

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 3rd, 1897.

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

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Annual Meeting would be held at Dorchester from August 3rd to August 10th, under the presidency of General Pitt-Rivers.

The Rev. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A., exhibited three Roman coins found at Burgh Castle, Norfolk, the ancient *Gariannonum*. Two were of the Constantine period and one consular, of C. Memmius.

Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A., exhibited a small unfinished miniature on ivory, supposed to be a portrait of one Crossfield, who, with others, was accused of a conspiracy to assassinate George III.

Mr. GEORGE E. FOX, F.S.A., read the second and concluding portion of his paper on "Uriconium," the Roman city at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury. Referring to the first part of the paper, read last November, Mr. Fox mentioned that the general aspect of the site had then been treated of, that the line of the city walls had been traced, and the various discoveries described which had been made within the walls from the beginning of the last century to the middle of the present one. He then proceeded to explain in detail the remains of the buildings found in the excavations made from the year 1859 to 1861, and again in 1867, during which years the principal public buildings of the Roman city were uncovered. These formed a group in the centre of the site, and comprised the basilica and the baths, with various adjuncts. Mr. Fox urged the desirability of further excavations on the site, which might be expected to yield even better results for archæology than those achieved in the excavations at Silchester, though these had been considerable.

Plans and photographs of the remains and drawings of architectural details from Wroxeter were exhibited in illustration of the paper, together with examples of *tesserae* from the floor of the basilica to show the materials used in the mosaics of Uriconium.

March 3rd, 1897.

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

Mr. H. WILSON exhibited a small Roman bronze figure found at Sidcup, Kent, in digging the foundation of a house. Mr. Ely identified the figure as probably Dionysus or Bacchus wearing the fawn skin.

Mr. H. P. FITZGERALD MARRIOTT read a paper on "Family Portraits at Pompei." Mr. Marriott endeavoured to show that all the pictures containing faces of men and women were not attempts at the delineation of heroic and mythological characters, as had previously been surmised, but were family portraits of the owners and inhabitants of the houses. Mr. Marriott stated that many of the paintings were in a very dilapidated state, by reason of their age as well as by their being injured by a small snail which works behind the painting; but of the more perfect specimens about fifty-one have been copied. Mr. Marriott exhibited photographs of about half that number, and criticised the different styles. Portraits are never found in the first or relieve style of decoration of the pre-Roman epoch. It was doubtful if they existed in the second, or period of the Republic; but in the third and delicate style of the first emperors, about A.D. 1-50, several portraits, all enclosed in square or oblong borders, but never round, are to be found. One of the earliest of these is that in the house of Marcus Epidius Sabinus. The great mass of the portraits are to be found in the fourth style, and most of these have been inserted in the walls after having been painted on an easel or on horizontal surfaces. Mr. Marriott gave a critical description of many of these in support of his theory.—In the discussion that followed Mr. Talfourd Ely and Mr. Fox, although admitting that several of the paintings were in all probability intended for portraits, yet could not but believe that the others were merely conventional subjects.

Mr. Marriott's paper is printed at p. 10.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 7th, 1897.

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

Mr. C. E. KEYSER, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "Aldermaston Church, Berkshire." After giving a short account of the lords of the manor and the successive owners of the Aldermaston estates, Mr. Keyser described the church and the necessary repairs which had recently been carried out at his expense under the direction of Mr. E. Doran Webb, F.S.A. Mr. Keyser stated that the church was probably built about 1120 on the site of an earlier one mentioned in the Domesday Survey; it was enlarged about the years 1260 and 1300, in the fifteenth century, also in 1660, and again at the beginning of the present century, when it was unfortunately thoroughly beautified. The mural paintings representing St. Christopher and two scenes from the life of St. Nicholas, the old painted glass, the shields inserted by Sir Humphrey Forster, and the various tombs, brasses, and slabs to the memory of members of the Forster family, especially the fine alabaster tomb with effigies of Sir George Forster and Elizabeth his wife, who died in 1526, were minutely described by Mr. Keyser.

An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Mr. E. D. WEBB, Mr. P. H. NEWMAN, Mr. GEORGE E. FOX, and Mr. M. STEPHENSON pointed out the various peculiarities and particular objects of interest, more especially with regard to the tomb of Sir George Forster.

Numerous rubbings of the brasses and inscriptions, photographs of the monument, of the mural paintings, and of details of the church were exhibited by Mr. A. H. LYELL, Mr. M. STEPHENSON, and Mr. Keyser.

The paper will be published in a future number of the *Journal*.

May 5th, 1897.

JAMES HILTON, F.S.A. (*Hon. Treasurer*), in the Chair.

Mr. TALFOURD ELY, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "Wreaths and Garlands," and exhibited numerous photographs of ancient paintings and prints, and casts of coins in illustration of his remarks. Mr. Ely's paper is printed at p. 186.

Professor T. M'KENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper entitled "A comparison of the flint implements of the palæolithic and the neolithic ages." A large series of flint implements was exhibited in illustration of the paper.

June 2nd, 1897.

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

Mr. H. W. SETON-KARR exhibited a large series of implements from the lost flint mines of Egypt, which had been discovered by him in November last in the Eastern desert in the Wady-el-Sheik district, between ten and thirty miles from the Nile. Among the large number of implements discovered are many new to science. The mines resemble ruined cities, and in each is a central work-place where most of the objects were found. These objects consisted of various flint ornaments, truncheon-shaped implements, clubs, axes, javelin points, sickles, and variously-shaped knives. Mr. Seton-Karr also exhibited flint implements from Jalelo, in East Africa, a place about 100 miles from Berbera. This find is of special interest, as it is the first instance of the discovery of prehistoric implements in Tropical Africa.

