

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 6th, 1895.

VISCOUNT DILLON, M.A., V.P.S.A., (*President*), in the Chair.

MR. R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A., exhibited a seventeenth century mortar of bell metal with a crest on the side lately obtained by him in Sussex.

VISCOUNT DILLON read a paper on "An Elizabethan Armourer's Album," a book of drawings of suits of armour made by Jacobi, the master armourer at Greenwich, for several of the notabilities of that period. The book has recently been purchased by the authorities of the Science and Art Department of the South Kensington Museum, who kindly allowed the MS. to be exhibited. From this book Lord Dillon has been able to identify several pieces of armour now in the Tower collection, and by permission of the Director-General of Artillery there were exhibited various pieces of armour, including the helmets of Sir Henry Lee, K.G., and the Earl of Worcester, the vamplates of Prince Henry and Sir Christopher Hatton, all of which are figured in Jacobi's book. Lord Dillon's paper will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.

A special vote of thanks was passed to authorities of South Kensington Museum for the loan of the MS., and to the Director-General of Artillery for the exhibition of the various pieces of armour.

MR. MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A., (*Hon. Sec.*), exhibited, by permission of the Rev. J. Cooper Wood, the original brass figure and inscription of "the good" William Maynwaryng, 1497, formerly in Ightfield church, Shropshire. This brass disappeared at the restoration of the church some years ago, but has fortunately been recovered by Mr. Wood and is about to be replaced. For a full description with illustration, see Mr. Stephenson's paper on "Shropshire Brasses" printed at p. 47, of this *Journal*.

March 6th, 1895.

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

MR. TALFOURD ELY, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "An old Watch and its Maker." The watch, which was exhibited, was given to Mr. Ely's great grand-mother about the year 1751. It is an English double cased gold verge watch, with an extra case of tortoise shell for ordinary wear. The outer gold case is covered with *repousse* work, well executed, in the style of Louis Quinze. The subject is classical (probably the story of Cupid and Psyche), with a border of scroll

work and flowers. The artist's name—H. Manly—is found on similar work elsewhere, especially in connection with watches by Dutch makers. Nothing is known about Manly by the officials of the Goldsmiths Company, nor is anything known of the maker of the inner case, whose initials are J. B. The date appears to be 1751, although there is some doubt on this point. The works were made by John Ellicot of London, the King's watchmaker, who became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1738 and died in 1772. He contributed various papers to the *Philosophical Transactions* and invented an improved pyrometer to measure extension and contraction of substances by heat; he also invented a compensation pendulum. His portrait by Dance, is in the possession of his descendant, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. For the London Institution he made a clock with his compensation pendulum; this clock loses only one second a week. Another of his clocks is still in use at the London Hospital.

Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A., read a paper entitled "Notes on Huntington Shaw, blacksmith, his reputed work, his tomb formerly at Hampton, Middlesex, and iron work from the railings of the same."

In illustration of his paper Mr. Rice exhibited some wrought-iron interlaced initials from the railing of the tomb of Huntington Shaw, blacksmith, the reputed maker of the ornamental ironwork at Hampton Court Palace. After proving the authenticity of the ironwork exhibited, and tracing its history from the destruction of the tomb when Hampton Church was rebuilt in 1830, he gave some biographical details relating to Shaw and Mary his wife.

Shaw was baptised at St. Peter's, Nottingham, July 8th, 1660, and although called of that town on his monument now in Hampton Church, Mr. Rice discovered that for ten years previously to his death, which occurred on October 20th, 1710, when aged 51 years, that he was a ratepayer in the parish of St. James, Westminster, and from entries in the rate-books and from old maps it was evident that his premises occupied the site of what is now No. 17, Air Street, Regent Street: the northern part of Air Street was then called Frances Street. Mr. Rice gave abstracts of the wills of Shaw and his widow, and reviewed the question whether Shaw did or did not produce the ironwork made in the seventeenth century for Hampton Court Palace, and after quoting from Mr. E. Law's history of that building, showing that the writer had proved from documentary and other evidence that the ironwork in question was "designed" by Jean Tijou, a French blacksmith, but that the workmanship was probably Shaw's, he dealt with the monumental inscription on the tablet now in Hampton Church. This tablet was a portion of the large memorial that was fixed to the south wall on the outside of the old church. The inscription now on it terminates with the words "he designed and executed the ornamental ironwork at Hampton Court Palace," and Mr. Rice quoted Lysons, showing that, in his account of the tomb printed in 1800, he does not mention this important statement, which has been the authority for crediting Shaw with the work, although that writer quoted the words which now precede it, viz.: "He was an Artist in His way." After pointing out, by means of a rubbing of the inscription, the difference in the spacing and lettering of the words, in what is now the final sentence, when

compared with the rest of the inscription, Mr. Rice submitted that the evidence was conclusive that the memorial did not bear any such statement until about 1830, when it was removed into the new church viz., one hundred and twenty years after Shaw's death. Consequently as evidence, it was worthless and in the entire absence of any other record assigning the work to Shaw, the undivided honour of having "*designed and executed*" it properly belonged to Jean Tijou.

Messrs. E. LAW, CHALLENGOR SMITH, PALEY BAILDON and E. GREEN took part in the discussion which followed. The general opinion was that the words in dispute had been subsequently added.

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Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 3rd, 1895.

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

The Chairman in opening the meeting alluded to the serious loss the Institute had sustained by the deaths of Sir John Maclean, an Honorary Vice-President, and the Rev. Precentor Venables, an old member of Council. Both these gentlemen had contributed papers to the *Journal*. Precentor Venables was one of the oldest members of the Institute having joined in the year 1845. In addition to his numerous contributions to the *Journal*, he was the author of many books including the *History of the Church of Great St. Mary, Cambridge*; the *History of Herstmonceaux Castle*; the *History of the Isle of Wight*, and innumerable papers on the Cathedral Church and the City of Lincoln. Sir John Maclean was also a prolific writer, he published numerous works relating to the counties of Cornwall and Devon, the most important being his *History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, Cornwall*. To the *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, Sir John also contributed many papers.

Mr. HERBERT JONES, F.S.A., read a paper on "Some Roman remains recently found in Threadneedle Street."

