

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

November 2nd, 1892.

THE VISCOUNT DILLON, V.P.S.A., President, in the Chair.

On taking his place for the first time as President of the Institute, Lord Dillon expressed his thanks to the Members for having placed him in that position, in succession to Lord Percy, and his desire to follow as closely as he could in the steps of the noble Presidents, his predecessors in the office which he now held, for the maintenance of the usefulness of the Institute.

LORD DILLON then opened the Fiftieth Session of the Institute by reading a paper on "The Development of Gun-locks from Examples in the Tower of London." The paper was illustrated by a large collection of gun-locks, exhibited by Mr. E. Thurkle, and by drawings by the author, in which the various parts of the locks were represented by different colours, so that the development of any portion could be easily traced through successive centuries. The noble President said, it was worthy of notice that the gun-lock was called *cock* in English, *Hahn* (cock) in German, *gatillo* (kitten) in Spanish, *cane* (dog) in Italian, and *chien* (dog) in French. He considered that the gun-lock was derived from the cross-bow of the eleventh or twelfth century. He fully described the working of the matchlock of the days of Henry VIII., which, with certain alterations, remained in use till the days of William of Orange; the lock in which iron pyrites was the agent used for ignition of the gunpowder; the flint lock; and the Vauban, which was fitted with a match as well as a flint—the former only being used when the latter failed to do its work.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE read a paper on "The Indoor Games of School Boys in the Middle Ages." He said that some years ago he became convinced that the cup markings, arranged in squares of nine in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, were the work of schoolboys of the monks' days. Similar "boards" of nine holes were to be found on the benches of the cloisters of Canterbury, Norwich, and Chichester. He then proceeded to show how the game was played. Another board, consisting of three squares, one inside the other, was found at Salisbury, Gloucester, and Scarborough. It belonged to the game of nine men's morris. A board for "fox and geese" was to be found at Gloucester. Mr. Micklethwaite drew special attention to a chequer-board found at Salisbury of sixteen squares. He said the form suggested something like draughts, but that game could not well be played on a board of fewer than twenty-five squares. Another game of the schoolboy of the

Middle Ages was "tables," which he considered now survived in the modern backgammon. The last game-board described was a very curious one from Norwich Castle. It consisted of a long spiral line with a hole at the start in the centre and a series of smaller holes at equal distances along the line.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. G. E. Fox exhibited some rubbings of stone game-boards from the Basilica Julia, in Rome, and compared them with the rectangular English examples, which they greatly resembled.

Mr. E. GREEN said that the game of Nine Men's Morris was still played on Salisbury Plain and the Downs.

Mr. M. J. WALHOUSE recalled game-boards in India, similar to that of the Fox and Geese, and the spiral example.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President, whose paper will appear in a future *Journal*, and to Mr. Micklethwaite, whose paper is printed at page 319, vol. xlix.

Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY gave notice that at the next meeting of the Institute he would propose that, in consequence of the election of Alderman Stuart Knill to the Mayoralty of London, the *venue* of the annual meeting for 1893 be changed from Dublin to London.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the PRESIDENT.—A collection of drawings of Gun-locks.

By Mr. E. THURKLE.—A collection of Gun-locks.

By Mr. MICKLETHWAITE.—Drawings and rubbings of Game-boards.

December 7th, 1892.

The VISCOUNT DILLON, V.P.S.A., President, in the Chair.

On the motion of Mr. J. HILTON, seconded by Mr. E. C. HULME, a vote of sympathy on the death of Dr. M. W. Taylor was passed, and ordered to be transmitted to Mrs. Taylor.

Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY proposed a resolution to the following effect:—"That in consequence of the election of Mr. Stuart Knill to the Mayoralty of London, the *venue* of the annual meeting for 1893 be changed from Dublin to London."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. J. HILTON, and, after a long debate, was carried by a majority of three to one.

Mr. W. LOVELL read a note on "The Cross and Chain of Edward the Confessor." There appear to be doubts as to the truth of Charles Taylor's story of his finding the Cross and Chain of the Confessor in 1688. Mr. W. H. St. J. HOPE said that the history of the Cross had been traced down to 1833, and since that time it had been lost sight of.

Mr. J. PARK HARRISON gave a discourse on English Romanesque Architecture, illustrating the subject by photographs and sections of mouldings, and rubbings of tooling from Stowe Church, St. Bene't's, Cambridge, and other buildings, more or less in imitation of the cross tooling of Roman ashlar.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 1st, 1893.

JAMES HILTON, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. J. J. RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Relation of *Camboricum* to other Roman Stations." Dr. Raven first pointed out that the orthography of this name had suffered much through the errors of a transcriber, and that the later form *Camboritum* appears only in an early sixteenth century copy of two MSS. of Antonine's Itinerary, of which the originals have not been discovered. He advocated strongly the received opinion of the identity of *Camboricum* with Cambridge, suggesting that "boric" was equivalent with the familiar and interchangeable "brig" and "briv," and quoting the late Dr. Guest's view that the name had thus remained substantially unchanged. He then referred to discoveries made in 1823, at the time of the erection of the present iron bridge over the Cam, and compared with the bent timber laid under the stone, a somewhat similar construction found by the late Mr. Harrod at Burgh Castle.

Then he remarked on the methods used by the censors, Q. Fulvius Flaccus and A. Postumius Albinus in road-making in and near Rome, B.C. 174, on the difficulty of carrying out such works in early colonization, the probable use of tolerable trackways and zig-zags; and emphasised the importance of early fords in determining the course of a Roman road.

Proceeding with the detail of Iter. V., in which *Camboricum* occurs, he dealt at large with the station *Villa Faustini*, commenting on the fact that there are only nine other instances of stations bearing the name of *Villa* in all the itineraries, seven of those being in North Africa. He described Martial's *Villa Faustini*, near Baiae, giving a metrical version of that poet's epigram on Faustinus's villa, and suggesting that some visitor to Britain in a favourable season, struck by the jolly cheer of this East Anglian station, had named the place after that immortalised by Martial, and that the name adhered to it.

By measurement he identified Stoke Ash with *Villa Faustini*, with the reminder that Lapie had placed the station at Little Thornham, hard by, and exhibited pieces of Arretine ware and a coin of Crispus, Constantine's eldest son, a pupil of Lactantius, found on the spot.

Janus, the next station, he believed to be Ixworth, and regarded the coach road by Bury and Newmarket to be identical with Iter. V.

From Newmarket he traced it to Worstead Lodge, and through Cambridge and Godmanchester (*Durolipons*) to a most important junction called *Venones*, known now as High Cross and Cleycester, whence the roads branch off to Lincoln and Chester.

In conclusion, he said that his object would be attained by vindicating the orthography of *Camboricum* marking the *Via Devana* as a late invention, and drawing especial attention to Stoke Ash and High Cross.

Mr. J. L. ANDRE read a paper on "St. John the Baptist in Art, Legend, and Ritual." Mr. Andre's paper is printed at p. 1, vol. L.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. Dr. RAVEN.—Maps, plans and drawings of various Roman remains in Suffolk.

March 1st, 1893.

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

Mr. EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., read a paper on "Some Local Chap Books," giving an exhaustive history of this curious kind of literature and the mode in which it was circulated throughout the country. Mr. Green exhibited a large number of pamphlets and broadsides in illustration of his paper.

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON exhibited and read a short account of a large and richly worked wrought-iron lock from Beddington Park, Surrey. This lock, now the property of the Committee of the Female Orphan Asylum of Beddington, once formed part of the interior fittings of the great hall of the Carew family. It dates about the last quarter of the fifteenth century, having the arms of Henry VII. with the greyhound and dragon as supporters. It is somewhat uncertain as to whether it is of English or foreign manufacture, but Mr. St. John Hope was inclined to think it of foreign workmanship.

April 12th, 1893.

EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Rear-Admiral TREMLETT exhibited and presented plans of a dolmen at Locmariaquer, cleared out and restored last Autumn by M. Mahé and himself. The plan of the dolmen is exceptional, there being only one of the same class at Auray. It is nearly 100 feet in length, and some of the menhirs are sculptured.

