

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 5th, 1891.

The Rev. F. SPURRELL in the Chair.

The Rev. J. HIRST read a paper on "The Guilds of Anglo-Saxon Monasteries." In the course of his paper Mr. Hirst gave an account of the *pacta caritatis* existing between the Monasteries of England from the seventh to the tenth century, showing how these inter-monastic mutually beneficial confederations throw light on the origin, rapid increase and organization of the English trade-guilds. An examination of the Abbey Brotherhood books at home and abroad prove their interest to the archæologist and to the historian by the incidental records of names denoting the profession and country of pilgrims who had themselves inscribed as members of the Monastic Guild, with guaranteed participation in the good works and prayers of the Monks both in life and after death. In the earlier records these guilds were called *Societas Fraterna* or *Sodalitas*. After the tenth century the word *Fraternitas* was in general use. The chief books kept by these religious bodies were the *Liber Vitæ*, in which the names of the living members of the community were inscribed, and the necrology, or register of the dead. A regular system of inter-communication between the various religious houses was kept up by means of messengers, who, being men of the world, were able to supply the news of passing events even in the most distant countries. From these sources no doubt the monkish chroniclers derived much of their information, which they so carefully recorded.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE pointed out that the modern trade guild was probably not derived from the Monastic Brotherhood, inasmuch as the former kept a common purse which the latter did not.

Mr. HIRST said that there was a common benefit derived from prayer, and Mr. S. KNILL reminded the meeting that in the City Guilds there were certain religious ceremonies in which the members were bound to join.

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

Mr. O. H. HOWARTH read a paper on "Pre-historic Stonework of Mexico." The author showed that the stone age of Mexico and Central America was practically in existence as late as the time of the Spanish Conquest. With regard to the population of these countries, there is evidence to show that an early aboriginal race existed at a period to which only a geological date can be assigned. At a later period stray

human denizens probably found their way there from the other Continents. The distinctly different languages of the natives prove a wide difference of origin. Mr. Howarth gave a rapid sketch of some of the chief structural works of Mexico, and exhibited a fine collection of stone implements and terra-cotta ornaments of the pre-historic days. Many of the pyramids which form the substructure of the temples are colossal in size, measuring at their base from five to seven hundred feet square, and thus rivalling those of ancient Egypt. They are spread over a tract of country two thousand miles long. The Pyramid of Cholula is the largest, and is associated with the dynasty of the Toltic race, which preceded that of the Aztecs. The domestic objects found in the neighbourhood of the pyramids include weapons and ornaments. The former are made of obsidian, and are so plentiful that they can be picked up in handfuls on the freshly disturbed ground. Some of the arrow-heads and knives exhibited by Mr. Howarth showed considerable skill in their manufacture. The ornaments consist of terra-cotta heads, masks and beads, and a few objects in greenstone. Some of the heads were grotesque in design, and might possibly be intended to represent deities. Others were most perfectly moulded. Special attention was called to the "candeleró," a square-shaped object with two holes side by side. No satisfactory conclusion has yet been arrived at as to its original use.

Mr. C. H. READ said that practically the Americans were all one people. In California arrow-heads of obsidian were found exactly similar to those exhibited by Mr. Howarth. In Chili and Oregon the stone implements were alike. If anything was to be done towards the elucidation of the history of the early inhabitants of America, it must be followed up on its own merits, quite apart from any presumption that their ideas were derived from Egypt or elsewhere. With regard to the little heads, they were most cleverly modelled, and he thought they were used in the religious observances of the people, and were not portraits; they might have been fixed to a body of some other material, possibly wood. This would account for no bodies being found with the heads; they might have been votive offerings. He thought the grotesque heads might have formed parts of vases. The stamps were probably used for impressing designs for ornamenting pots. As to the *candeleros* a great variety of fanciful names had been given to them. They were more likely intended to contain paint or ointment than candles, but this was merely a suggestion.

Mr. Howarth's paper is printed at page 1.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Hirst and to Mr. Howarth.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. O. H. HOWARTH.—A collection of stone implements and terra-cotta ornaments from Mexico.

December 3rd, 1891.

E. GREEN, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

In taking his place, the chairman alluded to the loss that the country and the church had sustained by the death of the Bishop of Carlisle; he felt sure that it would be in accordance with the feelings of the members of the Institute, that their sympathy should be conveyed to the

family of the late bishop, and he begged to propose the following resolution :—

“That a vote of condolence be offered to Mrs. Goodwin and her family on their mournful bereavement, with the expression of the deep sorrow of the Institute at the loss of their good and kind friend, the Bishop of Carlisle, who was not only one of their Vice-Presidents, but also a prelate who, in his numerous avocations, found time to give a hearty support to archæology, and particularly to the Institute, which he headed and received with so much zeal and hospitality at the Carlisle meeting in 1882.”

This was carried with sympathetic unanimity, and Mr. Gosselin was directed to forward it to the proper quarters.

The CHAIRMAN read a paper by Mr. A. Vicars, “Notes on an Illuminated Pedigree of the Peverell Family and their Descendants,” in the possession of Mr. Hartshorne. This is printed at page 44.

In commenting generally upon pedigrees, the Chairman said that many of the early ones were made up and were not reliable; and that, as a rule, it was now useless to attempt to build up a pedigree of a family before the time of Henry VIII., unless they possessed lands, in which case the deeds relating to it gave the means of ascertaining names, &c. Speaking of the origin of the Manner’s family, which is brought into the pedigree under notice, the Chairman said that it began with Sir Henry Manners of the time of Elizabeth. He seemed to spring into existence, and to have married a woman of fortune, and that is all that is known of him. With regard to the name De Roos, which also appears in the pedigree, the title is the oldest of the baronies, and the only one with absolutely male descent from mediæval time.

Mr. E. PEACOCK contributed a paper on “Warnot and Warlot,” which was read by Mr. GOSSELIN, and is printed at page 15.

Mr. R. W. TAYLOR said that in the manor of Kirton, in Lindsay, the custom of Borough English existed, by virtue of which the youngest and not the eldest son succeeded to his father, if he died intestate; he thought that Warnot and Warlot referred to lands held by some official of the manor in virtue of his office. Referring to payment of rent in kind, Mr. Taylor said that in some instances, half an egg, or a quarter of a fowl per annum was the rent; in such cases it was only paid every two or four years.

The CHAIRMAN said that the reason for Borough English was that when the elder brothers were away at the wars, the youngest would be the only one left to be of any use at home.

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

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. HARTSHORNE.—An Illuminated Pedigree on Vellum of the Peverell family and their descendants.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

April 6, 1892.

E. GREEN, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

On taking his place, the Chairman referred to the great loss that the Institute had sustained by the death of Mr. E. A. Freeman. A vote of condolence with Mrs. Freeman and her family, proposed by Mr. Hartshorne, seconded by the Chairman, and carried unanimously, was ordered to be conveyed to Mrs. Freeman.¹ The death of Dr. Collingwood Bruce was spoken of by the Chairman, who proposed a vote of condolence with the family of Dr. Bruce; this was seconded by Dr. M. W. Taylor, carried unanimously, and directed to be sent to the proper quarters.

Mr. A. L. LEWIS read a paper on "Stone Circles of Britain."

The Chairman spoke in high terms of the manner in which Mr. Lewis had treated his subject. He thought, however, that the stone circles did not all belong to the same period, and that customs still in use in savage countries in connection with stone circles might throw some light upon their use in remote times. As to the date of megaliths he reminded the meeting that a Roman coin had been found under one of the menhirs at Carnac, arguing from this circumstance that the stone might have been erected in Roman or post-Roman times.

The Rev. J. HIRST thought the megaliths of Carnac were for some sort of religious purpose, and suggested a possible Phœnician origin. Some of the signs found at Carnac he held to be of a distinctly eastern character, referring specially to the crook sign so often seen on the dolmens. Mr. Hirst suggested that the stone referred to by the Chairman might have been re-erected, as many others have been, at a later date.