Viscount DILLON, P.S.A., and Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., contributed a paper on "An Inventory of the goods belonging to Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, in 1399." This inventory, from the accounts of the escheator for the counties of Essex and Herts, gives a list of the cloths of Arras, tapestry, beds, vestments and books for the chapel, plate, books, garments, arms, and armour belonging to Thomas of Woodstock, K.G., Duke of Gloucester, and seized in his castle of Pleshey, in Essex, on December 13th, in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Richard II.

This inventory will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. JAMES HILTON, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Coronation Stone in the Abbey Church of Westminster."

This paper will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

July 7th, 1897.

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

MR. F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir.S.A., exhibited a water-bailiff's silver mace, 6 inches long, consisting of a tube or barrel surmounted by the royal crown. At the lower end of the tube is a small seal-shaped cap which unscrews. This tube or barrel contains a silver oar 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. When the water-bailiff, or constable, was ordered to board a ship to arrest some offender, he would proceed to unscrew the end, withdraw the little oar, refix the cap, and screw the oar into a hole in the cap, thus forming an instrument 10 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length. When closed it formed a constable's staff for service on shore. The hall-mark on the mace is nearly obliterated, but the shaft of the oar bears a hall-mark with date letter P for the year 1830 and the maker's mark F.H.

Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., exhibited a hippo-sandal in which he had placed a horse's hoof, showing it to be undoubtedly a horse-shoe, and probably used to protect a broken or injured hoof. The sandal was found in a Romano-British village near Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. Two other hippo-sandals of neo-archaic date were also exhibited, one from Poulton-in-the-Fylde, in Lancashire, the other from the banks of the Solway. Both are formed to enlarge the surface of the tread so as to prevent the horse sinking into the soft mosses once peculiar to the districts.

Chancellor Ferguson also exhibited photographs of an iron chest recently brought to light in the Post Office at Carlisle.

MR. SOMERS CLARKE, F.S.A., read a paper by MARCUS SIMAIKA BEY on "Some Social Customs of the Copts." This paper is printed at p. 225.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Gallo-Roman Museum at Sens." The principal contents of the museum consist of stones found during the excavation of the city walls. These stones had been taken from sepulchral monuments and other structures, and used as building materials to fortify the place against attacks of barbarians. The stones may be divided into two classes—those that are inscribed, and those that are sculptured. Amongst the former the most remarkable inscriptions, seven in number, relate to the family of Magilius Honoratus, which held a high position at Lyons also. Another epigraph is short, but interesting; it records the erection of a colonnade and covered walk (*porticus et ambulatorium*), and a distribution of wine and oil by magistrates, probably *Ædiles*, at their own expense (*propriis impensis*). The

reliefs include a great variety of subjects—mythological, domestic, and funereal. Most important among them is the one that represents a scene from the legend of Iphigenia in Tauris. Orestes appears as a prisoner with his hands tied behind his back, but the priestess desires them to be loosed, because he is a victim devoted to the goddess Diana (Artemis). In this series we find many persons engaged in the trades and occupations of daily life, *e.g.*, a bird-catcher, a fuller, a tailor, a musician holding cymbals, and painters decorating the wall of a house *al fresco*. Architectural fragments are very numerous, cornices, capitals of columns, and friezes, indicating the great prosperity of the city under the Roman empire.

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Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING AT DORCHESTER, August 3rd to  
August 10th, 1897.

Tuesday, August 3rd.

AT 11.30 a.m. His Worship the Mayor of Dorchester (Alderman JAMES PAINE) received the members of the Institute in the Town Hall.

HIS WORSHIP briefly welcomed the Institute and expressed the hope that the members would spend a pleasant and profitable time during their visit to the town and county. His Worship then called upon Lieut.-General PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S., F.S.A., the President of the Meeting, to deliver his opening address. This address is printed at p. 311. Professor E. C. CLARK proposed a hearty vote of thanks to General Pitt-Rivers for his address. The Institute had to thank him, not merely for his admirable paper, but also for his invaluable and continuous services to archæology, of which he might be considered as the head in England. A valuable step would have been taken towards the preservation of relics of antiquity if proprietors of land, acting on the hint of General Pitt-Rivers, absolutely prohibited any unscientific investigation and insisted upon scrupulous care in excavation and record.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he wished to acknowledge the great debt of gratitude all workers owed to General Pitt-Rivers. He was the first man to introduce method, accuracy, and precision into such enquiries, and the result of his work, he was sorry to say, had not yet been fully grasped by the public. He ventured to think that the work which he had carried out with pick-axe and shovel, and which was recorded in those magnificent volumes of his, had done more for the ancient history of the district than everything that had been written and done before. He took it that the future historian of that district would feel under a greater debt to his writings than to all the mere surface details which had been published before. Many years ago, more than he cared to think of, he obtained his schooling in the method of working out earthworks, the use of the level, the contour, and so forth, from General Pitt-Rivers; and his example, and not merely his results, would leave a profound mark on British archæology. The General carried his method of precise investigation into Egypt, and was the first man to trace home early flint implements in Egypt to their original parent rock. The rock-hewn tombs at Thebes yielded him full proof that before Egyptian civilisation there were rude people roaming through the valley of the Nile, and using these flint implements. Until General Pitt-Rivers' researches came to the front there



was no well-authenticated instance of a camp of the Bronze Age, now there were four, of peculiar character and curious square type. It was by no means impossible that the irregular square camp on Hod Hill might have been one of the Bronze Age fortresses, afterwards remodelled and occupied by the Romans. He could only give a faint and inadequate outline of the labours of General Pitt-Rivers, but it was a great pleasure to him, as a working archæologist, to meet the General on that platform.

