Proceedings at Ordinary Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

February 7th.

EMANUEL GREEN, Esq., Honorary Director, in the Chair.

Mr. C. J. PRETORIUS exhibited a small gold finger ring, with an onyx set in it, on which was engraved a figure of Fortuna. The engraving was indifferent and the ring was of Roman manufacture, probably about the third or fourth century A.D. He also showed a larger gold ring of delicate workmanship but unknown use. It was referred to the Etruscan period.

Mr. JAMES HILTON, F.S.A., made the following remarks on Chinese seals. At the meeting in December last, I exhibited a hand drawing of the device on a Chinese seal or stamp. The seal itself, according to the belief of the owner, was made of red jade. I also exhibited a Chinese seal of ivory to help the consideration of the first-named one, both bearing similar engraved characters. I have since procured a loan of the one through the kindness of Mrs. Span for exhibition to-day. A mere inspection reveals at once the substance of which it is formed, namely, veined red steatite or soapstone. It is a good specimen, about 4 inches high, with the usual grotesque animal as a handle, formed out of a whitish vein in the material. It is soft and easily yields to the force of a steel tool, while jade will take no mark when similarly treated. Moreover, among thousands of specimens that have come under my notice, I have never seen one of red colour; jade such as is used for objects of ornament is pure white or grey, passing into various tints of green reaching almost to blackness. An entirely red specimen would indeed be a curious discovery.

In the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. VII. pp. 403 and 407, is the cautious, but fair, review of a book, *Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland*, by Edmund Getty, 1850. He states that a number of Chinese seals made of white porcelain, in size about half an inch square, with an animal-formed handle—"upwards of a dozen—" were found from time to time in localities very distant from each other. This gave rise to much conjecture as to their origin. The author carefully investigated the subject, assisted by friends in London and in China, also by a paper by J. H. Smith which he quotes as read at the Royal Irish Academy in December, 1839. Adopting such opinions as he thus collected, he concludes that the seals were brought by Phœnician merchants trading with Dublin, of course at some undefined remote period now commonly called prehistoric. The book contains nineteen plates of seals, some of them showing characters similar to the seal now before us, and which are probably of ancient origin, and from their particular use have been designated as "seal characters." They are unlike those employed in Chinese writing or print. The subject is also discussed in the *Athenæum* of

March 14th, 1840, p. 218, where will be found an abstract of Mr. J. H. Smith's paper in favour of the theory; again on March 28th, 1840, p. 253, a "Correspondent" differs from him, and disputes the attributed antiquity; again on May 2nd, 1840, Mr. Smith writes at some length in defence of his statements and conclusions. His defence having been submitted to "Our Correspondent," his comment thereon is published "with his consent," and this finishes the discussion. It is, however, again taken up briefly in the *Archæological Journal*, II, p. 71, where an opinion is quoted which suggests a comparatively modern age to the particular seals; yet still the question is left open.

No. 1. The Steatite seal.

No. 2. Ivory seal.

No. 3. Ivory seal.

No. 4. Seal made of red lac.

Sixty years have passed since authoritative investigations were made, and now it seems desirable to clear away some erroneous conclusions, by at once saying that the Phœnician theory is abandoned by the best informed modern authorities for the more prosaic fact that in the eighteenth century tea became a favourite luxury in Ireland, even at the costly price of twenty to forty shillings a pound, and it is known that trifling objects, small seals for instance, were often found in the original tea-boxes, being put there by Chinese merchants as complimentary gifts to the purchasers. At the

British Museum in the Asiatic Saloon may be seen a quantity of seals, many of white porcelain, small, and similar to the Irish finds, as well as very many others of larger size made of ivory, steatite, rock-crystal, and other hard stone, including jade. Among the latter are three grand Chinese Imperial seals of large size, one of white jade about 4 inches square of the ascertained date 1784, another of dark green jade not precisely dated, all bearing inscriptions in "seal characters." To none in the collection is a date attributed earlier than 1700 A.D. The inscriptions on the ordinary seals mostly represent personal names, while some bear a kind of motto. The *Archæological Journal*, Vol. XXVI. p. 365, has a note of a steatite Chinese seal found at Hythe, in Kent.

The seals were used to stamp impressions on documents in lieu of written signatures, which would be unintelligible to the ordinary Chinaman.

In support of the supposition that mercantile intercourse between China and Ireland existed at a very early date, Mr. Getty's book mentions the finding of small porcelain bottles in Egyptian tombs of "unquestionable" Chinese origin, and so attested by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson and other distinguished travellers. One of these objects was for a time labelled in one of our museums as evidence of such intercourse, but later on this was discredited by the well founded suspicion that cunning fraudulent Arabs had put them away or dropped them where subsequent travellers were sure to find them. Moreover, a well known authority tells me that the inscriptions on these bottles are in characters which are known to have been adopted in China not earlier than about 500 A.D., and so could not have been met with in Egyptian tombs which were closed up a thousand years earlier than that epoch.

I exhibit two of these particular bottles from my own collection, and a few seals of Chinese and Japanese origin.

A quotation from Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's work, *The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*, will explain the fraud more fully. He mentions that many of these bottles were discovered in various Theban tombs, that he had seen several of them and had brought two to England, one of them being in the British Museum; others he specifically mentions, and he names the possessors of them. They are about 2 inches in height and somewhat flat; one side presents a flower and the other an inscription. The quality of the bottles, he says, is very inferior, and they appear to have been made before the manufacture of porcelain had attained the same degree of perfection in China as in after times. In the "New Edition, revised and corrected," by the late Dr. Samuel Birch, 3 vols., 1878, at p. 152 of Vol. II. occurs this editorial paragraph:—"It is now known that these bottles are of a comparatively recent period. M. Prisse discovered, by questioning the Arabs of Cairo engaged in selling objects of antiquity, that they confessed the bottles were never found in the tombs or ruins, and that the greater part of the bottles came from Qous, Keft, and Cosseir, depots of the commerce with India, on the Red Sea. The interpretation of the inscriptions on some of these bottles has been given by Medhurst, and they are verses of poets who flourished in the seventh and eighth centuries A.D." On p. 153 are seven woodcuts representing the size, form and ornamenta-

tion of the bottles. My two specimens were purchased at an auction many years ago; from whose collection they came I know not.

