Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

February 7th, 1894.

EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A. (*Hon. Director*), in the Chair.

MR. R. WRIGHT TAYLOR, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., exhibited and described a small box of *cuir-bouilli* work of the fifteenth century. Mr. Taylor thus described the box and its contents :—

"I have the honour of exhibiting to the Institute an interesting example of *cuir-bouilli* or *curbely* work belonging probably to the early part of the fifteenth century.

It takes the form of a coffer or box, in shape an irregular octagon, six of the sides measuring 1 inch and a half, and the remaining two sides, which form the back and front of the box, about 5 inches. It is 2 inches and a half in height, 4 inches in breadth, and 6 inches and three-quarters in its extreme length. The body is formed with a lip varying from three-eighths to seven-eighths of an inch in depth. The cover which fits over the lip, was formerly fastened to the body by leather attachments ornamented in imitation of hinges.

This example it will be observed is covered with and made of leather. The top of the cover is richly ornamented with a floriated scroll of great elegance and beauty, the ground work being pounced, the edge of the cover has alternate plain and pounced diagonal lines running from left to right each about one-eighth of an inch broad, and the body has alternate leaves and pounced work, the leaves running from right to left.

The date attributed I gather as well from the style of the work as from the characters in which the words '+Mercy Jhu+' are written on the inside of the cover.

Whether these words are but the pious ejaculation of the owner, or indicate that the box was intended for some religious or quasi-religious use, as for instance a case for a reliquary, I leave others to determine. More probably it was originally intended to answer the purpose which it has certainly fulfilled for the last 260 years, namely to hold evidences. I exhibit its contents which consist of five counter bonds dating from the 13th May 1633 to the 18th November, 1636, all given by Thomas Ellys of Norhill in co. Bedford to his brother William Ellys of Grays Inn as securities to William Ellys who had become bound for various sums owing by Thomas Ellys. All the bonds appear to have been originally folded so as to fit the box exhibited.

In further confirmation of the view that this may have been a box

for evidences is the presence of the remains of two seals securing the two parts of the box together. Though it is impossible to fix even approximately the date when these seals were affixed it seems certain that they are not earlier than 1630.

A hole has been bored in the top of the cover, possibly to pass a string or tape through to tie round the box.

The earliest mention of *curbely* work with which I am acquainted occurs in Chaucer's Sir Topas 'His jambeaux were of quirboily.'

It is mentioned again in the inventory of 1513 of the Apparel for the Field of Henry Earl of Northumberland printed in *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. where the entry occurs. 'Item the iiii Trappors of Curbely covered wyth blewe velluit embrodered wyth deuyseure.'

It may not be without interest for me to add a word as to who the parties to these bonds were, especially as the name of one of them occurs in the last number of the *Journal* of the Institute in Mr. Scharfe's 'Catalogue of the Portraits of Judges in the Guildhall.'

The family of Ellys is said to have been originally Welsh, but appears to have been settled at Wyham in Lincolnshire in the reign of Elizabeth. The brothers mentioned in the bonds were two sons of Thomas Ellys of Grantham; they appear to have taken opposite sides in the Civil War. Thomas, the elder of the two, was created a baronet in 1660 for his loyalty during the Rebellion, but the baronetcy became extinct in 1742 on the death of his grandson Sir Richard Ellys, of Nocton in the County of Lincoln, the third baronet.

William Ellys, the younger of the two sons, was born in 1609, admitted to Grays Inn, November 6th, 1627, and called to bar February 9th, 1639. The town of Boston returned him to the Long Parliament, and he became Cromwell's solicitor-general on May 24th, 1654. At the Restoration he lost his office and resumed practice at the bar. He was, however, made a king's serjeant and knighted in 1671, in the following year he was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas. In October, 1676, he was removed from his place which was given to Scroggs. In March 1679 he was re-elected to Parliament by his old constituency of Boston. This circumstance and the declining influence of Danby may perhaps account for his being re-called to the bench on the 1st May of the same year. He died without issue at his chambers in Serjeant's Inn on December 3rd, 1680; his nephew, Sir William Ellys, Bart., inheriting his estate, which included the box exhibited."

Mr. C. T. Davis exhibited and described a rubbing of the monumental brass to Doctor Duncan Liddel, 1613, from St. Nicholas, Aberdeen. Mr. Davis' paper will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*. In illustration of the brasses of Scotland Mr. Mill Stephenson exhibited a rubbing of that to the memory of Regent Murray, 1570, at St. Giles, Edinburgh, and a somewhat similar one preserved in the ruins of the Old Kirk at Ormiston in East Lothian commemorating Alexander Cokburn, 1564. Both these brasses have epitaphs from the pen of George Buchanan.

Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A. (*Hon. Sec.*), exhibited and briefly described an almost complete set of rubbings from the monumental brasses in the county of Surrey. These number about 140 without including simple inscriptions, and range in date from 1277 to the end of the seventeenth century. Although this county is not rich in fine

examples it contains many figures well worthy of the attention of the student of this class of memorials.

March 7th, 1894.

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

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, on taking the Chair, this being the first meeting in the new room, made a few remarks hoping the change would meet with approval and would be for the general convenience of members.

Mr. E. GREEN, F.S.A. (*Hon. Director*), exhibited and commented on the mace of the parish or manor of Marshfield, in Gloucestershire, most kindly sent up by the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt, of Dyrham, with the permission of Canon Trotman, the vicar of Marshfield, who is now the custodian. Marshfield is an interesting, rather large village well placed on the old London road, now of but one street perhaps a mile in length. On its border are three stones marking the boundaries of the three counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester. Although now so small it has the semblance of a corporate body in the person of a high bailiff, the mace before us, and a mace-bearer. When meeting with any example of a manorial corporation it is well generally to assume that there was once an ecclesiastical owner or lord, as in snch cases, there being no personality in the ownership, the privilege of electing a bailiff for the management of local affairs, to supersede the often unjust steward, was more easily granted especially as an extra fee could be thus exacted. Tracing then shortly the descent of this manor; in early times it belonged to Bath Monastery and then passed to the Clares, Earls of Gloucester. Richard de Claro died owner in 47 Hen. III., 1263, and Gilbert in 24 Edwd. I., 1296. From another Gilbert who died 8 Edwd. II., 1315, it seems to have passed to the Abbey of Keynsham in Somerset, and was so owned in 4 Edwd. III., 1330. By Charter 5 July, 2 Edwd. IV., 1462, the Abbot of Kaynnysham received a grant and confirmation of a weekly market for every Friday in his Vill of Great Mershfield; as also for two fairs in each year, one in the feast of St. Edward, King and Confessor (5th January), the other in the feast of the Apostles Philip and James (1st May). This was witnessed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Exeter and Ely, Richard Duke of Gloucester and others. Probably it was sometime between this and the dissolution that the Bailiff arose, as at the time of the Valor or survey of Henry VIII in 1534 a fee is entered as due to the Abbot from Marshfield from John Champion the Bailiff there. After the dissolution the manor was granted by Henry to Sir Thomas Hennage and Lord Willoughby and was passed to them by Patent, 17 August, 2 Edward VI., 1548. It had been leased for a term at £80 a year from 26 Sept., 38 Hen. VIII., 1546, to William Kingston. Sir Thomas Hennage and Lord Willoughby conveyed to the Duke of Somerset, when Sir A. Kingston released to the Duke the remainder of his term. Upon the attainder of the Duke it reverted to Edward VI., who in April in the 6th year of his reign, 1552, leased it to Sir Henry Sydeney for a term, and it remained with the Crown until granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Earl of Sussex. The Earl of Sussex by "con-