Mr. RALLS, of Bridport, said that as a Dorset tradesman interested in archæology, and one having received great kindness from General Pitt-Rivers, he desired to support the vote of thanks. He trusted that the spread of interest in archæology would lead to the formation of small museums in connection with schools and be a help in technical education.

General PITT-RIVERS, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said he was glad to see that in Dorchester so many people were beginning to take an interest in archæological matters, as in these days little could be done without the support of the great masses of the population.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH, M.P., moved, and Judge BAYLIS, Q.C., seconded, a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding.

HIS WORSHIP briefly returned thanks. In a smaller room in the Town Hall the Mayor and Corporation had kindly displayed the civic insignia and numerous charters and books belonging to the town.

After luncheon the members assembled in the Roman amphitheatre or Maumbury Rings, Mr. H. J. MOULE, M.A., the well-known Curator of the Dorchester Museum, being in charge. Mr. Moule described the amphitheatre, the area of which is oval measuring about 210 feet by 150 feet, and is not much inferior to that of the Colosseum at Rome. The site of the Roman walls of the ancient *Durnovaria* was then traversed, Mr. Moule pointing out the houses which had been built on the counterscarp of the fosse. Only one small fragment of the wall remains above the surface. Near the end of the South Walk is the church of Fordington St. George, which was described by Mr. Moule. The church has been much mangled but has several points of interest, the most important being the Norman sculpture over the south door which presents a most vigorous representation of the interposition of St. George at the siege of Antioch on behalf of the Crusaders. The costume bears a striking resemblance to that of the Bayeux tapestry. There is an Elizabethan stone pulpit bearing date 1592, a large detached holy water stoup, a good Perpendicular font, and some unusual patterned encaustic tiles.

The Church of St. Peter, in the centre of the town, was next visited, Mr. Moule pointing out its principal features. The tower is a good, though not over rich, example of the elaborate west country towers of the fifteenth century, and the main features of the building are Perpendicular throughout. Under the south porch is a doorway of fine Norman Transition mouldings, which has evidently been rebuilt. The oldest monuments are two cross-legged effigies, now placed on the window-sills of the south chapel of the chancel. They probably represent members of the Chideock family, and were moved



here at the destruction of the adjacent church pertaining to a Franciscan friary. An arched recess on the north side of the altar is probably a founder's tomb made use of from time to time as the Easter sepulchre. In 1857 the church was "restored," but the process involved a general shifting of monuments and taking up of gravestones. The brass of Joan de St. Omer, 1436, disappeared, and the monuments of Sir John Williams, of Herringstone, and his wife, 1618, a most elaborate heraldic construction, and of Denzil Holles, who represented Dorchester in Parliament for so many years, and was made Lord Ifield at the restoration, were moved into dark corners. The latter was mutilated in order to crowd it into its present position.

From St. Peters' Church the party proceeded to the museum where the Curator, Mr. H. J. Moule, pointed out and described the admirable series of Dorset antiquities and fossils.

In the evening Professor BOYD DAWKINS, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., opened the Antiquarian Section with an address on "The Present Phase of Prehistoric Archæology." This paper is printed at p. 377.

Wednesday, August 4th.

At 10.30 a.m. the members proceeded by train to Wareham, where they were met by the Rector—the Rev. S. Blackett, M.A.—who had kindly consented to act as guide to the town and its antiquities. The disused church of St. Martin was first visited, Mr. Blackett describing it as the relic of a Saxon church originally consisting of a nave and chancel, the north aisle having been added at a later date. Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., said he quite accepted it as a Saxon church. It was hard to date Saxon work, but one of the criteria of late date was approximation to Norman detail, such as might be observed here in the chancel arch, the abacus of which has a section which is common in Norman work. He was of the impression that the church belonged to the first half or middle of the eleventh century, and drew attention to the fragment of the hood of the characteristically tall Saxon door.

A considerable tract of the walls or ramparts of the town was then traversed, and at several points interesting and animated discussions occurred in which Mr. Blackett, Sir Henry Howorth, Professor Boyd Dawkins, Mr. Moule, Mr. Cunningham, and others took part.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH said it seemed to him that the walls were designed to keep out no other enemy than the sea. They were much like the banks surrounding many Dutch towns. Mr. MOULE objected to this theory on the ground that the walls surrounded only three sides of the town, and that on the fourth side where the river flowed, and where the danger of the incursion of the sea was greatest, there was no wall. Professor BOYD DAWKINS also objected on the ground that the level inside the wall was much higher than outside, and it was impossible for the town to have been submerged even by the highest tide. He took the ramparts to be for the purpose of fortification, and they appeared to him to be pre-Roman. He should compare them with the irregular ramparts surrounding ancient Silchester, in which was found the comparatively modern Silchester