Thus the remote antiquity of the particular seals and bottles is dispelled, together with the theory based on them, and no place is left for archæological controversy in our time. Centuries hence archæology may give a worthy place to them on their own merits.

The Rev. G. H. Engleheart read a paper on a further portion of a Roman villa at Redenham, Hants, which had been lately found and dug out. He also described a number of pits which seemed to be of pre-metallic age, disclosed by a cutting on the Midland and South Western Railway, four miles north of Andover. He pointed out the abundance of archæological material yet untouched, to be found on the north-west border of Hampshire. Early English pottery, Roman in its forms, and probably the local kiln where it was made, found in that neighbourhood, were very instructive as showing an unbroken tradition and manufacture for some centuries in the same place. He dwelt on the importance of a thorough examination of many Roman houses in that part of the country, which would give us a better knowledge of the Romano-British period. The paper was illustrated by photographs and plans, and some of the objects found were shown.

Dr. A. C. Fryer read a paper on "Lead Fonts" (printed in the *Journal*). Photographs of all the lead fonts known to exist in southern England were shown.

Messrs. Fox, Sr. John Hope, and Garraway Rice took part in the discussion.

March 7th.

Rev. Sir Talbot Baker, Bart., in the Chair.

Mr. C. E. Keyser read a paper on the wall paintings in churches which had been found or reported to him in the southern part of England since the last paper he read before the Institute in June, 1876. Among the most interesting of these were the paintings in Kingston church, Cambridgeshire; Stowell and Bishop's Cleve, Gloucestershire; Ford, Sussex; Ashmansworth, Hampshire; Poundstock and Pougher, Cornwall. There was no novelty in the subjects, nor were the discoveries, as a rule, important.

Dr. H. A. Lediard read a paper on samplers. He said there was no literature on the subject, so it was not easy to fix the time when the art of sampler making began. The earliest mention of samplers was by the poet laureate Skelton. The sampler at first was worked and kept for the sake of the designs which were introduced from foreign nunneries. The early long sampler was of embroidery and the lace work was done by the leisured class.

The decadence of the sampler was due to its being made a school task and is very striking. In early work the alphabet occupied a minor place, but in the seventeenth century it became the chief feature, and afterwards sank into a secondary position. Cut work was soon a lost art, and plants and animals took its place. The

different materials used were described and the various lines followed by the children who worked them. Family registers, creeds, pictures, verses and texts were all found in cross and other stitching. The border came in when it became the custom to frame the sampler as a picture. Old examples have no border. A number of specimens were exhibited, some of them being lent by Mrs. Head and Miss Gully. Many lantern slides were also shown, some of examples in the South Kensington collection and some of those in the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian library.

Messrs. GREEN and GARRAWAY RICE made some remarks on the papers.

Proceedings at Ordinary Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

April 4th, 1900.

Sir H. H. Howorth, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Miller Christy exhibited a rubbing of an incised slab to Jehan de Trouville, at Héricourt-en-Caux, near Yvetot, dated 1305. The slab is 7 feet 3 inches in length, and 3 feet in width. Upon it is engraved the effigy of Jehan de Trouville, a former priest of the parish, beneath an arched canopy, the whole design being surrounded by a marginal inscription in Lombardic characters. The slab is in an exceptionally fine state of preservation. A large chip has been broken out of one side, and the surface is a little broken in places, especially on the sinister side; but most of the engraved lines are still almost as sharp and clear as on the day when they were cut. The slab owes its freshness, in all probability, to its having been long buried beneath the flooring. It is now placed against the wall in the north-west corner of the church. The priest is represented life size, and attired in the ordinary eucharistic vestments. In his hands he holds a chalice, and his feet rest upon a crouching hound. The maniple, and the apparel at the foot of the alb, are ornamented with a pattern of *fleurs-de-lys* set in diagonal spaces. The canopy has slender shafts, supporting a pointed arch, crocketted and cusped. Above the arch, on each side, are angels swinging lighted censers, a feature common on Continental slabs of the kind and date. The slab lacks, however, another feature common on similar specimens, namely, the Hand of God, which is generally seen above the head of the effigy. Just above the spring of the arch, on each side, is a small animal couchant, apparently a rabbit.

The inscription, in Lombardic characters about 2 inches high, is as follows :—

CI . GIST . IEHAN . DE . TROUUILLE ./IADIS . PRESTRE . DE . SAINT . DENIS . DE . HERECOURT . QVI . TRESPASSA . LAN ./DE . GRACE . M.CCC.V . LE IEVSDI . DE/UANT . LA . SAINT . PHELIPPE . ET . S . IAQUE . DEX . AIT . MERCI . DE . SAME . AMEN.

It is worthy of note that the slab bears five small plain crosses, one just above each shoulder, one on each foot, and one on the centre of the chasuble. These may be of later date than the design, and perhaps indicate that the slab has been used at some time as the *mensa* of an altar.

Mr. Christy also showed two rubbings of brasses to priests from the churches of Middleton and Bradwell. Both were dated 1349, and were of foreign origin.

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON exhibited, in illustration of the preceding, rubbings of incised slabs from the following places:—

Harpham, Yorkshire, to Sir William de St. Quintin, 1349, and wife, 1382, date of slab 1382; Brading, Isle of Wight, to John Cherowin, Esq., constable of Porchester Castle, 1441; Selby Abbey, Yorkshire, to Abbot Laurence Selby, 1504, and Abbot John Barwic, 1526; Howden, Yorkshire, to John Saltmarshe, Esq., 1513; Aldbourne, Wilts, to John Stone, priest, 1508; Walberswick, Suffolk, to Thomas Elderton, mariner, 1534, the central device being his merchant's mark; Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, the upper portion of an early figure of an abbot or prior.

The PRESIDENT read a paper on "The Cyclic Poems and the Homeric Question," in which he tried to show that the Greek romantic epos relating to the tale of Troy and the story of Thebes was preserved originally in a mass of poetry afterwards known as Cyclic, and that these so-called Cyclic poems, instead of being younger than the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, were really earlier and older.

The paper is printed at p. 10.

Dr. J. WICKHAM LEGG contributed a paper on "The Gift of the Papal Cap and Sword to Henry VII." The paper contained a transcript of a Cotton MS. (Julius B. xii, fo. 51), describing the arrival of the Pope's cubicular in England and the ceremonious delivery of the cap and sword at St. Paul's in the late autumn of 1488. The speech made by the cubicular on this occasion had been preserved by the Poet Laureate, and the form of service had been found on the first leaf of a Lincoln Pontifical in the University Library, Cambridge.