"The banking-house lately occupied by the old firm of Prescott, Grote & Co., on the north side of Threadneedle-street, opposite the Royal Exchange and standing between the Sun and the North British and Mercantile Insurance offices, has lately been demolished, and excavations nearly 30 feet in depth have been made upon the site for the extension of the premises of the Sun Insurance Company. In the course of the work the mediæval remains of the Church of St. Bartholomew, which was destroyed by the fire of London and not rebuilt, were found. These remains consisted of thick walls, chiefly of Kentish rag-stone and chalk, and were probably of fifteenth-century date. Nearly all were already destroyed by the workmen upon my first visit to the spot, and a mass of human remains found under the church had also been removed. The only remaining object connected with the church was the fragment of a gravestone of the seventeenth century, bearing a Dutch or Low German inscription. As the clearing of the site proceeded, a large number of articles were found, such as are usually met with in London excavations, but many in better condition than is common. There was a small quantity of mediæval pottery in fragments, several good sixteenth and seventeenth century greybeards, and much earthenware of a later date, some, apparently, from a chemist's shop. As the site has been occupied by a banking-house since about the date 1730, it is probable that these finds dated from a period earlier

than that year. On reaching the Roman level, at a depth of about 20 feet from the surface, fragments of Roman pottery and glass appeared and one or two small vessels nearly perfect were also found, all of the usual class. No Roman walling *in situ* was found until the excavators arrived at a depth of 27 feet, when the shallow tank shown in the photograph and plan was exposed. As almost invariably happens in such cases, a large part of it was hacked away by the excavators before any one found out what they had discovered; but, fortunately, sufficient was left to enable its general design and dimensions to be ascertained.

It was a shallow bath or tank for water 5 feet 3 inches square, internal dimensions; 2 feet deep with one angle (that approximately N.W.) cut off. From the line of wall filling in this angle projected two semicircular steps, giving access to the bath, the upper 9 inches in extreme width, the lower projecting a further $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the height of each being 11 inches. The tops were rounded off to avoid a sharp angle. The whole structure was built of rough stone, chiefly Kentish rag, mixed with many broken flanged roof tiles, and where the western wall had been broken away a line of broken tiles, with their flanges uppermost in a line with the inner face of the wall, formed the foundation course. The floor of the tank was of very good and hard *opus signinum*, and the walls plastered internally with a fine hard plaster. As shown in the photograph, the side walls were much broken away, probably before their recent discovery, but this is not quite certain. The whole structure rested on a thick bed of concrete (well shown in the photograph) carried down to the solid London clay. Near the centre of the tank, embedded in the *opus signinum*, lay a flat flagstone, or tile, 18 inches long by 9 inches broad. This, as well as specimens of the *opus signinum*, has been preserved.

This structure had evidently been part of a larger building, of which it was the sole remnant, and was probably the cold water tank of a small private bath, very similar to that at Chedworth, where the cold water tank is about 6 feet by 9 feet. It probably escaped destruction by lying at a slightly lower level than the rest of the bath chambers. It was clearly intended to hold water, although no means of supply to it nor drain from it could be found, but these may well have existed in the part destroyed at the time of its discovery. Had it been possible to follow out the excavations in an easterly direction, most probably more walling would have been discovered, but this was quite impracticable, the ground being occupied by the buildings of the North British Insurance Company."

Mr. Jones exhibited a plan and various photographs in illustration of his paper.

MR. W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Court of Star Chamber with illustrative cases." Mr. Baildon traced the origin of the Court from that residuum of jurisdiction which was left in the Council after the formation of the various Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, &c. The cases reserved for, or heard by the Council, were those which in their nature were cognizable at common law, but which from individual circumstances were of great importance or of an extraordinary character, "whenever, in fact, either from defect of legal authority to give judgment, or from

want of weight, necessary to carry their decision into effect, the law courts were likely to prove inefficient, then the Council stepped in, by summoning before it defendants and accusers.¹

The Statute of 3 Henry VII. cap. 7, is often stated to have created the Court of Star Chamber, but Mr. Baildon pointed out that this view is certainly wrong, and cited numerous instances of its jurisdiction before that date. The building in which the Court sat and from which it took its name, was situated on the east side of Palace Yard at Westminster; the last remaining portion of this was taken down as recently as 1836. Mr. Baildon then treated of the origin and meaning of the name "Star Chamber," and criticised the various explanations of it. By going to the only trustworthy source of information in matters of this kind, viz., the original documents, Mr. Baildon appears to have finally settled this somewhat vexed question. He has found at the Public Record Office the accounts of the various clerks of the works and others engaged in conducting the building operations at Westminster Palace during the reign of Edward III. From these it appears that the Star Chamber was the name given to a new Council Chamber commenced in 1347 and finished in the following year. The earliest recorded use of the name Mr. Baildon has been able to discover, occurs in one of these accounts, probably in January or February, 1348, when six tilers were paid 54s. for working for 18 days on the repair of the roof of the house called "Sterred Chamber" within the Palace. The roof, if we may judge from an entry just before this, had been stripped by the strong gales (*per validos ventus*.) From this date the instances of the name are fairly frequent, under various forms:—*camera stellata*, *chaumbre estoillee*, *chambre des esteilles*, Starred, Sterne, or Star Chamber. Mr. Baildon insisted that the name, as the various forms of it show, was derived from some decoration, most probably of the ceiling, and would have none of Blackstone's ingenious theory as to the Jewish *Starra*. He pointed out that there were several difficulties in this derivation. First, the short space of time between the banishment of the Jews in 1290 and the mention of the "Sterred Chambre" in 1348, only 58 years; it seems hardly possible that the real meaning of the name could have been so soon forgotten by the officials of the Palace. 2. The theory involves an involuntary pun or confusion of meanings which is only possible in English, and as the language of the Court would be French and that of its records either French or Latin, probably the latter, it is difficult to see how such confusion could arise. 3. The earliest English form of the name seems to have been not "star," but "sterne," or "starred," chamber, which was still used as late as the reign of Henry VIII. The word starred is the exact equivalent of *stellata* or *estoillee* and is synonymous with starry; an epithet which could be appropriately applied to a room whose ceiling was decorated with stars; but which could not well be used of a room which was a depository for "*starra*." 4. It seems quite clear that the name "Starred Chamber" was applied to a new room. If Blackstone's theory were correct, we should expect to find some mention of it by that, or some kindred name, during the time that the room was used (as alleged) as a depository for *starra*, or, at any rate, shortly afterwards. But no,

¹ Dicey, *Privy Council*.

there is no trace of any "Star Chamber" until Edward III. built his new Council Chamber, and christened it after the most prominent feature of its decoration.

Mr. Baildon traced the history of the Court through the various reigns, until its final abolition by the Long Parliament in 1641, and called attention to the incomplete state of the Calendar of Pleadings at the Record Office, which ends at the reign of Elizabeth. It is much to be regretted that the calendar stops here, in consequence of which the pleadings and depositions for the two succeeding reigns are practically inaccessible. No class of Public Records gives a more vivid and picturesque view of the social and domestic life of the period than the Star Chamber documents; it is therefore to be hoped that the continuation of the calendar for the reigns of James I. and Charles I. will shortly be put in hand.