of the Roman time shrunk within the earthen rampart of the great centre of power in that part of the country before the Romans came. The Wareham ramparts, he was inclined to think, belonged to a time before the Romans came and were intended to protect a population non-Roman and pre-Roman. From its geographical position this place must have been inhabited more or less from those days to the present time, but if Roman pottery was not found there in considerable quantities he should be inclined to think it was not much used by the Romans. There were Roman roads there, but there were also traces of more ancient British trackways, one going due south and another running westward in an irregular line. He therefore felt inclined to classify Wareham with such places as Poundbury, ancient Silchester, and St. Albans. Mr. CUNNINGTON said he had no doubt that Wareham was a pastoral camp of the Durotriges like Poundbury. It was ridiculous to say it was Roman. Stoborough, however, was the seat of a large Roman population, and there were potteries there. After inspecting the site of the Norman castle on the south side of the town the party proceeded to the church of St. Mary, which was described by Mr. BLACKETT. Of the ancient church only the west and east end remain, the nave having been rebuilt about fifty years ago. The leaden font attracted much attention, as did also two effigies upon which Viscount DILLON made some remarks. King Edward's chapel was also inspected.

After luncheon the party drove to Corfe Castle which was fully described by the Rev. O. L. MANSEL, M.A. The return journey was then made to Wareham, and thence by train to Dorchester.

In the evening Sir HENRY HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., opened the Historical Section with a paper on the "Old and New Methods of Writing History." This paper will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.

#### Thursday, August 5th.

The members drove to Sherborne, leaving Dorchester at 9 a.m., and under the guidance of Mr. W. B. WILDMAN, M.A., inspected the ruins of the old castle in the morning, and the abbey church and buildings, the latter now used as the school, in the afternoon. The hospital of St. John and a Roman tessellated pavement preserved in the dairy of the castle, were also visited. In the evening, the members of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, and the Dorset County Museum, gave a soiree to the members of the Institute in the Museum Buildings. During the evening, the Rev. W. M. BARNES read a paper on "Roman and Norman Dorchester," illustrated by lantern slides, and Mr. H. J. MOULE, one "On the Seventeenth Century History of Dorchester." The museum was open for inspection, and a number of microscopes were also shown.

#### Friday, August 6th.

At 11 a.m. the General Annual Meeting of the Members of the Institute was held in the large room of the hotel. The President, Viscount DILLON, P.S.A., in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted. The Chairman then called on the Hon. Secretary to read the report for the past year.

## REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1896.

The report which the Council has the honour of presenting, is the fifty-fifth in the annals of the Royal Archæological Institute, and one which, it is believed, will be satisfactory to the members. The cash account shows an income in excess of the expenditure; one item only invites any particular comment. It appears on the income side, viz.: "Special Donations" amounting to £70 12s. This sum and one donation of £10 credited in the account for last year (together £80 12s.) are contributed by the Council and three other members, twenty-four in all, to cover the fraudulent defalcation adverted to in the report of last year. The cash balance on the credit side, viz.: £163 3s. 8d. compares favourably with the financial position of past years. There are no outstanding liabilities appertaining to the year 1896. The arrears of subscriptions are very small owing to the assiduity of the Honorary Secretary; on this point the Council ventures to express a hope that members will arrange to make their payments early in the year, so that the Council may foresee the means for liquidating the fixed charges and providing for the cost of the *Journal*.

The number of members shows a slight increase, twenty-one new members having been elected in 1896. The death roll for the year is, however, large, the loss amounting to twelve, and in addition seven members have resigned. Amongst our losses by death may be mentioned Mr. Justice Pinhey, a member of Council and a regular attendant at our Annual Meetings. Mr. Pinhey joined the Institute in the year 1882, and died at his residence at Eastbourne after a short illness in August last. Another familiar face will also be missed, viz., the Rev. W. F. Greeny, who, although not a member, was a constant and welcome guest at the Annual Meetings. He was with us at Canterbury last year, and joined in the excursion to Boulogne. His books on the Monumental Brasses and Incised Slabs of the Continent of Europe are the standard works on the subject. He died at Norwich on Easter Sunday last.

The Council has also to advert with special regret to the loss that archæology has sustained by the recent death of Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., President of the Society of Antiquaries and a very old member and true friend to the Institute. Sir A. Wollaston Franks was elected a member of the Institute in the year 1848, and his first contribution to our proceedings appears in the *Journal* for that year, while numerous exhibitions and papers may be found in nearly all the succeeding volumes.

The Members of the Council retiring are: Messrs. E. Green, H. Jones, E. C. Hulme, H. Hutchings, Chancellor Ferguson, and H. Richards. It is proposed that Alderman Sir Stuart Knill, Bart., be elected an Honorary Vice-President, and that Chancellor Ferguson and Mr. G. E. Fox be elected Vice-Presidents, and that Messrs. E. Green, H. Jones, E. C. Hulme, H. Hutchings, H. Richards, Prof. E. C. Clark, and Prof. Flinders Petrie be re-elected and that Messrs. Talfourd Ely and E. W. Brabrook be added to the Council. It is further proposed that Mr. W. Pearce be elected auditor for the ensuing year in the place of Mr. Talfourd Ely.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Alderman Sir STUART KNILL, the report was adopted.

The HON. SECRETARY then read the balance-sheet (printed at p. 415), which was also adopted.

Several new members were elected. The President then read a letter from the Town Clerk of Lancaster, inviting the Institute, in the name of the Mayor and Corporation, to visit that town in 1898. Chancellor FERGUSON warmly supported the invitation, which was unanimously accepted.

