

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological
Institute.

April 1st, 1896.

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

Mrs. A. KERR exhibited a model of an Etruscan tomb found near Orvieto.

Mr. H. WILSON exhibited a book of sketches of churches in Cheltenham and the neighbourhood.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., read a paper on "The Monastic Buildings of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester," describing the buildings and contrasting the arrangements with those at Canterbury and elsewhere. By the aid of the Ordnance Survey and other plans Mr. Hope was enabled to trace the limits of the ancient monastery.

May 6th, 1896.

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

Mr. C. E. KEYSER, M.A., F.S.A., read the second instalment of a paper entitled "Recently Discovered Mural Paintings at Willingham Church, Cambridgeshire, and elsewhere in the South of England," the first part of the paper having been read at the February meeting. This paper is printed in the present number of the *Journal*.

Dr. A. A. CARUANA, Director of Education at Malta, communicated a paper on "Great Stones at Gozo, Malta, explored in 1893." This paper is also printed in the present number of the *Journal*. In illustration of the paper Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., exhibited a large series of photographs of the stones themselves, and remarked on the advisability of the Government taking steps to preserve the remains of these ancient and important ruins from the reckless hands of visitors.

June 3rd, 1896.

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

Mr. J. A. FULLER MAITLAND read a paper on "The Fitzwilliam (commonly called Queen Elizabeth's) Virginal Book." Mr. Maitland illustrated his paper by performing compositions taken from the manuscript on a sixteenth century virginal kindly lent by Mr. A. Dolmetsch. The paper is printed in the present number of the *Journal*.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 5th, 1896.

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

Mr. ANDREW OLIVER exhibited a small funereal figure taken from a tomb in Egypt. It probably dates from the twenty-sixth dynasty (about B.C. 600), and represents a field labourer with a hoe and sandbag in his hands. Such figures, called "Answerers," were supposed, by aid of a magic formula engraved in hieroglyphics on the statue itself, to perform the deceased's obligatory labour in the Elysian fields. The name of the person for whom this figure was made was Wahab-Ptah. Mr. Oliver also exhibited a painting of the Holy Trinity on alabaster and a small silver-gilt plaque of St. Peter, surrounded by small paintings on ivory.

Mr. C. E. KEYSER, M.A., F.S.A., read the first instalment of a paper entitled "Recently Discovered Mural Paintings at Willingham Church, Cambridgeshire, and elsewhere in the South of England," but confined his remarks to Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, and Devonshire, leaving Willingham Church to be dealt with in a subsequent paper. The author commenced with describing the twelfth and thirteenth century paintings at Lakenheath Church, Suffolk, and the Norman painting at Heybridge and Copford in Essex. Passing on to Littlebourne and Boughton Aluph in Kent, he dealt with the little church of Clayton in Sussex, and described the large and early representation of the Doom therein depicted. The paintings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries representing the Annunciation and St. Michael weighing souls, found at Rotherfield, were then described; also a fine example of St. Christopher at West Grinstead. Mention was made of a large fourteenth century painting at Catherington Church in Hampshire, representing St. Michael weighing souls, and the most recently discovered paintings at Wellow of the figures of St. Thomas à Becket, Edmund of Pontigny, Archbishop of Canterbury, besides other figures. The paper closed with descriptions of paintings to be seen at Wimbourne Minster in Dorset and at Axmouth in Devonshire. Mr. Keyser promised to read the remaining portion of the paper at the May meeting.

Mr. TALFOURD ELY, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited, and read a paper on, a terra-cotta figure found in Cyprus by Major Alessandro di Cesnola, and published in *Salamina* as "a bearded Hercules . . . in a lion's skin." Mr. Ely showed that this was incorrect, and that the figure was that of Silenus, of a somewhat refined type. Silenus was a favourite subject with artists of every kind. A cast was shown of the unique tetradrachm of Ætna with the head of Silenus. Mr. Ely traced the development of Silenus from an independent Asiatic deity of flowing water (as on the Ficoroni *cista*) to the position of a

drunken servant of Dionysos. As to outward form, the lowest type is the Papposilenus. A nobler conception is found when Silenus appears as the guardian of the infant Dionysos. Like other water deities, Silenus was gifted with wisdom and prophetic powers. To idyllic poetry he is what Teiresias is to tragedy and Calchas to epic verse. Though sometimes confounded with Satyrs, he is distinctly their superior, as in the Satyric drama and in the pageants of the Ptolemies. His rugged features were well adapted for *grylli* and to ward off the evil eye. Like Pan, he formed an excellent foil for Eros and other types of youthful beauty so prevalent in later Greek art. Mr. Ely came to the conclusion that his terra-cotta represented an actor playing the part of Silenus.

Mr. Ely's paper will be published in a future number of the *Journal*.

March 4th, 1896.

VISCOUNT DILLON, F.S.A., PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

Mrs. A. KERR exhibited a Brevet issued to Jean Francois Richer during the French Revolution, and dated "premier germinal 2 annee."

Mr. J. L. ANDRE, F.S.A., exhibited a carved wooden panel of late sixteenth century work. The panel was purchased near Horsham, but it is of foreign workmanship.

Mr. H. LONGDEN exhibited, by permission of the Hon. Mark Rolle, a curious brass from Petrockstow Church, Devon. The brass, which was described by Mr. Mill Stephenson, is to the memory of Henry Rolle, Esq., his wife Margaret, who died in 1591, and their nineteen children. Further notes and an illustration of the brass will be given in a future number of the *Journal*.

The PRESIDENT read a paper on "Feathers and Plumes," principally from an inventory of the feathers and plumes in the royal stores, *temp.* Elizabeth. The President further commented on the fashion and use of feathers in civil and military costume as illustrated in drawings in MSS. and allusions by the dramatists. Lord Dillon's paper will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. H. H. S. CUNYNGHAME read a paper entitled "Notes on the Possible Arabian Origin of Gothic Characters, Derived from an Examination of the Methods of Writing used by the Arabs." Mr. Cunyngame said: It needs only a little consideration in order that the influence of tools upon caligraphy may be recognised. The writing of the Assyrians was the direct result of the use of clay, and the Chinese has probably been developed in a similar manner.

