for membership. The arrears of annual subscriptions are not heavy, yet such arrears are the source of much trouble to the honorary Treasurer. The Secretary is using his best endeavours to collect them.

"The Council, under the directions given at the last Annual Meeting, has revised the terms of subscription, by a resolution passed at the General Meeting of members held on the 17th April last, whereby the entrance fee was reduced to one guinea, and the life-membership raised to fifteen guineas; it is expected that this will encourage persons to become annual members.

"Among the advantages available to members, the Council would again allude to the Library, and to the services rendered by Mr. E. C. Hulme, the honorary Librarian, in the entire re-arrangement of it, and the production of the catalogue. The latter is now ready for delivery to subscribers and others as previously arranged. The Institute possesses also a large collection of prints and drawings which are now being catalogued by Mr. Gosselin.

"The study and practical application of Archæology alluded to in the last report, has since been advanced by certain of the local Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, discussing proposals to effect the purpose. The Institute has been represented at the conferences held at the Society's rooms at Burlington House, and the Council asks the meeting to sanction a moderate contribution towards the expenses, such as printing and circulating the recommendations.

"With regard to events of current archæology; attention being called to the proposed restoration of the well known Priory church of Christchurch, Hants, Mr. Thackeray Turner and Mr. Gosselin were deputed to visit and inspect the building, and the subject is under consideration. Another important event has been the starting of renewed excavations at Silchester in Hampshire, on the site of the Roman city Calleva (as it is generally believed to be), conducted by the Society of Antiquaries. From this great work we may hope for many discoveries when the land is cleared from the crops now growing on it. It may also be mentioned that the Institute was again represented this year at the congress of the Société Française d'Archéologie by Mr. Herbert Jones and Mr. Gosselin.

"The Council refers with much satisfaction to the Meeting held last year at Norwich, and to the singularly important examples of mediæval church architecture seen during the excursions in the county of Norfolk, which are hardly to be equalled elsewhere in this country. The cordial reception by the Mayor and Corporation was highly appreciated.

"The Council has received from the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, an invitation to hold our annual

Meeting for 1891, at Edinburgh; this has been accepted subject to the approval of the meeting, which the Council believes will be gladly accorded.

"The Institute has to regret the loss by death of the Rev. H. M. Scarth, a short notice of whom appears on page 179 in the June number of the *Journal*. Mr. R. H. Soden Smith has been taken from us in his 69th year. He was a frequent contributor to our earlier volumes, and an accurate interpreter of objects of art of varied interest. Mr. John Clayton, of Chesters, perhaps the most distinguished, as he was the Nestor of the Northern Antiquaries, and the loving owner of many miles of Hadrian's Great Barrier, has passed away. On two occasions he entertained the Institute with princely hospitality. Mr. Roach Smith, the Nestor of the Southern Antiquaries, has followed his lifelong friend, and like him, full of years and learning.

"The *Journal* continues to be edited by Mr. A. Hartshorne, but is illustrated necessarily without pressing too heavily on the means of the Institute. Economy cannot be further exercised without impairing the efficiency of the work, but the Council has reason to believe that an increase in the quality and number of the illustrations would be a welcome improvement.

"The members of the Governing body who retire by rotation this year under the rules of the Institute are, Vice-President, Sir C. T. Newton, K.C.B., Members of the Council—Mr. E. C. Hulme, Mr. H. Hutchings, the Rev. J. H. Bigge, Lieut.-Gen. A. Lane Fox Pitt-Rivers, the Hon. H. A. Dillon, and Mr. E. Peacock.

"The Council would recommend for election:—Honorary Vice-President, Sir C. T. Newton, K.C.B. Vice President, Lieut.-Gen. A. Lane Fox Pitt-Rivers. Members of the Council, Mr. E. C. Hulme, Mr. H. Hutchings, Rev. J. H. Bigge, the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Mr. G. E. Fox, and Mr. R. W. Taylor, and as Junior Hon. Auditor, Mr. M. Stephenson."