In the afternoon the members drove to the camp at Poundbury, a short distance to the west of the town. The ramparts enclose an irregular oblong about 400 feet from north to south, and 1,000 feet from east to west. In the unavoidable absence of Professor Boyd Dawkins, Mr. E. GREEN, the Director of the Institute, gave an interesting description of this earthwork, and was followed by Messrs. Moule and Cunnington. The general opinion was in favour of the camp being late Celtic and held for a time by the Romans before the erection of the neighbouring walls of Dorchester. Mr. Moule pointed out a grassy ledge on the north side and level with the area of the camp which he claimed as a Celtic trackway.

From Poundbury the party proceeded to Maiden Castle where Mr. Green again acted as guide and read some notes prepared by Professor Dawkins. Maiden Castle covers over 120 acres with three tiers of ramparts on the north and five on the south. The entrances at the east and west ends are covered by a most ingenious arrangement of overlapping lengths of rampart, so that ingress and egress is only possible by a most circuitous route. Mr. Cunnington claimed the work as Roman, but his views met with no support. After making a complete circuit of the ramparts, the party descended to the carriages and returned to Dorchester. In the evening the Architectural Section was opened by the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., with an address on "The Treatment of the Cathedral Churches of England during the Victorian Age." This address is printed at p. 239. A paper by the Rev. Canon RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A., on "The Church Bells of Dorsetshire," was, owing to the lateness of the hour, taken as read. It is printed at p. 355.

#### Saturday, August 7th.

At 10 a.m. the members proceeded in breaks to Abbotsbury where the church, remains of the abbey buildings, and the great barn were visited under the guidance of the Rev. B. NEVILLE. The church is mainly of the Perpendicular period with an eighteenth century classic reredos, and an heraldic plaster-work ceiling in the chancel. There is a good and elaborately carved Jacobean pulpit. The remains of the abbey buildings are very scanty, parts of the foundations of the church have been opened, and some of the buildings have been converted into stables and workshops. The great barn, when complete, was a splendid structure and the largest of its kind in England. When perfect it was about 300 feet long and had twenty-four bays. One half is now in use, and the rest in ruins. It is of the first half of the fourteenth century.

After luncheon the Chapel of St. Katherine, on the high ground overlooking the Chesil Bank, was visited, Mr. MICKLETHWAITE drawing attention to its special construction. It is a fifteenth century building, 45 feet by 15 feet, and built after a massive fashion, with a stone roof, so as to be almost storm proof, notwithstanding its exposed situation. Professor BOYD DAWKINS gave some account of the formation of the Chesil Bank, and also stated his views on the great earthwork of Maiden Castle. As to the latter, he expressly stated that its Roman construction was a simple impossibility, and that he believed it to be the most striking example of a hill-top type of fort constructed in the late Celtic or Iron Age.

The return journey to Dorchester was made by way of Hardy's monument and over Blackdown.

#### Monday, August 9th.

At 10 a.m. the carriages started for Wolfeton House, where the members were most courteously received by the owner—Mr. Albert Bankes—who pointed out all the most interesting features and gave a brief historical account of the house and its owners. Of the house, built by Sir Thomas Trenchard towards the close of the fifteenth century, much of the original and handsome domestic work remains, notably the gateway, which is flanked by large circular towers with conical roofs. The drawing-rooms have good plaster ceilings covered with an arabesque pattern and well-carved massive chimney-pieces. The quartered arms of Trenchard and Jurdain are repeated in many places. The house abounds in historical incidents and legends. The most remarkable of these, well told by Mr. Bankes, was the visit of Philip, Archduke of Austria and King of Castile, early in the sixteenth century. He was on his way with a fleet from Flanders to Spain, but was driven into Weymouth by a storm. Sir Thomas Trenchard, then High Sheriff, invited the King and his Queen to Wolfeton House. His young cousin John Russell, of Kingston Russell, was sent for as a good linguist to act as interpreter. The young man became a favourite with the King, who recommended him to Henry VII. He commended himself to Henry VII and Henry VIII. The latter gave him a large share of the property robbed from the monasteries, with the result that John Russell, a small country gentleman, became Earl of Bedford, and immediate founder of the Duke of Bedford's family. George III, when at Weymouth, was a frequent visitor to this house.

From Wolfeton the party walked through the grounds to Charminster Church, Mr. Bankes still acting as guide. The church has been quite recently restored. It has a fine late Perpendicular tower, built by Sir Thomas Trenchard. At the east end of the south aisle are two small canopied altar-tombs of Purbeck marble to the Trenchard family, but both robbed of their brasses. There are considerable remains of Norman and Transitional work, and a good many fragments of wall painting, including a peculiarly effective pineapple pattern. Over the chancel arch are remains of successive layers of paintings, the lower figure subject being the harrowing of hell. Before proceeding to the carriages, the President thanked



Mr. and Mrs. Bankes for their kind reception of the Institute, and Mr. Bankes for his interesting description of the house and church. From Charminster the party proceeded to Cerne and under the guidance of Mr. MOULE visited the great abbey barn. This barn, of fourteenth century date, is a fine piece of building of freestone and squared flints. It consists of nine bays and is about 112 feet in length; probably there were five more bays at the north end when it was complete. The original roof has unfortunately perished.

After luncheon the party inspected the parish church, the vicar, the Rev. H. D. GUNDRY, M.A., giving a short description of its history. The building is mostly of the late Perpendicular period with a handsome ornamental tower, and contains a stone screen, a fine wooden pulpit dated 1640, and some good heraldic glass in the east window.