No records of the Court, other than the pleadings and depositions, are known to exist. The Decree and Order Books are missing. In a Report of a Committee of the House of Lords in 1719 it is stated that "the last notice of them that could be got was that they were in a house in St. Bartholomew's Close, London."

In the reign of James I. the Court does not seem to have been much abused by the ministers of the Crown, but under Charles I. it was used as an instrument for oppression of the worse kind; and it was in this period that the Court acquired that unenviable reputation which has rendered it a by-word in English history, and which finally led to its overthrow. The cases of Hampden, Lilburne, and Prynne are typical examples.

Mr. Baildon then explained the somewhat anomalous procedure of the Court in detail, and gave numerous quotations from a volume of reports from 1593 to 1609, recently edited by him for Mr. Alfred Morrison of Fonthill House, from a MS. in his well-known collection.

May 1st, 1895.

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

Mr. T. J. WILLSON read a paper entitled, "Notes on the structure of Lincoln Castle." Various features were described by Mr. Willson, more especially the evidence of hoardings or arrangements of timber, horizontal and vertical, set upon the tops of the curtain walls. Mr. Willson also contended that the earthworks, although pronounced to be "Old English" in origin, are in reality only the mounds and ditches thrown up just before the year 1100. Considerable discussion followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Fox and Mr. HOPE strongly dissenting from this theory.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, read a paper on "The Collection of Chap books, in the Bibliotheca Jacksoniana in Tullie House, Carlisle, with remarks on the history of printing in the North of England." The Chancellor quoted Halliwell's definition of a Chap book as "a little book printed for the purpose of being sold to hawkers," generally printed upon a sheet of coarse grey paper, folded so as to make a little stitched book, generally of eight pages, but sometimes extended to twenty-four pages. Chap books were illustrated with rude and hideous pictures printed from well worn wood blocks, which have been used over and over again, and frequently applied to the most

inappropriate subjects; a cut of Robinson Crusoe being sometimes used for the Prodigal Son, and a portrait of a 17th century divine doing duty not only for Dr. Isaac Watts, but also for Mahomet! These blocks were frequently of great antiquity having been passed on from one jobbing printer to another, as will presently appear.

The principal factory for the manufactory of Chap books was No. 4, Aldermary Churchyard, afterwards Bow Churchyard, and the publishers were the Diceys, who originally came from Northampton, where they were a bout 1720-1725. From the Diceys have come most of the original Chap books, but they were pirated by country printers, particularly at Newcastle. Chap books flourished, for they were the sole literature of the poor until the *Penny Magazine* and Chambers' penny tracts and miscellanies gave them their death. A large class of chap books consisted of "Garlands of Songs; each garland containing five or six ballads or songs; these had a great popularity, but were superseded by the competition of the "Pinner-up" and "Long-Song-Sellers," both of whom sold yard long slips of new and popular songs. The "Pinner-up" displayed their wares on an old blanket fastened to a dead wall, or other convenient place, while the "Long-Song-Sellers" carried their wares on a tall pole, crying "Three yards a penny, songs, beautiful songs, nooest songs."

From about 1666 to 1708 there was no printing press in the North of England above York, and at York was one White, "sole printer to King William for the five northern counties of England." He had in his stock some of the actual wood blocks that had been cut for Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Pynson, &c. With this stock his son John White in 1708 started in business in Newcastle, and was afterwards in partnership with Thomas Saint, who succeeded him and was the first to employ the brothers Bewick as engravers. From the Newcastle press, the printing offices in Cumberland and Westmorland sprang, using at first discarded blocks and type from Newcastle.

The collection of Chap books in the Bibliotheca Jacksoniana was formed by the late Mr. William Jackson, F.S.A., and consists of about 180, of which the greater part were printed in Cumberland or Westmorland, no fewer than 66 at Penrith. The Chancellor concluded his paper by a brief account of the collection of Chap books which he exhibited. He also exhibited a collection of about 90, mainly printed in Scotland which he had recently acquired, one or two battledores, on cards for the purpose of teaching children to read, having on them pictorial alphabets, and short prayers; and also lottery papers, which children used to cut up and gamble with, the currency being pins.

June 5th, 1895.

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

Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A., exhibited seven palæolithic flint implements found in Kent. One, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, formed of a well trimmed flake, was picked up on the road at Swanscombe, and the others were found on the beach near Reculver. The latter although found on the beach are derived from the upper part of the cliff which is continually falling, in consequence of the undermining of the base by the sea. Palæolithic implements were first found at

this place in 1860 (*Evans' Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, p. 533 *et seq.*). Amongst those exhibited was a fine implement 9½ inches in length, the pointed end well worked, whilst the butt shows the crust of the flint; another five inches in length, neatly chipped all over, is of similar type to that from Gray's Inn Lane (*Evans' No. 451*). This example, as well as a large scraper, is stained of an ochreous colour. Of the other implements, one is somewhat similar to that found at Studhill, near Herne Bay, and figured in *Evans' No. 462*. Another large one, much waterworn and wanting its point, is of the same type as that from Reculver figured in *Evans' No. 458*. The remaining example is of oval shape and 4½ inches in length, a form of implement not frequently met with at Reculver. This specimen, which is also much water worn, by having been washed about on the beach, was found nearer Herne Bay and resembles the implement from Hill Head engraved in *Evans' No. 466*.

Mr. J. L. ANDRE, F.S.A., read a paper entitled "Antiquarian Notes on the Rose." This paper will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

The Rev. Canon RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A., read a paper on "The British Part of the Itinerary of the Provinces called Antonine's Itinerary." Canon Raven said the attempt which is made on this occasion to exhibit a map of England according to the *Itinerary of the Provinces*, better known by the name of Antoninus, is made relying on your indulgent consideration, and in a deep sense of the difficulty of the subject. Everything, however important, which does not occur in the Itinerary has been excluded, that as far as possible that document might tell its own story.

No MS. remains earlier than the eighth century, and of those remaining the best seems to be that at Vienna, distinguished by the letter L in Parthey and Pinder's catalogue. The text which I follow is theirs (Berlin, 1848), edited with a most careful recension of twenty-one manuscripts.

From the date of the measures on the Appian Way to that indicated by the name Diocletianopolis, between Edessa and Thessalonica, there is a chasm of nearly six centuries, but as a whole I agree with those who regard the mass of the work as dating from about A.D. 200. In 202 M. Aurelius Antoninus, better known as Caracalla, was associated with his father L. Septimius Severus, in the Empire and the Consulship, and an inscription preserved at Vienna records their restoration of worn-out milestones. Thus there is a strong presumption for a survey and record of mileage at or about that time.