There are three principal sorts of pens which have had their influence on the written and printed characters of Europe, namely, the stylus, the reed, and the quill. The stylus, or point, produces letters such as we find inscribed on the walls of Pompeii, in which the characters closely resemble our own capitals, but without any difference between the thickness of the lines. The stylus was chiefly used on tablets painted over with wax or some analogous composition of a different colour.

With the use, however, of linen or papyrus bark, or finally of paper, a different writing pen became necessary, and we have the choice of the brush of the Chinese, or else the reed pen of the Egyptians, from whom it was in all probability borrowed by the Arabs and, in short, by all the Semitic nations. Anyone who has watched a native Arab write will observe that he adopts a very peculiar attitude, holding his paper at an angle of 45° and his pen nearly horizontal. This will excite surprise until an attempt is made to write with an Arab pen upon a flat surface, when it will be found impossible.

The pen is so flat that it will retain no ink. Consequently, it must be held horizontal, and the paper or parchment inclined in the way we see it represented in old missals. The pen consists of a peculiar reed, very silicious and hard on the outside and very flexible, cut in a peculiar manner. Its action may be demonstrated by substituting for it a sort of machine like those employed to spread gums, and which is held in a sloping position. The peculiarity of the reed is, that one can write by pushing it forward like a plough, which cannot be done with a pen.

Now, the suggestions which I desire to bring to your notice is, that the men in whose hands learning lay during the darkness of the middle ages were Arabs, chiefly in Spain. For centuries Aristotle's works and the great Syntaxis of Ptolemy, originally in Greek, were only known by means of Latin translations from Arabic translations, and I submit that it is probable that such translations made by Arabs, would be written with the Arab pens at their command.

The reed, however, being indigenous only round the banks of the Mediterranean it became natural to seek for a substitute, and the quills of birds were used. They possessed one great advantage, in that they would hold the ink when used upon a flat surface. This is of course due to their tubular form. But they had a great disadvantage in that they could not be driven like a plough, but only dragged over paper. They are hence absolutely unfit for writing Arabic. But inasmuch as Gothic is written from right to left the ordinary quill will write Gothic fairly well, only that back turns are difficult. It is, however, to be observed, that the pen is usually employed more straight to the paper than the reed, so that the down strokes have a tendency instead of being thick when upright or inclined to the left to be only thick in the down strokes. In fact, a pen really only writes thick lines well in *one* direction, and not in all directions as does a reed.

The use of the pen led to a new sort of character, which was developed by the Italians.

By a comparison of very early Gothic missals with the missals of the Arabs I could bring much evidence to show that the instruments for ruling lines and describing circles were very similar, and also that the incipient Gothic ideas of illuminations, though undoubtedly ultimately traceable to the Greek and Egyptian, and very "Byzantine" in appearance, were inspired to a great extent by the style which the learned Arabs had caught from the Greeks of later Egypt, and this may perhaps be considered as lending some weight to the theory which I have had the hardihood to submit to you.

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ANNUAL MEETING AT CANTERBURY, JULY 22ND TO
JULY 29TH, 1896.

Wednesday, July 22nd.

At noon His Worship, the Mayor of Canterbury (Alderman S. HILL DEAN), received the members of the Institute in the Guildhall. The office of President of the meeting had been accepted by His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, but the unforeseen coincidence, at the last moment, of the date of the Royal Wedding, and that of the opening of the meeting, unfortunately deprived the Institute of His Grace's presence and promised address.

HIS WORSHIP said that on behalf of the Corporation and of the citizens generally, he desired to offer the members of the Institute a most hearty welcome to the city. Unfortunately they missed the genial face of the Archbishop, who, as they were well aware, was engaged in a most interesting ceremony elsewhere. In welcoming the members to the city, he need hardly remind them that the neighbourhood abounded in buildings of interest to archæologists. He trusted the glorious weather of that day would last during the whole of the visit, and he was sure that under such conditions the visit to Canterbury would not only be interesting and instructive, but also very pleasurable. In conclusion, His Worship again offered the members the kindest welcome the city could give them.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE, Viscount Dillon, said he was sure the members would thank the Mayor very heartily for the kind welcome he had given to them. They knew there was an immense deal to be said and done here, and he believed there were a great many gentlemen who were ready to explain and show all the treasures of Canterbury. It was twenty years since they last came here, and in that time an enormous amount of progress had been made in research, so that twenty years did not seem too long a period to put between the visits. At the same time there were so many places of interest in England that they were unable to allow a much shorter interval between their visits. On behalf of the Institute he begged to thank the Mayor for his very kind welcome.

THE BISHOP OF DOVER said he had been called upon at the very last moment to express the very deep regret felt by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was to have delivered the Presidential address, at his inability to attend that day. His Grace desired him to express by word of mouth what he had already expressed to their secretary and officers—his regret. It was a great loss to them that they would not hear his address, and also to His Grace that he was unable to meet such a distinguished body in so unique a city as his own city of Canterbury. They all knew the reason why His Grace

was not with them that day, and His Worship the Mayor had well expressed their feelings of interest in the occasion which had called him away. Proceeding, the Bishop said he was not going to make a speech on that occasion. He was almost the youngest member of the Institute, and knew nothing, or next to nothing, about archæology, so he thought he had better make this fact known at once and save himself being considered an authority on such matters. But he should like to associate himself with the Mayor in wishing them all the most cordial welcome they could possibly give. He was there not only for the Archbishop but also for the Dean of Canterbury, who that day was fulfilling a long-standing engagement which could not possibly be altered.