veyance and assurance in the law," well and sufficiently conveyed it to John Goslett, of Bristol, and others. It was now divided, two-thirds to Goslett for £5,000, and the other third to John Chambers, Thomas Crips, and Nicholas Webb for £2,500. John Goslett died 19 Elizabeth, 1577, seised of the manor and also the lands of the Chantry of St. Clement, formerly in tenure of John Goslett of Cullount, Wilts, and William his son aged 39 years, was declared his heir. The Gosletts seem to have been rather sharp on the copyholders and several suits in Chancery arose therefrom, from one of which a slight glimpse is got of the possibility of a then existing mace. In or about 1562 Goslett conveyed, in consideration of the sum of £80, a certain house called the Town House or Town Hall, Ellize (Ellys) Deacon being Bailiff, to remain for ever in trust for the town of Marshefeylde to the use of the parish for common assemblies and meetings for the common benefit of the said town. But there being some informality in the conveyance William Goslett in 1577 tried to get the house back.

This William died in 1621, 19 James I., seised, as the Inquisition tells us, of the manors of Marshfeild Magna and Marshfeild Parva, a thousand acres of land, seventy acres of meadow, fifty acres of pasture, one hundred acres of gorse and heath, ten shillings rent, and common of pasture for all sorts of cattle; also a tenement in Thornbury, and a messuage in Cullerne. The document then sets out a settlement on the marriage to be had and solemnized between Charles Goslett, grandson of the deceased, and Ursula Bennett, into which she brought one thousand pounds. The jury finally declared Charles the son of William, defunct, who was the son of William of the present enquiry, to be the next heir and aged thirty-six years and more. To this Charles must be attributed the gift of the mace before us. The mace belongs to the High Bailiff who is chosen annually, and to the Feoffees who are the farmers and tradesmen. The Bailiff has some duties in connexion with the almshouses and exercises certain powers usual in a manorial court. He sees to the weights and measures, acts as constable, and perhaps once had at hand the stocks or other means for short punishments. The mace-bearer is supposed to have charge of the mace, but, a short time since, on the removal of the then official from the parish, the mace went with his goods and was in danger of being lost. Being recovered, it is now in the custody of the vicar. As it is so seldom used, it would be well if an official resting place could be found for it. On examination, it is found to be made of brass. It has the usual poppy head, bearing a circlet of eight fleurs-de-lys and eight crosses pattee alternately. In four compartments on the outside are a rose, a thistle, a harp, and a fleur-de-lys; all crowned. The top is crowned; the arches of the crown enclose in the centre a ball or mound which perhaps once bore a cross pattée. Under the ball the flat top has in the centre the royal arms and supporters, and the initials C. R., marking the time of Charles I. or soon after 1625. It may be suggested that the arches of the crown and the ball have been added, perhaps at the Restoration of Charles II. The base has four ornamental pieces or scrolls. On the point at the foot are the arms of Goslett, — *gu.* a chevron engrailed *erm.* between three pheons *or*, — a bad place to put them, and they are now much worn by unavoidable friction. The measurement from

base point to top of circlet was originally two feet, now a little less the point being flattened, the arch of the crown adding another inch.

Some repairs are much required, the stem being in two pieces. Also the top is loose, and this has led to a tradition that it was used as a drinking cup. Such might have been the case incidentally, but it was not so intended as the existing pin holes for fixing it would show. Maces were however sometimes so used. At Much Wenlock the toast so drunk on special occasions was Prosperation to the Corporation. In other cases the top was made to unscrew from the stem, and the base also, these being united formed a perfect cup; but the base must have been specially made broad enough to enable it to stand. This mace does not unscrew, and the base is the ordinary one, not wide enough for a foot. On public occasions it is still used, being carried by the mace-bearer before the High Bailiff, the last time was in the procession when celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, 1887. The position is very curious, showing that with but a little expansion this manorial Corporation might have given us another borough with its Mayor, duly and royally incorporated.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Green for his exhibit and remarked on the interest it had as giving an example of the arrested development of a town. He could not forget those who had so much aided on the occasion, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Blathwayt and Canon Trotman for their kindness in sending the mace to London.

Mr. Charles J. Davies, M.A., read a monograph on the subject of what is traditionally regarded as "The Heart of King Henry II. of England." This interesting relic was removed from the great abbey of Fontevrault shortly after its secularisation and deposited in the museum at Orleans. In 1857 it was given by the municipality to Bishop Gillis, the Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland, for presentation to the English government. Lord Palmerston, the then Prime Minister, having declined to accept the heart, it was entrusted by Dr. Gillis to the care of the convent of St. Margaret, Edinburgh, where it still remains. Mr. Davies quoted a theory to the effect that the organ in question had not formed part of the body of Henry II. but of Henry III., and adduced several arguments against this view. In conclusion, Mr. Davies promised a further communication, should he be able at any time to obtain more information.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., communicated a short paper on "The Castle of the Peak, Derbyshire," in further illustration of a paper by the late Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, printed in Volume V. of the *Journal.*

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

May 2nd, 1894.

EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A. (*Hon. Director*), in the Chair.

THE LONG ISLAND (U.S.A.) ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB sent for exhibition a large number of photographs of prehistoric objects found in the Drift Deposits of Long Island and now in the collection of Mr. Francis W. Doughty, of Brooklyn. The claim made for these objects is, briefly stated, that they are prehistoric art objects and not accidental forms resulting from ice action or concretion; presumably the work of pre-glacial man; that they bear no affinity to the ice or water-worn pebbles and clay nodules of the drift, with which similar objects have hitherto been classed, other than that of kindred geological position. These objects may be divided thus:—(1) representations of the human head; (2) of the human form; (3) of existing and prehistoric animal forms; (4) pierced objects, presumably weights; (5) impressions of human fingers made upon the objects whilst yet soft. These objects mostly consist of clay iron-stone, red sand-stone, granite, hard baked clay, slate, white quartz, and argilite. In the subsequent discussion the general opinion was that these objects were of natural and not artificial origin.

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A. (*Hon. Sec.*) exhibited a rubbing of the unrecorded brass to Arthur Vernon, rector of Whitchurch, from Tong church, Shropshire. The effigy represents Arthur Vernon in the dress of a master of arts and is a valuable addition to the series of figures in academical costume.

The inscription is as follows:—

Orate specialiter pro aia dni Arthuri Vernon
in Artibus magri unib'sitatis Cantibrigie qui obiit
xb° die Augusti A° dni m°.cccc°xbii cui' aie ppiciet' de'.

Above the head of the figure is a fine chalice with conical bowl, open work knop and spreading base with small knops at the points of the feet. Above this again is the wafer with a rayed edge and inscribed in the centre with "Ihc." At the four corners of the stone are shields charged with the arms of Vernon and the various quarterings belonging to the family.

The effigy is 42 inches in height and the size of the slab about 8 feet by 4 feet.