The remains of the abbey were next visited and described by Mr. MICKLETHWAITE. The chief remnant is a three-storied tower erected by Abbot Thomas in 1509. It is usually spoken of as the gate-house, but was really only the porch or entrance gateway into the abbot's buildings.

Most of the party then climbed the steep hill to the south of the abbey to inspect the famous giant of Cerne, a great nude club-armed figure cut in deep outline on the chalk. Mr. E. GREEN gave a short account of the figure, and Mr. MOULE narrated some of the local folk-lore connected with it, but neither ventured to assign any date to it. Professor BOYD DAWKINS observed that he was in ignorance as to its date. It was, however, in the midst of what was in the Bronze and prehistoric Iron Age a centre of dense population. On the hills above were hut circles, early settlements, camps and tumuli, showing that once there was a large population scattered over these downs. Nine out of ten of the tumuli which had been opened belonged to the Bronze Age. By its surroundings the figure was in a position which would make one pause before assigning it to any particular modern time. Figures of this class were not altogether unknown in sculptares belonging to the Bronze Age, and which had been found in Scandinavia ranging down to the early Iron Age. He thought it was by no means improbable that this figure might really belong to that remote period. The Professor added some interesting observations on the habitations on the chalk downs in olden days when the low land was either forest or morass.

On the return journey a halt was made at Wrackleford House, where Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pope kindly entertained the members to afternoon tea. The President, on behalf of the Institute, expressed his warm appreciation of the kind hospitality extended to the members by Mr. and Mrs. Pope.

At the evening meeting the Rev. Sir TALBOT BAKER, M.A., V.P., read an interesting paper on "The House of the Vestals in the Forum at Rome, and the discovery of Anglo-Saxon coins in the excavation thereof."

The Rev. A. D. HILL reported the discovery of a Saxon church at Breamore, Hants. Positive proof of its Anglo-Saxon origin has become apparent on stripping off the plaster. The entire shell, 97 feet by 20 feet, is pre-Norman. A mutilated large rood, the three figures raised in relief in stonework, has been brought to light over

the entrance under the south porch, several small windows in the nave, and other details; but by far the most valuable discovery is that of an inscription over the narrow archway leading into the south transept or attached chamber. This inscription is cut in the stone, and was found filled up with plaster and coloured red. There was also a red line above and below the letters. The inscription is probably of the early part of the eleventh century. Mr. Hill considered the best translation to be "Here becomes manifest the covenant to thee," and that the inscription denoted the fulfilment of some church-building vow.

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

Professor BOYD DAWKINS suggested the advisability of excavation at Maiden Castle, saying he should be exceedingly glad if, instead of having theories, the pick and shovel could be applied. He would be glad to co-operate in such work.

After some discussion the following resolution, moved by the PRESIDENT, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. COX, was unanimously carried, viz. "That this meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute heartily approves of the proposition made by Professor Boyd Dawkins for the systematic investigation of Maiden Castle, believing that such work, carefully undertaken under his direction, will be of the first importance towards the elucidation of early history."

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, hearty and unanimous votes of thanks were accorded to General Pitt-Rivers, President of the Meeting, and to His Worship the Mayor, for his courteous reception of the Institute.

The DEAN OF WELLS proposed a vote of thanks to the Presidents of Sections. This was seconded by the ARCHDEACON OF DERBY and duly carried.

JUDGE BAYLIS proposed a vote of thanks to the Dorset Field Club, and to the County Museum Committee. This was seconded by Mr. W. PEARCE, and carried unanimously.

Professor E. C. CLARK then moved a vote of thanks to the Local Committee and the Hon. Local Secretary. Mr. CATES seconded and the vote was carried with acclamation. Mr. MOULE, the Hon. Local Secretary, responded.

Votes of thanks were also passed to the owners of houses visited, and to the clergy who had allowed the Institute to visit and inspect the churches.

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

Tuesday, August 10th.

At 10 a.m. the carriages started for Piddletown, where the interesting and unrestored church was fully described by Mr. E. DORAN WEBB, F.S.A., and the fine series of monuments of the Martin family by Lord DILLON. From Piddletown the party proceeded to Athelhampton Hall, one of the best specimens of Tudor domestic architecture in the county and long the seat of the Martin family.



Mr. H. J. MOULE gave a brief sketch of its history and architectural details. The drive was then resumed to Milton Abbey, where, after luncheon, Mr. WEBB described the Abbey Church, and drew particular attention to the elaborate four-story tabernacle of fifteenth century work which is fixed high up against the west wall of the transept.

From Milton a pleasant drive brought the party to the interesting manor house of Bingham's Melcombe, where the members were hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth Smith. Mr. MOULE pointed out the chief objects of interest, and gave a brief history of the house. The President having thanked Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth Smith for their kind hospitality, the return journey was commenced and Dorchester reached at 6 p.m.

#### VISIT TO JERSEY.

Wednesday, August 11th.

About thirty members of the Institute left Weymouth for Jersey, having accepted the invitation of the Société Jersiaise to spend two days on the island. On arriving at St. Helier's they were met by Mr. G. Le Gros and Mr. W. Nicolle who welcomed them in the name of the Société. From the pier the party proceeded to the Hotel de l'Europe where accommodation had been prepared and arrangements made for its reception.

Thursday, August 12th.

At 9 a.m. the President of the Société Jersiaise, Colonel Le Cornu, C.B., F.S.A., received the members in the museum of the Société, and, after a few words of welcome, displayed and described the chief objects of interest.