Mr. J. L. ANDRE read a paper on "Symbolic Numbers and Geometrical Figures," in which he commented on the extensive use of emblematic numerals and signs in past ages, in literature, religion, superstition, and in the plans and details of buildings. Various instances of the employment of the mystic numbers three, seven, and twelve were noticed, and quotations from poets and other writers cited. Mr. Andre also exhibited various drawings and plans in illustration of his paper.

Messrs. BROWN, MICKLETHWAITE, and GREEN, took part in the discussion which followed.

May 3rd, 1893.

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

Mr. EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A., exhibited a curious Venetian print, "An Allegory of Life," of late sixteenth or early seventeenth century work, engraved by Colandon, from a design attributed to Tintoret.

Mr. PEACOCK also contributed a paper "On the Dove." This paper will be printed in a future number.

June 7th, 1893.

EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. F. C. J. SPURELL read a paper entitled "Further Remarks on the Nature and Use of Colour by the Ancient Egyptians." The colours exhibited had been collected by Dr. Flinders Petrie in his late excavations at Tel el Amarna, and were all of the eighteenth dynasty. They consisted of crude minerals—red, yellow, blue, green, and white; prepared pigments obtained from the yellow minerals—ochres and orpiment—with lampblack and gypsum. All the prepared reds of many varieties were the result of burning yellow ochres; the colour obtained by grinding these greatly exceeded in beauty the hæmatites similarly ground. The blue and green frits, though in greater variety and made with more precision, did not exceed in beauty those used in the sixteenth dynasty. Details of the processes employed in preparing the colours and the identification of the particular ochres yielding the best reds were deduced from critical examination of numerous specimens.

Messrs. PETRIE, BAYLIS, and SOMERS CLARKE took part in the discussion.

Mr. SOMERS CLARKE, F.S.A., read a paper "On a visit to Deir el Abiad, Sohag, and Deir Mari Gergis, above Akhmin, Upper Egypt." Mr. Clarke exhibited plans, and drew attention to the discrepancies in all the published plans. A further communication was also promised by Mr. Clarke.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING IN LONDON,

July 11th to July 19th, 1893.

Tuesday, July 11th.

The President, Council, and Members of the Institute, with about thirty members of the *Société Française*, with the Comte de Marsy, directeur de la *Société Française d'Archéologie pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques*, were received in state by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Stuart Knill, Bart.) at the Guildhall, at noon. The Lord Mayor was accompanied by the Sheriffs of London. In welcoming the Institute to the city, His Lordship remarked that in the name of his fellow citizens he gave them a hearty welcome. It was not the first time the Archæological Institute had visited London, and he, as Chief Magistrate, was glad that their present visit occurred in his year of office. Permission to use that chamber had been given with sincere and heartfelt pleasure, and he hoped their stay in London would be pleasant and successful. One of the great objects of archæologists was to see how works were done in the past, to avoid shams, and to study truth. London was rich in objects of Roman, Mediæval, and other periods, and in the Guildhall Museum were many interesting things, including a splendid specimen of a Roman pavement. Another object of archæologists was to prevent the destruction of works of the past, and they had triumphed in a great measure over the would-be destroyers of those works. His Lordship then addressed a few words of welcome in French to the *Société Française*, and concluded by saying that he now had the pleasure of handing over the chair to the President of the Institute.

THE PRESIDENT (Viscount Dillon), after thanking the Lord Mayor for his kind welcome, reminded the members that they were now in the centre of the good works done by archæologists. The last meeting of the Institute in London took place in 1866, and looking over the volume of Transactions, he could not but feel regret when he saw how few of the readers of papers on that occasion had been spared till now. Referring to some of the visits about to be paid, Lord Dillon said that since their last visit to London the great school of the Charter-house had been removed, others were about to follow, and it was to be hoped that the buildings, when vacated, would fall into careful hands, so that archæologists would not be deprived of their seats of learning

Speaking of the presence of the French Archæologists, the President said that they and the Institute were working on common ground and in most amicable rivalry. Since the 1866 meeting to which he had referred, archæology had made enormous strides throughout the country, and, as regarded London, it seemed to be a mine that could never be exhausted. It was a matter for regret, however, that so much of Old London was fast disappearing. He again thanked the Lord Mayor, in the name of the Institute, for the welcome they had received.

The COMTE DE MARSY then delivered a short address, thanking the Lord Mayor and the Institute for their reception of the members of the Societe Française.

After luncheon the party inspected the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, under the able guidance of Mr. Aston Webb, the architect in charge of the restoration. Mr. WEBB gave a brief summary of the history of the building, and of its desecrations and recovery, and claimed, with apparent justice, that he had not retouched a single old stone, and that in the cases where a reproduction of Norman work seemed inevitable, he had been careful to introduce differing mouldings, which would tell the tale that the work was of the nineteenth century. The Lady Chapel, until quite recently used as a fringe factory, was inspected with much interest, as were also Mr. Webb's plans for its restoration. At the present time this chapel serves as a temporary museum for the various fragments found during the restoration of the church.

Leaving St. Bartholomew's a short walk brought the company to the Charter-house. In the Chapel they were gracefully welcomed by the Master—Canon Elwyn. Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., lectured on the salient points of the Carthusian system, and briefly traced the history of the building after the Dissolution, when it passed into the hands of the Duke of Norfolk, and subsequently into those of Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Hospital. The arrangement of a Carthusian house, the inmates whereof lived almost entirely separate lives in small houses of their own, was well explained by plans from Mount Grace, near Northallerton, the most perfect of the extant English houses of the Order.

The Chaplain, the Rev. Vincent Le Bas, conducted the members through the rest of the buildings. The hall, which is almost exactly as it was left by the Duke of Norfolk in 1570, was much admired.

In the evening the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, the Lord Mayor presiding in state, received the members of the Institute at the Guildhall Library. The upper and lower art galleries and the museum were also thrown open. In the library there was an exhibition of books from the London presses from the time of Caxton, and also a large collection of the works of the poet Shelley, together with many autograph letters and personal relics. In the upper art gallery was displayed a collection of about sixty drawings of Old London by Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A. The series included four views of the White Hart Inn, Southwark; the Tabard Inn, Southwark; the George Inn, Southwark; the King's Head Inn, Southwark; the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark; the Nag's Head Inn, Southwark; the Sieve Inn, Minories; old houses in Aldgate; the Bull Inn and the Saracen's Head Inn, both in Aldgate; the Skinners' Almshouses, Mile End Road; the Old George Inn, Trinity Square; gateways on the east side of College

Hill ; mantelpiece in Crosby Hall Chambers ; garden of No. 4, Crosby Square ; No. 10, Great St. Helen's ; the staircase of No. 9 and the entrance to Great St. Helen's from Bishopsgate Street ; Sir Paul Pindar's house and the Old Swan Inn in Bishopsgate Street Without ; the Arms of the Olmius family from No. 21, Austin Friars ; room and kitchen range from No. 23, Great Winchester Street ; interior of the Two Brewers' Public House, No. 27, London Wall ; Royal Mail Tavern, Fitchett's Court, North Street ; the Oxford Arms, Warwick Lane ; part of the Chapter Coffee House, Paternoster Row ; the Deanery, St. Paul's ; view from St. Paul's pier ; back of the Green Dragon, St. Andrew's Hill ; back of the Swan and Horseshoe, and of the Admiral Carter, from Montagu Court ; the Blakeney's Head, 35, Bartholomew Close ; old house at entrance to Bartholomew Close ; the Old Dick Whittington, Cloth Fair ; the Green Man and Still, Cow Cross Street, Clerkenwell ; chimneypiece in the Baptist's Head, St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell ; the Old Bell Inn, Holborn ; part of Barnard's Inn, Holborn ; the Cheshire Cheese, Fleet Street ; Hare Court, Temple ; the Rising Sun, Wych Street ; the Cock and Pie, Drury Lane ; New Exchange Court, Strand ; the Nag's Head Inn, Whitcombe Street ; the old men's garden, Emanuel Hospital, Westminster ; the chief reception-room, No. 10, Downing Street ; Shomberg House, Pall Mall ; the back of Devonshire House from the garden ; Lansdowne House from Berkeley Square ; the library of Chesterfield House, South Audley Street ; Bourdon House, Davies Street ; Scarsdale House, Kensington ; old fish shop, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Mr. Norman also contributed a valuable catalogue, containing a short history of each building.