In 211 Severus died at York, and during the two centuries of the Roman occupation which followed his death, road making of course greatly developed itself. We may regard the British part of the Itinerary as by no means exhausting the Roman roads of England, or even completing the lengths of those enumerated. It is in somewhat the same relation to a road-book of the time of the *Notitia Imperii* as a railway guide of 1845 would be to one of the present day. This consideration may prepare the mind for the generally tortuous character of the routes, and for the occasional termination of a road at no place in particular. Indeed, it is possible that the post-itinerary roads were some of the best, and in the end the most frequented.

The length of the Roman mile, as estimated at 1618 yards is accepted here, having been settled by better examples than England can produce. Rigorous exactitude as to the numbers of miles is forbidden by the letters *mpm*, which does not signify *mi'lia passuum*, but *millia plus minus*. The witnesses for this conclusion are the occurrence of *plus minus* in conjunction with the Gallic word *leuga*, a league, in the opening of the Jerusalem Itinerary, and such expressions as "non longius abesse plus minus octo millibus" (Hist. B. G. viii. 20), "Alexandria clarissima femina vixit annos plus minus xxv," from an inscription A.D. 465, quoted by Wesseling,¹ &c. Indeed common sense would show that in partially settled districts, when some of the stations were *mutationes*, or places for changing horses, consisting of two or three houses, occurring between one milestone and the next, accuracy would be impossible, except by going into fractions.

Early tracks had a tendency to curl along the watersheds, to avoid crossings, and when such were inevitable it often happened that the deposit just below the entrance of an affluent determined the position of a ford. The dry beds of brooks in the summer seem to have been utilised, and by degrees paths were formed a few yards from the beds, which could be used all the year round. Such elements had a potent influence in determining the eventual course of great highways and of modern railways, and the position of great seats of commerce and centres of christianity and civilisation.

No doubt a great function of the Roman road-maker was to straighten and improve these tracks, and a glance at the Antonine Map will show, as might be expected, that such improvements are most marked in the south-east of our island, and in the roads emerging from London.

That London was at this time a place of the highest consequence will not be doubted by a student of Antonine's Itinerary, and the fact that *Londinium*, occurring eleven times in the record, is the constant form, gives a presumption in favour of the date assigned, the change to *Augusta* (330-390) noted by Ammianus Marcellinus ("Lundinium, vetus oppidum. quod Augustam postoritas appellavit" Amm. Marc., xxviii. 8) not having taken place. The precise position of the ferry here I would not dogmatize upon, though I confess a predilection for London Bridge. It is not the only instance of a ferry in these routes.

The mention of the Second Legion at Caerleon-on-Usk, of the Sixth at York, and the Twentieth at Chester, undoubtedly show the importance of the Itinerary in a military point of view. But there is only one other mention of soldiers; not even at Colchester, where the fine monument to Favonius, a centurion of the Twentieth Legion, may be seen in the Castle Museum, or at Richborough, Dover, and Lympne, where the *Notitia Imperii* gives the detail of the troops. That one other mention of soldiers is the station *Castra Exploratorum* on the Second Iter, between Boulness and Carlisle identified by Chancellor Ferguson with Netherby. The general impression conveyed by the configuration of these circuits, as some of them may be

¹ Annotations on Ant. Itin., p. 5.

justly called, is that they served judicial and fiscal purposes, of which we find both cared for in the *Notitia*.

There are fifteen routes which I have distinguished by such varieties of colouring as were at my disposal. According to the map which I present to you —

The First Iter is from Rochester in Northumberland to Patrington.

The Second Iter is from Middleby, near Boulness, to Richborough.

The Third from London to Dover.

The Fourth, coinciding with the Third as far as Canterbury, from London to Lympne in Romney Marsh.

The Fifth from London to Carlisle.

The Sixth from London to Lincoln.

The Seventh from Chichester to London.

The Eighth from York to London, northward extension of the Sixth.

The Ninth from Norwich to London.

The Tenth, the most difficult and obscure of all, but according to the theory which I accept, from Whitby Castle in Northumberland to Chesterton in Cheshire.

The Eleventh from Carnarvon, or rather Llanbeblig to Chester.

The Twelfth from Carmarthen to Wroxeter.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth from Caerlon-on-Usk to Silchester, the former by Gloucester, the latter crossing the Severn by a ferry and going by Bath.

The Fifteenth from Silchester to Exeter.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING AT SCARBOROUGH, JULY 16TH TO
JULY 23RD, 1895.

Tuesday, July 16th.

At noon, His Worship the Mayor of Scarborough (Alderman VALENTINE FOWLER) and the members of the Corporation received the members of the Institute at the Court House.

HIS WORSHIP said it was at once a pleasure and a privilege to offer to those present, on behalf of the inhabitants of Scarborough, a cordial welcome to this old borough. He considered that Scarborough was honoured by being selected for the annual meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute. Unfortunately, as they were aware, Scarborough was in the throes of a Parliamentary election, and he very much regretted that this event should clash with their interesting gathering. This coincidence certainly suggested thoughts of the contrast between the election proceedings of to-day and the mode of election which prevailed several hundred years ago; for Scarborough, as it was well known, was one of the ancient boroughs which sent representatives to the earliest of English Parliaments. Now, in those ancient times, instead of the elaborate arrangements and widespread excitement of to-day, the whole thing was comfortably settled by the Corporation, who had the exclusive choice of the Parliamentary representatives of this ancient loyal borough. He made no comment in the way of comparison between the two modes of election, but simply pointed to this interesting historical fact. In looking over the programme of the proceedings he observed that it embraced a wide and interesting district, rich in objects that would, he was sure, be interesting to them all. He could only express the hope that the weather might be propitious, that their meetings, discussions, and excursions might be attended with abundant pleasure and success, and that everyone would thoroughly enjoy their visit to the good old town of Scarborough. His Worship 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 Mayor for his kind welcome, introduced HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK as President of the Meeting. His Grace then proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, which is printed at p. 283. VISCOUNT DILLON moved, and the MAYOR seconded, a vote of thanks to the Archbishop for his address. A vote of thanks was also passed to the Mayor on the motion of Prof. BOYD DAWKINS, seconded by the Rev. SIR TALBOT BAKER, BART.