Arthur Vernon was the fifth son of Sir Henry Vernon, lord of Haddon and Tong, Knight of the Bath, Governor and Treasurer to Arthur, Prince of Wales, by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury. Sir Henry died in 1515, his lady in 1494,

there is a fine tomb in the church to their memory. Arthur Vernon died on the 15th of August, 1517, and was buried in the Vernon chantry built by his father in 1515, according to an inscription still remaining on the east wall. In the same chapel is yet another monument to the same Arthur Vernon, consisting of a stone half-length figure in the attitude of preaching, a book in his right hand and the fingers of his left hand raised. This figure rests on a bracket with a gilded canopy above, beneath the crockets of the canopy are four shields with the Vernon arms.

Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell exhibited specimens of the linen bandings and also a photograph of the mummy of Ra Nefer, a personage of the court of Senefru, first king of the fourth dynasty, found by Mr. Flinders Petrie at Medum, and now preserved in the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields; the body had been damaged by ancient riflers of the tomb. It lay hitched up against the wall on its left side; the head had been broken off, but replaced and held in position by the aid of a loose stone. The wrappings on the body had been torn and there was no trace of a coffin either of stone or wood. The neck was throttled by an extremely tight bandage of fine linen which completely crushed the windpipe and soft tissues, so that it fits tightly even now. The head was not emptied as the heavy brain still rattles within the cavity. The abdomen was opened and cleared of its contents; an incision in the diaphragm allowed the lungs, &c., to be compressed by inserting a quantity of sand and pledgets of fine linen. Pledgets of fine linen were also inserted in the abdomen, each as large as could be held in a good-sized hand. The abdomen was very tightly packed, but there was no trace of resin or spice inside. It appears that the body was dried, then wrapped abundantly in fine linen bandages, which, however, showed no particular art in their arrangement and folding, until the size of the limbs, &c., was regained, then fine linen was wrapped over all, and a coat of resin mixed with sand, smeared over then more linen, another smear, mostly repeated four times. On the head were six or seven applications of thin layers of resin and over all was finely wrapped very fine linen. The bandages and the resin preserve a plump podgy resemblance to the figure of the man, the features and limbs being roughly modelled. Over the head a wig is painted in black. The eyes and mouth are indicated in blue chessylite colour, which, however, looks green by admixture with the emanations from the resin. The rest of the body is unpainted. It was dressed apparently in its clothes. He was an elderly man, for the hair was grey and cropped close. The resin is coniferous or a turpentine, and was mixed with sand to give it consistency, for it was not a hard colophony. The position in which the body first lay is still recognizable from the flowing of the resin, and a second position is also recognizable from the same cause. The linen is not all of the same fineness, but the greater part is fine. The finest is about 236 by 170 strands to the inch. The coarsest, of which only a stray piece or two was seen, is much coarser than the other, and is a kind of fine sacking. In a recess of the mastaba, Mr. Petrie says there were parts of the internal organs embalmed forming lumps of resined matter wrapped round in linen. There was no sign of these organs having been in jars or enclosures, and it seems as if these recesses in the

tomb were intended to lay the internal parts in after embalming, before the use of jars for such was introduced. This and another were the only bodies not buried in a contracted position at this place, Medum, and of the same date.

With the mummy of Ra Nefer, Mr. Petrie procured from tombs of the same age at Medum twelve skeletons and several separate skulls. The skeletons were all found in a contracted position, with one exception, but all with faces to the east. Though all were undoubtedly poorer people, and inferior in position to Ra Nefer, that is not sufficient to account for the remarkable absence of vases and other objects with the bodies, which with the contracted position indicates a different religious belief.

The skeletons have been very carefully measured and examined by Dr. J. G. Garson, who has published an account of these figures in the British Association report for 1892. He has summarized general points thus :—

Stature, about 5 feet 4½ inches.

Length of limbs.—The proportions of both the upper and lower limbs agree closely with those of the Negroes, and differ essentially from those of Europeans.

The pelvic characters are more Negro than European.

The characters of the skull agree generally with Egyptians of later date.

Dr. Garson adds in a letter to me: "From the above characters it will be seen that even at this early age the inhabitants of Egypt were a mixed race, there is evidence in their physical characters which would point to their being the result of a cross between a Negro race and some other race. If the aboriginal people of Egypt were Negroes, the people represented by these Medum specimens were probably a cross between them and some other race coming in from the east or the west, more probably the former."

This anatomical evidence is in accord with what is known of the antiquarian.

Mr. Spurrell also read a paper "On Remedies in the Sloane Collections, and on Alchemical Symbols." This paper will be printed in the *Journal.*

June 6th, 1894.

Emanuel Green, F.S.A. (*Hon. Director*), in the Chair.

Dr. Hopkins read a paper on "An early seventeenth century contract for building an organ in the Chapel of Chirk Castle, North Wales, by a hitherto unrecorded organ maker." This contract bears date the last day of February, 1631. The parties thereto being Sir Thomas Myddelton of Chirk Castle, and John Burward, organ maker, of London. The price agreed upon is £150 and in addition Sir Thomas presented the builder with £10 by way of gift. John Burward undertook to finish the organ before the next Christmas, providing all materials, &c., at his own cost. The contract gives the dimensions of the organ according to the "moddell subscribed by the said parties handes," it also provides for "two settes of keyes and two sound boordes and tenne stoppes, all good mettall pipes, &c., &c."

The organ to be placed where Sir Thomas Myddelton shall direct. Sir Thomas on the sealing of the contract to pay £40, the receipt whereof John Burward doth acknowledge. A further sum of £30 to be paid on the feast of St. John the Baptist next to come, upon the request and demand of the said John Burward. The remainder to be paid in one lump sum on the completion of the work. The work was completed in the specified time and the money duly paid according to a receipt endorsed on the contract.

By favour of Mr. W. M. Myddelton, the present owner, the original contract was exhibited and is here printed in full :—

Articles of agreement Indented concluded and agreed upon the last daie of ffebruarie 1631. In the seaventh yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles by the grace of God King of England Scotland Fraunce and Ireland defender of the faith &c. Betweene John Burward of London Organ maker of the one partie And Sir Thomas Middelton of Chirke Castle in the Countie of Denbigh Knight of the other partie in manner and forme following

Inprimis it is concluded and agreed by and betweene the said parties and the said John Burward for and in consideracion of the somme of one hundred and fiftie poundes of lawfull money of England to be to him paid as is herein lymited doth for himself his executors and administrators and for every of them covenaunt promise and graunt to and with the said Sir Thomas Middelton his executors and administrators and to and with everie of them by these presentes That hee the said John Burward betweene the date of these presentes and the ffeast of the Nativitie of our Lord commonly called Christmas next to come after the date hereof and att his owne propper costes and charges as well for all stuffe and materialls necessarie as for workemanshipp and all other things and Implementes whatsoever thereunto belonging shall and will trulie and sufficientlie make furnish and fynish for the said Sir Thomas Middelton one good and perfect Organ of such proporcion trymming and scantling as is hereafter mencioned That is to say The case of the said Organ to be in height twelve foote and a halfe In breadth nyne foote and in thicknes sixe foote and a half having nyne Towers vizt att each end one round Tower One square Tower in the middle one half round on each side the said square Tower and fower flatt Towers according to a moddell or draught now shewed forth by the said John Burward unto the said Sr Thomas Middelton (which Moddell subscribed with the said parties handes is hereunto annexed) with decent and fitting carved worke pendentes fynishinges guildinges and payntinges and all other thinges fitting for the same.