At nine o'clock, in the Upper Art Gallery, Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., opened the Antiquarian Section with a paper on "The Growth of Monastic Buildings as illustrated by Westminster Abbey." The paper was admirably illustrated by carefully prepared elevations and ground plans, each section of the Abbey receiving its special treatment. A large drawing was given, a quarter-full size, of the present remains of a Saxon pier belonging to the original Church.

Wednesday, July 12th.

At 10.30 a.m., the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY received the members in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, and gave an interesting epitome of the history of the building. Thence His Grace conducted the visitors to the Library, formerly the Great Hall of the Palace, and spoke of the different stages of its history and gradual development to its present use. Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., had arranged some of the more remarkable treasures of the Library for exhibition. One of these was Archbishop Parker's original list of the books then in the Palace in his own handwriting. The Rev. Sir TALBOT BAKER moved a vote of thanks to His Grace for his kind reception of the Institute. The members then proceeded to Westminster Abbey, where Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., rapidly described the leading features and dates of the Nave, pointing out how the work had stopped for some time in the middle of the fourteenth century, as shown by the decorated arcade work that could be seen here and there in the occasional spaces left between the monuments. The circle of chapels around the translated shrine of the Confessor were next described, as was also the shrine itself and the royal monuments, the

former Mr. Micklethwaite considered the work of Peter the Roman artificer, and the date of its completion, 1269. A visit to the chapel and tomb of Henry VII brought the inspection to a close.

After luncheon the members assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, where Dr. WICKHAM LEGG, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Sacring of the English Kings." By permission of Her Majesty the Queen the coronation robes were displayed and making use of a dressmaker's dummy Dr. Legg gradually clad the figure in the various garments pertaining to the solemn rite. The Rev. Dr. Cox moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Legg, and also expressed the acknowledgements of the Institute to the Queen for her gracious permission to inspect the robes. In the ante-chamber were placed on dummies the elaborate set of Westminster coronation copes of varying dates, mostly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Dr. Legg's paper will appear in a future number of the *Journal*. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in an inspection of the various Abbey buildings under the guidance of Mr. MICKLETHWAITE. In the evening the Lord Mayor received the members at the Mansion House. His Lordship, with the aid of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, had brought together a most complete collection of municipal insignia, comprising no fewer than 230 various pieces. In 1888 there was a similar exhibition at the Society of Antiquaries, when 150 pieces only were exhibited. An excellent catalogue was also prepared and circulated amongst the guests. During the evening the Plain Song and Mediæval Music Society, under the direction of Mr. Richard Mackway, contributed a variety of Early English Music, consisting of rounds, part songs, madrigals, and ballads, all from manuscripts dating from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries. Selections of music written by English composers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were also played upon the lute, viols and harpsichord, under the direction of Mr. Arnold Dolmetsche. During the evening the Lord Mayor was heartily congratulated on the dignity which Her Majesty had that day conferred upon him, the news of which had just been made public.

Thursday, July 13th.

At 11.30 a.m., the members assembled in the south aisle of the choir of St. Paul's, where, by the courtesy of Mr. Penrose, several measured drawings of Old St. Paul's, and a fac-simile of one of Sir Christopher Wren's designs were exhibited. Mr. SOMERS CLARKE, F.S.A., pointed out the strong resemblance there was between the ground plan of the mediæval cathedral and that of the church as built by Sir Christopher Wren. Old St. Paul's, 585 feet in length from east to west, was, until St. Peter's at Rome was built, the longest church in Christendom. In the centre rose a tower, not very much less in size than the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament, surmounted by a spire, which rose more than 500 feet into the air. The Norman nave, which remained—sadly mutilated—until the Great Fire, was of unusual dimensions. The choir, not less than twelve bays in length, must have equalled Westminster Abbey in richness of detail. After referring to the gradual degradation of this stately structure and to the proposed alterations suggested by Wren, by which he would have removed the centre tower and set in its place a large octagon surmounted by a cupola, Mr. Clarke drew attention to the strong resemblance that could be traced between the design for

the octagon and cupola, and that which after many intermediate schemes has been carried out and now forms the central feature of the cathedral. Attention was called to the close resemblance that may be traced between the plan of the cathedral at Ely and that of St. Paul's, to the many evidences in the structure of the building that the mediæval methods, and not the Roman, had influenced Sir Christopher, and to the fact that the building is in truth one of mediæval design, but overlaid with Italian design. Mr. Clarke then led the party around the building, explaining all the points of interest on the way. The crypt was also visited, and the monuments and fragments of the older church inspected and described.

After luncheon, the party assembled at the entrance gate of the Tower of London, and under the guidance of Mr. EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., passed round the outer bailey, Mr. Green pointing out the various towers and drawing attention to the alterations and repairs. At the Traitors' Gate, the fine span of the arch was examined and the plan of the Water-gate explained. After a short notice of the Wakefield Tower, the members passed in to view the Crown Jewels, &c., all of which were admirably commented on by Dr. WICKHAM LEGG. Proceeding to the north side of the Keep, Mr. Green explained its internal plan and arrangements. The lower floor was then visited, including the so-called prison. On returning to daylight, the party ascended the steps to the entry now in the north wall, and so proceeded to the Chapel of St. John. Here the same guide gave a general account of the plan and the chief architectural features, again calling attention to the interior plan and the coarse-work in the dividing walls.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE also made some remarks on the architecture.

Proceeding onwards, the party were met in the horse armory by the PRESIDENT (Viscount Dillon), who pointed out the various pieces of interest and the chief differences in the suits of armour.

On issuing again from the Keep, the Chapel of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, was visited, Mr. GREEN resuming his post as lecturer, and giving a general history of the chapel, of the burials beneath the altar, and of the late restoration. The site of the executions was then visited, after which some of the party entered the Beauchamp Tower to inspect the inscriptions on the walls. Passing now round the inner bailey, the towers each in turn having been noted, and a short account of the robbery of the Crown Jewels by Colonel Blood being related, the party proceeded down to the south side of the Keep, where a general explanation was given of the plan once within this lower enclosure, including the palace, now entirely gone, and the garderobe tower and wall also gone. The probable plan of the original entry to the Keep on this side was also explained. The party then passed by the site of Coldharbour Tower to the steps facing the western side of the Keep, where, with a few more words of general explanation, and some remarks on the alterations in the size of the windows, the inspection finished. For the benefit of the visitors of the French Society, the explanations and descriptions were given by Mr. Green first in English then in French.

In the evening the Historical Section was opened by Mr. H. C. MAXWELL LYTE, C.B., F.S.A., in the meeting room of the Royal Society, kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Council. Mr. J. H.

ROUND followed with a paper on "The Origin of the Mayoralty," and Dr. COX, F.S.A., with a paper on "Visits to London of Sir Miles Stapleton of Carlton Hall, Yorkshire, between 1656 and 1700." All these papers will appear in the *Journal*.

Friday, July 14th.

The members journeyed by rail to Hampton Court, special permission having been granted by Her Majesty the Queen to visit the Palace on a day on which it is ordinarily closed to the public. Mr. ERNEST LAW, the historian of the Palace, met the party at the Great Gateway, and throughout the day acted as guide and lecturer. Under his able direction the chapel and state apartments were visited during the morning. After luncheon the picture galleries, garden, vinery, &c., were inspected. A hearty vote of thanks being accorded to Mr. LAW for the excellent arrangements he had made enabling the members to see many things not usually available, and also for the capital lectures he had prepared and delivered in various parts of the Palace.