A second gift of the same decorations was made to the same king by Alexander VI, on All Saints' Day, 1496; and a third by Julius II at Midsummer, 1505.

Messrs. BAYLIS, GREEN, and HOPE took part in the discussion.

May 2nd, 1900.

JUDGE BAYLIS, Q.C., M.A., V.P., and subsequently Mr. J. HILTON, Honorary Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. TALFOURD ELY exhibited a silver seal bearing the arms of Ely of Dedham, and dating from the earlier part of the last century, about 1720.

A paper by the Rev. J. G. MARSHALL on Lullington Church, Somersetshire, was read by the Honorary Secretary in the absence of the writer. The paper consisted of a short historical and architectural account of the building, which the writer considered to be connected with Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, and to show in some of its details an affinity with French work. Some excellent pen and ink drawings illustrated the paper, which is printed at p. 166. In the discussion which followed Messrs. Peers and Wilson took part.

Mr. R. J. MORTIMER contributed a paper on Embankment Crosses, being a description of a series of embankments, most of them cruciform in plan, situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire. These were held by the writer to be early Christian Moot-hills.

June 6th, 1900.

Mr. E. GREEN, Honorary Director, in the Chair.

Viscount DILLON read a paper on some representations of early Irish costumes. These ranged in date from a MS. of Giraldus Cambrensis to Elizabethan times, and comprised the following items:—Some sketches of the time of Edward I in the Public Record Office; the deposition of Richard II; a drawing by Albert Dürer, dated 1521; a group of Irish at the siege of Boulogne, 1544; a unique woodcut in the Bodleian Library of some drawings from a diary of about 1574; a portrait of Captain Thomas Lee in Irish costume with bare legs and feet, of Elizabethan date, and now at Ditchley, Oxon. Reference was made to the interesting suit of Irish garments found at Sillery, co. Sligo, which, as well as the P.R.O. sketches, proved the illumination in the Alexander MS. at Oxford to be a representation of Irish dancers, and not, as generally considered, a dance of fools. The custom of wearing the long forelock, or glib, was referred to. This lock of hair was allowed to grow to such a length that in some cases it could be used as a disguise, the wearer allowing it to fall over his face to conceal his features.

Mr. F. G. HILTON PRICE read a paper on "Early Clay Tobacco Pipes," exhibiting in illustration of the paper a long series of specimens, all found within the City of London, and ranging in date from the reign of Elizabeth to that of George II. As the number of dated pipes known is very small, any attempt at a chronological arrangement must for the present be somewhat arbitrary. The most probable sequence in date, in the opinion of the author of the paper, was as follows:—1st, the very small pipes, known as "fairy pipes"; 2nd, the small barrel-shaped pipes with flat heels which might be assigned to the time from James I to Charles II; 3rd, the pipes with a pointed spur or heel; 4th, the pipes of larger size which came in with William III, and from which all later forms were evolved. The paper will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. H. BOMPAS exhibited a number of pipe-stoppers, in illustration of the paper.

Viscount DILLON and Messrs. GREG and BOMPAS took part in the subsequent discussion.

Proceedings at Ordinary Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

JULY 4th, 1900.

Sir H. H. HOWORTH, President, in the Chair.

Mr. T. T. GREG, F.S.A., exhibited two pieces of pottery, a stove tile of the seventeenth century, and a "curfew" of the eighteenth century, and made the following remarks upon them:—

The stove tile is interesting because of its date, which is later than any which have as yet come under my notice. At the British Museum are two similar tiles, one of the same size as this, and one a little smaller, both of which belong to the time of Queen Elizabeth, while this is of the time of James I. Like them, it is made of a red clay and covered with the rich green glaze which is so commonly found on the domestic utensils of the Tudor and earlier periods. The fact, however, that these vessels were of a yellow or buff clay, and rarely glazed so deeply or uniformly, coupled with the more fatal fact that the design and manufacture of the present example betray a degree of technical excellence very unusual in English pottery of the period, bring me reluctantly to the conclusion that this fine tile was, like many another good thing, made in Germany.

It is 13½ inches high by 9½ inches wide, and the design, which is heraldic in character and bold in treatment, is sunk about half an inch below the outer rim. This precaution, however, has not prevented the chipping off of the glaze in some of the more prominent places. It is divided horizontally into two sections, in the lower of which, between two Renaissance columns carrying a narrow arch with the motto "Dieu et mon droit," is a large Tudor rose surmounted by a royal crown, on either side being the letters I.R. At the base, inside the columns, are on one side a rose, and on the other a thistle, treated realistically. In the upper section are the Royal Arms of England, as worn by James I, encircled by the Garter, with its motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and supported by the then novel supporters, the lion and the unicorn. The blank space is filled in with the rose and thistle, treated realistically, but showing a fine sense of decoration. From an heraldic point of view, the tile is interesting. The coat of arms on the British Museum tiles is simply France and England quarterly, with supporters, on the dexter side a lion, or, on the sinister a dragon, gules. On the accession of the Stuarts to the throne, the arms of Scotland and Ireland were combined with those of France and England, as on this tile, viz.: Quarterly of four; 1 and 4, Grand quarters, France and England quarterly; 2, Or, a lion rampant within a bordure fleury counter-fleury, gules, for Scotland; 3, Azure, a harp, or, stringed argent, for Ireland. Supporters, dexter, a lion rampant, or, imperially crowned; sinister, a unicorn, argent, armed, unguled, and crined or, gorged with a coronet to which a chain attached passing

between the forelegs and reflexed over the back of the same. It will be noticed that in the tile the dexter supporter is a lion rampant. To be quite correct it should be a lion rampant guardant.