Mr. LEWIS said that the finding of the Roman coin under the menhir was not a positive proof of its erection subsequent to the Roman period. Small objects, such as coins, would probably have been lost from time to time in the neighbourhood of the megalithic remains at Carnac and the multitude of rabbits with their burrowing propensities might account for the finding of the coin in the position described by the Chairman.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lewis, whose paper is printed at page 136.

¹ For a notice of Mr. Freeman see p. 86.

Mr. J. L. ANDRÉ read a paper on "Widows and Vowesses." Mr. C. T. Davis, the Rev. J. Hirst, and others took part in a discussion which followed. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. André, whose paper is printed at page 69.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. ANDRÉ.—Rubbings from monumental brasses in illustration of his paper.

May 4, 1892.

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

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL read a paper on "Early Painting and Colours from Medum, in Egypt." The author described the various modes of decoration employed in the tombs at Medum of the early part of the fourth dynasty, the materials used as colours, and gave some particulars as to the mediums employed by the painters. Mr. Spurrell also spoke of the inlaid coloured pastes of the Nefermate chamber, which he characterised as experimental, and which, in consequence of failure at the time of their execution, never became popular afterwards. Mr. Spurrell's paper will appear in a future *Journal*.

Mr. J. BAIN communicated a paper on "Sir John Robsart and his daughter Amy, the first wife of Leicester," in which he showed that Dudley, the penniless younger son of a forfeited man, was entirely dependant upon his wife's estate until his fortunes rose under the favour of Elizabeth, and that Amy was never Countess of Leicester, but died several years before her husband was made a peer. Mr. Bain's paper is printed at page 161.

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

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. SPURRELL.—A series of Colours from Medum collected by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

June 1st, 1892.

EARL PERCY in the Chair.

The noble President spoke of the great loss that the Institute has sustained by the death of the Rev. Greville I. Chester.

Mr. C. E. KEYSER read a paper on "Mural Paintings, recently discovered in Little Horwood Church, Buckinghamshire." In the very careful and interesting account which he gave, Mr. Keyser described two out of three layers of subjects which had been painted the one over the other. Of the earliest series, of which only the lower portion remains, there appear to be portions of two scenes in the history of St. Nicholas, the Patron Saint of the Church; there were probably several other scenes. The remains of the second series are but slight, and though not sufficient for identification, enough to indicate that the date of the work is about 1360. Of the work of the third series, dating from late in the fifteenth century, three subjects remain:—St. Christopher walking in water containing a remarkable medley of fish and strange monsters; this is now very indistinct; immediately adjoining is the Morality of Pride and her Six Daughters, *Ebrietas*, *Avaritia*, *Luxuria*, *Invidia*, *Ira*, and *Socordia*. Mr. Keyser gave an account of the four different modes of treating this subject in English churches, with references to the places where they are represented. The paper is printed, with considerable additions, at page 333.

The Rev. PRECENTOR VENABLES sent a paper—"Some account of the Discovery of a Roman Villa in the Greetwell Fields, near Lincoln;" this was read by Mr. Gosselin, and is printed at page 258¹. Mr. G. E. Fox spoke generally as to the arrangement of the plan and the possible uses of the different chambers.

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

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. KEYSER.—Photographs of wall paintings.

By PRECENTOR VENABLES.—A plan of the Roman Villa at Greetwell.

By an oversight, this paper is referred to in the *foot note* on page 258, as having been read on Feb. 3rd.

July 6th, 1892.

E. GREEN, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on "Antiquities at Buda-Pesth," and described the following objects in the National Museum of Hungary:—1. A pyramid with three triangular faces, of which two have been preserved made of bronze, plated with silver. It was a votive offering dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus. This deity is of Oriental origin, and his name is derived from Doliche, a town of Commagene, in Northern Syria. The god is represented wearing a cuirass, like a Roman emperor, holding a bipennis in one hand and a thunderbolt in the other, and standing upon the back of a bull. 2. A silver tripod, of which only two legs remain. It is of the kind called *plicatilis*, being provided with hinges so as to fold up like a camp-stool. It is ornamented with griffins' heads, busts, rosettes, and amoretto, so that the general appearance resembles a bronze tripod in the British Museum, where we see panthers' heads and claws similarly placed. 3. Military diplomas, of which the Hungarian collection possesses some examples in very good preservation. These documents, sometimes called *tabule honeste missionis*, are specially interesting when they contain an exact date, and supply information that cannot be obtained from other sources. One of the diplomas at Buda-Pesth, besides the names of Nerva and Trajan, mentions the second consulship of Frontinus, who succeeded Cerialis as Governor of Britain, but is better known as author of the treatise on aqueducts. 4. *Vas Diatretum*, a perforated glass vessel, fragments of which were found and carefully put together, so as to make up half of the original circumference. The colour is white, with a beautiful opal-like iridescence. 5. Two bronze wheels remarkable for their size, being seventy centimetres in diameter; it would be hard to find elsewhere a specimen as large. There was a metal frame enclosing an interior or core of wood, and these materials were fastened together by nails. The modern town, Alt-Ofen (Old Buda), occupies the site of the ancient Aquincum, said to be named from Aquæ Quinque, five springs. The baths are of considerable extent, but the amphitheatre surpasses in interest all other remains. Its construction presents two peculiarities—the seats rested on two parallel walls in the form of an ellipse, and the building was covered by a roof, supported on wooden pillars. Sabaria, called by the Germans, Steinamanger (Stone-in-the-pasture), and by the Hungarians, Szombathely (Saturdays' Place, with reference to a fair held there), was the capital of Pannonia. The town possesses a museum of antiquities, but many of the objects found there have been removed to the national collection at Buda-Pesth. An excursion may easily be made to the church at Jaak, which is said to be the best example of the Romanesque style in Hungary.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Lewis the chairman referred to the points of language which had been noticed in the paper, and regretted the substitution of Hungarian for Latin, instancing the encouragement that had of late years been given to Welsh. In referring to the Turkish Baths at Buda-Pesth as fine remains of the Mahomedan possession, Mr. Green spoke of the large possibilities that would have been in question if the Moslems had met with a little more success in their occupation of that part of Europe.

DR. MUNRO communicated a paper on "Prehistoric Saws *versus* Sickles," which was read by the chairman.

MR. FLINDERS PETRIE remarked that the essential point to notice was the distinct demarcation between the polished worn edge of a flint and its dull unaltered face, which had been set in a holder. This characteristic of mounted flints is equally known in America as in the Old World, and the examples of mounting lately found in Egypt show conclusively that this sign indicates a former mounting. The earliest form of mounting seems to have been for a sickle, as that is far commoner than a straight saw, and the jaw-shaped sickles would not be developed from the saw, but rather the saw from the sickle. Sickle flints of great depth, found both in Egypt and Palestine, suggest strongly the direct use of an animal's jaw-bone in which they were set, as it would be very difficult to carve a wooden setting of such depth; this confirms the origin of the sickle form from the jaw. The characteristic sickle flints are those having a curve in the edge, also those having the triangular form for the corner nearest the hand, but straight flints were also used.

A vote of thanks was passed Dr. Munro whose paper is printed at page 164.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By PROFESSOR LEWIS.—Maps, photographs, coins, and other antiquities in illustration of his paper.

ANNUAL MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE.

August 9th, to August 16th, 1892.

The Mayor of Cambridge (Mr. G. Kett) and the members of the Corporation, assembled at noon in the Guildhall, and received the noble president of the meeting, Earl Percy, and the following Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections and members of the Council:—Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum (President of the Antiquarian Section), Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. Norman C. Hardeastle, The Right Rev. the Bishop of Peterborough (President of the Historical Section), Professor E. C. Clark, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., Mr. G. W. Prothero, Mr. J. W. Clark (President of the Architectural Section), Mr. Hartshorne, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, The Rev. Sir T. H. B. Baker, Bart., Mr. E. Green, Mr. J. Hilton, Mr. W. H. St. J. Hope, Mr. E. C. Hulme, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. J. Mottram, The Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey—and a large number of members of the Institute. There were also present on the platform, The Vice-Chancellor, The Master of St. John's, The Master of Peterhouse, Dr. Waraker, Archdeacon Emery and many others.