In the evening Dr. FRESHFIELD, F.S.A., opened the Architectural Section in the meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries, kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Council. Dr. Freshfield's address is printed at p. 232. Mons. TOCILESCO, Directeur du Musée National des Antiquités de Bukerest, followed with a paper entitled "Sur les Vallums de la Dobroudja." Monsieur Tocilescu exhibited a large number of plans and drawings in illustration of his paper. Mr. A. HIGGINS, F.S.A., also read a paper on "Works of Florentine Artists executed in England in the Sixteenth Century." This paper was also copiously illustrated by means of large drawings and photographs.

Saturday, July 15th.

The Antiquarian Section met at 10 a.m. in the Meeting Room of the Society of Antiquaries, when Mr. G. E. FOX, F.S.A., delivered an address upon "The Romano-British City at Silchester and Recent Excavations on the Site."

At 11 a.m. the General Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute was held in the Meeting Room of the Royal Society, the President (Viscount DILLON, F.S.A.), in the Chair. The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. The President then called upon the Hon. Secretary to read the report for the past year.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

The Council has the honour of presenting the fiftieth Annual Report. Besides the fact that this occasion is the Jubilee in the life of the Institute, the Report passes in review several matters requiring the consideration of the members; among them the financial position is of primary importance, and is always the first before the Council at their periodical meetings.

The subject was discussed at the last Annual Meeting (at Cambridge), when "the matter was referred to the Council in London." Accordingly the accounts, extending over many past years, have undergone a careful investigation, which has placed the difficulty in a clear form and beyond doubt: showing (1) a progressive diminution in the number of

members ; (2) a gradual and continuous falling off in the amount of income from sources which were productive in past years ; and (3) the permanent cessation of other annual receipts. While the expenditure has been as low as is consistent with the acknowledged status of the Institute.

The gradual and, as it appears, permanent diminution of income can be met, under existing circumstances, by curtailing the expenditure in directions not hitherto contemplated, such as the sale of the library and the stock of volumes of the *Journal* ; the sale also of the furniture, and the giving up of the apartments now occupied. This would meet the present cash deficit, but it could only be a partial relief, as other rooms at some reduction of rent must be taken. The remedy is all the more urgent when it is remembered that an onerous deficit is likely to be experienced from year to year in the future, unless the long-hoped-for increase of means should set in.

The Council, having arrived at this conclusion, was preparing to act on it, when other circumstances occurred to cause some hesitation. Mr. A. Hartshorne, the editor of the *Journal*, resigned his office as well as his seat on the Council. The Secretary, Mr. H. Gosselin, shortly afterwards tendered his resignation, and volunteered to forego the half-year's remuneration then due to him. The Council thereupon made other arrangements, which will be mentioned later on, and which will result in an important decrease of expenditure for the current year 1893.

Subsequently a tangible proposal came before the Council, intended to effect a reunion with the British Archaeological Association, coupled with a suggestion that it might extend to other kindred societies. The Council, however, regrets that the negotiations for the first object have not resulted in acceptable conditions, and the matter remains *in statu quo*, without affecting the questions placed for awhile in suspense.

The cash account in the usual form, prepared by the professional auditor and in the hands of the present meeting, sets forth the money received and expended for the past year 1892 ; the credit side shows that a larger sum has been paid away than is covered by the receipts. The account includes the printing up to part 1, volume 49, of the *Journal* for that year. The result leaves an adverse balance of £67 3s. 7d. ; and an outstanding liability of about £100, on the cost of that volume. The number of subscribing members for the year 1892 is 297, as against 314 for the year 1891. The loss by death of some members has not been compensated for as yet by a corresponding accession of new members.

The duties of editor of the *Journal* are now carried on by some well-qualified members, and the office of secretary by one member, all of whom give their services gratuitously. Guided by experience, the Council has inaugurated an additional office, viz., that of a Director, to consult and act with the Secretary in the management of the affairs of the Institute where the deliberations of the whole Council are not needed ; his services, too, are gratuitous. Thus all the officers of the Institute are honorary, and future expenditure is lessened *pro tanto*.

As alluded to as a possibility in the last report, some distinguished members of the Société Française d'Archéologie are attending the present annual meeting. They were received by some members of the Institute, deputed by the Council, on their landing at Dover and their arrival in London.

Circumstances have favoured the postponement of the intended Annual Meeting at Dublin this year, and the substitution of the present Meeting under the patronage of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Stuart Knill, who is an old member of the Institute.

The vacancy on the Council, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. A. Hartshorne, has been filled by the Council, in appointing Mr. H. Gosselin in his place. The Secretaryship is for the present undertaken by Mr. Mill Stephenson, who has been appointed thereto by the Council, and Mr. Emanuel Green, an old member of the Institute, has been appointed as Director.

The following members of the governing body retire by rotation :— Vice-President the Rev. Precentor E. Venables, and the following members of the Council :—J. Bain, W. H. St. John Hope, E. Green, H. Jones, E. C. Hulme, and H. Hutchings; and the Council recommends that the Right Hon. Viscount Dillon shall continue as President; the appointment of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Stuart Knill, Bart., as Vice-President; and the election of the Rev. Precentor Edmund Venables, W. H. St. John Hope, Emanuel Green, Herbert Jones, Edward Charles Hulme, and H. Hutchings as members of the Council; and Honorary Auditors, Mr. H. Richards and Mr. A. Day.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT the report was adopted.

The HON. SECRETARY then read the balance sheet (printed at p. 179).

Some discussion took place concerning the financial position of the Institute. Messrs. Baylis, Rowley, Cates, the Rev. Dr. Cox and the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker made various suggestions.

Reference was also made to the failure of the attempt at amalgamation with the British Archaeological Association. Mr. Emanuel Green, the Hon. Director, gave a short summary of the negotiations with the Association, and also touched upon the financial position, stating that the whole question was still engaging the attention of the Council.

The Comte de Marsy, Directeur de la Societe Française d'Archeologie; Monsieur Emile Travers, Tresorier de la Societe Française, etc.; and Le Baron Alfred de Loe, Secrétaire de la Societe d'Archeologie de Bruxelles were elected Honorary Members. Several new members were also elected. The place of meeting for next year was left in the hands of the Council.

In the afternoon the members visited Eton College. In the absence, through ill-health, of Mr. J. Willis Clark, Mr. T. Dinham Atkinson acted as guide.

Sunday, July 16th.

In the afternoon many of the members availed themselves of the kind invitation of His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G., to inspect the magnificent collection of paintings at Grosvenor House.

Monday, July 17th.

This day was devoted to an examination of some of the churches built by Sir Christopher Wren in the City. Mr. NIVEN, F.S.A., though unable to be present, sent full notes, which were read by the Hon. Secretary in the respective churches. At 10 a.m. the members assembled in the Church of St. Mary Aldermary, where they were

received by the Rector, Dr. White. Mr. Niven's notes were as follows :

"The name has been understood as indicating this as the oldest church in the City, dedicated to the Virgin, or precedence of some kind. Little is known of its early history, but it is said to be the third church which has occupied this site. Sir Richard Keeble, Lord Mayor in 1510, bequeathed £1000 towards the re-building, the church then, presumably, being dilapidated. In 1626, Wm. Rodoway gave, for the repair of the steeple, £3000, and Richard Pierson gave 200 marks on condition that this steeple, thus to be rebuilt, should follow its ancient pattern, according to the foundation of it laid 120 years before by Sir Henry Keeble, which, within three years after, was so finished that, notwithstanding the body of the church was burnt in 1666, the steeple remained firm and good. So several historians have it; and yet, according to the *Parentalia*, the lower part of the tower was repaired by Wren, 'the upper part being new-built in 1711.' All that Elmes, in his *Life of Wren*, tells us as to this church is comprised in five lines, thus: 'In the following year (1711), he built the spacious and handsome Church of St. Mary Aldermary at the expense of an individual (Henry Rogers), upon the same plan as it was before the fire. The interior is an imitation of the pointed style, with the 'blemish of a composite altar-piece.' I should myself be very glad to acquit Wren of all connection with the tower, at any rate, the upper part of it, for which I do not see how a good word can be said. In 1711 Sir Christopher was seventy-nine years of age, and there is reason for believing that a good deal of work with which his name is connected at this late period was done by deputy, under his general direction only. In this case the strongly conservative feeling prevailing in the parish which induced Mr. Richard Pierson, in the reign of James I., to make his donation towards the rebuilding of the tower conditional upon the old lines being strictly followed, again showed itself, and Wren was required to repair and rebuild the church as nearly as possible as it had been built in the early part of the sixteenth century—in what we know as the Late Perpendicular style. Thus this building cannot in way be looked upon as a creation of Wren's.