In proposing the adoption of the Report, LORD PERCY alluded to the desirability of increasing the number of members, and spoke hopefully of the gradually improving condition of the Institute. Much credit was due to Mr. Hulme for the catalogue of the library of the Institute, a copy of which was laid upon the table by the Treasurer. Among the losses by death that of Mr. Scarth was a great one; in the case of Mr. Clayton he was glad to know that his valuable collections from the Roman wall would be gathered into a special museum by the present representative of the family. As to the archæological conferences held at Burlington House, Lord Percy thought they would bear good fruit and bring about more cohesion between the different societies.

The adoption of the Report was seconded by the Rev. Sir TALBOT BAKER, and carried unanimously.

The adoption of the Balance Sheet was moved by Mr. J. Hilton, who spoke generally upon it, and in answer to a question of Mr. Cates, mentioned the difficulty of showing exactly at any given time by means of a balance sheet the state of the Institute's funds. Mr. R. W. Taylor and Professor Clark spoke at some length upon the financial position and prospects of the Society. Mr. E. Green seconded the adoption of the Balance Sheet, which was then carried unanimously.

With regard to the index of the second twenty-five volumes of the *Journal*, Precentor Venables spoke of its importance. Mr. Hilton said

the council had not been unmindful of it, but inasmuch as it would be a work of considerable expense, they had thought it prudent to let it wait for the present.

As to the place of meeting in 1891, Mr. Gosselin laid before the members the invitation that had been received from Edinburgh. The noble chairman moved, and the Rev. F. Spurrell seconded, that it be accepted. This was carried unanimously.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. W. Pearce, proposed by the Rev. A. S. Porter, seconded by the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker; Mr. W. T. Linskill, proposed by the Rev. W. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Gosselin; Mr. E. J. B. Scrutton, proposed by the Rev. W. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Gosselin; Mr. G. S. Blakeway, proposed by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

A vote of thanks to Mr. F. S. Waller and Mr. F. W. Waller, for their valuable illustrated 4to pamphlet—"Gloucester Cathedral Notes and Sketches," brought the meeting to an end.

At 11 a.m. the Dean of Gloucester opened the Historical Section in the Chapter House and delivered his Address. This is printed at p. 302.

A slight discussion arose as to whether the central portion of the crypt was a portion of Abbot Eldred's church (1059) *in situ*, as Mr. Gambier Parry maintained, or of the Church of Abbot Serlo, dedicated in 1100. The discussion was continued later on in the crypt itself, but the light was far from favourable for the consideration of a question of this nature, and no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at.

Before leaving the Chapter House the Rev. A. S. Porter read a paper on "The Ancient Encaustic Tiles in Gloucester Cathedral."

Votes of thanks were passed and the meeting adjourned.

In the meantime a small party visited the Roman remains in Lydney Park, where they were very hospitably entertained by Mr. Bathurst. The party, under the personal guidance of Mr. Bathurst, first walked round the site of the *Fanum Dei Nodontis*. The temple—sometimes miscalled villa or camp—was excavated at the beginning of this century and has since been covered up, but the foundations of many parts are still visible. The celebrated inscribed mosaic, laid by a naval officer Flavius Senilis, has unfortunately been destroyed by the action of the weather in the long space of time (C.I.L. vii, 137). The visitors then inspected Mr. Bathurst's private collection of objects found in the temple, including three curious lead tablets (C.I.L. vii, 138-140). Mr. Haverfield was lucky enough to detect two or three small inscribed objects which have not been edited; these he will publish in his next article on Romano-British Inscriptions in the *Journal*. The visitors are much indebted to Mr. Bathurst for the great kindness with which he made their visit as pleasant and successful as it could be.