After offering a few words of welcome to the Institute on behalf of the Corporation, the Mayor of Cambridge called upon the Town Clerk to read the following address:—

"To the President and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—We, the Mayor and Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, desire to express our cordial welcome to the Royal Archæological Institute on the occasion of its visit

to Cambridge. It is now thirty-eight years since the Institute paid its last visit to the town, when the meeting was under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide, the late Prince Consort, who was then Chancellor of the University, taking part in the proceedings. We venture to think that Cambridge is for many reasons a most suitable place for your annual meeting. It possesses many ancient buildings, both in the University and town, which have great attractions for the antiquary. In its libraries are to be found many treasures of great interest to the student. It is in the near neighbourhood of that series of earthworks thrown up in olden times for military defence. In the town and its vicinity a large number of objects have been found illustrative of Roman and Saxon occupation, and it is in addition a convenient centre from which to visit places of antiquarian interest. It will be our endeavour to help in any way to promote the success of your meeting, and we trust that your visit to Cambridge will compare favourably in interest and value with those of other localities.

“GEORGE KETT, Mayor.”

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said he had no commission on the part of the University to welcome the members of the Archæological Institute, but he took it for granted he might, in his official position, join in the welcome which the Mayor had so well given, on behalf of the town, to them all. There was no fear, he thought, of any member of the Archæological Institute feeling it a waste of time to come to Cambridge; it had much to show. Although it had lost much, it still retained many of its quiet corners, full of beauty and full of suggestions of the past, which were becoming every year more rare. He sincerely welcomed, so far as he was concerned, the members of the Institute to Cambridge.

Professor E. C. CLARK observed that the duty devolved upon him, as President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, to support the welcome of the Mayor and Vice-Chancellor to the members of the Archæological Institute. He fulfilled that duty the more gladly because he was an old member, as they knew, of the Institute—perhaps an older member of the Institute than he was of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society—and also for another reason; that the presence of their honoured President was a rather unexpected pleasure, and he felt personally grateful, because he knew Lord Percy attended at some inconvenience to himself. Probably few of them remembered the visit of 1854. How many of those who attended the meeting of 1854 they had lost! There were the late Lord Braybrooke, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. Hartshorne, Dr. Bruce, Mr. Freeman, worthy representatives of historical and archæological research from outside Cambridge; Dr. Guest and Professor Willis from their own circle; Dr. Whewell and Dr. Sedgwick, of whose varied contributions to so many branches of knowledge he need not speak, and the Prince Consort, their Chancellor. Those were names which they would find it difficult to match, but he did not advert to the past in order to depreciate the present. They could point, he was happy to say, to a growth of institutions on their subject since their last visit to Cambridge. They could point to their Anglo Saxon professorship, which had a direct bearing on early history and archæology, and in connection with it the name of Professor Skeat, the author of the most interesting book that ever called itself a dictionary; their Slade professorship of fine art, to which he could scarcely attribute an indirect

bearing on archæology when he mentioned the name of John Henry Middleton ; their professorship of ecclesiastical history, the first holder of which they would hear on Wednesday—the Bishop of Peterborough ; the readership in classical archæology, so well filled by Mr. Waldstein, of Athenian fame. More than all he would point to their Museum of Archæology, its fine collection of classical casts, and the Antiquarian Museum, which owed its foundation to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. But, above all, he would point to two epoch-making works in archæological research—Mr. J. Willis Clark's magnificent edition of Professor Willis's papers on the architecture of Cambridge, doubled and trebled by his own work. A work of equal importance was the history of Cambridge by Mr. Mullinger, of St. John's. In the subject on which he was attempting some remarks at a latter period of the meeting, he could not say how much he owed to that book, and how much more personally to its author. The first volume, with which he was at present most concerned, was more than a history of a University or a University town ; it was a history of the intellectual culture of the middle ages, a study which would repay any student. He must be pardoned for omitting the names of others who were doing good work for them, but could not pass by that of their admirable curator of the Museum, Baron von Hügel, whom he grieved to say they would not meet personally, owing to his delicate health, but they would have the advantage of a first instalment of his excellent catalogue. He must not detain them longer, but again express to their President and themselves a hearty welcome on behalf of the Society which he had the honour to represent.

Lord PERCY said he thanked very much those who had so kindly welcomed them, and the bodies on whose behalf they had spoken for the reception which they had accorded the Institute that day. It was a great pleasure to every member of the Institute, he made bold to say, to have that opportunity of visiting one of their great Universities. It was a long time, as had been mentioned, since they had done so. To the present generation of members of the Institute in their corporate capacity, it might be said to be an absolutely new experience, although he trusted there were very few of them who individually had not in some way or another made acquaintance with them. And a University and a University town were unique institutions ; there was nothing like them in the whole of the inhabitable globe. An English University was perfectly distinct from Universities in other parts of the world. It had a character of its own and traditions of its own which were quite distinct from anything which could be found amongst foreign nations, and the town which grew up around it was replete with associations of the same kind. And they found here, as they found nowhere else, the records of a great past. They found concentrated in a comparatively small space, that which had moulded the minds and formed the character of the great men to whom the making of England was due. Of course something of the same sort might be said of public schools, but there was one great difference, generally speaking, between public schools and Universities. Public schools only had an influence upon a man during a small portion of his life, whereas in a University some of her most distinguished sons, through a long course of years—it might be during their whole life-time,—made her sheltering walls the scene from which they gave forth all that scholarly learning and all that deep thought

which had been so valuable to the educational progress of the country ; and it was to the materials which she had afforded, the spirit which she had infused into such men, that much, as he had already said, of the greatness of England was due, much of the character which modern culture now assumed. He was very grateful for the kindness of his reception that day, because he was a very recreant descendant of those who were closely connected with this University, for his family all made Cambridge their University for a great number of years. He was afraid, in his own case, and in the case of his son, they had broken through the rule, and he consequently felt in coming to Cambridge very much ashamed of himself—very much in the position of the dog with the tail between his legs,—and it was only the kindly welcome which the Vice-Chancellor had given him, and which had been followed up by that of Professor Clark, that had made him have the courage to uphold his head in an assembly of that kind. He might inform those who were not members of their Institute that, as became a serious and learned body, they copied the ancient Spartans and the Roman Republic—they had usually two Sovereigns at the same time. They had a President of the Institute, who was for the term of his office a permanent functionary, and they had a President of their annual meeting, who very materially assisted them, and supplied the other President's deficiencies. He (Lord Percy) was asked on this occasion to assume the post and discharge the functions of dictator, to act both as President of the Institute and as President of the meeting, not, he trusted, because the State was in danger, but rather, he believed, from a desire to pay a kind of compliment to one who, having been the President of the Institute for nine years, now found himself unable to continue in that position. He was very much flattered by the compliment, but he wished he were better able to discharge such important duties. He supposed he must say a few words to justify him in assuming the presidency of the meeting. It occurred to him he might be able to say something to them of the position and the organization of their Archæological Societies and the manner in which they discharged the work they had undertaken. There was one thing which had struck him very much in considering that question. They were often told that there was a great want of respect paid by people in general to ancient monuments, and every now and then they heard of some cases of wanton or needless destruction. They were all very much horrified, and the antiquarian world was loud in its complaints, and one would imagine that that evil was greatly on the increase. But he thought part of the reason why so much was made from time to time, of these occurrences, was that they were largely trumpeted abroad, whilst circumstances of a totally different character—very satisfactory, very encouraging—were never heard of, and he was not sure, considering how the exigencies of life in this nineteenth century pressed upon a great number of people, how they had to hurry through life without much opportunity for education in its higher branches, or in its truer sense, how they were obliged in the race for wealth, or even for a livelihood, to sweep away any obstacles in their path—he thought it was wonderful how many cases there were in which they found those who had not, perhaps, any very intelligent appreciation of the value of ancient remains, were willing to do all in their power to preserve them from injury, and were anxious to give information of their being in any