"About 18 years ago very extensive alterations were made, and a large sum spent upon the church. Nearly all the windows were renewed, and the church almost refitted from end to end. A view hanging in the vestry will give an idea of its appearance before these changes. The organ formerly stood over a screen in the second bay from the west-end of the nave. The fittings, including the wall-lining, were of the usual type, not Gothicised in any way.

"The Tudor building seems to have been built of clunch, and remains of it may still be seen in the lower story of the tower and in the bases of some of the piers of the nave arcade.

"This is, I think, the only instance of the stand for the Lord Mayor's sword made in carved oak. It seems to have been moved, and is now too high for use. This and the font are dated 1682, so that Elmes' date, 1711, applies only to the tower and not to the church.

Malcolm (*Londinium Redivivum*) speaks of the pavement as of coarse and grey marble (presumably a kind of Purbeck) which he took to belong to the old church. He also mentioned a portion of a brass which could be seen under the pewing in the south aisle."

The rector supplemented Mr. Niven's notes in a short address, and produced the register and church plate for the inspection of the members. In the former, under the date February 24, 1662-3, is the entry of Milton's third marriage. Amongst the church plate is a fine chalice and paten of 1609, having in the base an enamelled shield with the arms and supporters of James I. The plate from the now destroyed church of St. Antholin is also preserved here, including a chalice and paten dated 1619 and various other pieces of later date.

The next church visited was St. Stephen, Walbrook, Mr. Niven again furnishing the notes.

"In the charter of foundation of the Abbey of St. John, Colchester, towards the close of the eleventh century, this church is mentioned amongst other endowments. Mention of it occurs again in the Coroner's Roll, A.D. 1278, according to which, as quoted by Mr. Milbourn in a paper he read in 1877 (for a report of which I am indebted to Mr. Harris, the parish clerk) William, the clerk, fell from the Belfry whilst searching for a pigeon's nest, and was killed. The church then stood, according to Dugdale, upon the west or opposite side of the "Brook." In 1428, Robert Chichely, lord-mayor, gave a plot of ground on the east side of the water-course, 208 feet by 66 feet, to the parish, to build a new church thereon. A full account is preserved of the building of this new church on the present site, the consecration not taking place until 1439. The dimensions are recorded in this inventory, which has I believe been printed, with many other particulars. Mention is made of a cloister, also that there were twenty large pillars in the church besides smaller ones, a rood screen, a pair of organs, etc.

"In 1614 eight windows are stated to have been glazed with stained glass. The churchwarden's accounts, dating as far back as 1475, being an unusually complete series. Richard Lee, Esq., lord-mayor presented to the living in 1474, after which he gave it to the grocer's company who still remain patrons.

"The re-building after the fire of 1666 was entrusted to Wren, and in October, 1672 (according to Elmes) the first stone was laid, in the presence of the lord-mayor, several members of the grocers' company, the surveyor-general and other persons of distinction. The cost has been stated at £7652, which did not include the costly fittings which in nearly all these cases were the gift of private persons or corporate bodies. Here the grocers' company gave the wainscoting. On the wall-lining on the north side you will see carved the arms of this company. A different coat surmounts the east door. The present organ was not placed above the west screen till after the middle of the last century. The two combine with good effect, and the directors of the recent alterations may be congratulated upon avoiding the frequent mistake of dropping the organ upon the floor of the church. A mezzotint in the vestry shows the screen without the organ. The large picture by West formerly blocked the east window—a help probably to the architectural effect, for too much light is now admitted from the eastern windows, with the effect of making the altar and its surroundings almost invisible.

"To bring the architectural history down to date, the alterations that have been made recently must be noted. The chief of these, of course, is the removal of the seventeenth century pewing, and the substitution of the square pedestals, which you see, with their rather uncomfortably

projecting capping, for the octagonal and wainscoted pedestals which the columns formerly had. The engraving by Samuel Wale, 1746, has, I believe, been pointed to as authority for this change. I do not know what authority Wale, or the draughtsman, had to go upon for this variation from what he saw, but certainly, in omitting the west screen and all other fittings, he was only adopting a licence not uncommon with draughtsmen of the time, in an endeavour to improve on their subject. The old pewing was perhaps open to the charge of being too massive and obstructive, a charge which certainly cannot be brought against what has taken its place. The ogee canopy above the sound-board has been removed, but the pulpit occupies its original position. The stucco has been removed from the exterior of the church and tower, the latter already showing injury by the removal of this protection against the trying London atmosphere. The rough-dressing of the stone and the random masonry which may be noticed on the lower part of the walls of the church seem to indicate that the intention of the builders was that it should be covered.

"This admirable interior is, I believe, the best study of the work of Sir Christopher Wren which we can find. When the building began he was about forty years old, in the prime of life, and before he had become so overwhelmed with business as he became later on. So far as we know he was not hampered by a committee out of sympathy with him; and we may, I think, look upon this, not as a compromise or alternative scheme extorted from him, but as his own free creation, and a work he delighted in.

"In this, as in nearly all the parish churches he rebuilt in the city, there were serious limitations in the site at his disposal. He had to get his light, not from whence he *would*, but whence he *could*. The Mansion House, which now blocks the exterior of the dome, of course did not then exist, but no doubt the site on the north was even more encumbered than now. Except the well-proportioned steeple, which is so well placed for effect, the church may be said to have no exterior at all. Passing through the modest portal and up the rather steep stairs (for every inch had to be economised) one is hardly prepared for the charming effect which breaks upon one on entering, a charm which only increases as one moves from one point of view to another.

"The general dimensions of the interior are about 82 ft. 6 in. by 60 ft. The dome, which is constructed of timber, decorated in stucco, has no outer dome as at St. Paul's, no attempt being made at outside effect. It is 43 ft. in diameter, and being slightly conical, the centres being on the level of the top of the key-stones, according to Clayton's measured drawings. The eastern main arch and the east window are not semi-circular, but three-centred. From the top of the main cornice to the apex of dome and foot of lantern is 19 ft. 2 in.

"The church plate is not remarkable. Of vessels preserved from the Fire of 1666 are a pair of flagons, 1616, and a communion cup of about the same period."

A move was then made to St. Margaret, Lothbury, where Dr. FRESHFIELD, F.S.A., received the members and read the following notes :—

"St. Margaret's, Lothbury, is a small and not very interesting church of Sir Christopher Wren's construction. Circumstances forced him to

follow the exact lines of the old church, and the only difference that I can see in the construction is that the old church had a nave and two aisles, whereas Sir Christopher Wren has built a church with a large nave and a south aisle.

"Sir Christopher Wren did not intend that there should be either a west or south gallery. A south gallery was forced upon him during the course of construction by the parishioners, and the marks of the supports of it may still be seen upon the pillars. I had it removed. I do not think it would have been absolutely necessary to rebuild St. Margaret's. The vestry, which stood on the north side of the church, was not destroyed at the fire, and having been repaired was made use of as a parish house. At a subsequent period, when the parish was united to that of St. Christopher Le Stocks, it was pulled down in order to make a burial place for the inhabitants of St. Christopher's. The compensation paid by the Bank of England for doing this was invested in Consols, and has now been confiscated by the Charity Commissioners as general charity property. The vestry before the fire consisted of two rooms, a room on the ground floor which was used as a vestry room to the time of the destruction of the church, and an upper room, which had obviously formed the room of a chaplain. After the suppression of chantries this room was joined by a bridge to the squire's house, which was on the other side of the church pathway to the east.