Such a visit as this had a very serious and earnest purpose behind it. It was not, as some might think, merely of the nature of a large and extended picnic; they conferred a distinct value upon the localities they honoured with their presence, and he was sure it would ill befit this city not to make some recognition of their sense of the honour which had been conferred upon Canterbury. Their proceedings would be read and pondered over long after they themselves had gone, but by none would they be read more carefully than by the Mayor and Corporation of this city, who were in charge of the general aspect of its buildings and streets, and who had shown in the past, and they all trusted in the future, would show that spirit of true Conservatism and real reverence for old things which made the streets of Canterbury so remarkable. Their proceedings would be read by none with greater care than by the Dean and Chapter, who were guardians at the present moment of that priceless fabric, the Cathedral. He was not saying too much when he said that Canterbury Cathedral, in its combination of outward beauty, architectural variety and historical interest would yield to none in this country in point of attractiveness to such an association as this. In this city there was the desire to maintain every link that was possible with that glorious past, and the history both of the civil and religious life of our country which entered so largely in our interests of the present day. Nothing was more remarkable, he thought, than the wonderful growth of the historical imagination in the last few years, and this revival was very largely due to such an Institution as this. By their careful investigations they went far to popularise that knowledge which was so pleasant an element in our present day life, and they added very largely to the educational refinement of the people of this country by such work as they commenced that day. In conclusion, the Bishop referred to the preservation of the ancient traditions of which the Society constantly reminded us, remarking that, were it not for this, the English people might, as other countries had done, cut off its links with the past, and go too far in modern innovation, to preserve that strong and stable life, which in its arrangements, its respect for civic institutions, and reverence for religion and ordered life, had made the British nation the wonder of the world to-day. On behalf of those whom he represented, he trusted the members of the Institute would go from Canterbury with pleasant associations, and, he hoped, a good regard for the people who lived in that ancient City.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P., remarked that he left the House of

Commons a little after three o'clock that morning, having been there engaged in a less pleasant task than that now assigned to him, and he had hurried with very great pleasure to join the Bishop and the Mayor in welcoming the Institute to Canterbury. He was quite certain that this meeting would be no less interesting to them than that of 1844, a record of which was contained in a book he now held in his hand. He felt sure they would go away very pleased with their visit, because he was never tired of recognising this as the ecclesiastical capital of the British Empire. He had nothing to add to the charming words of the Bishop of Dover, in which he referred to the efforts made to retain the old associations and buildings of this country, and had very great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to him for the admirable and common-sense address to which they had just listened.

Alderman MASON in seconding the motion mentioned that the first President of the Institute—Lord Conyngham—afterwards became member for the city of Canterbury. The motion was then carried with acclamation and acknowledged by the Bishop.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH, M.P., then proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding. This was seconded by Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., and carried unanimously.

By the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation the ancient maces and sword of state of Canterbury, and the maces of the old borough of Fordwich were exhibited in the Guildhall as well as a number of the city seals. Alderman Mason and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope briefly described the various objects.

After luncheon the members assembled at the great gateway of St. Augustine's College, where Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, M.A., pointed out its architectural features. On entering the college Mr. Hope gave a brief account of the history of the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, which had for upwards of nine hundred years been established here, and pointed out the general disposition of the buildings, the remains of which he also indicated and described. Mr. Hope specially dwelt on one peculiarity of the monastery in its earliest days, that it possessed three churches standing in line at the same time, viz., the monk's church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with the chapel of Our Lady to the east, but separated from it by the monks' cemetery, and beyond that the chapel of St. Pancras.

From St. Augustine's the party proceeded to the chapel of St. Pancras, where Canon ROUTLEDGE, F.S.A., described the remains and indicated the discoveries made by him upon part of the site by excavations. Mr. Hope said that from a comparison of its plan with those of the churches of Rochester (604), Lyminge (633), and Reculver (c. 670), it was clear that St. Pancras was an early member of the same group of buildings, and not improbably it had been built under the direction of Augustine himself, soon after his arrival here in 597.

The members then walked on to St. Martin's Church, where Canon ROUTLEDGE again acted as guide, and read a carefully prepared paper on the history of the building and the discoveries recently made in it by excavations and the removal of the comparatively modern plaster from the walls of the nave. The latter operation had revealed not only the apparently Roman construction of the walling,

but also the existence of two original windows in the west wall and the traces of a lofty archway between them. Excavations had also disclosed the foundations of a small chamber on the south side of the church, in the angle formed by the nave and chancel, of a date contemporary with the very early work of the western part of the chancel. From the church the party passed to the adjoining residence of Mr. and Mrs. Mapleton Chapman, who hospitably provided tea, and afforded every facility for the inspection of their interesting Jacobean house.

In the evening the Antiquarian Section was opened by Professor T. M'KENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., in the old chapel of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, commonly called the East Bridge Hospital, which had kindly been placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Master, the Rev. T. Cross. Professor Hughes' opening address is printed at p. 249 of this volume.

The Rev. G. M. LIVETT, M.A., followed with an address on the architectural history of St. Martin's Church, Canterbury. Referring to the tradition quoted by Bede that there was on this spot a church dedicated in honour of St. Martin, which had been built while the Romans still dwelt in Britain, Mr. Livett said they must not overlook the fact thus stated, and the question to consider was, not whether St. Martin's was Roman or Saxon, but whether any nucleus of a Roman church existed in the present building. After reviewing the various discoveries made by Canon Routledge, Mr. Livett showed, by reference to plans and drawings, that the oldest part of the church, in his opinion, was the western half of the chancel, which not only contained an inserted doorway of very early Saxon date, but had apparently terminated in an apse and been attached to a nave of the same width, the foundations of which had been lately found under the floor of the present nave. An interesting discussion followed, in which Professor Hughes, Professor Clarke, Mr. Micklethwaite, Mr. Hope, Sir H. Howorth, and others took part, resulting in the prolongation of the meeting to a somewhat late hour. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that if the case for the existence of Roman work at St. Martin's had not been fully proved, the recent discoveries made in the church had, at any rate, furnished matter for an entirely new consideration of the question.

Thursday, July 23rd.

At 10 a.m. the members proceeded in brakes to the village of Fordwich, anciently a borough, and an appendage of the Cinque Ports. At the Town Hall the party was received by the vicar—the Rev. R. Hitchcock, M.A.,—who introduced the Rev. C. E. WOODRUFF, M.A., the historian of Fordwich, under whose guidance an inspection was made of the Town Hall, a curious little two-storied building of timber of fifteenth century date, with the chief room on the first floor. Here are preserved the old bar, the ducking stool, a pair of old drums, and a very ancient looking hutch. In the corner is a remarkably incommensurate “jury room,” and underneath it, on the ground floor, the lock-up or prison. Leaving the Town Hall, a move was next made to the Church, where Mr. Woodruff again acted as

guide. The building is one of considerable interest, and consists of a Norman nave and chancel, a slightly later north aisle, with south porch and west tower. The font is a good Norman one, and in the decorated windows of the nave are some beautiful fragments of old glazing. But the most remarkable feature is a Norman monumental stone, of the "hog-back" type, with arcaded side, and coped top with overlapping scales; it appears to be of early twelfth century date.