In the afternoon the members inspected the fine church of St. Mary under the guidance of the Rt. Rev. the BISHOP OF HULL, who gave

an interesting account of the building. From the church the party proceeded to the Castle, which was described by Mr. J. W. WALKER, F.S.A., one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

In the evening the Historical Section was to have been opened by the President, SIR GEORGE SITWELL, Bart., F.S.A., with a paper on "History and the State," but owing to the Election this paper had to be postponed. Mr. F. HAVERFIELD, F.S.A., read a paper on "Roman Yorkshire." This paper will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*. Mr. R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., read some notes on "Ancient Scarborough," and by the aid of the large Ordnance Survey maps pointed out the sites of the walls and bars and of the destroyed churches and religious houses, as well as the former positions of the crosses that marked the places of the various markets.

Wednesday, July 17th.

At 10.30 a.m. the members proceeded by train to Bridlington Station, where carriages were in readiness to convey the party to the Priory Church. Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE pointed out that the existing building was but the nave of a magnificent church originally some 380 feet long, of which the choir, transepts, and central tower formed the church of a priory of Black Canons, established in an existing parish church of St. Mary in or about 1120, while the nave with its two western towers had always served as the parish church. At the suppression of the priory in 1538, all the eastern part, as well as the monastic buildings, had been swept away, but from a survey then made, which described them with unusual detail together with their dimensions, Mr. Hope indicated on a plan their probable sites and extent. The existing nave, which has been preserved because it was and is the parish church, is a building of the first rank. It is, nevertheless, very little known or studied. Mr. Hope showed that the south wall alone retained traces of its Norman character, the north wall, with a most beautiful porch, being of the thirteenth century, while the arcades and upper works were of the Decorated period, though not all of one date. The original design had nevertheless been followed, even in the three western bays of the south side which had been rebuilt in the fifteenth century with the south-west tower. Passing round the exterior, Mr. Hope called attention to the architectural features, and pointed out the traces of the cloister, and of the prior's lodge to the west of it, on the south side of the nave. After an inspection of the fine late Decorated gatehouse, which is still in a very perfect state, the party adjourned to lunch at the Alexandra Hotel. At two o'clock the carriages were again drawn up, and a move was made to Burton Agnes. Here the church, an interesting building of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, with a later tower and modern chancel, was described by Mr. JOHN BILSON, F.S.A., who also pointed out the leading features of a fine series of tombs of the Somerville and Griffith families in the south chapel. LORD DILLON commented on the unusually poor character of the alabaster effigy of Sir Walter Griffith (*ob.* 1481), which he described as resembling a mere body covered with closely-fitting armour of an

utterly unpractical character. Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE called attention to the fine series of statuettes of saints placed round the tomb, several of which were now visible after a long series of years through the removal of a large slab which had until recently concealed them, and had been obligingly removed by the rector, Archdeacon Palnes, to enable the members of the Institute to see them. Passing the remains of the twelfth century subvault of the old hall of the Somervilles, Mr. BILSON conducted the party to the front of Burton Agnes Hall, a most splendid and perfect Elizabethan mansion, built by Sir Henry Griffith during the first few years of the seventeenth century. Over the porch door is the date 1601, while the lead-down pipes bear the Griffith badges and the dates 1602 and 1603. By the kindness of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart., the principal parts were thrown open for inspection, including the hall with its magnificent carved screen and chimney-piece, the staircase, a bedroom on the first floor with splendid moulded plaster ceiling, and the long gallery with the remains of moulded plaster-work of unusual excellence and beauty.

In the evening Professor BOYD DAWKINS, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., opened the Antiquarian Section with an address on "Prehistoric Man in Yorkshire." This paper is printed at p. 336.

Thursday, July 18th.

The party proceeded by special train to Whitby, where, after luncheon, the ruins of the great Benedictine Abbey and the parish church were visited. The Rev. CANON ATKINSON described the remains of the abbey. The only parts now left are the magnificent Early English choir and north transept of the church, together with the outer wall of the north aisle and part of the west front. Until 1763, when the nave fell with a crash during a great storm, the church, though roofless, was practically almost perfect; but since the further fall of the central tower in 1830, it has been reduced to a battered and weather-worn ruin. From the abbey the party proceeded to the parish church, which was described by the vicar, Canon AUSTEN, as the most extraordinary building of the kind in the country. Originally a Norman structure consisting of chancel and nave with slightly later transepts and western tower, it had been enlarged northwards in the eighteenth century, and the nave practically converted into a large room. This had then been filled in every possible direction by pews and tiers of galleries, which were lighted by regular cabin skylights in the roof, the whole of the work being aptly described by the vicar as that of ships' carpenters. Mr. Micklethwaite agreed with what had already been suggested by Mr. St. John Hope, that the parishioners had no doubt removed to the present site from an earlier church which had been taken possession of by the monks on their return to Whitby about 1100. He also called attention to the remains of some interesting seventeenth century fittings, including an elaborately carved gallery (carried by twisted columns) that occupied the place of the roodloft, and a considerable number of excellent oak pews. The majority of these are the "free seats," or "for strangers," those formerly occupied by

parishioners having been subsequently replaced by baize-lined pens or tanks of larger dimensions and more comfortable character.

The Antiquarian Section met in the evening. Dr. W. STEPHENSON read a paper on "Beverley in the Olden Times." This paper is printed at p. 271. Mr. J. R. MORTIMER read a paper on "The Origin of some lines of small pits on Allerston and Ebberston Moors, near Scamridge Dykes, in the neighbourhood of Scarborough." This paper is printed at p. 266.

Friday, July 19th.

At 10.30 a.m. the members proceeded by train to Beverley, where a visit was first made to the church of St. Mary. Mr. J. BILSON, F.S.A., fully described the building, pointing out it was originally a mere chapel of ease that served the parochial district attached to the altar of St. Martin in the Minster; but by degrees it was enriched by the gifts of various parishioners, and by a natural process of growth eventually reached its present architectural importance. By the aid of a specially-prepared plan Mr. Bilson showed that from some existing remains it was clear that the church in Norman times consisted merely of a chancel, central tower, and a nave without aisles. There may also have been transepts. In the thirteenth century the transepts were built, or rebuilt, and aisles added to the nave; and at a somewhat later date a large chapel was built above a vaulted chancel or "bone hole" on the east side of the north transept. Early in the fourteenth century the enlargement and reconstruction of the chancel were begun, but stopped halfway by the Black Death in 1349. When work was resumed the chancel with its beautiful north aisle was finished, and followed in the next century by the rebuilding of the arcades and clearstory of the nave and of the south porch. In 1520 the tower fell and wrecked the nave, which was quickly rebuilt on the old lines and with much of the old masonry, mostly by subscription, as appeared by the quaint legends in English and Latin on the labels of the north arcade.