Item the said John Burward is to place and for him his executors and administrators doth covenaunt promise and graunt to and with the said Sr Thomas Middelton his executors and administrators to place within the case of the foresaid Organ two settes of keyes and two sound boordes and tenne stoppes all of good metall pipes namelie to the upper sett of keyes to be fitted, one stopt diapason, one open diapason from gamut upwards one principall for the fore front paynted, and guilded workmanlike, and inwardlie a Recorder, a small principall, a fifteenth and a two and twentith: for the lower sett of

keyes, three more of mettall, one diapason, a principall and a small principall, And that the said Organ shall have three bellowes with two sound boordes conveyaunces, Conduittes Ironworke and all other thinges fitting for such an Organ well and workmanlike wrought and performed.

Item it is concluded and agreed betweene the said parties and the said John Burward doth further covenaunt promise and graunt for him his executors and administrators to and with the said Sir Thomas Middelton his executors and administrators That hee the said John Burward att his owne costes and charges will carry and convey the said Organ and all the Implementes and furniture thereof whatsoever from the Cittie of London unto the said Castle of Chirke And the said Organ well and sufficientlie furnished fynished carved guilded paynted towred and in all poyntes compleated as is aforesaid att the only costes and charges of the said John Burward shall and will place and sett upp within the said Chappell in Chirke Castle where the said Sir Thomas Middelton his executors or administrators shall direct and appoynt before the said ffeast of Christmas next after the date of these presentes without any fraud covyn or further delay according to the effect and true meaning of these presentes.

Item in consideracion of all the premisses which on the part of the said John Burward are to be donne and accomplished the said Sir Thomas Middelton hath paid to the said John Burward att the sealing of these presentes the somme of fforty poundes of lawfull money of England the receipt whereof the said John Burward doth acknowledg and doth hereof acquite and dischardge the said Sir Thomas Middelton his executors and administrators And the said Sir Thomas doth covenaunt and promise for his executors and administrators to and with the said John Burward his executors and administrators well and trulie to content satisfie and paye to him or them att or before the ffeast of Saint John Baptist next to come the somme of thirtie poundes more of lawfull money of England uppon the request and demaund of the said John Burward And also to content satisfie and paie to the said John Burward his executors and administrators ymmediatlie uppon and after the setting upp and fynishing of the said Organ within the said Chappell in the Castle of Chirke aforesaid the somme of ffower score poundes of lawfull money of England in one entire payment without fraud or covyn in full payment of the said somme of one hundred and fiftie poundes before mencioned and agreed to be paid to the said John Burward according to the true intent and meaneing of these presentes.

In witnes whereof the parties aforesaid to these present Articles of agreemeut interchangeably have sett their handes and seales the day and yeare first above written.

THOMAS MYDDELTON.

(with (?) shield of arms, obliterated by pressure)

Endorsed:

Sealed and delivered in the presence of (*Here follow the four signatures of*) Richard Naper Thomas Peers John Edwards Samuel Myddleton.

Also:

31 Jan. 1632.
Charges of the Organ
at Chirke Castle

and: M^d^. that I John Burward have receaved the summe of one hundred and fiftie poundes wch were (?) due to me and tenne poundes more by the guift of the within named Sir Thomas Myddelton soe I have receaved in all Clx^tie^ poundes before this 31st of January

In wittnes my hand hereto subscribed

JOHN BURWARD.

Wittnes hereof

JOHN EDWARDS.

The organ was probably destroyed during the civil war, as Chirk Castle was first in the hands of the one party and then of the other.

Sir Thomas was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Myddleton, Lord Mayor of London in 1613, and brother of Sir Hugh, of New River fame. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Napier, of Luton Hoo, Beds, by whom he had several children. Sir Thomas took an active part in the civil war, and at the Restoration was offered a peerage, which he declined. He died in the year 1666 aged 80. Of John Burward no details are known.

Mr. Myddelton also exhibited four manuscript music books contemporary with the organ. On these Dr. Pierce made some remarks. Dr. Hopkins also exhibited some painted and gilded organ pipes of about the same date.

Dr. Wickham Legg, F.S.A., read a paper on the constitution *Quia propter* which governed canonical elections in the middle ages: they were (1) by way of the Holy Ghost, (2) by scrutiny, and (3) by compromise; instances of the survival of these practices in England in the nineteenth century were given.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

July 4th, 1894.

C. D. E. Fortnum, D.C.L., V.P.S.A., in the Chair, and afterwards T. H. Baylis, Q.C.

Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum read a paper on "An Italo-Greek Terra-cotta Lamp." This lamp, the antique original from the bas-relief of which one of the half figures of the "Martelli Mirror" ascribed to Donatello has been derived, was found at Vico Equense in a tomb belonging perhaps to the third century B.C. It is now deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Mr. Fortnum's paper is printed at p. 99.

Mr. T. J. Willson read a paper on "The Tomb of St. Hugh at Lincoln." This paper is printed at p. 103.

Mr. Somers Clarke, F.S.A. read a paper on "The Devastation of Nubia," illustrated by a large number of photographs and plans. This paper is printed at p. 283.

Professor Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "Roman Antiquities in Carinthia," illustrated by numerous plans and photographs. This paper will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING AT SHREWSBURY, JULY 24TH TO JULY 31ST, 1894.

Tuesday, July 24th.

At noon His Worship the Mayor of Shrewsbury (Alderman W. L. BROWNE) and the members of the Corporation received the members of the Institute in the Guildhall. The Mayor, who was also supported by Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Bart., Sir C. H. Rouse-Boughton, Bart., Mr. H. D. Greene, Q.C., M.P. for the Borough of Shrewsbury, and others, welcomed the members of the Institute in a few chosen words.

HIS WORSHIP said that it was a source of much satisfaction and pleasure to the people of Shrewsbury to have the opportunity of offering to the members of the Royal Archæological Institute a cordial welcome to their old and interesting town. Such a visit conferred a great distinction upon them. That the town of Shrewsbury and the county of Salop contained much of extreme interest to archæologists had been amply verified by the studies and researches of the Shropshire Archæological Society, as set forth from time to time in their valuable Transactions, and was also evident by the existence on all sides of ancient and noble buildings, many of which they were proud to think had not been allowed to fall into utter decay and ruin for want of deserving care and attention. It was probable that in no other county did there exist a more plentiful store of choice food upon which the minds of archæologists delight to feed than was to be found in this most charming county; therefore in honouring the people of Shrewsbury by accepting their invitation to come among them again, he felt that the members of the Institute themselves would also derive much pleasure and benefit by studying after their own especial and learned manner the many objects of archæological beauty and interest to be found in and around the old town. After their contemplated travels and investigations were over, there would still remain much to be seen; so if the knowledge of that fact led to a third and early visit from their learned body, the pleasure the town now had in giving them a hearty welcome would be ever so much enhanced. When their labours were ended on Thursday evening next, the Mayoress and himself would be much complimented if they would honour them with their presence in the Music Hall, when he hoped they would have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with many of the leading citizens. Although they could not pretend to offer to the Institute the luxurious hospitality which their visits to wealthier centres had, no doubt, accustomed them to expect, there was one thing they could do, and

did do, as genuinely and as sincerely as any had ever yet done, and that was to thank them for having selected what he was not afraid of describing as this grand and historical old town as the place and centre of their meeting for this year.