"One of the difficulties to be encountered in re-building the church was the fact that the Walbrook runs right under it, and there can, I think, still be seen in the walls the traces of an old settlement.

"In re-building the church, Sir Christopher Wren followed strictly on the lines of the foundations as I have said, and arranged the vestry on the south side of the church exactly as the vestry had been originally arranged on the north side, namely, with a vestry on the ground floor and a room above it.

"St. Margaret's, Lothbury, had no organ, but on the destruction of the Church of St. Christopher Le Stocks a west gallery was put up with a small organ, which organ was afterwards repaced by a larger one taken from the Church of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange.

"Knowing, as I did, that the church was not originally intended by Sir Christopher Wren for a west gallery, and the gallery there being a very ugly one, when the church was being repaired some fifteen years ago, I had the west gallery pulled down and the organ moved into the south aisle.

"Subsequently, on the union of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, and St. Margaret's, Lothbury, it was thought right and I think properly, that the gallery of St. Olaves should be rebuilt in St. Margaret's and the organ moved into it, and the south aisle of St. Margaret's fitted up as a chapel with the wood work of St. Olave's.

"There are one or two other circumstances of interest which I would point out to you in the church. In the first place you will observe that the east wall is not at right angles with the north and south walls, and in order to obviate the inconvenience that this would cause to the altar and altar rails, you will find that the altar that we built for the church is also not a parallelogram, but is so made that it shall present a square front to the church.

"The screen dividing the nave from the chancel is well shown in this

church, as in many of the churches of Sir Christopher Wren, but in the original church the pews come up to it. The font is a beautiful specimen of carved marble work by Grinling Gibbons. There are, I believe, but few other instances of work in this material.

I have said, and I believe correctly, that the church was not so destroyed by fire but that it could have been restored.

"I also think that although the church stands upon the original foundations, the ground has been filled up and that the church is about ten feet above the level of the old church before the fire. It is hardly worth the members' while to descend into the stokehole, but a portion of what I think was the west door of the church and of the tower may be seen. There are also some steps marked with curious masons' marks, which I believe to have been added at the time of Sir Christopher Wren.

"In the old vestry are two pieces of stone from the old church, one of late decorated and the other of the perpendicular style.

"The parish of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, is one of those which is situated in two wards. The division of the ward is the Walbrook, and the circumstances in which part of the parish came to be in one ward and part in another is a matter well deserving of antiquarian research.

"The parish of St. Margaret's is at least as old as the Norman Conquest. Whether there has been an alteration in the parish or an alteration in the ward is not easy to determine. The ward division follows the natural division, namely by the course of the Walbrook.

"As is known to many of the members, I made some account of the parish, taken from the parish books, tracing the changes that from time to time took place, and particularly marking those parts of the parishes which were chiefly affected by the various plagues.

"At present the Church serves as Parish Church for the following parishes:—

"St. Christopher Le Stocks,

"St. Bartholomew by the Exchange,

"St. Mildred, Poultry,

"St. Mary Colechurch,

"St. Olave's, Jewry, and

"St. Martin's Pomeroy,

so that it is now the church of seven united parishes."

St. Mary Woolnoth was the next church visited, Mr. Niven again supplying the notes.

"St. Mary Woolnoth is united with St. Mary Woolchurch-haw, the church of the latter parish not having been rebuilt since the fire of 1666.

"This is mentioned by all the historians to have been the site of a Christian Church from a very early period, and previously of a pagan temple. Articles of Roman manufacture have from time to time been found here during excavations, which may possibly have helped this tradition. To come down to more accessible dates, we find that the church was rebuilt about 1496, and restored in 1620, about which time much church repairing took place in London. The Great Fire, 1666, did not destroy the church, but greatly injured it, especially the Lombard street side, of which the front was rebuilt 'with a Tuscan order.' In

1716, Nicholas Hawksmoor, formerly clerk to Wren, began the rebuilding of the church, which was completed in 1719. It was thus carried out during Wren's life-time, and for the work of a man who must have received his architectural training mainly from Wren, this church varies remarkably from the work of the older master. No one who has given even the most superficial study to Wren's churches could suppose this to be by him. The building, however, has many points of interest: it shows great originality and boldness. There is certainly nothing conventionally church-like about it, and in this way it is interesting as showing the gradual lapse of church feeling which was to reach still lower levels. But the architect has succeeded, upon a most cramped site, in erecting a building which for its size is singularly monumental. The site was a square one and Hawksmoor evidently decided to overthrow tradition and have a square church, which must be undivided on account of its small size. The lavish use of material, both of wrought stone and carved oak, the grand disregard of economy are things which we can appreciate in these days of pricing churches at so much 'per sitting.' These parishes at the time, though small, were rich, and it is evident the architect was not stinted.

"The exterior is boldly if not beautifully treated. The excessive rustication gives, perhaps, a prison-like character to it when combined with the absence of window openings on the north and west. To secure peace from the rattle of traffic without, before the days of wood pavements, was probably the reason or one reason for trusting mainly to the large semi-circular clerestory windows for light. But on the south, where the little rectory garden held street noises at a little distance, windows were formed.

"I will not detain you by description, but would point out some alterations that have been made in the modern 'restoration.' The side galleries which were kept behind the great columns, so as not to mar their effect, have been removed, and the boldly designed supports from the fronts have been halved and laid against the walls. We may be glad that these have not been destroyed, but they are, of course, devoid of any architectural motive in their present position. The organ, by Father Smith, was removed from the west gallery, which, in a church of this form was, in my opinion, the best position for it. The strongly marked lines in the wall painting quarrels with instead of helping the effect of largeness and breadth which Hawksmoor was evidently aiming at.

"The font of the time of the building, a costly marble one, was removed and replaced by what you see.

"Allen, in his *History* (1828), which, by the way, contains many interesting particulars of old buildings in London, not to be found elsewhere, says: 'In the north gallery is the helmet, crest, sword, gloves, spurs, & surtout of Sir Martin Bowes, lord-mayor 1545. From the walls are suspended three pennons, which were renewed about twenty years ago (*i.e.* 1808) at the expense of Goldsmith's Company.' These are now to be seen over the west gallery.

"The plate here is of unusual importance. Amongst it an alms-dish of the Tudor period, to which, perhaps, some of our experts may be able to assign a closer date; a pair of silver flagons, 1613; an exceedingly handsome later pair, silver-gilt, with beautiful decoration; a communion cup, 1630, &c.

"This is one of the few churches where the 'bidding prayer' is said, and the rector, to whom I am indebted for showing me everything of interest, tells me he keeps up the old practice of giving coloured eggs on Easter-day.

"As this church occupies a most valuable site, wistful eyes have been more than once cast upon it. A move in this direction has been made lately, the pretext being its insanitary state. By the energy of the rector, Mr. Brooke, this state of things has been completely remedied. The former attack upon the church was made in 1863, when the ground was wanted to enlarge the Lombard Street Post Office, and was successfully opposed by the then Lord Mayor (Alderman Rose) and others. I would refer members to Mr. Brooke's 'Transcripts of the Registers, &c.' of these parishes, published in 1886. The Register dates from the year of the order."

St. Peter's, Cornhill, was the last church visited before luncheon, and the following notes by Mr. Niven read :—

"Whether or not this church was founded by Lucius, A.D. 179, according to the old inscription which Stow spoke of as ancient in his time, it is doubtless of great antiquity. In 1309 the patronage was in the noble family of Nevil; and in 1408 Robert Rykeden confirmed the advowson to Sir Richard Whittington and the citizens of London, who conveyed it to the Lord Mayor and commonalty of London in 1411. The older church, which may be distinguished in Visscher's View (1616), with a lofty tower at the west end, surmounted with a small spire, was entirely consumed in the fire of 1666, and the present church erected a few years later by Sir Christopher Wren.