The second piece of pottery, for want of a better name, I have called a curfew or cover-fire. It is a square-shaped slab or shield with a rounded top, and furnished with two stout handles. It is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, made of a coarse red earthenware, and decorated with rude floral and geometrical patterns in yellow and brown slip. It bears the letters and date—

F
T E
1758

At the bottom may be noticed two slight projections or rudimentary feet, which are not, however, sufficiently broad to act as real feet, which would keep the slab in an upright position when placed vertically, without further support. It was bought in Guildford, and I have assumed, without any proof, that it has come from some Surrey or Sussex farmhouse. From the general style and character of the potting, decoration, and glazing, it is difficult to assign its origin to any particular county. It is not rich enough nor decorative enough for Wrotham, or even the comprehensive Staffordshire. It might have been the work equally of a Welsh or Devonshire potter; indeed, it might have been made anywhere in England, and have been used for almost any purpose. It might have been used as a fire-grate, fire-ornament, or fire-blower, or, again—and this is a very probable suggestion—as a door to the bread oven which was found in every farmhouse in the eighteenth century. In old Sussex farms the ovens, I am told, have doors much of this shape, but made of iron to resist the heat. But the doors of many ovens are a long way removed from the ovens themselves, and an earthenware door like this, held in its place by an iron or even a wooden bolt, run through the two handles and fastened into staples or sockets in the wall, would answer the purpose quite safely, and be at the same time something of an ornament. Lastly, it may have been a curfew.

In the eighteenth century the fire-place in the house or farm in which this piece of earthenware would have been found was an open hearth, on which wood would be the only fuel. When this wood had burnt itself nearly out, leaving a great heap of embers, it is not an unnatural thing to suppose that before the room was left for a lengthened period the ashes would be raked into a heap, and this curfew placed on the top of them to prevent the wind or draughts from blowing them about the room. In the *Antiquarian Repertory*, 1775, Vol. I, 89, is an engraving and description of a curfew made of sheet copper riveted together, 10 inches high by 16 inches wide, forming a sort of box with two sides and a top. It was placed in front of the ashes on the hearth and pushed forward, taking the ashes with it, until it was flush against the fire-back or chimney wall, when, the air being excluded, the fire went out. This view of the use of the object seems to have been contested at the time, though some confirmation of it may be obtained from a mention in 1626 of "pots, pans, curfews, counters, and the like." At one time I conjectured that this object might have been a toasting or baking stone, like

those used in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for toasting oat-cakes before an open fire—that is, a fire on a hearth and not in a grate. Unfortunately this "baking-stone" will not stand upright, nor if it would is there any ledge, as in the Scottish examples, on which the oat-cakes might be placed.

In conclusion, I think that it must be either the door of an oven, or a rude fire extinguisher or curfew.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on "Roman Antiquities at Baden (Switzerland) and Bregenz." The excavations begun in March, 1893, by Herr Meyer at Baden resulted in the discovery of what was considered to be the site of a Roman hospital, many surgical instruments being found, amongst them being part of a catheter, a forceps, spatulas, alembics, little bone spoons, balances for weighing drugs, and 120 probes (*specilla*). The difference between the objects of Roman hospitals and those of the present day were notable, for the former were established for the use of soldiers and slaves, and not simply for charitable purposes. In support of Herr Meyer's views, Professor Lewis remarked on the proximity of a Roman camp at Vindonissa, and also referred to the fact that the waters of Baden (Aquæ) were much used in Roman times for their medicinal value.

The second group of excavations, conducted by Dr. Jenny at Bregenz (Bregantium), had brought to light not only the Roman roads connecting Augsburg (Augusta Vindelicorum) with Windisch (Vindonissa), but also the site of many of the important buildings of the town. The paper was illustrated by maps, photographs, and prints.

Mr. J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A., read a paper on "Saint George the Martyr in Legend, Ceremonial, Art, etc.," which is printed at p. 204.

Messrs. GREEN, TALFOURD ELY, and RICE took part in the discussions.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING IN DUBLIN, July 18th to July 25th, 1900.

Wednesday, July 18th.

The proceedings of the meeting began at noon, with a reception of the members of the Institute, in the Oak Room at the Mansion House, by Alderman Flanagan, in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor.

Alderman FLANAGAN expressed his regret that the Lord Mayor was unable to be present, owing to important business in London. His lordship had, however, asked him to welcome the Institute to Dublin and to Ireland. He hoped they would have a pleasant time, and would go away with agreeable recollections of their visit. He was in hopes that the Lord Mayor would be able to come to Dublin on Friday to meet them, as he was most anxious to do. It only remained to ask the Earl of Rosse to take the Chair as President of the Meeting.

The EARL OF ROSSE then delivered the Presidential address, giving a very hearty welcome to the members of the Institute in the name of the Royal Irish Academy and Irish Antiquaries in general. Although much interested in the numerous ancient remains scattered over Ireland he laid claim to no special acquaintance with them, and therefore his remarks would be brief. Ireland bore indications of having in remote times arrived at a state of civilisation much in advance of adjacent parts of Europe, as the architectural and other remains testified. But it was hard to realise that the pre-eminence could be fully established. During the wars and troubles so constant in the more populous places, devoted workers in art might have retired to secluded districts, where they could pursue their favourite avocations in peace. On the other hand, it was notorious that the more progressive a community was in population and commercial activity, the more liable were ancient remains to be swept away. There was probably no more ancient city in the British Islands than London, and yet how little that was old was now left on the surface. Even in a city so comparatively modern as Mexico, though it was once the centre of Aztec civilisation, the remains of that people had almost completely disappeared, and were only to be found in spots now uninhabited and overgrown with forest. Many places in Ireland which, judging from extensive ancient buildings, must at one time have been of considerable importance, were now entirely deserted, and in consequence were not likely to suffer except through the wanton action of boys on a Sunday afternoon, or of the more careless and uninformed excursionist.

Owing to the comparative remoteness of its situation, Ireland did not appear to have been invaded by so many different nationalities as England. The Romans never set foot on the island. The Danes, however, or Northmen or Eastmen as they were variously called, gave much trouble in some parts. They were for a time in possession of Dublin, and had their town or quarter on the site of the present Royal Barracks, in the district of Oxmantown, the town of the Ostmen.

Scattered over the country were many earthworks, the most frequent being those known as Raths, circular in plan. These were often locally called "Danes' Forts," but there was no evidence to show that the Danes penetrated into the interior, though they are recorded to have gone up the valley of the Shannon.

But monuments older than Danish would probably occupy the attention of the Institute, ecclesiastical buildings, some of them reputed to date back to the fifth or sixth centuries, and the still earlier pagan remains, such as were to be well seen in the Isles of Arran in Galway Bay. In the larger of these islands, Inishmore, and also in the middle island, were some seven or eight forts, built of unhewn stone without mortar, and generally of considerable size, the walls being in some cases twelve feet thick by twenty feet high, and in the case of Dun Aengus there were three lines of wall, one inside the other. All were roughly circular in plan, as were the Cloghauns or Beehive dwellings of the same period. In addition to these early buildings, the Arran Isles could show several specimens of the primitive churches, very small and plain, and a castle of the time of Cromwell.