His Worship then called upon Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., the senior Vice-President, to take the chair in the unavoidable absence of Viscount Dillon, the President of the Institute.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON said it was always a rather awkward position to appear as the bearer of an apology and to act upon sudden notice as the substitute for a much greater man. He regretted to say that, owing to the pressure of engagements, the President of the Institute, Lord Dillon, would not be able to be present until Thursday, and it, therefore, devolved upon him as the senior vice-president, to discharge his Lordship's duties until they were able to welcome his arrival. Any awkwardness was, however, mitigated in his case by the pleasure and pride he felt in coming back to Shrewsbury, which he considered his second home, for it was here that he received his education, where he learned everything that made a man of him; and he often wished that the shadow of the dial could be moved back, and he could once more be a boy at Shrewsbury School. In making this reference, he felt himself to be a very veteran member indeed of the Institute. It was thirty-nine years since they visited Shrewsbury, and in that visit he took a very humble part. Things had wonderfully changed since then. They had rather more work and rather less feasting than formerly. They had sobered down, and, having set their work before them, they did that work a great deal more thoroughly. That being so, he must not go on with any more reminiscences, but would at once proceed to thank the Mayor of Shrewsbury for the cordial welcome he had given to the Institute. He knew something of the trouble which a visit of the Institute entailed upon a mayor, how much work of preparation he had to get through, how much he had to be consulted, and how much they depended upon local people for assistance to make the visit a success. He had now the pleasure of introducing the president of the meeting, Sir Henry Howorth, whom they knew as a man of politics, a man of science and an archæologist; also they knew that in all these capacities he held strong and independent opinions, which he could maintain by reasons as cogent as any man present.

Chancellor Ferguson then resigned the chair to SIR HENRY HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., M.P., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., the President of the Meeting, who thereupon delivered his inaugural address. This address is printed at p. 221.

In the afternoon the members assembled at the church of St. Mary, and under the guidance of The Venerable ARCHDEACON LLOYD, M.A., inspected that church, also the castle, the old school house, some old houses in Butcher Row, St. Julian's Church, which was described by the Rev. T. AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A., Chairman of the Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society, and the crypt of old St. Chad's Church. After a short interval for tea the members reassembled in the Square, and, still under the guidance of ARCHDEACON LLOYD, visited the Abbey Church and the Frater pulpit, now standing alone in the midst of a coal-yard. The White

Hall, an interesting old house owned by the Archdeacon, was next visited, and fully described by that gentleman.

Upon the motion of CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Archdeacon Lloyd for all the trouble he had taken in showing the members the various places of interest in the town. The members returned by way of the Wyle Cop, examining the old half-timbered houses on the route.

At 8.30 p.m. Mr. C. J. FERGUSON, F.S.A., President of the Architectural Section, opened the section in the large room of the Music Hall with an address entitled "The Growth of Architecture." This address is printed at p. 325.

Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, M.A., followed with an address on "Monastic Arrangements," explaining and illustrating his remarks by the aid of a large number of plans of abbeys and priories.

Wednesday, July 25th.

At 10 a.m. the members started in carriages for Pitchford, Acton Burnell, Langley Chapel, and Condover.

The Rev. T. AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A., acted throughout the day as guide. The first place visited was Pitchford Church, in which the members were welcomed by the Rector, and the building itself was described by Mr. Auden. Especial attention was called to a large wooden cross-legged effigy of one of the De Pitchford family, c. 1280, and to some incised slabs to the Ottley family, two of which bear makers' names. From the church the members passed to the Hall, one of the finest specimens of a timbered house in the county. COLONEL COTES received the members at the entrance and kindly allowed them to inspect the whole interior and the gardens beyond. The house was for many years the residence of the Ottley family, one of whom—Sir Francis—was captured at the battle of Worcester, and was forced to compound for his estate for £1200. After thanking Colonel Cotes, the members proceeded to Acton Burnell, first visiting the church. Mr. AUDEN said "The church is one of the most interesting in Shropshire, or, in fact, in any other county in England. It was built by a man to whom England owed much. The manor of Acton is mentioned in Domesday, but apparently there was no church in those days. The first time the church is mentioned is in 1296, and no doubt it was built by Bishop Burnell, who died in 1292. The oldest part of the church is apparently the nave, but it would be difficult to find more beautiful early English work than that in the chancel. The font is of the same date as the chancel. In the nave is a high window similar to one in a church visited by the Institute from Cambridge, at which time it was suggested that it might be for the purpose of showing a light for the guidance of strangers. In the chancel there is a low side window and on the outside are traces of an anchorite's dwelling. The monuments are extremely interesting and include the fine brass to Sir Nicholas Burnell, 1382, several fine Elizabethan and Jacobean tombs to the Lee family and various others."

The Rev. R. M. SERJEANTSON, in the unavoidable absence of his father, the vicar, exhibited a maiden's funeral garland.

The Rev. Dr. Cox stated that in Derbyshire he had heard of such garlands, but it was generally the custom to hang a pair of white gloves from the centre. When a maiden died a garland was made, and from it depended the name of the maiden and her age. This garland was carried before the funeral and afterwards hung in the church over the seat in which the maiden had been in the habit of sitting. Dr. Cox also stated that he had seen several garlands, but did not remember one having black interwoven.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher remarked that he had been told that until recently it was the custom to hang such garlands in Minsterley church.

Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite made a few remarks on the window referred to by Mr. Auden, and stated that he called them "high side windows." In some counties where such windows existed there was a tradition that somebody's life was saved by it. The old story was that some person gave an endowment for keeping a light in the window. He thought there was strong evidence that a light stood in the window, and his idea in regard to it was that it was to show the light towards the churchyard—"the dead light" as it was called. The real object of the light was to keep away the ghosts, and in later times it was used to scare away devils from the churchyard. They knew that custom did exist in pagan times. With regard to the other window or hole mentioned by Mr. Auden, he had no doubt it was an anchorite hole. A move was then made to the castle situated in the adjoining park.

Mr. Auden gave a brief historical account of the ruins, and Mr. St. John Hope pointed out the architectural and structural remains. Near the castle are the remains of the so-called "parliament house," in which the famous statute "De Mercatoribus" was passed. After luncheon the drive was continued to Langley Chapel, a very dilapidated building with curious fittings of the seventeenth century. It is now disused. Mr. Auden considered the fittings to be Puritan, but Mr. Micklethwaite disagreed, because the Puritans had a long table at which the people sat, and in this case the table appeared to be arranged for people to kneel. The high pews however seemed to date from about 1630. An inspection was also made of the old stone gateway of the manor house at the foot of the hill. This house was formerly the seat of the Lee family and the gateway was built *temp.* Henry VIII., with additions *temp.* Elizabeth. From Langley the party drove to Condover, first visiting the church. Mr. Auden said "it was a particular pleasure to him to be able to welcome the Institute in his own church." He then explained the origin of the word "Condover," and, in speaking of the church itself, said the chancel had been rebuilt by the present owner of the property. He (Mr. Auden) had found in the churchwardens' books for eight or ten years before 1664 reference to the rebuilding of the church, but he had not discovered any record as to why it required rebuilding. Mr. Auden then briefly described the building itself and the monuments. At Condover Hall the members were most hospitably received by Captain and Mrs. Cholmondeley and entertained to tea. The hall itself is a magnificent example of Tudor domestic architecture, and contains a large collection of portraits and examples of the old masters.