At 2 p.m. the members assembled in the choir of the Cathedral, where Professor Middleton read a most instructive paper upon the architectural history of the building. With Mr. Waller's book in their hands the visitors were the better able to follow the speakers, very clear description of the structural changes that had taken place in this "the cradle of Perpendicular." Mr. Middleton gave a capital description of the construction, the scheme of colouring, and the details of the great east window, and called particular attention to the fearlessness with which architectural difficulties, apparently insuperable, had been over-

come. A general perambulation of the cathedral, the cloisters, &c., was finally made, and the large party appropriately ended their labours by a visit to tea at the Prior's Lodge, now the Deanery, where the courteous hospitality of Mrs. Spence and the Dean was agreeably supplemented by an inspection of this highly interesting Norman house.

A special service took place in the Cathedral at 6 o'clock, and in the evening a charming *conversazione* was given in the Shire Hall by the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester. Here, again, archæology was not forgotten; a large number of city charters and documents being exhibited, and a fine collection of the corporation insignia of Gloucester, Weymouth, Marlborough, East Retford, &c., worthily illustrated a paper by Mr. St. John Hope, which he read in the course of the evening.¹ A selection of vocal and instrumental music agreeably diversified the proceedings.

Friday, August 15th.

At 10.35 a.m. the members went by rail to Cheltenham and proceeded in carriages to Winchcombe. Here, the large fifteenth century parish church was described by Mr. Mickleton. It is chiefly remarkable for having been built new without its form being in any way influenced by an earlier building on the same site. Such cases are very rare in England, as they could only happen where a parish church was moved to a new site, which was seldom done. The cause of it here, as in some other examples, was the usurpation of the original parish church by the great Benedictine abbey close by. The parish was there before the abbey, and the first settlement of monks was made in its already existing church, of which the community became the rector, the parishioners, of course, retaining their old rights in it, and keeping them, when in due time their little church was pulled down to make way for the stately minster raised by the monks. But then the monks looked upon the whole as their own, and came to regard the parish as the intruders, which they themselves were. Disputes naturally arose, the free access of the seculars to their church at all times was troublesome to the convent; and the parishioners resented the restrictions upon their liberty which the monks tried to lay upon them. At length, for the convenience of both parties, the present church was built to belong to the parish only which thereupon gave up its rights in the abbey church.

Until within memory, the chancel of Winchcombe was fitted up with seats all round after the puritan fashion, which, probably, now survives nowhere except at Deerhurst.

After luncheon at the White Hart some of the members made their way to Spoonley, a recently uncovered Roman villa, about two miles from Sudeley. The site of the villa, like that of Chedworth (seen later during the meeting), was covered with wood which still hides the forecourt; as is so often the case, the villa had been built near a stream.

On the arrival of the visitors, Professor Middleton taking his stand in the centre of the ruins, pointed out the special objects of interest. He said that the villa was built on the typical cloister-like plan, and he directed attention to the large chamber, double in plan, occupying a central position on the principal side of the court, naming it the *Tablinum*.

¹ Printed at p. 369.

Next to this, a smaller room with traces of a mosaic floor, lying in a small court, and raised upon a hypocaust, was pointed out as a winter *Triclinium*. In this room, Professor Middleton remarked, one point of interest was that the disposition of the floor mosaics showed how the furniture of the room had been disposed. Further on, the kitchen with its stone table and well were examined, and lastly the baths, lying on the south-west side, were pointed out and commented upon, one room of which heated by a hypocaust, with seven ascending wall flues, contains the fragments of a good mosaic pavement, which from its design may be of early date. This room (in which is brought together a collection of various objects found in the excavations), and the one called the *Triclinium* have had their walls carried up and roofed over, the roofs being formed of the old stone roofing slabs found about the villa.

Professor Middleton explained that nearly all the rooms on the south-west side had been warmed by hypocausts, the corresponding side not being so warmed. In the forecourt of the villa, as yet but partially excavated, he pointed out the foundations of a building divided into three aisles by squared blocks of stone which may have formed the bases for wooden posts. This was thought to be a barn, though opinions differed as to what agricultural purpose it might have served. A hope was expressed that the forecourt would be cleared out entirely at some future time, a good work much to be desired.

The site of the villa is on the estate of Mrs. Dent of Sudeley Castle, to whom, and to the late Mr. Dent, Professor Middleton said antiquaries were indebted for the excavation and preservation of the remains, and thanks were also due to the Rev. W. Bazeley for the excellent manner in which the excavations had been conducted under his supervision.