After luncheon a move was made for the Minster, where Mr. BILSON again acted as demonstrator, pointing out its architectural history and the beautiful details and furniture. He especially called attention to the remarkable way in which, as at Westminster and Bridlington the later Decorated builders had carried on as closely as possible the design of their Early English predecessors, the chief differences being the disuse of marble and the change in the section of the mouldings. Before leaving the Minster, Mr. R. C. HOPE described the fine series of musical instruments borne by the figures of angels, &c., between the arches of the nave.

In the evening Mr. J. WILLIS CLARK, M.A., F.S.A., opened the Architectural Section with an address on "Mediæval and Renaissance Libraries." Mr. Clark began with a short discussion upon the libraries of the Romans, whose methods of keeping books largely influenced the mediæval world. Mr. Clark proceeded to trace the methods adopted by the Monastic Orders. These, he showed, probably at first kept their books in the church, afterwards in presses in the cloister, and later on, when the books had grown into large

libraries, in a special room built for the purpose. Examples in illustration were cited. In the cathedral churches the library was usually over one side of the cloister, as at Salisbury, Wells, and Lincoln. The libraries of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge were next described, and it was shown that they were being built in the fifteenth century, along with the monastic libraries and those of the cathedral churches. Mr. Clark next passed to the furniture of these rooms, which he argued was probably of uniform design. The first form of bookcase was an elongated lectern placed at right angles to the wall between the windows, so that readers might have plenty of light to read the books that were chained to it. Splendid isolated examples remain at Lincoln, and a whole library of them at Zutphen. Owing to the large space they occupied, these lecterns were replaced by open bookcases with two shelves on each side, like those at Merton College, which were made in 1365, and served as the model for collegiate libraries in Oxford generally. From contemporary documents it was clear that like bookcases were in use at Cîteaux, Clairvaux, and Canterbury. The modern system of placing shelves against a wall was first adopted at the Escorial in 1584, and introduced into England by Wren at Lincoln in 1675. At Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Clark showed, Wren ingeniously combined the ancient and modern methods by dividing the library into what he terms "cells" or places of study, formed of bookcases against the walls, and others at right angles to them.

The paper was illustrated by some seventy lantern slides.

Saturday, July 20th.

At 10 a.m. the General Annual Meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the large room of the Royal Hotel. Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., Vice President, in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted. The Chairman then called upon the Hon. Secretary to read the report for the past year.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

In presenting their fifty-second annual report the Council would recall the circumstances alluded to last year, and to the changes then in progress for managing the affairs of the Institute. The consequences of these changes have placed the finances for the year in the better position as represented in the preceding statement of account. There are no outstanding liabilities, and the balance in favour of the Institute is £67 2s. 9d. The costs connected with the production of the *Journal*, including the third part (September) of Volume LI, have been paid. All official services have been performed gratuitously. Some disappointment may be felt that there is no increase in the number of annual subscribers, who supply the income requisite for management, but it is hoped that the present members will aid here by inducing their friends to join. The Institute offers great advantages for seeing the whole of England, and the presence of mutual friends at the annual meeting must greatly add to the pleasures of that time.

The duties of Honorary Secretary, performed for the past two years by Mr. Mill Stephenson, have been interrupted by his resignation in March last, to the great regret of the Council. He accepted office with the distinct understanding that the position could only be temporary as with fair certainty he would be unable to devote the necessary time to the work. The thanks of the Council and of all the members are due to him. In order to retain such services as he can render he has been elected to fill a vacancy on the Council. The office of Secretary has been filled by the election of Mr. A. H. Lyell.

During the year we have suffered loss by the deaths of Precentor Edmund Venables and Sir John Maclean. Mr. Venables was well known to most of us, as he so regularly attended and aided our annual meetings. At Lincoln he gave his strong assistance and watchful care to the preservation of the Roman remains constantly discovered in that city. Sir John Maclean, although an old member, has not been seen for some time by reason of his age, but his papers and contributions to archaeology will be remembered.

The members of the Council retiring by rotation are:—Rev. Sir Talbot B. Baker, Bart.; Mr. G. E. Fox; Mr. R. Wright Taylor; Mr. Justice Pinhey; Rev. R. Blakiston; and Rev. F. Spurrell. It is proposed that Sir Talbot Baker, Bart., be a Vice President; that Mr. Fox, Mr. Wright Taylor, Mr. Justice Pinhey, and Mr. Spurrell be re-elected; and that Mr. Archibald Day be added to the Council. It is further proposed that Mr. Talfourd Ely, M.A., F.S.A., be elected auditor for the ensuing year, in the place of Mr. Day.

Finally, your Council has to report circumstances which do not belong to 1894, but so affect the position of affairs for 1895 as to require immediate notice. In the month of June now just past it was discovered that the person who for some years has been employed as clerk had been perpetrating frauds and had also suppressed the *Journal* and the usual notices, and also the correspondence. It is believed, after a careful examination, that the loss in money will not much exceed £50, but your Council cannot but express extreme vexation at a misfortune which tends to nullify much of the labour so recently bestowed in arranging the financial position of the Institute.

On the motion of the Rev. T. AUDEN, seconded by Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE, the report was adopted.

The HON. SECRETARY then read the balance sheet (printed at p. 402).

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, the balance sheet was adopted. 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.

At 11 a.m. a meeting of the Antiquarian Section was held. Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., read a paper on "A Cistercian Day" as illustrated by the "Customs" of the Order. This was followed by a paper by Mr. H RYE on "The Building Stones and Canals of Rievaulx Abbey."

After luncheon the members proceeded by train to Malton and in carriages to Old Malton, where Mr. MICKLETHWAITE described the beautiful Transitional nave of the Gilbertine Priory, still used, as always, as the parish church. He also briefly sketched the pecu-

liarities of the Gilbertine Order. Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE pointed out that Old Malton had always been a house of canons only, and there were, therefore, no traces of the remarkable double arrangement discovered by him at Watton Priory, which was a double house of nuns who followed the Cistercian rule and of canons who acted as chaplains and followed the rule of St. Austin. The journey was then resumed to Kirkham, where the beautiful gatehouse and other fragments of the once wealthy priory of Black Canons were demonstrated by Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE, who described the results of excavations made by him on the sites of the church and monastic buildings. Certain peculiarities of plan and abnormal arrangements, caused by the priory being built on sloping ground, gave rise to some interesting discussion.

Monday, July 22nd.