Sir Henry Howorth on behalf of the Institute returned thanks to

Captain and Mrs. Cholmondeley for their generous hospitality to the members.

In the evening Mr. STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.P., F.S.A., opened the Antiquarian Section with an address on "The Past and Present Condition of Shropshire." This address is printed at p. 360.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE followed with a lecture on "Monastic Life," and illustrated his remarks with the aid of various plans of abbeys, etc.

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON read a paper on "The Monumental Brasses of Shropshire" and exhibited a number of rubbings.

Thursday, July 26th.

At 10 a.m. the members proceeded by train to Shifnal station, where carriages were in readiness to convey the party to Tong. On arriving at the church Mr. GEORGE GRIFFITHS gave an historical account of the building. Mr. D. H. S. CRANAGE briefly touched on the chief architectural features, and Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE described the monuments. The church of Tong is one of the few parish churches of which almost the whole of the existing features can be dated. Elizabeth, widow of Sir Fulke de Pembruge, purchased the advowson from Shrewsbury Abbey in 1410, and converted it into a collegiate church. With the exception of part of the south arcade of the nave, which is of the thirteenth century, and a few later additions, all the work is of the beginning of the fifteenth century. The chancel contains some beautifully carved stalls with misericordes remarkably well preserved. The chief feature is the remarkable series of tombs and effigies, beginning with Sir Fulke de Pembruge, who died in 1408, and his wife Elizabeth, and concluding with Sir Thomas Stanley, 1576, and his wife, Margaret—daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Vernon—and their son Sir Edward Stanley, 1632.

After luncheon the drive was continued to Lilleshall Abbey—a house of Austin Canons founded about 1150. Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE fully described the buildings and explained the curious dividing walls which parcel out the nave, as well as other somewhat singular features. Recent excavations have enabled the whole plan to be made out with accuracy. The large Lady Chapel, an almost detached building, to the north-east of the church, proves to have been a building of much beauty. It occupies a similar position to that of Ely. The chapels have also all been identified with their respective altars. The return journey was made from Donnington station and Shrewsbury reached soon after six o'clock. In the evening, the Mayor and Mayoress gave a reception in the Music Hall. The civic insignia of the various boroughs within the county had been collected and were displayed in the large room.

During the evening Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE gave an interesting description of the collection. The earliest mace exhibited was one from Ruyton, of the time of Elizabeth. The three Shrewsbury maces were next in date, all of the early part of the seventeenth century. The heads of the Oswestry maces dated from 1673, but the maces themselves dated from the incorporation of the town in 1617. Ludlow belonged to the time of James II. The fine civic sword of Shrewsbury was also exhibited.

On the conclusion of Mr. Hope's address, SIR HENRY HOWORTH asked the company to join him in expressing thanks to the Mayor and Mayoress for the hospitality extended to the Institute. Sir Henry said "he knew of no county in England where the history of the realm could be studied so continuously and with such facility as the county of Salop," and concluded by saying "*Floreat Salopia!*"

LORD DILLON, the President of the Institute, seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

HIS WORSHIP, in acknowledging the compliment, said "that he was glad to learn the members of the Institute had been so much impressed with the attractions and beauties of Shropshire."

Friday, July 27th.

At 11 a.m. the Rev. Dr. COX, F.S.A., opened the Historical Section with a paper on "Roman Mining Operations in Britain." This address will be printed in the *Journal.*

The Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A., followed with a paper on "The Municipal Records of Shrewsbury." This paper is printed at p. 283.

At 2 p.m. the carriages started for High Ercall and Haughmond Abbey. At the former place the rector, the Hon. and Rev. G. H. VANE, described the church with much care and gave an outline of its known history from the time when Earl Roger de Montgomery gave the church in 1090 to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. Of the first church the rector pointed out what he believed to be certain traces.

The Rev. Dr. COX said that the half-piers supporting the later tower arch, with their semi-classical capitals, were undoubtedly early Norman and spoke for themselves, confirming the suggestion that they were the work of Earl Roger. The so-called "small font" at the west end of the north aisle was pronounced to be a holy-water stoup.

LORD DILLON drew attention to the freestone effigy of a cross-legged mail-clad knight on the north side of the chancel, and the small bottle or pilgrim's gourd suspended to the belt on the right side.

The adjacent hall of High Ercall was also described by Mr. VANE. It was built by Sir Francis Newport between 1608 and 1620, and is a good example of the smaller squire's house of those days. An interesting account of the siege was also given by Mr. Vane and numerous relics were exhibited, together with the registers and early parish books. Richard Baxter was baptized here on November 19th, 1615, and is described as son and heir of Richard Baxter, of Eaton-Constantyne, and of Beatrice his wife.

On the motion of LORD DILLON a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Vane for his interesting remarks, and also to Mr. Steedman for permission to visit the hall.

On the return journey the Abbey of Haughmond was visited under the guidance of Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE. The remains are of a somewhat unusual character, owing to the slope of the ground. Of the great church hardly any trace remains above ground. The conventual

buildings, which had been considerably altered soon after the Dissolution in order to convert them into a dwelling-house, were described in detail by Mr. Hope. On the hill-side above the chapter-house still remains a small fourteenth-century conduit or well-house.

Saturday, July 28th.

At 11. a.m. the General Annual Meeting of the Members of the Institute was held in the Music Hall, the WORSHIPFUL CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A., in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. The Chairman then called upon the Hon. Secretary to read the report for the past year.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1893–94. The Council has the honour of presenting the following report, which takes up the narrative of changes in the affairs of the Institute from the point reached in 1892–93, and printed in the *Journal*, vol. L, p. 369.

The Council has acted on the discussions and suggestions expressed at past annual meetings, by giving up the rooms at Oxford Mansions occupied for twelve years for the purposes of meetings and for housing the bulky library, and has taken rooms at a lower rental at 20, Hanover Square; many weeks having been devoted to the search before a decision was arrived at. The great incumbrance, the library of the Institute had then to be housed elsewhere. Through the intervention of Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., the books and bookshelves are deposited on loan at University College, Gower Street, where members will in time have access to them.

The officers of the Institute—viz., the Director, Treasurer, Librarian, and Secretary—are all honorary, and the Council is gratified in recording the performance of many tedious services in arranging the changes carried out. The Clerk is still employed at a moderate remuneration at the new rooms. The *Journal* is efficiently and gratuitously edited, as intimated in the last report. The economy which will result from these changed conditions is not yet fully apparent in the cash account for the past year, though the account now presented shows the absence of some heretofore usual items of expenditure. It shows a payment to the printer for five parts of the *Journal*, down to No. 198 of vol. L. for 1893. The year's expenditure is thus brought nearer to the limit of the year's income than has hitherto been the case. The only liability for the year 1893 was for Part 199, which was not delivered until March, 1894. It is only anticipating what will appear in the next cash account in mentioning now that that liability has already been paid off. As against this sole debt, only £25 6*s.*, the cash account shows a balance in hand of £19 9*s.* 5*d.*, as against the adverse balance of £67 3*s.* 7*d.* stated in the previous year's account. The cost of printing No. 200, thus completing the 50th volume to the end of the year, as usual will appear in the account for 1894.