It is much to be desired that many fragments of architectural detail scattered about the ruins may be collected and placed under cover as they are of considerable value to a true understanding of the arrangements of the building.

The bulk of the party drove to Sudeley Castle where they were most kindly received by Mrs. Dent. Under the accomplished and friendly guidance of Mr. Cripps the restored and enlarged castle was seen, and some hours spent in inspecting the numberless, and many priceless, and historic art treasures with which the castle is filled. The picturesque old world garden with its topiaries, the chapel, and tomb of Katherine Parr, and the tythe barn having been seen, Mrs. Dent received the party most hospitably at tea, and, driving back to Cheltenham, the members reached Gloucester by special train at 7 p.m.

At 8.30 the Antiquarian Section met in the Tolsey, Professor E. C. Clark in the chair. Mr. Hartshorne read a paper on "Hanging in Chains," in the course of which he treated of the public exposure of the bodies of criminals upon gibbets among the ancient Jews, the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Etruscans, and the Romans. It appeared that the punishment was not legally recognized in England until 1752, and that it never at any time formed part of the sentence in England, though it did so in Scotland, but that the judge could, by the Act of 1752, in special cases, or on the application of the relatives of the murdered man, direct the gibbeting of the body of the murderer. The popular notion that men were ever hung up alive in chains was examined and set aside, Mr. Hartshorne stating that the Statutes at Large might be

vainly searched for the slightest evidence of such wanton barbarity. Passing into France the remarkable Gibet de Montfaucon was described. The strong measures taken for the suppression of the second Northern Rising supplied many instances of gibbeting in chains, the difference between a gallows and a gibbet being shown. It appeared from the evidence of Weaver, and of the Pilgrim's Progress that, while hanging in irons and chains was no uncommon practice in the seventeenth, it rapidly increased in the eighteenth century, gibbets becoming very thick on the ground after the Act of 1752, the public exposure of human bodies being, however, like the Rack, rather a discipline of state than of law. In tracing down his subject Mr. Hartshorne quoted numerous examples up to 1834, when gibbeting was finally abolished, and illustrated his remarks by full-sized drawings of men in chains or in irons, and exhibited two sets of chains, lent by the obliging courtesy of the Rev. J. W. Tottenham, which had formerly sustained the bodies of pirates on the banks of the Thames.

Mr. A. Watkins followed with an excellent discourse, capitally illustrated by lime-light pictures, on Herefordshire pigeon houses. This will appear in a future *Journal*.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Hartshorne and to Mr. Watkins, and the meeting separated.

Saturday, August 16th.

At 10 a.m., the Antiquarian Section met in the Tolsey, the Rev. A. S. Porter in the chair. Mr. C. T. Davis read a paper on "The Monumental Brasses of Gloucestershire," which will appear in a future *Journal*.

The Historical Section then met, Mr. T. H. Baylis in the chair. Mr. F. A. Hyett read a paper on "A Civil War Tract," which will appear in due course in the *Journal*.

Votes of thanks to Mr. Davis and to Mr. Hyett brought the work in the Sections to a conclusion.

At 1.18 p.m. the Members went by rail to Woodchester to inspect the famous Roman pavement. We are indebted to Mr. G. E. Fox for the following notes :—

"This is the pavement of the principal room in the great Roman villa, unearthed by Samuel Lysons, and described by him in his magnificent work entitled, 'An account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester, 1797.' It is carefully uncovered periodically and then as carefully re-buried, a far better way of preserving it than keeping it permanently open. Besides the uncovering of the pavement some excavations had been made in neighbouring fields to test the accuracy of Lysons' plans. The pavement itself lies within the boundaries of a churchyard attached to a church of the twelfth century, now in ruins. The churchyard is no longer used.