At 9 a.m. the members proceeded by train to Helmsley, thence by carriages to Rievaulx Abbey. A brief halt was made at the famous terrace to allow the party to enjoy the beautiful view of the Abbey. Proceeding down the hill, and passing the "chapel without the gate" and through the remains of the Abbey gatehouse, the party reassembled in the middle of the ruined church. Here Mr. MICKLETHWAITE gave a brief outline of the general features of a Cistercian abbey, as illustrated by the remains at Rievaulx. A short shower unfortunately interrupted the demonstrator and drove the party to shelter; but there still remained time for an examination of the frater and remnants of the infirmary. The party then again returned to the church, where Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE pointed out the changes in the treatment of the vaulting shafts, which showed how the north transept and eastern bays of the presbytery had been built before the old Norman presbytery was removed; then how the new work was joined up to the central tower and carried round the south transept. Mr. Hope also indicated the positions of various altars, screens, and images, and other features as described in a survey of the abbey taken after the Suppression. After a cordial vote of thanks to the Earl of Feversham, who expressed his pleasure at again seeing the Institute at Rievaulx, the members returned to Helmsley, passing on the way the remains of the ancient canals by which the building materials were brought to the abbey.

After luncheon a visit was paid to the ruins of Helmsley Castle, where the remarkable series of earthworks and ditches, the late Norman keep, and other buildings were described by Mr. J. W. WALKER, F.S.A.

At the Section in the evening papers were read by Mr. J. BILSON, F.S.A., on "Recent Discoveries at the East End of the Cathedral Church at Durham," and by the Rev. CANON ATKINSON on "The Progressive or Expansional Significance of Ancient Place Names." Canon Atkinson's paper is printed at p. 253.

Tuesday, July 23rd.

At 9 a.m. the members proceeded by train to Pickering, thence driving to Lastingham, where Mr. J. BILSON, F.S.A., described the

remarkable Early Norman church. No traces, except isolated sculptured stones, now remain of the Saxon church that formerly stood here, but, as Mr. Bilson showed, the existing structure is clearly the apsidal aisleless presbytery with crypt beneath, and the crossing of a monastic church begun here by certain Whitby monks in 1078. The monks left for York in 1088, and then their uncompleted building was converted into a parish church, aisles and subsequently a western tower being added to it. In 1879 a complete "restoration" was carried out by Mr. Pearson, who added the stone vaults over the nave and chancel, in consequence, it is said, of the discovery of traces of their former existence.

The party then returned to Pickering, and after an interval for luncheon reassembled in the inner ward of the castle, where Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE gave an account of this remarkable fortress. It is, briefly, a pear-shaped area, encircled by a wall and towers, and divided longitudinally by a cross wall and ditch into two nearly equal wards. Almost in the centre of the area and of the division wall is a lofty circular mound, surmounted by the remains of a Norman shell keep. Except for the mound, all the usual features of a Saxon burh are here wanting; but this Mr. Hope thought could be explained by the fact that, as pointed out by Mr. G. T. Clark, the burh of the Saxon lord is actually to be seen on the other side of the valley above the railway station. The mound now carrying the shell keep, Mr. Hope ventured to suggest, was originally the moorhill of the tythe of Pickering, but utilised and converted into a fortress by the Normans. Passing round the castle, Mr. Hope pointed out the remains of the chapel and the site of the great hall, and specially called attention to the domestic character of the Edwardian towers on the curtain wall.

A move was next made for Pickering Church, where the remarkable series of wall-paintings was described by the Vicar, the Rev. G. H. LIGHTFOOT. The archæological and artistic value of these paintings has been almost entirely destroyed by a well-meant but injudicious "restoration," in which, as the Vicar admitted, the original details have not always been followed. The church itself is an interesting structure, with a good deal of Norman work and some fine monumental effigies.

In the evening the general concluding meeting was held, Mr. 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, despite the fact of the General Election, the visit of the Institute to Scarborough. He then proposed a vote of thanks to His Worship the Mayor. This was seconded by Mr. E. GREEN, the Hon. Director, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. F. SPURRELL proposed a vote of thanks to the Local Committee. This was seconded by Mr. HILTON, and carried.

JUDGE BAYLIS, Q.C., proposed, and Mr. MOTTRAM seconded, a vote of thanks to the owners of abbeys, castles, and houses visited, also to the clergy who had allowed them to inspect the churches.

On the motion of the Rev. T. AUDEN, seconded by Mr. FISON, votes of thanks were accorded to the Presidents of Sections.

A similar compliment was paid to the readers of papers on the motion of Mr. CATES, seconded by Mr. HULME.

Mr. LONGDEN proposed, and the Rev. Dr. CRESSWELL seconded, a vote of thanks to the President of the Meeting, His Grace the Archbishop of York.

This was carried with acclamation.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. BEEFORTH for his hospitality. This was proposed by the Rev. SIR TALBOT BAKER and seconded by Mr. LE GROS.

Votes of thanks were also accorded to the honorary officers—Mr. Green (*Director*), and Mr. Arthur Lyell (*Secretary*), and to the Chairman for presiding.

Ordinary Meetings.

November 6th, 1895.

JUDGE BAYLIS, Q.C., V.P., in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, alluded to the death of the Rev. J. Hirst, a well known member of the Institute. Father Hirst joined in 1883; in the following year he acted as secretary to the Antiquarian Section at the Newcastle Meeting. In 1887 he was a Vice-President of the same section at the Salisbury Meeting, and the following year at Leamington was President of the section. In 1893 he was a Vice-President of the Historical Section at the London Meeting. Various papers from his pen are to found in the *Journal*.

The RT. REV. BISHOP VERTUE exhibited the cartulary of Reading Abbey now in the possession of Lord Fingall and found some years ago in the old Manor House of Shinfield, Berks.

Mr. E. PEACOCK, F.S.A., read a paper on "Garlands," showing the widespread origin and the symbolical use by almost every race that has emerged from absolute savagery. Mr. Peacock cited instances where garlands are mentioned in the Bible, and showed that in more modern times they were connected for the most part with religious feeling, although previous to the sixteenth century they were used on secular as well as religious occasions.

Mr. F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir.S.A., read a paper on "The Signs of Old Fleet Street, from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century." Mr. Price's paper is printed at p. 348.

December 4th, 1895.

JUDGE BAYLIS, Q.C., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. F. B. GARNETT, C.B., exhibited an Eastern necklace with amulet attached. The necklace was composed of beads and coins, the amulet of silver in the form of a small box with enamelled sides.

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL read a paper on "Flint Implements from Egypt and Denmark," illustrated by numerous examples found by Professor Petrie in Egypt, and by drawings and photographs of examples from Denmark. Mr. Spurrell's paper will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

Dr. A. A. CARUANA, Director of Education at Malta, communicated a paper on "Some Megalithic Discoveries and Explorations in the Island of Malta in 1892-93." This paper, illustrated by plans, will also appear in the *Journal*.