At 10 a.m. the carriages started for the Ville Nouaux to inspect the prehistoric remains found near the Martello Tower. Colonel Le Cornu gave a short account of the cromlech and of its excavation. Proceeding through St Peter's Valley, a halt was made at Grève de Lecq where luncheon was most hospitably provided by the Société. After luncheon the journey was resumed to Grosnez Castle, visiting on the way a fine example of local domestic architecture now converted into a farm-house. The remarkable and recently excavated foundations at Grosnez were fully described by Colonel Le Cornu and Mr. W. Nicolle. Much interesting argument ensued, but little of its history seems to be known. After leaving Grosnez a halt was made at the church of St. Ouen for a brief inspection, and the Manor House was also visited, under the guidance of the Seigneur Colonel Malet de Carteret. Thence to St. Peter's church and La Hague Manor where Colonel Le Cornu most kindly entertained the party to tea. From La Hague the drive was continued to St. Brelade's where an inspection of the church and the Fishermen's chapel was made. At 7 p.m. the party assembled at the St. Brelade's Bay Hotel where the members of the Institute were entertained to dinner by the Société Jersiaise. Colonel Le Cornu in the chair. The

usual toasts were proposed and duly honoured. Leaving St. Brelade's a delightful drive by moonlight along St. Aubin's Bay brought the party to St. Helier's.

Friday, August 13th.

Starting at 10 a.m. the carriages first halted at St. Saviour's church which was described by the rector. Thence to Les Casteaux, a conjectured Roman station upon which Mr. W. Nicolle read a paper. Then to Le Haut Maur, a vast earthwork cutting off the promontory of Rozel. Much discussion ensued as to its origin and date, but no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. The Manor House at Rozel, with its interesting chapel and beautiful grounds, was kindly thrown open and described by the Seigneur, Mr. Lem-prière. Then to Gorez where luncheon was again most kindly provided by the Société. After luncheon the castle of Mont Orgueil was leisurely visited and thoroughly described by Colonel Le Cornu. Proceeding up the hill the fine cromlech at Faldouet was next visited. The cromlech is now the property of the Société under whose care every protection is afforded to this remarkable and interesting relic. The next point was La Hougue-bye, a high conical mound surmounted by a medieval chapel now converted into a summer house. Little or nothing could be determined as to the origin of the mound. The journey was then resumed and St. Helier's reached about 7 p.m. In the evening some of the members of the Société Jersiaise were entertained to dinner by the members of the Institute, and a pleasant evening was spent.

Saturday, August 14th.

The Members of the Institute returned home by the boat leaving St. Helier's at 8.30 a.m.

The Institute is indebted to the Société Jersiaise, not only for planning the above most enjoyable excursions but also for the carriages and for much hospitality during the visit, leaving altogether an impression of pleasure and instruction which it will be hardly possible to remove or forget.

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### Ordinary Meetings.

November 3rd, 1897.

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

Mr. F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir. S.A., exhibited seven burgesses' caps or flat-caps of the sixteenth century, upon which he read the following notes:—

These caps, of which I now exhibit seven examples were found in Finsbury within the last few years, they are of the ordinary shapes

which were in general use among the middle classes during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. During this period they were known to Londoners as the "City Flat-cap," also the "Statute-cap" of Shakespeare.

Upon reference to "Costume in England," by the late F. W. Fairholt, enlarged and revised by our excellent President Lord Dillon<sup>1</sup>, I find that they were so-called because they were strictly enjoined to be worn, by the 13th of Elizabeth, Cap. 19, for the encouragement of the home manufacture: the law being, that "if any person above six years of age (except maidens, ladies, gentlewomen, nobles, knights, gentlemen of twenty marks by year in lands, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship) have not worn upon the Sunday and holyday (except it be in the time of his travell out of the city, town, or hamlet, where he dwelleth) upon his head one cap of wool, knit, thicked, and dressed in England, and only dressed and finished by some of the trade of cappers, shall be fined 3s. 4d. for each day's transgression."

There appears to have been even in those days a great dislike to things being "made in Germany," therefore this law was enforced for the encouragement of home trade, but the law did not appear to be wholly agreeable as we find on reference to the same work that the people as constantly as they were enacted, either evaded or openly violated it. The law was repealed in 1597. The folks to whom the law applied were chiefly citizens, artificers and labourers. Yet when we look at portraits of Edward VI, we see that he is usually depicted wearing one of these caps, and many other portraits of men of that particular period wore them, such as Sir Thomas Gresham and others, it is also the prescribed head-gear of the Blue-coat boys, who wear the dress of citizens of the time of Edward VI, but for some reason or another, these boys are never seen wearing their caps, in consequence it has been stated that they have been "cropped of their fair proportions."

Thomas Dekker, the dramatist, in his *Knights' Conjuring*, 1607, a satire on the times, speaks of a person "at bowling alleys in a flat-cap, like a shop keeper." And again Dekker in his *Honest Whore*, second part, 1630, highly praises them in the following lines:

"It's light for summer, and in cold it sits,  
Close to the sculi, a warm house for the wits;  
It shows the whole face boldly, 'tis not made  
As if a man to look on't were afraid:  
Nor like a draper's shop with broad dark shed,  
For he's no citizen that hides his head.  
Flat-caps as proper are to city gowns,  
As to armour helmets, or to Kings their crowns."

One of the caps now before you is furnished with large ear-flaps and another is ornamented with silk ribbons.