It was strange that a place with so little soil, the patches at all fit for tillage being few, and even in these the solid rock showing in the furrows, should have been thought worth defending and occupying when the whole population of Ireland must have been scanty. But the people of those days were seafaring in their habits, and probably did not find it easy to penetrate into the forests and swamps of the interior, held as they were by a mixed hostile population. The forests of Ireland seem to have remained widely distributed to a comparatively recent date. In the seventeenth century it was a saying that a squirrel could hop from tree to tree from Birr to Portumna, some fourteen statute miles, and also that the danger was great in journeying from Birr to Banagher, as the woods were full of rogues and raparees. It was only the cutting down of the forests to provide fuel for the glass manufactures which put an end to this state of things.

An address like the present would not be complete without a mention of that feature so largely developed in Ireland, namely, the bogs, which, as elsewhere, overran and swallowed up extensive tracts of forest land, and to this day were of vast extent, particularly in the King's County, where one might walk twenty miles in a straight line over nearly continuous bog, the fringes only of which had as yet been consumed for fuel. Many objects of interest had been preserved by the bogs, such as "dug-out" canoes, articles of clothing, "bog butter," etc., and the body of a woman had been once found in so perfect a state of preservation, that an inquest was held on it, and the only verdict possible under the circumstances returned, "Found

dead." Some one had since remarked that it was not correct to have given the body Christian burial, as the woman probably died in pre-Christian times.

Of the later ecclesiastical architecture of Ireland, and of the Round Towers, some of which were to be visited by the Institute, it was not now necessary to speak, nor of the great collections of Irish antiquities in the National Museum, which were to be exhibited and explained by more competent guides.

In conclusion, Lord Rosse again offered a hearty welcome to the members of the Institute.

The PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE, Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., said that the Institute had come to visit Ireland with the greatest delight and pleasure. It was a little corner of the Empire which seemed to him more steeped in poetry and drama than almost any other part of the world. They had come to Ireland to visit a realm of archæology that was new and foreign to many of them, the land in which Wilde and Petrie wrote their great works, and which still contained many notable archæologists; and in that connection he took the opportunity of expressing their pleasure at seeing Miss Stokes among them that day. With regard to their chairman, they could find no one better qualified to preside than was Lord Rosse. He was not merely a good Irish landlord, who lived among his own people, but he represented the science of these realms in its best form. On behalf of the Institute he expressed hearty thanks to Lord Rosse for presiding, and for the address he had delivered.

The EARL OF ROSSE having acknowledged the thanks of the Institute,

Judge BAYLIS, Q.C., proposed a vote of thanks to Alderman Flanagan for the manner in which, on behalf of the Lord Mayor, he had welcomed the Institute.

This was seconded and carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

After luncheon the members drove or walked to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where they were received by Sir THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., the Cathedral architect, who gave an account of the building, which was afterwards inspected in detail. St. Patrick's was founded as a collegiate church by Archbishop Comyn in 1190, outside the walls of Dublin, on the site of an ancient church of St. Patrick de Insula. His successor, Henry de Loundres, made the church cathedral, meaning to supersede the more ancient foundation of Christchurch within the city. He surrounded it with a fortified wall, with four embattled gates, and built within the precinct houses for the cathedral dignities and all the secular clergy. Within the liberty of St. Patrick the Archbishops of Dublin, as Princes Palatine, exercised supreme jurisdiction up to the time of Archbishop Whately, 1860.

Being outside the city walls, it was exposed to the attacks of the Irish, and eventually became untenable, and was for a time abandoned. An Act of 17 and 18 Charles II. describes the ground surrounding the Cathedral as in a manner lying waste. The church as it exists to-day dates from the thirteenth century, though a long series of restorations and rebuildings have left little of the original masonry to be seen. In plan it is cruciform, 300 feet long by 157 wide

across the transepts, which have eastern and western aisles. The fine and massive north-western tower was added in 1381. In the nave very little ancient work remains, with the exception of a vaulted bay at the west end of the south aisle, which does not belong to the thirteenth century design; this bay is masked by the huge monument of the Earl of Cork, originally placed at the eastern end of the choir, and removed to its present position by Strafford at the instigation of Archbishop Laud.

Sir Thomas gave some account of the lost well of St. Patrick; the so-called well in the transept is only a hollow filled with water, less than a foot in depth, and has no claim to be considered the well of the Saint. The arches of the crossing were specially pointed out as fine specimens of the original work of the thirteenth century; they have only recently been freed from a covering of plaster which concealed all details of moulding. Dean Swift's pulpit and monument, and two interesting mural brasses in the South Choir aisle, of 1528 and 1537, attracted the attention of many members.

The Castle was next visited, under the guidance of Mr. R. COCHRANE, F.S.A., Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, who conducted the members through the State apartments and St. Patrick's Hall, where the banners of the Knights of St. Patrick were commented on by Mr. J. R. GARSTIN. The Chapel was afterwards visited, and the fine silver-gilt plate, the gift of William III., examined.

The Ulster Herald's office was also opened for inspection, through the courtesy of Sir Arthur Vicars.

Leaving the Castle, a short walk took the members to Trinity College, where they were received by Dr. PERCEVAL WRIGHT, and conducted to the Library. After a preliminary address, Dr. Wright exhibited and described some of the chief treasures of the collection, which had been placed in readiness by the kindness of the Librarian, the Rev. T. K. Abbott. These included the *Book of Kells*, the *Book of Durrow*, the *Book of Leinster*, the *Books of Dimma and Mulling*, with their shrines or "Cumdachs," the leather satchel of the *Book of Armagh*, and other MSS., also the large gold fibula weighing 33 oz., and the ancient Irish Harp, which tradition assigns to Brian Boru, though it is probably a work of the fifteenth century.

The college dining hall was next visited, and a number of pieces of the college plate, specially brought out for the occasion, were commented on by Mr. J. R. GARSTIN. Two fine flagons of 1631 and 1638, and the Duncan Cup, which bears the Irish hall-mark for 1693, were among the most important pieces. It was explained that most of the plate which bears an Irish hall-mark was not made in Ireland, but imported, and marked on arrival. The loss of the Dublin Goldsmiths' books makes the identification of Irish marks very difficult.