In order to obviate the excessive inconvenience in printing the *Journal* as heretofore at a place nearly two hundred miles away, the work will in future be done in London under the closer control

of the editors. It is also expected that the quality of the *Journal* will show an improvement.

The Council is unable to report any increase in the number of annual subscribing members. A resolution was passed at a Council meeting on April 20th to invest in future half the amount to come for life compositions ; it is hoped that the money can be spared from what is needful for ordinary expenditure. Members may help by beating up for recruits in their circle of friends and archæologists who may be willing to incur the moderate cost of an annual guinea.

The Council, in repeating its regret that the reunion with the British Archæological Association has not been carried into effect, takes the present opportunity of referring to the statement which it deemed necessary to place on record in the *Journal* for December, 1893, now in the possession of all members ; it explains the failure of the negotiations amicably conducted by the delegates on both sides. Some future day may, nevertheless, witness a reunion so important in the interests of archæology. The following members of the governing body retire by rotation :—Vice-President, the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., and the following members of the Council :—The Rev. H. J. Bigge, George E. Fox, F.S.A., R. Wright Taylor, M.A., LL.B., F.S.A., G. T. Clark, F.S.A., the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, and His Honour Judge Baylis, Q.C. The Council recommends the appointment of G. T. Clark, F.S.A., as an Honorary Vice-President ; the appointment of His Honour Judge Baylis, Q.C., as a Vice-President, and the election of the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., George E. Fox, F.S.A., R. Wright Taylor, M.A., LL.B., F.S.A., the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, H. Richards, A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., and C. Waldron as members of the Council, and as Honorary Auditors, A. Day and the Rev. E. S. Dewick, M.A., F.S.A. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Stuart Knill, Bart., the report was adopted.

The Hon. Secretary then read the balance sheet (printed at p. 419).

After some remarks by Messrs. Baylis, Bell, Cox, Clark, Micklethwaite and the Hon. Director, the Rev. Dr. Cox moved and Mr. Mottram seconded the adoption of the balance sheet, which was thereupon carried.

Several new members were elected and some discussion arose as to the place of meeting for next year. Eventually it was left in the hands of the Council.

In the afternoon the members visited Wroxeter. Mr. George E. Fox described the site of the Romano-British city of Uriconium and gave an account of the series of baths adjoining the great basilica. Some further small excavations had been made on the site of these baths by Mr. Herbert Jones on account of the Institute. Of these excavations Mr. Jones gave a short account. Wroxeter church was then visited and the building and monuments described by the rector, the Rev. R. Steavenson. Mr. Cranage added a few words on the architectural features and Mr. St. John Hope drew attention to some unusual details on the monuments. A visit was also paid to the garden of Mr. R. West, where sundry architectural details brought from the site of Uriconium are now preserved.

Monday, July 30th.

At 10 a.m. the members started by train for Ludlow. The church of St. Lawrence was first visited under the guidance of the rector, the Rev. PREBENDARY CLAYTON.

There are a few remnants of a Norman church, but the Early English work is plainly discernible, particularly in the jambs of the south aisle windows. The north aisle and south transept show considerable Decorated work; but by far the greater part of this fine church, including the lofty tower springing from the crossing, is of fifteenth century date. Among the numerous points of interest may be noted the finely carved screens, the rood screen being of the original width; the early post-Reformation summary of the Commandments painted on wood to serve as reredos, and apparently of Henry VIII.'s time; the so-called shrine of the heart of Prince Arthur in the north-west angle of the nave; two good Elizabethan chalices with covers; a set of quaintly carved misericords; some fine monumental effigies; and exceptionally good English glass in St. John's chapel. The altar-tomb on the north side of the chancel, with recumbent full-sized effigies of Sir R. Towneshend and Alice his wife, and small figures of their twelve children round the sides, is a noteworthy example of good Elizabethan work, wherein Gothic and Renaissance features are curiously and subtly blended. The mural monument on the south side of the chancel, with its elaborate heraldry, to Ambrosia, fourth daughter of Sir Henry Sidney, President of the Council of Wales, and of his wife Lady Mary, "daughter of the famous Duke of Northumberland," is a fine example of the period. She died at Ludlow Castle in 1574. Up to comparatively recent days there used to be a considerable quantity of contemporary ironwork round the tombs. All that now remains is the well-wrought iron fence round the monument of Chief Justice Walter and his family, who died in 1592. The corner stanchions of iron are prolonged into bannerets, which bear the stamped-out initials of the judge and his wife.

In addition to the life of St. Lawrence displayed in coarsely done glass, now almost entirely modern, in the great east window, there is a remarkable display of old well-designed glass in the north chapel of St. John. The east window, which was painted about 1430, records in eight compartments the legend of the two palmers or pilgrims of Ludlow, King Edward the Confessor, and the ring given by the king to St. John the Evangelist. The three north windows are also beautifully coloured in fifteenth century glass of English make. One of these represents the Annunciation, with figures below of St. Catharine, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Christopher. The other two windows contain one subject. The Twelve Apostles are therein represented seated at desks, each with his name and the special article of the Apostles' Creed assigned to him legibly inscribed. Rays of inspiration are descending on them from above. The remarkable sexagon porch on the south side of the nave was also pointed out, the only one like it being that of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.

The castle was next visited and fully described by Mr. W. C. TYRRELL. After lunching in the half-timbered Elizabethan mansion, now the Feathers Hotel, the train was re-entered for the Craven Arms Station and a visit paid to Stokesay Castle. Here the members were received by the vicar, the Rev. J. D. LA TOUCHE, who gave a most interesting account of the buildings, illustrated by numerous plans and diagrams. Most of this fortified house is of the time of Edward I., but the gate-house is an addition *temp.* Elizabeth. Mr. La Touche remarked that thirty-nine years ago he had addressed the members of the Institute on the same subject.

Mr. GREEN, referring to the gate-house, gave its date as about 1595. He also drew attention to the holes in the gates, evidently pierced for musketry. He did not think that when castles were slighted it was intended they should be absolutely destroyed, but only rendered indefensible. If "slighting," as meaning total destruction, was ordered in the case of Stokesay Castle it was certainly not carried out.

SIR HENRY HOWORTH returned thanks to the vicar and congratulated him on the fact of having addressed two meetings of the Institute thirty-nine years apart.

Stokesay church was also visited and described by Mr. La Touche. Mr. Cranage also spoke on the architectural features.

In the evening the general concluding meeting was held in the Music Hall, J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the great success which had attended the visit of the Institute to Shropshire. He proposed a vote of thanks to his Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress for the reception on the 26th inst., for the interest taken in the meetings, and the care the Mayor had evinced in order to make their visit to Shropshire a success.

This was seconded by CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, who remarked that he was very proud indeed to meet the Mayor of Shrewsbury, to whom they were greatly indebted.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The MAYOR, in acknowledging the compliment, said it would afford Shrewsbury people extreme pleasure to know that the members of the Institute had spent a happy time in the county. The great reputation of their Society was quite sufficient to induce him to do what he could to make their visit a success. The Mayor then alluded to the address delivered by Sir Henry Howorth at the opening. He said his engagements had been too numerous for him to accompany them to the various parts of the county visited; but it was a source of much pleasure to him to know that their excursions had been successful and enjoyable. With regard to the Shrewsbury records, it was his intention to bring the matter before the Corporation with a view of inducing that body to publish them.