"The front towards Cornhill is partly hidden and entirely disfigured by the shops which have been built against it. The north doorway has columns and pilasters of the Ionic order. The east front to Gracechurch street is divided by pilasters of the same order and surmounted by cornice and pediment; but the most striking feature of the exterior is the dignified brick tower at the south-west angle of the church in St. Peter's Alley, which, after the fashion of St. Mark's tower at Venice, rises to a considerable height almost without break or ornament; then when it has reared itself above the surrounding houses—or above such as used to surround it—it opens into a belfry, with triple arches upon each face. Above the parapet the tower is surmounted by a dome of timber covered with lead, with circular openings. Above the dome is a pierced octagon which carries a spirelet finished with a gilt ball and key, emblematic of St. Peter. The tower is twenty feet square outside, a dimension which may be said to be almost invariable with the towers of Wren's city churches, except of course the large churches, such as St. Magnus, Bow Church, Christ Church, &c., and also the very smallest.

"It is with regret that we record the destruction of some of the old fittings and decoration. For instance, the central east window—which formerly contained the arms of John Waugh, Bishop of Carlisle, 1723, and rector of this church, and of William Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1704, who was rector thirty-two years, and by whose direction the chancel screen was set up—has, like those adjacent to it, been fitted with modern glass. The old seating has been entirely removed, and the Purbeck slabs have been replaced by red and buff tiles. The most interesting of the fittings is the handsome oak screen which separates

the chancel from the nave. This is of better style, though not of more remarkable execution than that in Allhallows, Thames street. It extends right across the church, having openings to the aisles as well as in the centre. These are flanked by Corinthian pilasters, and the spaces between the openings have smaller arches alternately pendant and supported by a square fluted column. Above the arcade is a frieze of acanthus leaves and a cornice. Over the central opening a shield bears the arms of Charles II. with, at a little distance from it, the royal supporters. The pulpit and sound-board are handsomely carved. The font and cover, shewn in the foreground of the view, have been moved from their 'pew' under the western gallery. The cover is said by the rector to date from before 1666. There is, however, nothing in the work itself to bear out this tradition. The organ was built by Father Smith in 1681, at a cost of £210, and since remodelled by Messrs. Hill. We would refer the reader to the interesting paper on this church by the rector, the Rev. Richard Whittington, in vol. iv. of the *Transactions* of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. The vestry minutes concerning the rebuilding of the church after the fire are specially interesting. Thus there is an entry:—

" '31st Dec., 1672.—At a vestry held in the chappel in Leadenhall—Ordered, that the churchwardens do present Dr. Wren with 5 guineas as a gratuite for his paines and furtherance of a tabernacle (*i.e.*, temporary church) for this parish.' In 1673 £10 was voted to him.

" 'April 8th, 1675.—Ordered, that Mr. Beveridge (afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph) and the ch'wardens, &c., do treat & discourse with Sir Christopher Wren, and his surveyor, as to the receiving his proposals in order to the re-building of our parish church.'

" In 1680 they were proceeding with the fittings. The contract for the woodwork included the chancel screen, also the pulpit, its canopy, stairs and rail, which were to be completed for £30. 'The contractors shall make and set up the King's arms above the screen, raised fair and to appear on both sides, according to the best art and skill of the trade or mystery of a carver, which shall be done according to model for £8.'

" The design of this screen has been attributed to a daughter of Sir Christopher Wren, on what authority I do not know. The carving was done by Thomas Poultney and Thomas Athew. Amongst the plate are two Communion cups and patens of silver-gilt, given by T. Symonds, with his arms, and the date 1625; two flagons of silver bearing the same date; and an alms-dish, 1682, when the church was re-opened. The staff surmounted with a silver statuette of St. Peter is an ornament characteristic of a City church.

" The dimensions of the church are:—Length, 80 feet; breadth, 47 feet; height, 40 feet; the steeple being about 140 feet high; the ball, 2 feet in diameter; the key, 8 feet high."

After luncheon the Churches of St. Swithin, London Stone, and St. Clement, Clement Lane, were inspected during the walk to St. Mary, Abchurch. Here again Mr. Niven, furnished the following notes:—

" St. Mary Abchurch, or Upchurch, so called from its standing upon high ground. Very little is known of its early history, but we are told that in the 26th of Henry IV., the advowson, which had for some time belonged to the Prior of St. Mary Overie, came by exchange to the neighbouring college of St. Lawrence Pountney. Stow also mentions

the founding of several chantries here. The older church, which was repaired in 1611, being destroyed in the Great Fire, was rebuilt, and finished 1686, by Sir C. Wren. The plain and rather quaint exterior of rubbed red brick does not prepare the visitor for the very striking effect within. The plan is nearly square, slightly lengthened to the west to contain the tower occupying the north-west angle, the organ gallery in the centre, and in the south-west angle a small gallery appropriated to the Merchant Taylors. Eight arches spring from corbels (and, at the west end, from a column and pilaster) of the Corinthian order, and being gathered over, a circular cornice is formed above them, and from this cornice springs a hemispherical dome. The lower part of the dome is pierced with four circular windows, and this portion is painted in chiaroscuro to represent an architectural design with sculptured figures of saints seated, executed in a rather coarse manner. Above the painted cornice which surmounts this design, the dome is painted in colours with angels singing and in adoration. The very centre is occupied with the Hebrew name for the Deity, from which splendour irradiates. All that can be said for it is that it is in the taste of the period, and has blackened a good deal, and probably suffered from repairs. It is attributed to Thornhill, and the coloured portion looks as if it might be his work. From the centre of the dome there used to hang, as Seymour mentioned in 1734, 'a spacious brass branch candlestick, given by Mr. John Watson, 1692, which cost, with its ironwork, £28 7s.' Mr. Watson's arms being engraved upon it. Allen, writing nearly 100 years later, complains that the painted dome is injured by 'unsightly iron scroll-work depending from the centre, though the chandelier which it upheld, is removed.' The iron scroll-work also is gone now. The oak fittings and furniture here are very sumptuous. The walls are lined with wainscot to a height of about eleven feet, and there is a handsome gallery of the same material at the west end. The reredos is an elaborate design and decorated with a profusion of carving by Grinling Gibbons. The Corinthian order is employed, but freely carried out. The whole is surmounted by a shield bearing the initials A.R. within a garter; and beneath wonderfully executed festoons of flowers and fruit in lime wood, which perhaps partake rather too much of the *tour de force* character, is a pelican in her nest vulning herself for her young. The pelican is also introduced in the carving of the sound-board, and over the lobby to the south door. On the opposite lobby are the arms of James II. The altar table and pulpit are also of wainscot, carved and inlaid. The font and cover deserve notice, the latter bears at its angles carved figures of the four Evangelists. Some modern alterations have been made in the church, and the tile flooring, stalls, lectern, &c., are hardly worthy of it. The organ by Bishop was, according to Allen, erected by subscription in 1822, at a cost of about £300.

"The dimensions are 63 feet by 60, and 51 feet to the apex of the dome, the steeple rising to 140 feet. The cost of erecting the church, exclusive probably of fittings, has been given at £4,922."

At 4.30 the members assembled in the Old Council Chamber at the Guildhall, where Mr. George Scharf, C.B., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Portraits of the Judges in the Guildhall." Mr. Scharf's paper is printed at page 246.