The journey was thence resumed to Reculver, where after luncheon, Mr. GEORGE E. FOX, F.S.A., delivered an address on the History of the Roman Station. Mr. Fox pointed out that from its position there could be little doubt that the fortress was built to command the northern end of the channel that once severed the Isle of Thanet from the mainland. The camp was square in form, with rounded angles, a feature indicative of an early date, but its northern half had been destroyed by the encroachment of the sea. The position of the gates was doubtful, but the extent of the walls was easily traceable by the existing remains, which were afterwards perambulated, under Mr. Fox's guidance. Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., briefly referred to the remains of the desecrated parish church, which stands on about the original centre of the camp, but now on the edge of a cliff, strongly guarded by breakwaters to ensure the preservation of the towers as Trinity House landmarks. Its oldest portions were, he said, built in the Roman manner, but they were not of Roman date, as some had thought, and it was clear from the plan that the church was of Saxon origin, and probably that built by "Bassa, the mass-priest" shortly after the gift of the site to him by Ethelbert in 669.

Re-entering the carriages, the party next proceeded to Herne, where the vicar, the Rev. J. R. BUCHANAN, M.A., received the members in the church, and pointed out the chief features of interest. The principal architectural features are the fine decorated tower to the west of the north aisle, and the somewhat later arcades of the nave. The font is a beautiful and rich example which can be dated by the arms of Henry IV, and Archbishop Arundel, as having been carved between 1405 and 1413. There is also a good, but mutilated, late screen across the north aisle, and on the floor a number of well-known brasses. The stall work and misericords in the chancel deserve notice.

After the inspection of the church Mr. Buchanan very kindly entertained the members to tea on the vicarage lawn.

In the evening Professor E. C. CLARK, LL.D., F.S.A., opened the Historical Section with an address on "The Repopularisation of History." Professor Clarke's address is printed at p. 285.

Mr. FRANCIS W. CROSS followed with a paper on "The Early Minute Books of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury." This paper is printed at p. 235.

Friday, July 24th.

At 9.45 a.m., the members should have proceeded by rail to Dover, but the train did not put in an appearance until forty minutes after the advertised time of starting. Eventually the party arrived at

Dover, and proceeded to the Town Hall, where the Mayor cordially welcomed the Institute. Mr. E. WOLLASTON KNOCKER, the Town Clerk, recapitulated the history of the Maison Dieu, on the site of the present buildings. Little of it, however, remains except a tower next the street, and some arches between the two halls. By the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation, the mace, moot-horn, and civic plate, were exhibited and described by Mr. Knocker.

From the Town Hall the party proceeded to St. Mary's church, where they were received by the vicar, the Rev. Prebendary PALMES, M.A., who fully described the building.

The Benedictine Priory of St. Martin, the remains of which are now preserved within the grounds of Dover College, was next visited. Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., pointed out the decorated gatehouse, the Norman guest-house (now the College chapel), on the north side of the great court, and the ruins of a barn behind it. The site of the church was also indicated, and the remains of the western range of buildings explained. Of the claustral buildings only the frater remains intact. It is a fine and lofty late Norman hall, one hundred feet long, with wall arcades, alternately pierced at the sides for windows, and at the east end traces of a large contemporary painting of the "Last Supper."

After luncheon the party proceeded to the Castle, where Mr. EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., pointed out and described the chief features of interest. Mr. Micklethwaite offered some remarks upon the church of St. Mary-within-the-Castle, which he contended was, on the strong evidence of its plan alone, of late Saxon date, just anterior to the Conquest, though built of old Roman material. The Roman pharos or lighthouse to the west of it had, he thought, been preserved through being used as a bell tower to the church with which it had once been connected.

At the section in the evening, Mr. E. W. BRABROOK, F.S.A., President of the Anthropological Institute, read a paper on "Kent in Relation to the Ethnographic Survey." This paper is printed at p. 215.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., followed with the first part of a paper on "Some Saxon Churches."

Saturday, July 25th.

At 10 a.m. the General Annual Meeting of the Members of the Institute was held in the Eastbridge Hospital. The President, VISCOUNT DILLON, F.S.A., 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 1895-6.

Your Council has the honour of presenting the fifty-third Annual Report on the affairs of the Royal Archæological Institute, together with the cash account for the year ending December 31st, 1895. It is with some gratification that the Council draws attention to the fact that the expenditure has been covered by the income and that there are no liabilities outstanding beyond the expenses appertaining

to the management from day to day. The cash account shows a balance in favour of the Institute of £63 18s. 7d. The arrears of annual subscriptions are inconsiderable at the present time. In alluding to the disturbing statement in the last Report that frauds had been perpetrated by Martin, the office clerk, the Council believes that the loss incurred thereby has been ascertained, as nearly as possible, and that the amount is somewhat over £60. Prosecution of the delinquent would not have recalled even the smallest sum, and his subsequent decease closes the event so far as he was concerned. The loss has been made up by the subscriptions of some members of the Institute, and the equilibrium as regards that feature in our finance has been thus restored. One item only of that subscription which came to hand in 1895, appears in the present account, the remainder will appear in the account for 1896. The list for further voluntary subscriptions is however still open.

Your Council has to further report that in April, a communication was received from the British Archaeological Association asking that delegates on behalf of the two Societies should be appointed to again consider the question of a fusion or amalgamation. Willingly acceding to this request the delegates of the Institute met those of the Association in May, 1896, and reported. Your Council having considered the various propositions made by the latter, felt bound to return some modified proposals. To these at present no reply has been made.

The members of the Council retiring are: Col. William Pinney, Messrs. E. J. Hopkins, Somers Clarke, Hellier Gosselin, A. E. C. Griffiths, and W. H. St. John Hope. It is proposed that General Pitt-Rivers and Col. William Pinney be elected Hon. Vice-Presidents; and that Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., F.S.A., be elected a Vice-President; that Messrs. Somers Clarke, Hellier Gosselin, A. E. C. Griffiths, W. H. St. John Hope, and J. T. Micklethwaite be re-elected, and that Rev. E. S. Dewick, F.S.A., be added, to the Council. It is further proposed that Mr. H. Longden be elected auditor for the ensuing year in the place of Rev. E. S. Dewick.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, the report was adopted.