peril, to those who were more qualified to preserve and deal with them. He had known numberless instances of that himself, and he mentioned it because he thought it showed that the work their local societies had been carrying on so diligently for many years past, had borne good fruit, and in directions, perhaps, where they would not at first look for it. He believed that the work of a local society could not be better carried out than by enlisting the sympathies of as many persons as possible in their own neighbourhood and outside it, by stretching out their arms and welcoming as many people and classes as possible, not necessarily as members of their Society, but as friends whom they were glad to see accompanying them on their excursions, and whom they would encourage in every way to show an interest in antiquities. He would like, if it were possible, to see the common excursionist included in the expeditions which local societies made, but, of course, subject to his promise to submit himself to the rules of the Society and to the directions of whoever organized the expeditions. They might depend upon it, that in the heart of almost every man and woman living there was some innate feeling for that which was old and venerable, particularly if it was also imposing. Well, if the local societies had done that work, if they had increased the interest which was generally felt throughout the country in antiquarian pursuits, he was afraid that there was an opposite danger which they might also increase, and that was the desire of partially informed persons to rush too readily into investigations of various kinds. The spade was as useful an implement to them as it was to the husbandman, but it required to be used with some discretion. He did not speak of its use as an actual destructive agent, because he thought there was not much danger of it so being employed by those persons who had the slightest feeling for archæology. But it was also capable of being used to confuse and to hinder the true interpretation of the very facts which it sought to reveal. Still, even if there were dangers in too widely interesting the public generally in archæology, he had reason to think that the balance of the popularising which had been carried on by their local Societies was largely in favour of archæology, and was bearing good fruit. But could not their Antiquarian Societies be made more useful than they were? Could they not be directed to better purposes than they were at present? That was a very grave question, and he touched upon it with some hesitation. He knew that it was dangerous ground, and it was ground perhaps which he was hardly qualified to traverse, but it seemed to him that there was a lack of concentration in the efforts of antiquaries all through the country; that there was too much isolated action too little intercommunication. Now, he did not know how far those things might be remedied, and, as he said before, he hesitated to grapple too closely with an important subject. But he would, if they would allow him, put before them an Utopian scheme, and he would ask them kindly to consider whether such a scheme would abstractedly be desirable, and then he would leave it entirely to them to decide how far such an arrangement could be looked for amongst archæologists. He would suppose, then, the existence of a great central body composed of all those who took any interest in the promotion of archæological research, and were pre-eminently qualified by learning, by position, or by wealth to practise or sustain it, and that that Society had affiliated to it one or more

auxiliary societies in every county in England. He might remind them that that had already to a great extent been done by the Society of Antiquaries. He suggested that whilst it should secure to the local societies the utmost freedom in the management of their own affairs, it should have a claim upon their pecuniary resources, and a right to allot to each certain work which it should be incumbent upon them to perform. The pecuniary contribution which the central organization should demand would be proportionate to the wealth and status of the contributing bodies, and in return it would extend one or more such privileges as the following to the members of the contributing societies, according to the amount subscribed: Access to their central library; rights to certain publications free of charge, or at reduced rates; liberty to attend certain meetings and the readings of certain papers, and right to claim the services of officers of the Society, or other qualified persons to advise in conducting important or delicate investigations. Lord Percy proceeded to explain that the local societies might prepare maps, which would be of great value. He would have the secretary of each affiliated Society in constant communication with the central body. They would, perhaps, think he had left no room for such a body as the Institute. In his opinion that was far from being the case. He believed that the Institute and bodies of that kind were a very essential part of any such scheme as he had sketched out, if it was to work really satisfactorily. He could not resist that opportunity of saying one or two words on a point which had struck him more and more every year since he had the honour of being President of the Institute. He was certain, at any rate, of this: whether such scheme as had been indicated or something different, was carried out or not, or if the present system was continued, there was no fear but that the study of archaeology would progress year by year, that it would fill a larger space in the national mind, that its importance would be more and more recognized, and that posterity would owe a debt of gratitude not only to Antiquarian Societies like theirs, but to those who gave a kindly welcome and every facility to them for carrying out their proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned.

By the thoughtful kindness of Sir G. M. Humphrey, each member of the meeting was presented with a copy of his excellent "Guide to Cambridge: the Town, University, and Colleges."

At 2 p.m. the members assembled in the Lecture Room of Physiology and Human Anatomy, where Mr. J. W. CLARK opened the Architectural Section with a lecture on the Architectural growth of Cambridge and the University. The address was illustrated by a large plan of Cambridge in early times. Upon this the growth of the town, and of the University, were successively shown by a number of small block plans, affixed with pins in their proper places as the lecture proceeded. Thus the members saw, in chronological order, the planting of convents of the Benedictines, Augustinians, Carmelites, Austin Friars, Franciscans, and Dominicans. An account was then given of the gradual rise of the University from the foundation of Peterhouse in 1284. This was followed successively by that of Clare, Pembroke, Gonville and Caius, Trinity Hall, Corpus, King's, Queen's—at the Carmelites, St. Catherine's, Jesus—at the Benedictine nunnery of St. Mary and St. Rhadegund, Christ's, St. John's—at the Augustinian Hospital of St. John, Magdalene, Trinity,

Emmanuel—at the Dominicans, and Sidney, at the Franciscans—the plans of the Colleges being similarly affixed one by one to the great chart. The rise of hostelries and colleges having been in this manner successively shown, and a short account given of each foundation, Mr. Clark took the example of Peterhouse as typical of the building up of a college, again showing by means of small plans, pinned one by one on a large one, the growth of the establishment during three hundred years. His able and lucid lecture formed an admirable introduction to the visits of inspection which were subsequently made to the colleges and other buildings of interest.

Under the friendly guidance of Mr. Clark, assisted by the ever-courteous Dr. Hardcastle, a perambulation of Cambridge now began with a visit to Peterhouse, and strangers made their first acquaintance with the tame Italian architecture of Sir James Burrough, of the middle of the last century. Such of the ancient features as had not been hidden by modern casing were seen as valuable evidences of the ancient buildings, and the restored and really beautiful combination room came as a welcome surprise, but the fine Flemish glass in the east window of the Chapel is sadly marred by the feeble Munich transparencies in the windows on the north and south sides.

Passing into the late Decorated church of Little St. Mary, which served for three centuries as the Chapel of Peterhouse, Pembroke was next seen. The lamentable alterations which have been made here of late years were spoken of with the deepest regret. The extensive collection of plate aroused much interest, particularly the cup called the Anathema Cup, of 1494—"qui alienaverit anathema sit,"—and the silver-gilt mitre and pastoral staff of Bishop Wren, died 1667.

At Queen's, the long gallery—the "deambulatory"—and the old arrangement of the President's Lodge in relation to the hall and other buildings, was interesting as one of the few examples remaining. Going through St. Catherine's, Corpus was next seen, and here Mr. Clark gave an able description of a college court almost in its ancient integrity. Here, among other treasures of plate, the silver-mounted horn given to the Guild of Corpus Christi in 1347, the mazers, the thirteen apostle spoons given by Archbishop Parker, his standing cup, ewer, and basin, and the "Gripes Eye," were conspicuous among this fine collection. The Parker MSS. and printed books were subsequently seen, and pleasantly commented upon by the Rev. J. Harner, and lastly an inspection was made of the gems, coins, and other objects of antiquarian interest bequeathed by the Rev. S. S. Lewis. A visit to St. Bene't's Church was the last item in the perambulation, and the well-known Anglo Saxon tower formed the text of some observations by Mr. Micklethwaite, Precentor Venables, and Mr. Park Harrison.

At 8 p.m. the Historical Section met in the Guildhall, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., in the chair. Mr. E. M. BELOE read a paper on "The Mediæval History of Castle Rising." A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Beloe, whose paper will appear in a future *Journal*.