The chapel, with its fine woodwork and elaborate ceiling, was then inspected. Here also a collection of plate was on view. Finally, the theatre, which makes an architectural balance to the chapel on the opposite side of the quadrangle, was visited, and a vote of thanks to Dr. Wright for his great courtesy was proposed by Sir Henry Howorth, and carried unanimously.

In the evening the Antiquarian section was opened in the rooms

of the Royal Irish Academy, which had been very kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute during the meeting, with an address by Sir THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., president of the section, entitled *Dublin for Archæologists*. The address is printed in the *Journal*, p. 287. In the discussion which followed Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite questioned the interpretation of the John Lombard inscription in Christ Church Cathedral, there being no internal evidence that John built the Cathedral, or even that he was an architect at all.

Mr. G. COFFEY followed with a paper on *Optical Illusions in Mediæval Architecture*.

He gave an account of Professor Goodyear's investigations in the mediæval churches of northern Italy, in which he traced the survival of the use of curved lines and other refinements found in Grecian temples. The history of the discovery of the Greek curves was briefly noticed. Attention was directed to the fact that the curved line in architecture was first discovered by Pennethorn, in an Egyptian temple, Medinet Habou, but not published till after Penrose's measurements of the Parthenon. The Egyptian curves were in plan, the Greek chiefly in elevation. Mr. Goodyear had established the existence of curves in the courts of the temples at Luxor, Karnac, and Edfou. The dates of these temples were important, Medinet Habou, Luxor, and Karnac belonged to the Theban period, say 1400 B.C., Edfou to the Ptolemaic, and was not earlier than 250 B.C. Thus the use of the curve in Egypt was found to cover the Greek period. Penrose was not aware of the Egyptian curves (curves in plan or horizontal), and so overlooked the horizontal curves in the flanks of the Temple of Neptune, at Pæstum. A horizontal curve looked at from below, convex to the spectator, as the curves in question were, has the effect of a curve in elevation, so that both groups of curves may be considered as one in effect. Illustrations, (selected from Mr. Goodyear's series of photographs) were shown on the screen to illustrate the different points dwelt on. Passages from Vitruvius were read to show that the curved line was known in Roman times, and the Maison Carrée, at Nimes, was given as an example of the use of the curved line in provincial Roman building. Passing from the Roman period, a series of photographs were thrown on the screen illustrating the use of curved lines in elevation and in plan in the Romanesque churches of northern Italy. It was argued on grounds of tradition and continuity that it would be more difficult to account for the absence of these curves than their presence. The questions of leaning fronts, diminishing arcades, and other irregularities were next considered. An interesting case in Cormac's chapel on the Rock of Cashel, was shown as an example of continental influence in Ireland. An arcade of four arches diminished in the following order: 3 feet, 2 feet 11 inches, 2 feet 8½ inches, 2 feet 5 inches, the pilasters between the arches being each accurately 11½ inches. The corresponding drop in the arches of the series was also pointed out.

With regard to the meaning of the refinements under consideration, Mr. Coffey touched on the explanations given by Penrose and others, that they were intended to correct optical defects, such as apparent sagging of straight lines, etc. He mentioned also the opinions held by some authorities in reference to perspective illusions

and the sense of life and beauty given by an artistic rejection of symmetry. His own opinion was that no one explanation covered the facts. The correction of weak lines by the introduction of curves of contrary flecture to the apparent curve of weakness might be considered as an ascertained architectural fact, and this device was used by architects at the present day, but in an attenuated manner, and was capable of considerable re-development. Perspective illusions accounted for a particular group of the facts. But for the general treatment and the tact and subtlety in the application of asymmetry, a purely artistic explanation seemed to be the most acceptable. Architecture could not be considered to be an exception to the principles recognised in all other branches of fine art. A strict adherence to canon defeated its own end, the quality of artistic expression lay within the margin of departure from the canon which distinguished the artist from the practitioner, in which the artist found that freedom which controlled the rule and was not restricted by it.

Thursday, July 19th.

At 9.45 a.m. the members started from the Shelbourne Hotel in brakes, and drove to Swords, where they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Twigg, who led the way to the churchyard, which contains, beside the fine and well preserved Round Tower, the rectangular tower of a now destroyed mediæval church, of fifteenth century date, which shews, in common with many Irish ecclesiastical buildings, clear evidences of having been used as a dwelling place.

Canon TWIGG said that the church and town of Swords were always connected in ancient Irish history with St. Columba, Swords Columbkille being the name commonly used in the Annals. The church had always borne the name of St. Columba, who in 563 left Ireland and settled in Iona, having previously established several schools and churches in Ireland, one of them being at Swords. This would give to Swords an earlier date than any church in Dublin could claim. As to the derivation of the name of Swords, Archbishop Whately had concluded that as Swords was in ancient documents called Sorda, and as *surdus* was the Latin for "deaf," there must have been at some time a hospital for deaf and dumb persons, "Sourd Mutes," from which the name arose. Upon this the then incumbent of the neighbouring parish of Lusk had suggested that there might also have been at Lusk an ophthalmic hospital, for the *lusci* or one-eyed, which showed how dangerous it was to be guided by Saxon rather than Celtic authority in judging of the etymology of Irish words. In the Leabhar Breac in the library of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin, the history of the name was given as follows: "Columbkille founded a church at Rechra (*i.e.* the island of Lambay), in the east of Bregia, and left Colman the Deacon in it. Also he founded a church in the place where Sord is at this day. He left a learned man of his people there, namely, Finan Lobhar, and he left a Gospel which his own hand wrote there; there also he dedicated a well named Sord, *i.e.* pure, and he consecrated a cross." In the ancient records of the town of Swords, mention was often made of a cross called "the pardon cross," which

once stood in the street of Swords; the well still existed as "Saint Columba's Well," though of late much changed in appearance. Swords rose to importance, according to Bishop Reeves, about the middle of the tenth century, and to this date he referred the erection of the Round Tower, the chief surviving relic of the ancient ecclesiastical establishment of the place. Canon Twigg considered that the Tower was built as a place of safety from the Danish marauders, citing the advice of an abbot of Normandy to his fraternity, that they should build a tower close to their church, to which in time of danger they might remove their plate and treasure. The opinion first formulated by the late Dr. Petrie, that a Christian origin was to be assigned to these buildings, was now generally accepted by all antiquaries of the present day. Dean Scardaville, who was Incumbent of Swords at the beginning of the eighteenth century, found the Tower in a state of dilapidation, and had it repaired, putting on some courses of masonry at the top and adding the cross which was now to be seen. This, according to tradition, succeeded a smaller cross, still to be seen in the churchyard. The mortar of the Tower was extremely hard, like cement, and there was a common belief that the lime used in these buildings was slaked with cows' milk, about which cows many marvellous tales were told. The entrance doorway was unusually low down, being quite accessible from the present ground level, and had the appearance of having been secured by strong bars or by stones. The first mention of Irish round towers by an English writer occurred in the works of Giraldus Cambrensis, who referred to them as *Turres Ecclesiasticæ*, showing that he regarded them as of Christian origin.