The HON. SECRETARY then read the balance-sheet (printed at p. 392), which was also 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. Professor GREGOIRE TOCILESCO, of the University of Bukharest, and chief director of the National Museum, gave an account of his researches in the Dobrudsha, and of the extensive excavations which he has carried out during several years. The most striking results of his labours include the identification of the ancient topography of Lower Mœsia; the discovery of three great lines of fortification running across the province; the collection of over 600 ancient inscriptions; and the excavation of a considerable part of a buried city, Tropæum Trajani, now Adamklissi, which is situated about 15 kilometres to the south of Rassova. It was one of the most important places in that region, attained municipal rank, and became the chief garrison of the frontier. A few years ago all

that was known of it may be described as heaps of ruins, which included a great tumulus of masonry; its name even was unknown.

By some it was regarded as a Persian monument of the age of Darius; others supposed it to be the tomb of a Roman General, or of a Gothic Chief. These conjectures have now given place to certainty. Professor Tocilescu having unravelled the history of the site, and laid bare some of its most remarkable buildings. His plan indicates a city of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hectares in area, surrounded by walls adapted to the variations of the surface, and with 36 towers or bastions, of which 12 have been already uncovered. Three gates are visible, two larger ones east and west, and a postern on the south. The principal street is paved with slabs of stone, and has central channels, one for the water supply, the other for drainage. Right and left of the main street were ranged great buildings—here a basilica (in the classical sense), there a Byzantine basilica with a crypt under the altar, and containing a fine mosaic. There are proofs that the city had been reconstructed, as stones bearing inscriptions had been re-employed as building material. Further evidence of this has also been found in the inscription of a trophy which dates from the year 316, and furnishes information as to the history of the region. The city was founded by Trajan, received municipal rights towards the close of the third century, and was probably destroyed by the Goths. The Emperor Constantine and his associate Licinianus fought the barbarians and “reconstructed the city of Tropæensium from its foundations”—“Ad confirmandum limitis tutelam etiam Tropæensium civitas a fundamentis feliciter auspiciato constructa est.” The *tropæum*, of limestone, 2·65 metres in height, was the memorial of the victory, and served as the arms of the city. It will require several years of continuous excavation to lay open the entire city, which seems likely to become a second Pompeii. Thanks to the labours of Professor Tocilescu, the great tumulus has ceased to be an enigma; its epoch and motive have been revealed, and the splendid monument of which it encloses the remains has been described and figured in a monograph by the discoverer (“Das Monument von Adamklissi,” Wien, Hölder, 1896, in folio). It may be briefly described as a gigantic trophy erected by the Emperor Trajan, after his victory over the Dacians in the year, 108–9. It was dedicated to Mars Ultor, and its architect was the famous Apollodorus of Damascus.

During the present year Professor Tocilescu has discovered and excavated another monument which is unique in the ancient world. It is a mausoleum erected by Trajan to commemorate the soldiers who fell in a battle near the spot, in which the Emperor himself took part. The monument is quadrangular, on a platform of five or six steps, and bore plaques covered with inscriptions recording the names of the Roman citizens, the legionaries, and even the peregrines who fell in a battle near the spot. These inscriptions are full of interest, and contain details of the *domus* or of the *domicile* of the Roman soldiers, and of the countries to which the strangers belonged. M. Tocilescu gave a most interesting description of the principal inscriptions, and of the light which they throw on the history of the buried city. He suggests that the great trophy was erected by Trajan at Adamklissi, although the war mainly took place north of the Danube, on account

of the emperor's own presence at the opening battle near that spot, and within the three lines of defence. This battle is indicated in the Trajan column. The mausoleum appears to have been in the form of a *pyros* such as seen on the medals of Antoninus Pius and Julia Donna. In concluding his discourse the professor said that these excavations, which are being continued without interruption, are of the utmost interest to Rumanians, as they bring to light long-buried memorials of the birth of their nation and of the Roman soldiers who sacrificed their lives in its behalf.

On the completion of the address the President expressed the hearty thanks of the members of the institute to Professor Tocilescu and to the Rumanian Government for the splendid work upon which they are engaged at Adamklissi.

Mr. GEORGE E. FOX, F.S.A., followed with a paper on "The Roman Coast Fortresses of Kent." Mr. Fox's paper is printed at p. 352.

The Rev. Canon SCOTT ROBERTSON, M.A., then conducted the members round the Eastbridge Hospital, and gave a full description of the building and its history. A visit was next made to the church of St. Alphege, also under the guidance of Canon Scott Robertson.

In the afternoon the members proceeded in brakes to Chartham and Chilham. At Chartham the rector, the Rev. C. RANDOLPH, M.A., received the party, and gave an interesting description of the church, especially referring to the beautiful chancel windows with "Kentish" tracery and fine painted glass.

From Chartham the party proceeded to Chilham Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. G. H. WRIGHT, M.A., received the members, and fully described the church and its monuments. From the church the party proceeded to Chilham Castle, where they were received by the owner, Mr. C. S. Hardy. Mr. EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., briefly sketched the more important points in the history of the manor, and Mr. F. W. CROSS described the architectural features. Mr. Hardy most hospitably entertained the members to tea on the lawn.

In the evening Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., read the concluding portion of his paper on "Some Saxon Churches." This paper is printed at p. 293.

Monday, July 27th.

At 9 a.m. the members proceeded to Sandwich by train. St. Bartholomew's Hospital was first visited, where the chapel, a building of the thirteenth century, was inspected. VISCOUNT DILLON, F.S.A., pointed out the peculiar features of an interesting knightly effigy on the north side of the altar in complete mail without any plate defences, and with the shield laid flat upon the chest, its date was assigned to about 1230.

St. Peter's Church was next visited, the rector—the Rev. W. FLOWER, M.A.—reading some descriptive notes. The church was once a very fine one, chiefly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, with nave and chancel with continuous aisles, and central tower. In 1661 the south aisle was wrecked by the fall of the tower, and is now a mere ruin walled off from the rest of the church. In the north

aisle are several interesting tombs and effigies. Beyond the east end of each aisle are the remains of a vestry, and under that on the south side is a vaulted charnel house for the reception of bones discovered in digging graves.