The Antiquarian Section now sat, Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Cox read a paper by Mr. E. Peacock, on "Borough English," which is printed at page 274. Mr. Baylis read a paper by Mr. J. Bain, "Remarks suggested by Dr. Raven's Caledonian Campanology;" this is printed at page 329. Votes of thanks having been passed to Mr. Peacock and Mr. Bain, the meeting separated.

Wednesday, August 10th.

At 10 a.m. the members went by road to the Cambridgeshire Dykes, passing Worts' Causeway on the left, and striking the Icknield Way between the Pampisford ditch and the Roman road. Here a halt was made, and some general observations upon the Roman road offered by Professor E. C. Clark. Continuing the journey to the Fleam Dyke, Mr. Clark gave a clear description of the remarkable series of earthworks by which in succession East Anglia was defended,—namely, the Brand, or Heydon ditch; the Brent, or Pampisford ditch; the Fleam, or Balsham ditch, and the Devil's ditch on Newmarket Heath. Raised by a slowly advancing tribe, and crossing the narrow district by which East Anglia alone could be approached, these great works ran from the fen on the north-east to hilly woodland on the south-west. After luncheon at Newmarket Station, the party left for Bury St. Edmunds, arriving at 2.45.

Here, the Antiquaries were met by an old ally and member of the Institute, Mr. E. M. Dewing, who with the greatest friendliness conducted the party to the Abbey gateway, the Norman tower, St. James's Church, and St. Mary's Church, giving an excellent summary of the history of these buildings. Returning to the gardens in which the remains of the vast Abbey Church and conventual buildings are sheltered, Mr. Dewing read a paper upon this great Benedictine foundation, giving a succinct and lucid account, and touching with some detail upon the noble gateway, which replaced that destroyed in the riots of 1327, and of which this erection may be assumed, from heraldry upon it, to have taken place between 1327 and 1336. A better example of the value of a knowledge of heraldry could hardly be found. A visit was paid later on to the Abbot's Bridge, and a few members found their way to Moyses' Hall, one of the rare examples remaining, of a Norman house. Cambridge was again reached at 6.50.

At 9 p.m. the Bishop of Peterborough opened the Historical Section in the Guildhall, and delivered his address to a large audience. This is printed at p. 263. A vote of thanks to the Bishop of Peterborough, was proposed by Professor Clark, and seconded by Precentor Venables; the meeting then adjourned.

Thursday, August 11th.

At 10 a.m. the General Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute was held in the Guildhall, Sir Talbot Baker in the chair. The minutes of the Annual Meeting were read. Lord Percy having entered the room, he took the chair, and the minutes were confirmed.

Mr. GOSSELIN then read the following report for the past year:—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

The Council in presenting the forty-ninth Annual Report, would first mention, that the list of annual subscribing members shows a slight increase, which, though not sufficient to affect materially the finances of the Institute, indicates that there is no diminution in the support given to the scientific study of archæology.

The finances are in a fairly encouraging condition, the statement now presented shows that the balance is on the right side, and the expendi-

ture includes all the ordinary charges and claims ascertained to be due on general current account.

The Council regrets to place on record the losses sustained by the Institute by the deaths of Mr. T. C. Hughes who was elected Auditor at Edinburgh, The Right Rev. the Bishop of Carlisle, Mr. J. E. Nightingale, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Dr. Collingwood Bruce, and the Rev. G. I. Chester.

The members will be glad to hear that the remarks made at the Edinburgh Meeting, last year, relating to the condition of Borthwick Castle, so courteously received at the time, have produced the effect that reparation is about to take place on the most careful conservative lines.

The possible demolition of a portion of the Cloisters of Lincoln Cathedral, the work of Sir C. Wren, having come to the knowledge of the Council, a resolution was passed to the effect that such demolition would be a great damage both historically, and architecturally, to the Cathedral buildings. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to the authorities at Lincoln with the expressed hope that such work might not be proceeded with.

The Council have to regret the retirement of the Right Hon. Earl Percy, from the Presidency of the Institute, after serving for three successive terms, together nine years. The members will all recognize the courtesy with which he has presided and the great interest he has always manifested in the work of the Institute, and the Council feels sure that the members will join in thanking Lord Percy for the care he has given to the welfare of the Institute, as for several years he has done at much inconvenience to himself.

The Council would recommend that the Right Hon. Viscount Dillon, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, be now elected President, in the room of Earl Percy.

The following members of the governing body retire by rotation :— Vice-President, The Rev. Sir Talbot H. B. Baker, Bart., and the following members of the Council : The Rev. F. Spurrell, Dr. Hopkins, Mr. W. F. Flinders Petrie, Mr. Somers Clarke, Col. Pinney, Mr. A. E. Griffiths.

They would recommend the appointment of Professor E. C. Clark and Mr. Flinders Petrie, as Vice-Presidents; and the election of the Rev. Sir T. Baker, Bart., the Rev. F. Spurrell, Dr. Hopkins, Mr. Somers Clarke, Col. Pinney, Mr. A. E. Griffiths, and Mr. M. Stephenson, as members of the Council; and Mr. J. Mottram and Mr. H. Richards, as Hon. Auditors.

The Council has heard with pleasure that the members of the Societe Archéologique de France, will hold its Fifty-fourth Annual Congress next year, at Abbeville, and intend visiting England about the end of June. The Council hopes that some arrangements may be made for meeting and receiving the distinguished French Archæologists who propose to visit our country.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. HILTON, seconded by Precentor Venables, and carried unanimously.

With reference to his retirement from the Presidency of the Institute, LORD PERCY spoke of the great pleasure with which he should look back to his connection with the Institute. That association had given him opportunities of seeing many interesting plans and sites, even in his own county, which he might not otherwise have visited, certainly not under

such advantageous circumstances. He should carry away the recollection of the uniform kindness and leniency of the members towards him; it was simply and solely private causes which had brought about the severance of his connection with the Institute.

Sir TALBOT BAKER, in proposing that Earl Percy be requested to allow his name to be added to the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents, alluded to the happy choice which the Council made when they asked Lord Percy to preside over their deliberations, and it was with the same feelings that they now approached him. This was seconded by Chancellor Ferguson, who alluded in warm terms to Lord Percy's numerous qualifications for the position of President,—his courtesy, his strong hand, business habits and common sense. The motion was carried with acclamation.

LORD PERCY said he should highly value the connection with the Institute thus continued, and thanked the members for their reception of the kind things that had been said about himself. He had the pleasure to formally propose the election of Viscount Dillon as President of the Institute, and he congratulated the Institute on having secured the consent of an antiquary of Lord Dillon's experience and knowledge. This was seconded by Dr. Cox, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. GOSSELIN then read the Balance Sheet (printed at p. 407).

A discussion followed concerning the financial position of the Institute in which Mr. Cates, Mr. Gostenhofer, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Baylis, and Lord Percy took part. On the motion of Mr. Rowley, seconded by Mr. Day, the matter was referred to the Council in London.

Mr. GOSSELIN read some letters he had received from the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and the County Kildare Archæological Society, inviting the Institute, in the most friendly and cordial manner, to make Dublin the place of the Annual Meeting in 1893. Mr. Pinhey proposed, and Mr. Day seconded a resolution that the invitation be accepted. This was supported by Lord Percy, who alluded to the distinct character of Irish antiquities, by Mr. Baylis and Mr. Hilton, and carried unanimously.

With reference to the allusion in the report to Lincoln Cathedral, PRECENTOR VENABLES said, that the members of the Chapter are not unanimous in desiring the removal of Wren's Library, and he hoped that the building might remain. With regard to the proposals concerning Norwich Cathedral, he was glad to say that there was now no fear.

At 11 a.m. Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM opened the Antiquarian Section in the Guildhall and delivered his address. This is printed at p. 281. A vote of thanks to Mr. Fortnum was proposed by Sir TALBOT BAKER and seconded by Professor E. C. CLARK.