"On Saturday on the visit of the members of the Archæological Institute, Professor Middleton said a few words in description and explanation of the pavement. He considered it the floor of the Tetrastyle Atrium of the villa. The subject of the mosaic picture, he said, was Orpheus charming the beasts. Pavements with the same subject had been found in Africa, in Numidia, and especially one at Constantine. He remarked on the brilliancy of the colouring,

which, although the materials of which the mosaics were composed were all of native stones, vied in brightness of effect with the marble tessellated floors he had mentioned. Besides the foreign examples mentioned by Professor Middleton, pavements still exist or have existed in this country showing the same subject as that at Woodchester. A notable one remains at Cirencester; another now destroyed, was found at Withington, both in Gloucestershire. Others were to be seen at Winterton and Horkston in Lincolnshire, and one of rude workmanship, adorns the great corridor of the villa at Beading in the Isle of Wight."

Leaving Woodchester station at 3, Stroud was soon reached, and from hence the members drove via Painswick to Prinknash Park. The party was received and hospitably entertained in this interesting old house, by Mr. and Mrs. T. Dyer Edwardes. The Rev. W. Bazeley here read a paper of much historical value, which will appear in a future *Journal*.

Gloucester was again reached at 7.15.

On Sunday, at 3 p.m. the members of the Institute met in the Chapter House and accompanied the Mayor and Corporation to service in the Cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Gloucester, from John xvi, 29.

Monday, August 18th.

At 9.20 a.m. the members went by rail to Andoversford, driving on to Withington Church. This Norman church, with a central tower, was described by Professor Middleton, who pointed out the re-use of the Romanesque materials in Transition and Early English work in the chancel. This church is one of those handled by the late Mr. Petit in his *Architectural Notes in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham*, *Journal* Vol. iv., p. 106. In the church Mr. Middleton "pointed out an Early English window arch made of stones with chevron mouldings of that date, which had been reset after the destruction of the old window when the chancel was built at a later period. Underneath this window, on the north, or gospel, side of the altar, could still be seen an almost unique example of a water cistern for the ablution of the chalice, with an opening below for a leaden cock and spout. The stone trough, however, containing the lost lead tank, has been removed from its former site during recent restoration." This is the sort of thing "restoration" does for us!

Continuing the journey to Chedworth the Roman villa was reached at 12-30. After luncheon Mr. G. E. Fox undertook the guidance of the party. He first described the general plan of the Roman villa as consisting of two courts, the outer for the farm buildings and the inner for the habitation of the owner. The outer court can now only be traced by a long line of chambers on its northern side, but the inner court is perfect and follows the same cloister-like plan as that of the Spoonley villa.

On the west side lies the *Triclinium* with the remains of a fine mosaic floor which, by the plan of its mosaics, shows what portions of the room were occupied by the couches and table, and what was left open for the service. Mr. Fox pointed out that the mosaics in the latter division, exhibited in panels a dance of fairies and bacchantes round a central panel, now unfortunately lost, but the figure in which, in all probability, represented the wine god himself; and that the angles of the pavement were

occupied by figures representing the genii of the seasons, the one of winter being especially interesting as exhibiting the costume worn at that season in Roman times in this country. The baths on the same side as the Triclinium were then inspected, and some discussion was raised as to the methods of Roman bathing, and doubts were expressed as to the existence here of the hot water bath. These doubts were set at rest by the pointing out of its remains.

The party then continued the examination of the ruins by the inspection of the north side, where Mr. Fox indicated the curious alterations made in the original plan of the villa at this point, in the late Roman times, to fit it for the purposes of a Fullery and Dye House. He also said that from a careful examination of the site he believed that the stones found in this villa, and preserved in its Museum, bearing the now famous *Graffiti* of the Chi-Rho, formed some of the steps to the Fuller's court.