St. Clement's Church was then visited and described by the vicar—the Rev. A. M. CHICHESTER, M.A. Its principal features are a Norman central tower, a decorated chancel, and a perpendicular nave, the last with two aisles. In the chancel are some remains of the old stalls, and the font is an interesting one of the fifteenth century, with shields and other devices. On the floor are numerous indents of lost brasses to former inhabitants of Sandwich.

At noon HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman F. W. Lass) received the members in the quaint old Town Hall. His Worship after welcoming the Institute to the town of Sandwich, proceeded to read some notes on the Town Hall. The building was erected in 1579 but has since been refronted and the old stone wall surrounding it pulled down. The interior is still intact with its panelled walls, carved seats for the mayor and aldermen, curious jury box, and other interesting features. By courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation the civic insignia, the Customal of Sandwich, together with many interesting charters and other documents were displayed in the Council chamber. In this chamber are preserved a curious series of paintings removed from an old house in the town. The paintings represent the landing of Catherine of Braganza, and her reception by Charles II.

After luncheon the party drove to Richborough, where Mr. GEORGE E. FOX, F.S.A., gave a description of the Roman fortress of Rutupiae. The principal features were indicated by Mr. Fox, who spoke of the possibilities of the place as a signalling station and the absurdity of the great concrete platform in the centre being regarded as for any other purpose than to carry a watch tower or some such building. The journey to Canterbury was then continued, a halt being made at Ash Church, where some notes prepared by the vicar, were read by the Secretary in the unavoidable absence of the writer. VISCOUNT DILLON, F.S.A., described the fine series of monumental effigies. These consist of a knight, *temp.* Edward I, in mail armour with ailettes, with an effigy of a lady beneath, probably a husband and wife; also of a beautifully sculptured figure of Sir John Leverick, showing the quilted gambeson and other defences worn about 1330, and alabaster effigies of John Septvans, Esq. (died 1458), in complete plate and standard of mail, and of his widow, who died forty years later.

In the evening Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., opened the Architectural Section with an address upon the architectural history of Canterbury Cathedral. While avowedly taking as his basis Professor Willis's masterly treatise, Mr. Hope was able to show by extracts from the Account Rolls and other documents that much supplementary and corroborative evidence has come to light since 1845, and with the help of an elaborately constructed plan, with overlapping and movable sections, he traced the successive alterations and enlargements of the church from Lanfranc's time down to the present day.

Mr. H. SHARPE followed with a paper on "Rutupiae." This paper is printed at p. 204.

Tuesday, July 28th.

This day was devoted to the cathedral church and buildings of the monastery under the guidance of Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, M.A. Assembling in the south transept a visit was first paid to the chapel of St. Michael, which contains the coffin of Stephen Langton, and the tomb and effigies, splendidly carved in alabaster, of Lady Margaret Holland and her two husbands. Passing through the tunnel under the choir steps, the party next entered the north transept, where the scene of the "martyrdom" of St. Thomas in 1170 was pointed out. Attention was also called to the monuments and floor slabs, and to the re-arrangement of the steps by Prior Chillenden to give the monks a separate entry from the cloister. The Lady Chapel, built by Prior Goldstone, and dedicated in 1455, was also visited. A descent was then made to the crypt, where Mr. Hope pointed out the curious feature in the central alley (which was first noticed by Canon Scott Robertson) whereby the pillars have alternately plain capitals and ornate shafts, and carved capitals with plain shafts. The bases of the pillars have until lately been hidden by a deposit of earth brought in soon after the crypt was built to raise the level above that of floods. This has now been taken away, and by arrangement with the French Protestants the south side of the crypt has also been thrown open. After an inspection of the place of St. Thomas's tomb and other interesting features, the party returned by the newly opened south entrance of the crypt into the south transept, and thence ascended to the choir aisle. In the south wall of this is a tomb which has long been assigned to Archbishop Hubert, whose monument is now known to stand elsewhere. Mr. Hope explained that the effigy was not an archbishop's, but that of a mitred prior, and he had no doubt from the architectural evidence and the vacant niche on each side of the tomb that this was actually the hitherto unrecognized monument, put up in 1330, of Prior Henry of Eastry, who was recorded to have been buried "between the images of the holy virgins Sythe and Apollonia." Passing on to the place of St. Thomas's shrine, Mr. Hope called attention to the unaltered pavement that still surrounds the spot and to the actual stones of the steps of the shrine, which are laid in rows across its site. He also described what he had been able to learn as to the shape, structure, and surroundings of the shrine itself. Attention was also called to the arrangements of the circular chapel east of the shrine, which contained the altar of the Holy Trinity, flanked by the shrines of Odo and Wilfrid. Mr. Hope indicated the place on the south side where the relic called the Crown or Head of St. Thomas was kept within a grated enclosure. The chapel now contains the marble chair of the archbishops and Cardinal Pole's tomb. After inspecting the monuments of the Black Prince, Henry IV, and his queen, and others that surrounded the shrine, the party repaired to the choir, where the original arrangements were discussed, and the former sites of the archbishop's chair, of the high altar and the altars of St. Dunstan and St. Elphege, with their shrines, were pointed out. After an examination of the beautiful seventeenth century stallwork at the west end of the choir an adjournment was made for luncheon.

The afternoon was devoted to a perambulation of the monastic buildings. The cloister and chapter-house were first visited and their history and arrangements described, and then Mr. Hope led the way to the chapter library, where, by the aid of a number of plans, he explained the general arrangements of the monastery, especially as illustrated by Prior Wibert's curious twelfth century pictorial plan of the water supply. The remains of the various buildings were then visited in turn. The two early Saxon columns from the ruined church of Reculver were also examined, and commented on by Mr. Fox. The perambulation ended in the garden of the house now occupied by the Bishop of Dover, who most kindly entertained the company to tea.

In the evening the PRESIDENT, VISCOUNT DILLON, F.S.A., read a paper on "Calais and the Pale."

The general concluding meeting followed, the PRESIDENT in the Chair.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, hearty and unanimous votes of thanks were accorded to His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the meeting, and to His Worship, the Mayor, for his courteous reception of the Institute.