Professor RIDGEWAY read a paper on "The Cambridgeshire Dykes." The map of these great works, which was furnished to the members with the extended programmes of the meeting, enabled them to follow with facility Professor Ridgeway's arguments and conclusions. The paper will be printed in a future *Journal*.

At 2 p.m. the members assembled within the gateway of King's College where they were again taken in hand by Mr. J. W. Clark. Proceeding to the chapel, a clear and able account was given of this magnificent structure. Mr. Clark exhibited a plan of Henry VIth's intended college, of which splendid scheme only the chapel was erected,

and he showed that the present fan roof was an after-thought, a *lierne* vault having been at first contemplated. As this building was almost the latest triumph of English Gothic, having probably been completed as late as 1515, so the windows, glazed between 1515 and 1531, became one of the earliest homes of English art in glass. And not only are they of high interest in this respect, but also as examples of native talent, tempered no doubt by Flemish and German influence. It may be recalled that in such low estimation had English glass come to be regarded in 1447, the date of the contract for glazing the windows in the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, that John Prudde of Westminster covenanted to use no glass of England. What great advances native glass-painting had made in the space of three-quarters of a century, the windows in King's Chapel testify. Mr. Clark well described the splendid Italian screen dividing the chapel from the ante-chapel as "the best piece of wood work on this side of the Alps."

At Clare, attention was called to interesting features—the mixture of the latest Gothic and Renaissance—in this charming building begun in 1635, and slowly carried on for seventy-six years. During this period the Jacobean style with its mullioned lights gave way, as was seen, to Italian and sash windows. The chapel designed by Burrough, and commenced so late as in 1764, was finished by Essex, who set his mark upon so many other buildings in Cambridge and was himself one of the earliest leaders of the modern Gothic revival. Thus the story of the gradual extinction of the old Gothic and the dawning of the new, is recalled to the mind of the stranger as he scans the different parts and styles of this elegant foundation. At Clare also, in the Hall, was displayed some interesting pieces of plate, including the "Poison Cup" of 1634, the Falcon Cup, and the Serpentine Cup.

The visit to Trinity naturally occupied a large part of the afternoon. Assembling in the noble Hall the members had the history of the development by degrees of a college, "the stateliest and most uniform in Christendom," laid before them by the learned and courteous son of the house, to whose untiring exertions the members of the Institute owed so much on this occasion. By the aid of a large plan, Mr. Clark now showed the gradual growth of Trinity, from the amalgamation by Henry VIII. of various halls and hostels which occupied the site. The large works of Nevile, including the Hall, formed a great portion of Mr. Clark's text and his admirably clear discourse was received with acclamation. Passing through the principal rooms of the Lodge, most kindly thrown open in the regretted absence of the Master of Trinity, many of the antiquaries were gratified by the opportunity thus afforded of seeing the numerous and interesting pictures, including the well-known portraits of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Mary. No doubt the most striking sight at Trinity—many think it the most striking sight in Cambridge—is the library built by Wren, paved with black and white marble, and filled with book cases of Norway oak, decorated with carvings in limewood by Grinling Gibbons. Of the precious contents of these cases, with their 90,000 volumes, including 1,900 manuscripts, bare allusion can, of course, only now be made. Before leaving the library the members saw, with as much composure as they could command, Peckitt's stained glass window, designed by Cipriani, representing Alma Mater presenting Newton to George III., while Bacon sits attentive

below ready to record in a book the reward which, in the form of a chaplet of laurels the King, is about to bestow upon Newton! It is a sentimental piece so characteristic of the period that it may be hoped it will never be removed.

At Trinity Hall the Elizabethan Library, with the original cases, desks, and iron bars to which the books were chained, was the principal attraction, the rest of the college having been altered, faced, or rebuilt.

At 9 p.m., a *Conversazione* was given by the Mayor of Cambridge, who, with Miss Kett, received the members of the Institute and a large company in the Guildhall. By the thoughtful kindness of the Town Clerk, Mr. J. E. S. Whitehead, a number of examples of plate of the middle of the last century, which had been sold by the Corporation in 1836, were sought out and lent by the present owners, and further graced the tables on which were displayed the five great maces and a number of municipal charters and documents. In the course of the evening, Professor E. C. Clark read a paper, profusely illustrated, "English Academical Costume," which will appear in a future *Journal*. The company separated at a late hour.

Friday, August 12th.

At 10 a.m. the members assembled within the gateway of St. John's College, and again had the advantage of the guidance of Mr. J. W. Clark. Here was seen, on the south side of the first court, a considerable and dull work of Essex, 1772, which gave Mr. Clark a just opportunity for denouncing the mania that prevailed at that time for casing the early work with what was then considered "classic," a passion from which Cambridge suffered so severely. The second court, a fine and uniform construction in brick work, happily remains unaltered. It was the work of Rudolphus Simons, between 1595 and 1620, who did so much at Sidney, of which so little now remains, for Trinity, and Emmanuel. His portrait is preserved in the latter college—"Effigies Rodulphi Simons, architecti sua ætate pritissimi," and represents him holding a great pair of open compasses, with curved quillons for use when closed as a dagger. The Jacobean Library, with its original cases and panel-catalogues, received much attention. Sir Gilbert Scott's extravagant chapel was finally seen, and a brief visit was then paid to the Round Church, where Mr. MICKLETHWAITE offered some observation upon buildings of this character and period, adding some remarks upon the subject of church restoration.

At Jesus College, entered through Alcock's picturesque gateway, Mr. CLARK pointed out that this was the sole example in Cambridge of the transformation of the buildings of a religious house, the Benedictine nunnery of St. Mary, into a college. The chapel, the larger part of a cross church, retains the double piscina, and much fine early English work in connection with it.

At Christ's College, the VICE-CHANCELLOR displayed in the Combination Room the fine collection of plate, for which the college is famous. The "Foundress's Cup," about 1440, the great Salts, the Beaker diapered with m, roses, and daisies, and six apostle spoons, of which one is the *Master* spoon, are all believed to have been given by the foundress, Margaret of Richmond. The master's lodge, in its original situation between the hall and the chapel, was commented upon.

In the court of the University Library, Mr. CLARK showed, by aid of a plan, the growth and dates of the different parts of the quadrangle, and the perambulation ended with a visit to Caius College, where the members heard the explanations of the symbolism set forth by the three gates called Humility, now removed, Virtue, and Honour. That of Honour is a quaint and picturesque structure square, on plan, changing above to hexagonal, and bearing originally six sun dials, still faintly visible on the perishing stone. It was designed by Dr. Caius, and carried out after his death, at the cost of £128 9s. 0d., by Theodore Haveus, of Cleves, "artifex egregius, et insignis architecturæ professor." The second, or Caius court was erected by Dr. Caius in 1565, apparently also under the direction of Haveus, who set up the admirable tomb in the Chapel to Dr. Caius, who died in 1573; the monument now fixed high up on the wall, bears the inscriptions:—*FUI CAIUS, VIXIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS*. In the college, portraits are preserved of Dr. Caius, dated 1563, and of Haveus with a large polyhedron by his side.

At 1.53, the members went by rail to Audley End station, driving from there to Audley End House, which was most kindly thrown open for their inspection, by Lord Braybrooke. Assembled in the Great Hall, a paper by Mr. J. A. Gotch was read; this is printed at page 293. After inspecting the pictures and other objects of art in the series of stately rooms, famous for their ceilings, some of the antiquities in the Museum were glanced at; many of these are described and illustrated in the *Journal* in its earlier days. A cordial vote of thanks to Lord Braybrooke having been proposed by Sir TALBOT BAKER, the party went on to Saffron Walden. The earthworks called the Peddle Ditches were first seen, under the guidance of Mr. E. Taylor. By the kindness of Mr. W. M. Tuke, the members were offered tea in the Museum grounds. Subsequently the remains of the castle and the two Mazes were inspected. The one, of the more modern character, with green bowers and hedges is in "Fry's Gardens," the other, an excellent example of these verdant subtleties, is cut on the Common, the "wanton green"; it is enclosed by a ditch and bank and its convolutions are said to be nearly a mile in length.