In the evening, Dr. EDWIN FRESHFIELD, as President of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, received the members of the Institute at a conversazione at the Merchant Taylors' Hall. A large number of antiquities had been collected from various sources, they included seventy-nine pieces of plate from the City Churches, ranging in date from 1548 to 1815; thirty-eight beadles staves also from City Churches, mostly of the eighteenth century; the plate, charters and other records belonging to the Merchant Taylors' Company; the "Common Paper" (containing the notarial marks of the members of the company), and other records of the Scriveners' Company; Vestry minutes and account books of various London parishes, a collection of medals of the London Livery Companies, and a similar one struck in commemoration of notable civic events by order of the Corporation, all exhibited by the Library Committee of the Corporation; a collection of hearse-cloths, exhibited by the various Livery Companies; a fine cope exhibited by the Dean and Chapter of Ely; a large collection of Merovingian and Saxon antiquities by Sir John Evans; some magnificent jewellery by Sir J. C. Robinson; and various manuscripts, medals, &c., by Mr. C. J. Shoppee. The President, Dr. Freshfield, exhibited the parish books of St. Stephen, Coleman Street; St. Olave, Jewry; St. Christopher, St. Bartholomew, and St. Margaret; also some antiquities discovered at St. Olave's. During the evening Dr. Freshfield read a short paper entitled "General remarks on the Vestry Minute and Account Books of various City Parishes," and Mr. Edwin Freshfield described the Beadles' Staff-heads and the Church Plate exhibited. Mr. WELCH also contributed a paper on "The Records of the Weavers, Masons and Scriveners' Companies."

Tuesday, July 18th.

The members assembled at 10.30 a.m. in the Temple Church where Mr. T. H. BAYLIS, Q.C., fully described the building and monuments. From the church the members proceeded to the Middle Temple Hall, also described by Mr. Baylis. The Masters of the Bench kindly displayed their plate. The magnificent roof and screen was much admired. Visits were also paid to the Inner Temple Hall and the Library.

After luncheon the members reassembled in the meeting room of the Society of Antiquaries to hear Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE on the "Architectural History of Windsor Castle." Mr. Hope had prepared a large plan of the castle showing in separate colours the works executed in the reigns of Henry II., Henry III., Edward III., Edward IV., Henry VII., Mary, Elizabeth, the Stuarts, and in the last and present centuries. He described the Saxon work of the ninth or tenth centuries and did not believe that the earthworks were of Roman date. Quotations from the Pipe and Close Rolls, and other authoritative records were given, as was also a most interesting account of the enlarging of the Keep in 1344 in order that Edward III. might have the opportunity of constructing a great round table for his knights.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in an inspection of St. James' Palace and Buckingham Palace, both palaces being open by special permission of the Queen. Mr. EMANUEL GREEN acted as guide and briefly described the state apartments.

In the evening the concluding meeting was held at the Mansion

House, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, supported on the right by the President of the Institute and on the left by the Comte de Marsy. On the motion of the PRESIDENT of the Institute (Viscount Dillon) hearty votes of thanks were accorded to Her Majesty the Queen for permission to visit the various palaces, and especially Windsor Castle at a time when Her Majesty was in residence. To the Lord Mayor for his reception of the Institute in his official capacity as Chief Magistrate of the City of London, and for his magnificent reception at the Mansion House, also for his great kindness and assistance in all the preliminary business of the meeting. To the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London for the reception at the Guildhall. To the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society for the reception at the Merchant Taylors' Hall. To the Lord Chamberlain and Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B. To the Deans of St. Paul and Westminster. To the Clergy of the various Churches visited. To the readers of papers and to all who had in any way contributed to the success of the meeting. Refreshments were kindly provided by the Lord Mayor in the tea-room.

Wednesday, July 19th.

The members journeyed to Windsor by train and visited the Castle under the able guidance of Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.

By gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen the State Apartments and many other parts of the Castle were thrown open to the members, notwithstanding the fact that Her Majesty was in residence at the time.

Assembling on the North Terrace, the party walked round the exterior of the northern and eastern sides of the upper ward, noticing the remains of Norman work and that of the respective reigns of Henry III., Edward III., and Elizabeth, together with the extensive alterations and recasings of Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. Entering the great quadrangle by the Great Gateway and passing through various narrow passages the members were enabled to see the now built-in gateway of Henry II.'s time, with the portcullis grove still plainly visible. In the great quadrangle Mr. Hope described how Sir Jeffrey Wyatville's recasing of the interior walls, however much to be regretted from an antiquarian point of view, had had the result of turning a comparatively comfortless mediæval fortress into a most comfortable domestic house. The beautiful little tower of Edward III., termed "La Rose," from the roof-bosses carved into that flower and some charming work of Henry VII. having been pointed out, the buildings on the north side were entered. Here the party passed through the fine vaulted basement which used to serve for the retainers in the time of Edward III., and which still retains the name and use of the "Servants' Hall." Another fine wide vaulted and pillarless apartment known as the "Steward's Hall," and generally supposed to be of the time of Edward III., was shown by Mr. Hope to be of the time of Henry III. A peep or two into the great kitchen of Edwardian date, then in full swing of business, afforded a proof of the kindness of the Queen in permitting the visit of so large a party at such an inconvenient time.

On entering the State Apartments, Mr. HOLMES, F.S.A., the Queen's Librarian kindly took charge of the party, and in the library pointed

out and gave full explanations of the pictures, books and other rarities. Of the well-known State Apartments nothing need here be said. After luncheon Mr. Hope again took charge of the party and described the buildings of the Lower Ward finishing with St. George's Chapel. Of this chapel Mr. Hope, in a brief space of time, gave a most lucid description, tracing the whole history of the building and drawing special attention to the valuable and interesting series of stall plates of the Knights of the Garter.

Thursday, July 20th.

This was an extra day, in order to give members a chance of visiting the excavations on the site of the Romano-British city at Silchester. About thirty members availed themselves of the opportunity and journeyed down to Reading by train. A visit was first paid to the Reading Museum, where all the finds from Silchester are kept. Dr. STEVENS, the Honorary Curator, kindly attended, and most courteously explained the contents of the cases, &c. After luncheon the party drove to Silchester, where Mr. G. E. Fox conducted them over the site, and gave an account of the excavations. A paper by Mr. Fox will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

Proceedings at Ordinary Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 1st, 1893.

EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A. (HON. DIRECTOR), IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. S. COWPER exhibited a candlestick of brass, enamelled in blue, green, and white, of sixteenth century work. An engraving of this candlestick appears in the nineteenth volume of the *Journal*, where it is attributed to English workmanship.

Mr. E. PEACOCK sent a paper "On immuring Nuns who have broken their Vows," in which he contended that no such cruel punishment existed in the Middle Ages, and that the popular belief was entirely drawn from Sir Walter Scott.

In the subsequent discussion Mr. BROWN disagreed with the writer, and upheld the theory as one probably introduced from the East.

Mr. E. GREEN read a paper "On the Beginnings of Lithography," tracing the art from its discovery down to the present time, and illustrating its progress by the exhibition of various prints.

December 6th, 1893.

EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A. (HON. DIRECTOR), IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. J. G. CHISHOLM exhibited a black figured amphora, which had previously belonged to the late Prof. T. L. Donaldson, representing the combat between Athena and a heavy-armed warrior, presumably Enkelados, on which a paper was read by Mr. TALFOURD ELY. After

discussing the origin, style, ornament, and probable date of the vase, Mr. Ely proceeded to give a sketch of the versions of the myth in question as treated by ancient authors and artists. He pointed out that Apollodoros incorporated various traditions in his account of the gigantomachia; and that while the vase painters (with one exception) kept to the epic conception of anthropomorphic giants, the sculptors and gem-engravers soon began to introduce more sensational types—a tendency much developed under the influence of the Pergamene school. Mr. Ely distinguished the scheme of single combat (as in the vase under review) from those representations in which Athena forms one of a triad of deities in the gigantomachia. Some account was then given of the other vases (for the most part black figured) on which Athena and Enkelados may be recognised; and also of the chief sculptural representations of the subject.

Mr. ROUND read a paper "On the Introduction of Armorial Bearings into England," in which he opposed the accepted view that the close of the twelfth century was the date of their first appearance, and showed that an equestrian seal exists, on which the well-known Clare coat is found not later than 1146, its evidence being confirmed by two other Clare seals of about the same date. Mr. Round also showed that the Count of Meulan's seal, with its chequy bearings, could not be later than 1150. Planché was shown to have been misled in the matter, and the reign of Stephen was suggested as the most likely time for the introduction of distinct armorial bearings.