Professor T. M'KENNY HUGHES proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Dover, the Dean of Canterbury, and the cathedral clergy. This was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Foreign Delegates was proposed by the PRESIDENT and carried. Monsieur Tocilescu, delegate of the Rumanian Government, and Monsieur A. Joli, delegate of the Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, briefly responded.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE proposed a vote of thanks to the Presidents of Sections. This was duly seconded and carried.

A similar compliment was paid to the readers of papers on the motion of Professor E. C. CLARK.

Mr. F. W. CROSS proposed a vote of thanks to the Local Committee and the Hon. Local Secretary.

Votes of thanks were also passed to the owners of houses visited, to the clergy who had allowed the Institute to visit and inspect the churches, and to the Master of the East Bridge Hospital for the use of the Hospital for holding the sectional meetings.

The PRESIDENT proposed a vote of thanks to the Director and Meeting Secretary, and the Rev. T. AUDEN, one to the President for presiding at the meeting.

Wednesday, July 29th.

At 10.15 a.m. the members proceeded by train to Lympne and thence in brakes to Lympne. At the church the party was received by the vicar, the Rev. H. B. BIRON, M.A., who gave a short account of the building. It originally consisted of a Norman chancel, nave, and central tower, without transepts, but in the thirteenth century the chancel and nave were rebuilt on a larger scale and a north aisle added to the latter.

The early fifteenth century manor house adjoining the church was next visited. Mr. BIRON again acting as guide. The great hall is now divided into two stories with several rooms in each, but its large

windows still remain more or less intact, and the kitchen has upper-chambers.

After luncheon the Roman station, now called Studfall Castle, was visited under the guidance of Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A.

Now that the sea has receded nearly two miles from the camp it is not easy to realise that Portus Lemanis, as Mr. Fox pointed out, once guarded the haven where the Romano-British fleet lay at anchor; and the destruction of the fortress by landslips has well-nigh obliterated all traces of its walls and towers, though portions remain in a more or less tumbled condition. Mr. Fox called special attention to the greater thickness of the walls as compared with those of Regulbium and Rutupia, and to the existence of the mural towers, which were not found in the other two stations, except in a rudimentary form at the latter.

Re-entering the carriages, the party then drove back to Lyminge, where the church was inspected under the guidance of Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A. The foundations in the churchyard are of the Saxon church built probably in 633 by Ethelburga.

The nave and chancel of the church itself are also Saxon, though of late date. The western tower and north aisle are supposed to have been added by Cardinal Bourchier.

From Lyminge the party returned to Canterbury by train.

Thursday, July 30th, and Friday, July 31st.

Two extra days devoted to visits to Calais and Boulogne. About thirty members of the Institute left Dover by the morning boat, and on arriving at Calais—where the Comte de Marsy, Directeur de la Societe Française d'Archéologie, joined the party—proceeded to explore the old town under the guidance of Viscount Dillon. From Calais the party proceeded by the afternoon train to Boulogne-sur-Mer, where in the evening they were entertained to a "vin d'honneur" by the Mayor and Municipality in the Salon des Glaces in the Etablissement des Bains. On Friday morning visits were paid to the Communal Museum, where the Curator, Dr. H. E. Sauvage, exhibited and explained the principal objects; to the cathedral and crypt, and to the Château. A small committee, appointed by the Mayor and Municipality, accompanied the members on their perambulation and provided every facility for a thorough inspection of the buildings visited. Unfortunately lack of time prevented the proposed visits to the library, the belfry, and the tour d'Ordre which had been included in the programme. Hearty votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor and Municipality, to the Reception Committee, to the Curator of the museum, and to the Librarian. The party then returned home by way of Folkestone.

Ordinary Meetings.

July 1st, 1896.

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

Mr. J. R. MORTIMER communicated a paper on "Killing Pits on Goathland Moor between Scarborough and Whitby." This paper is printed at p. 144 of the present volume of the *Journal*.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Mosaic of Monnus at Trèves." This mosaic was discovered by workmen excavating for the foundations of the Provincial Museum in that city. The dimensions were 5 metres 69 centimetres in length and breadth. In addition to this square there was an apse with an ornamental border, enclosing a space covered by aquatic plants. The mosaic is at present in a fragmentary condition, having suffered from a terrible conflagration, probably in the fifth century, when the barbarians were devastating the Roman empire; it seems also to have been pillaged in the Middle Ages for the sake of building materials. The representations in the quadrangular area may be divided into six classes: 1. In nine octagons, a muse instructing a mortal; 2. In eight squares round the central octagon, busts of Greek and Roman poets and prose-writers; 3. In eight squares further from the centre, busts of dramatic characters; 4. In pentagons at the four corners, the four seasons; 5. In twelve trapeziums, the zodiacal signs; 6. In twelve squares above the pentagons, and between the trapeziums, the months of the year.

Of the octagons, the best preserved are those of Urania and Euterpe: a coloured plate of the latter was exhibited, which was published in the "Denkmaeler" of the Imperial German Archæological Institute. Among the busts, Ennius and Hesiod are in a better condition than the rest. Autumn appears riding on a panther; and we may infer from the analogy of similar compositions that each of the other seasons was mounted on a different animal. The months are represented by deities selected either from the resemblance of their names, *e.g.*, Juno for June, or in accordance with the dates of their festivals. The mosaic is almost *in situ*, having been only transferred from the soil in which it was discovered to the first story of the museum.

Professor LEWIS's paper will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

November 4th, 1896.

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

Mr. W. HARPER exhibited and presented a porcelain reproduction of the Sandbach crosses.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A., by permission of Colonel Baldwin, of Dalton-in-Furness, exhibited a portable sundial. It consists of a brass plate of octagonal shape $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad.