Mr. CHARLESWORTH read a paper by Mr. Clare on the history of the Common and Maze and Mr. MAYNARD read some observations on Mazes. The Museum, a collection of local antiquities, well arranged and cared for, was by no means overlooked. Here was also a loan exhibition of eighteenth century wine glasses and goblets collected and lent by Mr. Henry Stear. The spacious restored Perpendicular church of St. Mary was seen last and described by Mr. Micklethwaite, the members returning to Cambridge at 7 p.m.

The Antiquarian Section met in the Guildhall at 8.30, Dr. Hardcastle occupying the chair. Dr. Cox read a paper on "Field Names and their value, with a proposal for their systematic registration." An interesting discussion took place in which Mr. PARK HARRISON, Mr. W. TAYLOR, Dr. BENSLEY and others took part. Dr. Cox's paper is printed at p. 363. Mr. HOPE followed with a paper on "The Armorial Ensigns of the University of Cambridge," illustrated by a series of drawing of arms by Mr. H. A. Chapman, a set of seals of the colleges and original documents of grants of arms. Votes of thanks were passed to Dr. Cox and Mr. Hope.

Mr. PARK HARRISON exhibited a rubbing taken from the tower of St.

Bene't's Church. He reminded his hearers that when they visited the church on the previous Tuesday, the question arose as to whether the arches were of the same age as the pillars which supported them. He had previously pointed out that the Saxons had a peculiar way of tooling stone; by a certain turn of the axe they formed a kind of chevron pattern. In order to ascertain whether St. Bene't's was a genuine specimen of Saxon architecture it was necessary to find out whether the upper stone-work showed this particular tooling, so he had obtained a ladder and taken a rubbing from the arch of a doorway in the belfry. He discovered that there was on the arch that decided mark of Saxon tooling which had been found elsewhere, but not with such decided proof as there was in this case. He also showed three rubbings taken from Norman stones in various buildings to illustrate the difference between the Norman and the Saxon. This concluded the work in the sections.

Saturday, August 13th.

At 10 a.m. the members went by rail to King's Lynn arriving at 11-12. Here they were met by Mr. E. M. Beloe, who lead the way to "the Walks" and to Our Lady's Chapel on the Mount, founded in 1483. This remarkable structure consists of a small stone building of three stories enclosed in an octagonal shell of brickwork. The uppermost story is a cruciform chapel with a richly groined roof; the lowest storey was also a chapel; the middle stage is a vestry or priest's room, the outer brick shell being for the purpose of carrying two staircases, apparently, for ascending and descending streams of pilgrims visiting a statue or relic, while on their way to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham.

The great church of St. Margaret, displaying many styles, had obviously suffered severely at the hands of architects. Among other works that were deplored was the removal and dividing into two parts of the Elizabethan chancel screen of 1585, one half being placed in the transept, and the other without meaning against the wall. The two great Flemish brasses were seen and the members proceeded to the Guildhall, where a number of early documents were laid out for inspection, also the rich Corporation plate, prominent among which was the well-known "King John's Cup," of about 1340. The church of St. Nicholas, with its east window of nine, and its west one of eleven lights, was then visited, and after luncheon at the Duke's Head Hotel the party drove to Castle Rising.

Mounting the great earthworks of the central ward of the castle, Mr. Hope took charge of the party and taking Mr. Clark's account as his text book, gave a short description both of the earthworks and of the keep. Referring to the remains of the little Saxon church with an apsidal east end, it was pointed out that Roman brick was used in the splays of the lights and that this was the church of the Saxon settlement. When the Norman set up the castle with its own chapel the Norman parish church was erected; this much restored building was inspected after the interior of the keep had been seen. Returning to Lynn the antiquaries were hospitably received at tea by Mr. and Mrs. Beloe, and leaving Lynn at 6 o'clock the party returned to Cambridge.

On Sunday morning the members of the Institute met in the Guildhall and accompanied the Mayor and Corporation to a special service in the Church of St. Mary the Great. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D.

Monday, August 15th.

At 10 a.m. the members took the train for Wisbech, arriving at 11-15, to visit the Marshland Churches under the direction of Mr. Hope. Carriages were in readiness and the party drove first to Walsoken Church. Originally a Norman building of the middle, or towards the third quarter of the twelfth century, the noble nave of seven bays, with its chevron enrichments and compound cushion capitals, makes a great impression on entering the church. The arches of the chancel aisles are of the same character and period, the chancel arch being Transitional with banded shafts in the responds. The late Norman aisles have given way to Perpendicular work, a clerestory, late in the style, having been added. All these periods and changes are obvious. The remains of a rood screen, not *in situ*, some details in the old seats and roofs deserved notice, as well as the elaborate octagonal font with carved panels representing the Seven Sacraments and the Crucifixion. It is inscribed with the names of the three donors and dated 1544.

Continuing the journey to West Walton the grand detached early English bell tower was the first feature touched upon. Detached towers are far from uncommon; no doubt in the example in question, as was pointed out by Mr. Hope, the condition of the ground made it desirable to detach the tower with its vast superincumbent weight from the body of the church. At West Walton the tower stands not on one side, as many do, but facing the west end, and forming a stately gateway to the church. Within it was soon apparent that here is as fine an example of Early English, as Walsoken is of late Norman. After some descriptive remarks by Mr. Hope, the rector very kindly read the following notes, by the late Mr. Freeman, from the Ecclesiologist of 1855, which were welcome indeed on such an occasion:—

“I can hardly say which is the main object of attraction, the nave and the detached campanile are each so perfectly admirable in their several ways. The arrangement at once suggests the remembrance of Berkeley Church. I need hardly say that no fair comparison could be instituted between the two campaniles. Between the two naves the competition is on very equal terms, and I think, on the whole, Walton must have the preference. The nave is magnificent in the extreme. The arcades are equal, perhaps superior to Berkeley in detail, but certainly inferior in proportion. The arches are, to my taste, decidedly too wide for the height of the pillars, while at Berkeley the proportions are absolutely faultless; but the mouldings at Walton are much deeper. The pillars themselves, with their detached and banded shafts, may be considered at least equal to their Gloucestershire rivals. But it is in the clerestory where Berkeley fails, that the superiority of Walton becomes manifest.

“Here are no blank spaces, far less one whole side left without windows at all. A string runs immediately above the tops of the arches, and the Clerestory itself consists within and without of a continuous

arcade, three only in each bay, the central one of each being pierced as a window.

"The whole interior of this nave is about the most elaborate and harmonious piece of early Gothic that I have seen in any parish church. In point of size and ornament it surpasses many abbey churches, yet it exhibits scarcely any approximation to the character of a minster. The general plan has no transepts or central tower. Similarly the elevation of the nave, magnificent as it is, has no triforium, no vaulting, not even a passage in the clerestory, which might have been introduced with excellent effect. Externally there is still less approximation to the Cathedral type, except in the west front, which has evidently been a very elaborate design, but which is ruined by late and incongruous props and insertions. The western doorway is superb. The chancel arch is of the same character as the nave; so also were the choir aisles, which have been unfortunately destroyed, the pillars and arches remaining *in situ* on the walls within. The windows are mostly Perpendicular insertions, with the exception of a single, most elaborate two-light window of incipient geometrical work in the south aisle. There is also a very bold south porch with large arcaded turrets.

"The nave is certainly as grand in its way as the campanile in its; but the singularity of the latter renders it the most characteristic thing of West Walton. Of the other detached towers in the neighbourhood, Wisbech actually touches the church wall with its buttresses, and Terrington S. Clement's leaves only a very narrow passage between the two buildings. But this at Walton stands far away (60 ft.) just as at Berkeley, upon the south side instead of the north, and has more of meaning and purpose than at Berkeley, as it forms a stately gateway to the churchyard, standing on four open arches. Its angle turrets, its arcades, its immense incipient geometrical belfry windows are all of the most striking character. Unluckily its original finish, whatever it was, has given way to a very poor modern parapet."