The Rev. Dr. COX proposed a vote of thanks to the local committee and the honorary local secretary, the Rev. T. Auden, who had taken such pains to make the meeting a success. When they went back to their homes he knew they would all feel highly delighted with their visit to the most interesting town of Shrewsbury, which was second to none in the whole kingdom for its picturesque beauty, and its diverse and interesting points of antiquity.

The Rev. T. AUDEN, in reply, said when it first became known that the Institute would visit Shrewsbury there was a strong determination on the part of the local committee to make the meeting a success, and it would be a source of gratification to every member of the committee to know that it had been a success.

His Honour JUDGE BAYLIS, Q.C., proposed a vote of thanks to the owners of houses visited, and to the clergy who had allowed them to inspect the churches.

This was seconded by Mr. P. BACK, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. LONGDEN, seconded by Mr. H. RICHARDS, votes of thanks were accorded to the presidents of sections.

A similar compliment was paid to the readers of papers on the motion of Professor CLARKE, seconded by Mr. HUDD.

The Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER acknowledged the compliment.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr. CATES seconded, a vote of thanks to the president, Sir Henry Howorth.

This was carried with acclamation.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the honorary officers—Mr. Green (*Director*) and Mr. Mill Stephenson (*Hon. Sec.*), and to the Chairman for presiding.

Tuesday, July 30th.

At 10 a.m. the members proceeded in carriages to Buildwas Abbey, where Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE described the remains of this small but interesting Cistercian house. In the church, which is mostly of Norman work, Mr. Hope pointed out the choir of the *conversi* or lay brethren, which occupied the four western bays of the nave; the iron hooks for fastening the Lenten veil before the rood, the place of the west gallery of the nave, and the low central tower just clearing the roof. The chapter-house still retains its vaulted roof supported on four piers. The abbot's house, which is still occupied, has a row of small upper windows of fourteenth century date, of alternate quatrefoil and trefoil shape. The lower parlours, as now arranged, contain an interesting variety of paving-tiles and plaster roofs bearing badges of the portcullis, three feathers, and a heart inscribed with the name of Jesu, and a variety of Renaissance ornament. These ceilings seem to be of the time of Henry VIII, just before the Dissolution.

Leaving Buildwas the drive was continued to Wenlock, where, after luncheon, the remains of the great Cluniac priory were investigated under the guidance of Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE. By the courtesy of Mr. Milnes Gaskell and Lady Gaskell those parts of the buildings now used as their dwelling-house were thrown open to the members, Mr. Hope drew special attention to the octagonal lavatory or fountain on the south side of the cloister garth, a most unusual English feature; to the lavatory (usually called a shrine) in the south transept of the church; to the charnel house under a west chapel of the north transept; and to the curious room over three western bays of the south aisle of the nave, which he considered to be connected with the cellarer's department as a guest chamber. The buildings on two sides of the farmery cloister, which used to be the prior's lodge, have been continuously occupied since the Dissolution.

Mr. Milnes Gaskell and Lady Milnes Gaskell kindly entertained the members to afternoon tea. SIR HENRY HOWORTH, on behalf of the Institute, thanked Mr. and Lady Milnes Gaskell for their hospitality and for all the trouble they had taken to render the visit a success.

A brief visit was then paid to the parish church, where the vicar, the Rev. F. R. ELLIS, Mr. CRANAGE and Mr. MICKLETHWAITE explained the architectural details.

By the kindness of His Worship the Mayor, the early charters, maces, &c., were exhibited in the old Town Hall and briefly commented upon. The whipping-post and stocks were also examined.

Wednesday, August 1st.

This was an extra day. On the invitation of the Shropshire Archæological Society about twenty members of the Institute joined the Shropshire Society at their annual meeting held on this day.

Starting from Shrewsbury by the 10 a.m. train, Knighton was reached about 11.30. Here carriages were in waiting, and a start was made for Offa's Dyke. On arriving at the dyke the Rev. T. AUDEN, F.S.A., gave a description of this wonderful earthwork, which for several miles is still quite perfect, and as the ditch is on the Welsh side seems to point to the fact that it was raised for the protection of the English against the Welsh.

On rejoining the carriages the journey was continued to Clun. where, after luncheon, the castle, Trinity Hospital, and the church were inspected under the guidance of the rector, the Rev. PREBENDARY WARNER.

Leaving Clun, the party drove *via* Pen-y-wern Hill to Chapel Lawn and past the Gaer ditches. Unfortunately time did not allow an ascent to be made, but the drive was continued to Bucknell, where Mr. G. LUFF read a paper on "Pen-y-wern Hill and its old time associations."

After partaking of tea the train was re-entered and Shrewsbury reached about 10 p.m.

Ordinary Meetings.

November 7th, 1894.

EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A. (*Hon. Director*), in the Chair.

Mr. H. RICHARDS exhibited a very perfect small Roman unguent bottle found at Faversham, Kent, also a small polished stone found at the same time.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE read a paper on "English Municipal Heraldry," illustrated by a large number of drawings of shields of arms and casts of seals. Mr. Hope showed that the bearing of arms by municipal corporations began at a much earlier date than is generally supposed, the arms of Chester being shown on a seal of 1283, and those of the Cinque Ports on the Dover seal made in 1305,

while London, York, Lynn, Droitwich, Lewes, and perhaps Lincoln, all used arms in the fourteenth century. The arms of Norwich, shown on the mayoralty seal of 1404–5, are the earliest examples of the conversion of the devices of seals into arms by placing them on shields, a practice that later became very common. Shrewsbury, Shaftesbury, Hull, Plymouth, Southampton, Ludlow, Bristol, Colchester and Gloucester were shown to have borne arms during the fifteenth century, all of them of appropriate design and significance. Mr. Hope also cited a number of later arms, including those granted by the Heralds' College, and compared their leading characteristics with those of the earlier arms.

Mr. Hope's paper will be published in a future volume of the *Journal.*

December 5th, 1894.

T. H. Baylis, Q.C., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell exhibited a large number of flint implements from America and briefly described the collection.

Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., communicated a paper on "A curious Dumb-bell at Knole." This paper was illustrated by photographs and will be published in a future number of the *Journal.* Chancellor Ferguson also communicated a paper on "Picture-board Dummies," illustrated by a large number of photographs and drawings. This paper will also appear in a future number of the *Journal.*

Mr. J. Park Harrison read a paper on "A Recent Discovery in Oxford Cathedral." Mr. Harrison said that the date given by Sir Gilbert Scott to an octagonal pillar on the north side of the nave of the church, viz., 1170, owing to the uniformity of design displayed in the building, had unfortunately been considered as that of the conventual church generally, or nearly so. It was shown, however, a year or two ago, that the pillar alluded to, as well as another opposite to it, on the south side, were not original ones, the masonry being quite different from that of the other nave pillars. This left the date of the church uncertain, though earlier than had previously been supposed; and a further discovery made this summer throws back the date of the nave still further. Two of the octagonal pillars —which it had before been thought were built of the stones of one of the original cylindrical pillars, of which two were believed to exist unaltered in the centre of the nave, one on each side—prove to have been cut out of columns the diameter of which was about four inches greater, whilst the two existing cylindrical pillars have been reduced to the same extent. The responds, or half-columns, at the east end of the nave remain as they were built, and so furnish additional proof of the above alterations.