The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1894.

Dr.

Cr.

INCOME.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balances as per last Account	19	9	5
„ Subscriptions—							
201 Annual Subscriptions at £1 l., each	...	211	1	0			
3 „ Associates at 10s. 6d.	...	1	11	6			
Together received during year	...	212	12	6			
1 Subscription paid in advance in the year 1892	...						
4 „ „ „ 1893	...						
52 „ „ in arrear at 31st December, 1894	...						
261 Total annual subscribers at 31st December, 1894							
Arrears as under paid in 1894—	£ s. d.						
For the year 1891, 1 at £1 ls.	...	1	1	0			
„ „ 1892, 2 at £1 ls.	...	2	2	0			
„ „ 1893, 20 at £1 ls.	...	21	0	0			
			24	3	0		
„ Subscriptions paid in advance for 1895:—							
8 Subscriptions at £1 ls.	...	8	8	0			
1 „ „ for 1896, at £1 ls.	...	1	1	0			
1 „ „ 1898, at £1 ls.	...	1	1	0			
1 „ „ 1899, at £1 ls.	...	1	1	0			
			11	11	0		
					248	6	6
„ Entrance Fees	...				12	12	0
„ Sale of Publications, &c.	...	42	9	3			
„ Balance of Shrewsbury Meeting	...	0	11	0			
„ Sale of Furniture	...	156	0	0			
„ Special Donations for Engraving and Illustration of Journal—							
Alderman Sir Stuart Knill, Bart.	...	1	11	6			
Professor Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.S.A.	...	3	12	6			
					204	4	3
					£484	12	2

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publishing Account—							
Engraving, &c., for Journal	...	78	14	5			
Pollard, W. & Co., Printing Journal	...	65	11	3			
Harrison and Sons „ (including Part No. 2C3. Vol. 51)	...	114	4	3			
					258	9	11
„ House Expenses—							
Rent of Offices	...	58	7	0			
Removing Expenses	...	7	0	0			
Printing Notices and Sundries	...	4	3	0			
Binding Journal	...	2	19	6			
Stationery	...	6	8	0			
Sundries	...	4	9	0			
					83	6	6
„ Subscription to Archaeological Congress for the year 1894					1	0	0
„ Petty Cash—							
Office Expenses, Attendant, Incidentals, &c.	...	30	14	2			
Delivery of Journal	...	14	3	6			
Postage	...	17	6	4			
Engraving and Publishing	...	3	3	6			
Stationery	...	2	9	10			
Binding	...	0	8	0			
Carriage of Books, Parcels, &c.	...	2	6	8			
Sundries—Cab and Omnibus Hire	...	1	1	0			
Removing Expenses	...	3	0	0			
					74	13	0
„ Cash Balances at Bankers	...	52	1	4			
„ In hand	...	15	1	5			
					67	2	9
					£484	12	2

We hereby certify that we have prepared the above Cash Account for the year ended 31st December, 1894, and that the same agrees with the Cash and Bankers' Pass Books of the Institute. Further we have also examined the payments made during the period with the vouchers produced and find the same in order.

H. MILLS BRANFORD & Co.,

3, Broad Street Buildings, E.C. Chartered Accountants.
London, 21st May, 1895.

Examined and found correct,

ARCHIBALD DAY,

EDW. S. DEWICK,

Honorary Auditors.

May 30th, 1895.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological
Institute.

July 3rd, 1895.

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

Mr. E. PEACOCK, F.S.A., exhibited two mediæval seals and sent the following description.—“No. 1 is a bell-shaped seal of brass, found more than half a century ago in a heap of stones and rubbish at Messingham, Lincolnshire. It is of fourteenth century date, the device is two heads contemplating one another with a tree or sprig between them and the legend LOVE ME AND I THEE. A seal with a similar device is preserved in the British Museum, and there is an impresson of another attached to a fourteenth century charter amongst Lord Fitzhardinge's records in the evidence house at Berkeley Castle.”

“No. 2. The matrix is of silver. It was found about twenty-five years ago near the site of Louth Park Abbey, a Lincolnshire Cistercian house. The field is occupied by a kneeling figure wearing a gown with a hood hanging down behind. The hands are uplifted and hold what seems to be a heart, above which is a bird, probably a dove. In front of the figure is a lion statant, placed sideways so that its body is parallel to that of the man. The legend is s. WILL'1. DE .APTON. The first letter of the surname is partially effaced but seems to be H.”

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A., exhibited and described two curious padlocks now preserved in the Carlisle Museum. The Chancellor's paper is printed in the *Journal*, p. 250.

Mr. SOMERS CLARKE, F.S.A., read a paper on “Philæ, the Nubian Valley and the Modified Reservoir.” Numerous plans and photographs were exhibited in illustration of the subject. Mr. Clarke's paper is printed at p. 240.

PROFESSOR BUNNELL LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on “The Antiquities of Arles,” comparing the monuments with those at Nîmes, especially indicating the resemblances and differences between them. The amphitheatre at Arles, the largest Roman building in France, was occupied by the inhabitants both as a fortress and a dwelling place when Narbonese Gaul was being ravaged by the Saracens. A photograph from an old engraving was exhibited showing the structure under these conditions. The two columns that still remain erect behind the *proscenium* are the most remarkable feature of the theatre. Their position is indicated by the row of columns at Taormina. In the cathedral of St. Trophime, the grand portal and the cloisters are the parts most deserving attention. The former is adorned with the figure of Our Lord in the tympanum, seated, crowned, raising his right hand in benediction and surrounded by evangelistic symbols.

On either side of the doors SS. Stephen and Trophimus occupy niches, whilst the four Apostles fill up the intercolumniations. The cloisters present an extraordinary variety of subjects in the capitals of the pillars, some derived from the Bible, others from ecclesiastical history. The Professor described in detail two sarcophagi of Christian times found at Arles, pointing out that many of the scenes sculptured thereon form an interesting commentary on passages in the Old and New Testaments. The Venus discovered in the ruins of the theatre is one of the finest works of Greek art now extant; the figure with the arrangement of its drapery much resembles the Townley Venus in the British Museum, whilst the face corresponds with the lineaments of Hellenic beauty that can be observed amongst the humbler Arlesiennes. No coins have been found of the Celtic period, nor of the early Roman empire, but as Arles became in the Constantine Age the capital of the Western Provinces, those of the fourth and fifth century are abundant.

Professor Lewis' paper will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.