Mr. Fox further pointed out a recess in the hill side with an apsidal end, containing an octagonal tank fed by a spring. This he thought might be a *Nymphæum*. A small altar was found in it. He then ended the round of inspection by indicating the position of the burial place attached to the villa, and now deeply buried in the neighbouring woods; and he begged to point out how much archæology was indebted to the present owner of the site, the Earl of Eldon, for the care with which one of the most interesting relics of the Roman time had been preserved in the state in which it was first discovered, a protection extending over now more than twenty years.¹

From Chedworth the party drove to Northleach church which was well described by the Rev. J. W. Sharpe. It is a building of much value both from the high character of the work and the fact of its having been built in great part by the munificence of wealthy wool-staplers, about the middle of the fifteenth century, who lie buried under brasses of interest within its walls. The altar cloth was seen to be formed of portions of copes.

Gloucester was again reached at 7 o'clock.

The general concluding meeting took place at 9 in the Tolsey. The Rev. Sir Talbot Baker took the chair, and alluded in sympathetic terms to the sad event that had overshadowed that day's proceedings. Mr. Hamilton Ross had passed away at the hotel early that morning, and, as a mark of respect to the memory of a friend and comrade who had for many years taken part in their Annual Meetings, the Council had determined to omit any formal visit to Berkeley Castle on the ensuing day. The Council had directed Mr. Gosselin to offer to Mrs. Ross on their behalf, and on that of the members present at the meeting, their warm sympathy with her on so melancholy an occasion.

After some general remarks upon their archæological pursuits, and the advantage of their meeting together year by year, Sir Talbot passed on to notice some of the losses which they had suffered by death since the last meeting, particularly mentioning their old and valued friend Mr. Scarth. Touching upon the special antiquarian features which were brought before them year after year at their annual gatherings, the pre-historic antiquities of Wiltshire, seen in 1887, the mediæval remains in Warwickshire, in

¹ For Mr. Fox's account of Chedworth Villa see *Journal*., V. xliv. p. 322.

1888, the ecclesiastical fabrics of Norfolk in 1889 were mentioned and contrasted, while the Roman villas of Gloucestershire would long dwell in their memories as the distinctive features of the meeting of 1890. He had the honour to propose "that the Royal Archaeological Institute desire to record their thanks to Sir John Dorington for presiding over the Gloucester meeting, and for his Inaugural Address." This was seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite, and carried with acclamation.

Professor E. C. CLARK proposed "that the Institute desires to express its thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester for their hospitable reception, and for the facilities afforded for its meetings." This was seconded by Mr. CATES.

Mr. BAYLIS proposed and Mr. TYSON seconded a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Gloucester, to the Dean, and to those who have accorded hospitality to the Institute.

Mr. CHANCELLOR FERGUSON proposed and Mr. WALFORD seconded a vote of thanks to the presidents of sections, and to the readers of papers.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH proposed and Mr. JONES seconded a vote of thanks to the President, the Secretary, and the members of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society for their hearty co-operation in promoting the success of the meeting.

The following new members were elected:—Mrs. Longden, proposed by Mr. Longden, seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite; Dr. Truman, proposed by Mr. Carter, seconded by Mr. Gosselin; the Rev. W. Bazeley, proposed by Professor Clark, seconded by the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker; Professor Montagu Burrows, proposed by Mr. Rowley, seconded by Mr. Gosselin; Mr. F. W. Waller, proposed by Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Gosselin; Mr. A. Tilley, proposed by Professor Middleton, seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite.

On the suggestion of Mr. Chancellor Ferguson the invitation from the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, to the Institute to hold its Annual Meeting next year in the "Modern Athens" was read amid much applause. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the Gloucester Meeting to an end.

On Tuesday, August 19th, some of the members paid an unofficial visit to Berkeley Castle and Church, under the guidance of the Rev. W. Bazeley. In this historic castle there was a great amount of interest, as well documentary as architectural. In the great hall many valuable charters, from the vast contents of the muniment room, were laid out for inspection, and commented upon with unerring skill by Mr. W. H. Jeayes, whose printed descriptive catalogue is a work to look forward to. Mr. Bazeley took charge of the party in their perambulation of the castle, showing himself a most agreeable *cicerone*, and thoroughly conversant with his subject. A vote of thanks to him, proposed in happy terms by Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, brought this interesting visit to a close.