Mr. J. PARK HARRISON, M.A., read a paper on the "Carfax Tower, Oxford." Mr. Harrison said that the results of recent research showed that two rude arches and a doorway high up in the north wall inside the ringers' chamber are, without doubt, of early Saxon date.

This, it is to be hoped, when known will lead to their preservation intact on account of the interest they possess in connection with the history of the city. The Oxford Council and the eminent architect and antiquary employed by them would, it cannot be doubted, have taken measures to do so had it been known that the remains were of earlier date than Canute. Anthony Wood, in his *City of Oxford*, says that the earliest mention he could find of St. Martin's Church was in a charter by which Canute gave a church dedicated to St. Martin to Abingdon Abbey, *circa* 1035, adding that this was some time after he became possessed of it, and also that it was believed in his time to have been built by Eadward the Elder. Mr. Fletcher, too, the last vicar previous to the union of the parish of St. Martin and the adjoining parish of All Saints, and the consequent demolition of Carfax Church to widen the highway, points out in his history of the former parish that Canute's charter "was not the foundation of a church," and that it was not known when St. Martin's Church was built. History, then, merely contributing the bare fact that a church dedicated to St. Martin was given to Abingdon Abbey by Canute, it rests with archæology to ascertain whether any distinctive architecture inside the tower is of a Saxon type, and this can be shown to be so. The evidence is too technical for an abridged report, and would require photographs to illustrate it. It may be stated, however, that the remains exhibit peculiar structural features common to Roman and Saxon architecture, which Mr. Micklethwaite, our principal authority on Saxon ecclesiology, informs us continued in use to the end of the Saxon period. It may be styled a wall-impost, the object of which was to support framed centring for turning arches. The earliest examples of this structural feature are to be found at the east end of Oxford Cathedral, and are believed to date from the first half of the eighth century. They are in a wall which Ethelred II appears to have religiously preserved when, as we learn from his charter of 1002, he restored and enlarged the church founded by St. Frideswide and her father. There are also two other examples in Oxford, Canute's "famous city." They may be of ninth century date. In all four cases the space of the arches is more than the width of the doorway below. The exterior of Carfax Tower was shown, if it were stripped of later work, namely, Early English, Decorated, and modern, to have been of true Saxon proportions, and the walls, as usual in the style, only 3 feet 6 inches thick.

Mr. F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir.S.A., read a paper on the "Remains of Carmelite Buildings upon the site of the Marygold at Temple Bar." Mr. Price stated that in 1878-79 extensive excavations were made at Temple Bar for the purpose of building the new bank of Messrs. Child and Co. During these excavations a square cellar was found which seemed to have the appearance of a crypt of an ancient building, a portion having a pointed roof which was supported by several large stone pillars. Three feet below the floor of this cellar was found a layer of encaustic tiles, having a green and yellow glaze, and, in another part, a large quantity of human bones arranged in five regular rows, lying north-east and south-west. A copper cauldron of early date was also discovered. No documentary history was known to exist by which these early foundations could be identified with any building, until this year, when Mr. W. F. Noble

came across some old documents in the Record Office relating to the history of the site of the Marygold. A Recovery Roll for Easter term in the seventh year of James I, describes the tenement called The Marygold as once "parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved Priory of Carmelite ffryers in the suburbs of the City of London," founded in 1241. From this and other documents Mr. Noble was able to trace the continued ownership of The Marygold from 1241 to the present day, a period of 656 years. From the evidence thus brought forward, Mr. Price considered it proven that the Carmelite priory stood on the site of No. 1, Fleet Street.

December 1st, 1897.

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

Mr. C. EDWARDS exhibited twelve Romano-British pewter vessels, part of a deposit of thirty-three objects found this autumn at Appleshaw, near Andover, by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart. The vessels exhibited consisted of three round dishes each about 15 inches in diameter and ornamented in the centre with geometrical patterns, several cup-shaped vessels resembling well-known types of Samian pottery, a small dish in the shape of a fish, and a shallow circular bowl with the Chi-rho on the base. The whole find has since been acquired by the British Museum.

J. WICKHAM LEGG, M.D., F.S.A., read a paper on the "Eastern Omophorion and the Western Pallium." Dr. Legg said that many years ago Commendatore C. B. de Rossi had pointed out to him that the modern vestments of a Greek bishop correspond to those of an emperor or consul: the *stocharion* and *saccos* to the two undergarments shown in a consular diptych, and the omophorion to the consular scarf. The *epigonation*, not seen in the diptych, Dr. Legg referred to the lozenge-shaped ornament seen on the dress of the emperor and his courtiers in the mosaics at Ravenna. With the aid of illustrations from mosaics and pictures the relation between the two forms of omophorion and pall—the one broad and silken, and the other narrow and woollen—was discussed, and numerous points of resemblance in detail pointed out. The pall in the East was the distinctive episcopal ornament, much as the stole is considered the distinctive presbyteral ornament in the West. According to Abbé Duchesne, the pall was formerly worn by all bishops in the West, at all events in the Gallican countries. Here it was noticed, however, that we left the safe ground of the monuments, and began to deal with the uncertain information given by writers who attributed various meanings to the same word, and the difficulties of the antiquary in unravelling the tangle were not diminished by the controversies which had raged round the symbolism of the pall.

In illustration of Dr. Legg's paper numerous photographs and casts of consular diptychs were exhibited.

Mr. H. SWAINSON COWPER, F.S.A., contributed a paper on "A Bloomery or Iron Smelting Furnace on Coniston Lake," which in his unavoidable absence was read by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Cowper's paper will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.