The lower half of the plate is occupied by a compass whose glass top is a little below the upper surface of the brass plate, and whose box projects a quarter of an inch below it. The gnomon occupies the upper half of the box and is hinged so as to fold down flat on the dial. On one side of the gnomon is engraved in a running hand "Time flies," while the other is graduated from 40° to 60° , so that the instrument can be set to any latitude between 40° and 60° . The hour lines radiate to the edge of the upper five sides of the dial, and are numbered both in Arabic and in Roman figures from 4 A.M. to 8 P.M. In the centre of the dial is the legend "Phil: Bullock fecit"; and near where the morning hour lines begin are engraved in very small Arabic figures 53 20 and 51 32, the latitudes respectively of Dublin and of Cork. On the back of the plate the following tables of latitude are boldly engraved:—

Rome	41	York	54
Paris	48 45	Cork	51 32
Exeter	50 40	London	51 32
Dover	51	Dublin	53 20
Coleraine	54	Oxford	51 45
Limerick	52 25	Galway	53 2

Coleraine and York are on the same parallel of latitude, and this table thus seems to have been engraved for the benefit of some one whose travels in England did not go far north beyond York, and in Ireland beyond Coleraine. Chancellor Ferguson had not been able to trace "Phil. Bullock," but from the character of the lettering he put it down to the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century. The dial is contained in its original case of pasteboard covered with leather, hand and blind tooled with a pattern of alternate rows of small annulets and of small crosses contained each in a small circle. The Chancellor also, by way of illustration, exhibited a modern portable dial, made by Messrs. Elliott & Sons, the Strand, London, a complicated implement provided with three spirit levels, and capable of being used with great precision anywhere in the northern hemisphere. The Company of Clockmakers possesses a silver pocket sundial which much resembles that belonging to Colonel Baldwin. This dial is engraved in *Time and Timekeepers*, by J. W. Benson, and in the *Reliquary*, vol. xvi, plate xxvii.

Mr. GEORGE E. FOX, F.S.A., read the first portion of a paper on "Uriconium," the modern Wroxeter in Shropshire. Mr. Fox first dealt with the general plan and the defences of the city, the latter consisting of a mound and ditch, the direction of whose line can only now be vaguely made out except at a few points; and secondly with the details of discoveries relating to public and private buildings up to the excavations undertaken in 1859.

December 2nd, 1896.

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

Mr. JAMES HILTON, Hon. Treasurer, stated that a resolution had been passed by the Council protesting against the proposed demolition and rebuilding of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral

Church, and that the resolution had been forwarded to the Dean and Chapter.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE gave a brief description of the work contemplated at Peterborough, and of the alternative scheme put forward by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

J. WICKHAM LEGG, M.D., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Queen's Coronation Ring." Dr. Legg traced the history of the English coronation ring from the Coronation Order in the Pontifical of Robert of Jumieges to the present reign. In the time of Edward I. the ring was of gold; in the reign of Richard II. a ruby had been set in it, and the ruby ring continued at least to the coronation of James II.; but the rings of King William IV. and of the Queen were adorned with large sapphires marked with a ruby cross. In this adoption of the sapphire there was a following of the episcopal ring which would remind the antiquary of many other points in the Order of Consecration of the Kings of England in which there were resemblances to the Order of the Consecration of Bishops. In illustration of his paper, Dr. Legg exhibited photographs (taken by command of the Queen) of Her Majesty's coronation ring and those of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide. Dr. Legg's paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER TURNOR contributed a paper on "The Buried Cities of Yucatan," illustrated by means of lantern photographic slides. The principal ruins described were those of Uxmal and Chichen-Itza.

The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1895.

Dr.

Cr.

INCOME.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Cash Balances as per last Account	...	...	...	67 2 9
„ Subscriptions—				
234 Annual Subscriptions at £1 ls. each	...	...	245 14 0	
3 „ Associates at 16s. 6d.	...	...	1 11 6	
Together received during year	...	...	247 5 6	
1 Subscription paid in advance in the year 1892	...	...	...
8 „ „ in arrears at 31st December, 1894	...	...	...
12 „ „ in arrears at 31st December, 1895	...	...	...
258 Total annual subscriptions at 31st December, 1895.	...	...	...
Arrears as under paid in 1895—	£ s. d.			
For the year 1892, 2 at £1 ls.	...	2 2 0		
„ „ 1893, 7 at £1 ls.	...	7 7 0		
„ „ 1894, 31 at £1 ls.	...	35 14 0		
„ Subscriptions paid in advance for 1896:—			45 3 0	
3 Subscriptions at £1 ls.	...	3 3 0		
1 Subscription for 1898, at £1 ls.	...	1 1 0		
1 „ „ 1899, at £1 ls.	...	1 1 0		
			5 5 0	
„ Entrance Fees	...	...	297 13 6	
„ Sale of Publications, &c.	...	...	15 15 0	
„ Balance of Scarborough Meeting...	...	...	23 11 0	
			6 5 10	
„ Special subscription towards reduction of Defalcations,			29 16 10	
G. T. Clarke, F.S.A.	...	...	10 0 0	
„ Donation, J. H. White	...	...	1 1 0	
			£421 9 1	

EXPENDITURE.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Publishing Account—				
Engraving, &c., for Journal	...	...	47 1 0	
Harrison and Sons, Printing Journal (including Part No. 207, Vol. 52)	...	...	168 0 7	
			215 1 7	
„ House Expenses—				
Rent of Offices	...	...	40 0 0	
Lighting	...	...	8 15 0	
Printing Notices and Sundries	...	...	8 8 0	
Binding Journal	...	...	4 7 6	
Stationery	...	...	2 5 0	
Sundries	...	...	4 4 0	
			67 19 6	
„ Subscription to Archaeological Congress	...	...	1 0 0	
„ Petty Cash—				
Office Expenses, Attendant, Incidentals, &c.	...	...	23 8 11	
Delivery of Journal	...	...	14 0 7	
Postage	...	...	25 12 11	
Stationery	...	...	2 0 1	
Binding	...	...	0 7 6	
Carriage of Books, Parcels, &c.	...	...	0 17 5	
Insurance	...	...	0 15 0	
			67 2 5	
„ The late Clerk's Defalcations Account. Cash received, but unaccounted for by him to the Institute*			6 7 0	
„ Cash Balances at Bankers	...	...	55 19 7	
In Hand	...	...	7 19 0	
			63 18 7	
			£421 9 1	

392

We hereby certify that we have prepared the above Cash Account for the year ended 31st December, 1895, 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, 14th May, 1896.

Examined and found correct,

EDW. S. DEWICK, M.A., F.S.A.

TALFOURD ELY, M.A., F.S.A.

Honorary Auditors.

May 15th, 1896.

NOTE.—In addition to above sum of £6 7s., a further amount of £18 6s. has been traced as having been collected by the late clerk, but not accounted for by him to the Institute, together with sundry amounts received by him for sale of Journal.