A short walk brought the members to the ruins of the Archbishop's Palace, generally known as the Castle, picturesquely situated on the bank of the stream. Canon Twigg was again the guide, and gave an account of the building and its history. He said that at the time of the English Conquest in 1172, the see of Dublin held considerable property in Swords, and it was seen to be desirable that the Archbishops should have a residence there. There was evidence of the existence of a Norman palace, fortified like the present building, and containing a chapel and all necessary buildings. In the reign of Edward II., Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce King of Scotland, invaded Ireland, making Dundalk his headquarters, and gained possession of the whole country up to the walls of Dublin, thus making the palace of Swords untenable, and in consequence the then Archbishop, Alexander de Bickner, abandoned it and retired to Dublin. The palace fell rapidly into decay, and had never since been occupied for any length of time. Tallaght near Rathfarnham, to the south of Dublin, became the country residence of the Archbishops, and continued to be so from 1326 to 1821. Alexander de Bickner fell into disfavour with Edward II., who in May, 1325, made a formal complaint of him to the Pope, accusing him of fraud and maladministration of the Irish revenues. In the enquiry which followed, the Archiepiscopal possessions at Swords were examined, the inquisition being held in Dublin, March 14, 1326, at which it appeared that there were at Swords "a hall and the chamber adjoining the said hall, the walls of which are of stone crenellated after the manner of a castle, and covered with shingles. Further,

there is a kitchen, together with a larder, the walls of which are of stone roofed with shingles. Also there was in the same place a chamber for friars, with a cloister, which are now prostrate. Also . . . a chamber or apartment for the constables by the gate and four chambers for soldiers and wardens . . . under which are a stable and bakehouse." The rest of the buildings were of wood, all much decayed, and the whole premises were returned as of no value.

The journey was continued to Malahide, where after luncheon the Castle was visited, by permission of Lord Talbot de Malahide. The members were received by Mr. Dillon. The Castle shows little sign of age externally, but contains a fine dining hall with a gallery and open timber roof, some elaborate panelling, and a very interesting collection of pictures. The ruined Abbey Church close to the Castle next claimed attention. This is a small building consisting of nave and chancel, with a western bell turret; in the nave is the altar tomb of Maud Plunket, with an effigy in low relief. A thunder shower prevented a detailed inspection of the ruins, and a start was made for St. Doulough's, which was reached at 3.45, and the rain having ceased, the Vicar, the Rev. T. S. LINDSAY, gave an account of the church, a very remarkable fourteenth century building with a stone-gabled roof of steep pitch and a low central tower, divided internally into several storeys, and by its arrangements clearly showing its former use as a dwelling place. The plan is a plain rectangle, 48 feet by 18, divided into eastern and western portions by a cross wall, with stairways to the upper floors in both divisions. St. Doulough's well, to the north-east of the church, shows an octagonal stone-roofed well-house with a circular well, and an overflow channel supplying a cut stone trough outside the building, from which the water flows into a subterranean vaulted room known as St. Catherine's Pond. The building seems to be of the fifteenth century.

By the invitation of Mrs. Hone, the members were hospitably entertained to tea in the grounds of St. Doulough's Park, and subsequently drove back to Dublin.

In the evening, on the invitation of the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, a conversazione was held in the Science and Art Museum, Kildare Street. A most enjoyable evening was spent, and every facility afforded for the inspection of the famous collection of Irish antiquities, which comprises among other things the Cross of Cong, the Ardagh Chalice, the Tara Brooch, and the Shrine of St. Patrick's bell.

Mr. G. Coffey, Curator, gave invaluable assistance in exhibiting and describing the objects placed under his care.

Friday, July 20th.

The day opened inauspiciously with a violent thunderstorm and heavy rain, but in spite of the weather a muster of eighty started from the Broadstone Station at 9.30 a.m. en route for Trim. By the time of arrival the weather had cleared, and the members started on Irish cars for the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, Newtown Trim,

which was reached after a short drive. There they were met by the Rev. Canon HEALY, LL.D., rector of Kells, who gave an account of the buildings. The abbey was founded in 1206, and the ruined church appears to date from that period. It consists of an aisleless nave, which has been vaulted with a plain quadripartite vault, springing from engaged shafts resting on corbels. There are considerable remains of the conventual buildings to the south of the church, on the bank of the Boyne. To the east of the church are the ruins of a small building with a chancel and nave, into the walls of which a number of architectural fragments are built. It also contains the late sixteenth century altar tomb of Sir Lucas Dillon and his wife.

Leaving the abbey, the members drove back to Trim, where, after a short examination of the slabs and carved stones now built into the walls of the ruined chancel of the parish church, the castle was visited, under the guidance of Canon Healy. The ruins stand on a rising ground on the south side of the Boyne, and consist of a square central keep, with broad rectangular towers projecting from the middle of each face, enclosed on three sides by curtain walls with towers and a well preserved barbican to the south-east. Canon Healy said that the castle was begun about 1170 by Hugh de Lacy, who also built two other castles in Ireland, at Kells and Durrow. The local name of King John's Castle was a misnomer. Several Parliaments had been held here, Trim having been a walled town of considerable importance, and at the time of the founding of Trinity College there had been a question whether Trim was not preferable to Dublin as a site. Considerable damage was done to the castle in the Cromwellian wars, when it was taken by the Irish, and recaptured in 1641.