A curious feature is the shallow Early English porch; this peculiarity, Mr. Hope explained, was brought about by the widening of the south aisle; the outer part of the porch was left and the inner portion swallowed up.

Walpole St. Peter's was the next point. After luncheon in the Schoolhouse, the late Decorated church was visited. The nave of seven bays has a Perpendicular clerestory, the tower is somewhat poor Decorated, but the general effect outside is that of very good Perpendicular, of which style the south porch offers a striking example. The vaulted roadway under the chancel is accounted for, in the usual way, as the result of a local quarrel. It is very likely, as Dr. Cox has suggested, that to the Black Death may be attributed difference in the styles of this grand parish church. Much of the old chancel fittings remain.

Walpole St. Andrew's would be considered a fine Perpendicular church, if it had not such noble neighbours as Walpole St. Peter's and Terrington St. Clement's, but it has many minor features of interest, a little chamber built into the south west buttress of the tower, about which there was much discussion, being perhaps not one them.

Terrington St. Clement's was the last of the fine series of churches seen in this well-favoured district. Perpendicular of the last period is here conspicuous in the nave—again of seven bays, and its clerestory, the

aisles, and particularly the west front. Hard-by there is a detached tower of later but good work. Within, the pinnacled cover of the font called for some attention, the late Perpendicular canopy having been raised upon a classic base, which opened on hinges to give access to the font itself. There is an arrangement somewhat similar at Boxford, in Suffolk. Against the east wall of the transepts, are fine tablets painted with the Lord's Prayer and the Creed within arabesque borders, and dated 1635. In addition to the descriptions which Mr. Hope gave of these five fine Churches, which form almost an epitome of English ecclesiastical architecture, from 1150 to 1550, the members were much indebted to Mr. Mickelthwaite, for his helpful guide, and explanation of many features of detail, and fittings which were seen throughout the day. Driving to Lynn, the members took the train and arrived at Cambridge at 7 o'clock.

Tuesday, August 16th.

At 10 a.m. the members went by rail to Ely and proceeded direct to the Cathedral. Assembling in the south transept, Mr. J. W. Clark said that in consequence of indisposition he felt himself unable to undertake the explanation of the Cathedral as he had intended, but Mr. Hope who had studied the question with him had consented to take his place. By the aid of large plans Mr. Hope gave a capital account of the architectural history of the Cathedral and afterward conducted the members round the building.

In the Lady Chapel Mr. M. B. JAMES read a paper on "the Sculptures of the Lady Chapel at Ely," which is printed at page 345.

After luncheon at the Lamb Hotel, the remains of the conventual buildings were described by Mr. Hope in the hall of Canon Kirkpatrick's house, the close similarity of the convents at Canterbury and Ely being shown by plans. Archdeacon CHAPMAN then spoke on the special buildings at Ely and conducted the members through the sites of the conventual buildings showing the remains existing in the Deanery in canons' houses and other places; the recently discovered site of the Chapter House was also seen, and the party returned to Cambridge at 5.30.

The general concluding meeting took place in the Guildhall at 8.30. Mr. Chancellor FERGUSON took the chair and proposed the following resolution:—"That the members of the Royal Archæological Institute desire to offer to the Right Hon. Earl Percy a hearty vote of thanks for presiding over their annual meeting." The Chairman spoke at some length upon the indebtedness of the Institute to their late noble President, and alluded to the loyal manner in which he had attended their meetings, not only in the country, but also in London, often, as on the present occasion, when in the midst of other pressing duties and engagements, which his high position entailed upon him. The motion was seconded by Professor CLARK, and carried with acclamation.

The Chairman then proposed, "that the members of the Institute desire to express their thanks to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and to the members of the University, who have so ably assisted in making the meeting a success." This was seconded by Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, and responded to by Professor CLARK.

MR. GOSSELIN read a letter from the Mayor of Cambridge expressing his

great regret that an engagement in Sussex prevented him from taking part in the concluding meeting. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY proposed, and MR. LONGDEN seconded a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge.

DR. COX proposed, and MR. GREEN seconded a vote of thanks to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society and especially to Professor Clark, Mr. J. W. Clark, Dr. Hardcastle, and Professor Sir G. Humphrey for the great interest they have taken in the meeting.

DR. CRESSWELL proposed and MR. JONES seconded a vote of thanks to the Presidents of Sections, the guides to places visited during the meeting, and to the clergy and gentry who have permitted their churches and houses to be inspected by the members of the Institute. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the Cambridge meeting to an end.

The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

LXXI

Dr.

Cr.

INCOME.		
To Balances at Bankers	...	100 4 1
" " in hand	...	1 7 11
		101 12 0
" Subscriptions—		
269 Annual Subscriptions of £1 1s. each	..	282 9 0
3 Do. Associate do. at ros. 6d.	..	1 11 6
		284 0 6
Together received during the year	..	284 0 6
13 Subscriptions paid in advance in 1890	..	
29 Do. in arrear at 31st December, 1891	..	
		314 Total annual subscribers at 31st December
Arrears as under paid in 1891		
for the year 1888, 3 subscriptions	..	3 3 0
do. 1889, 11 do.	..	11 11 0
do. 1890, 31 do.	..	32 11 0
		47 5 0
Subscriptions paid in advance for 1892,		
8 Subscriptions	..	8 8 0
		339 13 6
Entrance Fees	..	12 12 0
Life Compositions	..	15 15 0
Sale of Publications, &c.	..	34 2 0
Balance of Edinburgh Meeting	..	30 3 4
Special subscription in aid of General Expenses,		
T. Hodgkin, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A.	..	3 3 0
Special Donations—		
Lewis, Professor Bunnell, towards Illustration of Journal	..	3 15 0
Rent—		
Egypt Exploration Fund	..	24 0 0
Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead	..	1 1 0
		25 1 0
		<u>£565 16 10</u>

EXPENDITURE.		
By Publishing Account—		
Engraving, &c., for Journal	..	41 13 1
Pollard, W. & Co., Printing Journal, including No. 190 Vol 48.	..	96 16 0
Hartshorne, A., for Editing Journal to 31st Dec., 1891	..	50 0 0
		188 9
" House Expenses—		
Rent of Offices	..	113 8 0
Secretary (1 year)	..	80 0 0
Stationery, Books, Cases, &c.	..	12 6 3
Accountant's Fees	..	3 3 0
Printing Notices and Sundries	..	4 13 1
		213 10 4
" Library—		
Binding for Library, etc.	..	15 12 5
Additional Purchases	..	1 10 0
" Fixtures and Fittings	..	17 5 0
		34 7 5
" Petty Cash—		
Office Expenses, Attendant, Incidentals, &c.	..	44 14 7
Postage Stamps and Delivery of Journal	..	42 1 8
Stationery, &c.	..	9 15 5
Carriage of Parcels	..	3 4 0
Cab and Omnibus Hire	..	14 0
Library purchases	..	1 3 7
Insurance	..	2 5 0
		103 18 3
" Scandinavian Exhibition—Amount expended in printing,		
advertising and general expenses	..	31 4 6
Less admission money	..	19 15 0
		11 9 6
" Cash Balances—		
At Bankers	..	10 1 0
In hand	..	4 1 3
		14 2 3
		<u>£565 16 10</u>

I hereby certify that I have prepared the above Account for the year ended 31st December, 1891, and that the same agrees with the Cash and Bankers' Pass Books of the Institute. Further I have also examined the payments made during the period with the vouchers and find the same in order.

H. MILLS BRANFORD,
KIRBY & BRANFORD.

Chartered Accountants.

4, Broad Street, Buildings, E.C. 24th April, 1891.

Examined and found correct,

MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A., *Honorary Auditor.*

NOTE.—The Honorary Junior Auditor, Mr. G. M. Hughes elected at the General Meeting at Edinburgh, died shortly after his appointment.

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