After luncheon at the court-house the cars started for the Hill of Tara, where Mr. R. COCHRANE, F.S.A., gave an account of the legendary history of the place. He said that Tara first became the official residence of the Ardrigh, or chief King of Ireland, about 80 B.C., and continued to be so used till the latter half of the sixth century A.D., when it was abandoned as a result of the curse of St. Ruadhan of Lorrha on Dermot Mac Fergus, Ardrigh from 539 to 558. The greater number of earthworks still remaining were attributed to the time of Cormac Mac Airt, 227–266, and Laeghaire, in whose time St. Patrick came to Ireland, and at Tara converted the King to Christianity. The standing stone on one of the two mounds within the large circular enclosure known as the Rath na Riogh, was considered by some to be the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, which, "when Ireland's monarch stepped on to it, would cry out under him, and her three arch waves boom in answer, as the wave of Cleena, the wave of Ballintoy, and the wave of Lough Rury. When a provincial king went on it, the flag would rumble under him." Coming to more modern times, Mr. Cochrane referred to the recent excavations undertaken by the searchers for the Ark of the Covenant, in the course of which the earthwork known as the King's Chair had been almost completely destroyed.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH said that it was his duty as President of the Institute, to protest with all the emphasis he could command against the great archæological crime of which they were witnesses at that moment. It was a perfectly monstrous thing, even in the case of

monuments of less general interest, that those who were the custodians of them should tolerate such a thing as had been done here. Interference with monuments dealing with the history of the country at a most critical and difficult period, should not be allowed, unless it was conducted with the most scientific care. There they had the spade put into the ground in the most reckless and outrageous way, leaving everything they saw around in a state of destruction. It was sorrowful to think that the Hill of Tara, the most famous of all archæological monuments, should be subjected to such treatment in pursuit of a fancy which was childish, and outside the sphere of sane inquiry. They were standing in the presence of the greatest act of vandalism that had occurred in his long memory, and he protested in the strongest possible manner against the thing that had been done here.

Sir JOHN DILLON displayed some drawings and photographs taken during the progress of the excavations.

A somewhat hurried drive brought the Members to Kilmessan Station, whence they returned to Dublin by train. In the evening, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, a conversazione was given at the Mansion House, where the ancient corporation documents were exhibited, together with the maces and some of the civic plate, including the gold cup lately presented by Her Majesty the Queen. In the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor, the guests were received by Alderman Flanagan and his daughter, Mrs. O'Farrell, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Saturday, July 21st.

At 10 a.m. the General Annual Meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the rooms of the Royal Irish Academy. The President, Sir HENRY HOWORTH, M.P., in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The balance sheet, printed at p. 325, was taken as read. The Chairman then called upon the Meeting Secretary, in the absence of the Hon. Secretary, to read the report for the past year.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1899–1900.

In presenting the fifty-eighth annual report on the affairs of the Institute for the year 1899, the Council must congratulate the members on the general position. The accounts are favourable, and show a balance of £298 16*s.* 0*d.*, but besides this it must be noted that £200 have been placed on deposit with the bankers, thus making the amount £498 16*s.* 0*d.*, as against £379 12*s.* 9*d.* last year.

There are no outstanding liabilities.

The membership is about the same, there being eight losses by death and ten retirements, as against twenty new members elected. Among the deaths in 1899 we have to regret the Rev. C. R. Manning, a pleasant companion and a leading Norfolk antiquary, and Mr. C. Drury Fortnum, who contributed from time to time to our *Journal*, and did much good work for other societies. Hitherto these obituary

notices have referred only to the year included in the accounts, but as by the time of our meeting in July other losses usually occur, it has been thought better to include and notice them at once. This year the record is heavy indeed. In the list comes Sir Talbot Baker, bart., a skilled archæologist and annually with us, ever ready to aid our work in any way. He had attended a meeting in London, and was looking forward to being with us again this year, when soon after his return home, his summons came suddenly. General Pitt-Rivers, who died at Rushmore, which was visited by the Institute during the Salisbury meeting, was a thorough and skilled antiquary, who had done much careful work, a model for all who may follow him. Mr. E. C. Hulme, our Librarian, must next be noted. Lastly comes the name of Chancellor Ferguson. Richard S. Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A., Chancellor of Carlisle, died on March 3rd. Being in early days called to the bar, he practised for a time, but through failing health abandoned this work and travelled much abroad. After his return he attached himself to the study of archæology, and became a regular attendant at our annual meetings. He also attended often in London, enriching our *Journal* with able and valuable contributions. Besides this and before all he was particularly prominent in his own district, where he revived and practically refounded the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society. Through his exertions, too, Carlisle has an excellent museum, which certainly will well perpetuate his memory. To the above list must be added with great regret the record of the loss to the Archæological Society of France by the death of the Comte de Marsy, who was with that society at our London meeting, and who so courteously aided our visit to Boulogne. He was an accomplished archæologist, an officer of Public Instruction, an honorary member of the Institute, and connected with many antiquarian, historical, and other learned societies.

The members of the Council retiring are Mr. Herbert Jones, Mr. Richards, Professor Petrie, Professor E. C. Clark, Mr. Griffiths, and Mr. Gosselin. It is proposed that Mr. Jones, Mr. Richards, Professor Petrie, and Professor Clark be re-elected, and that Mr. Peers, Dr. Munro, Mr. Charles J. Ferguson, Mr. W. H. Bell, and Mr. Walhouse be added to the Council, and that Mr. Bax be elected Auditor.

It is further proposed that Mr. E. Green and Mr. E. W. Brabrook, C.B., be elected Vice-Presidents to fill vacancies.

Mr. Knowles, who so kindly conducted the excursions last year, has found it impossible to continue in office by reason of his distant residence. The Council is pleased to announce that the duties have been undertaken by Mr. C. R. Peers, who has made all the arrangements for the present Meeting.

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

A printed notice by the Hon. Secretary referring to the sale of the Library of the Institute was read.

Mr. E. Green explained the reasons for the sale, and made a statement of what had been done in reference to the Library, up to the time of the Meeting.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE proposed the following resolution:

> "That this meeting approves of the Council entering into negotiations with the Council of the Society of Antiquaries for the amalgamation of the libraries of the two Societies on the understanding that the members of the Institute have the use of the combined library."

Mr. GREEN seconded the resolution, which, after a discussion in which Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. Garraway Rice, Judge Baylis, Rev. E. H. Goddard, Mr. Rowley, and Mr. Tyson took part, was carried unanimously.

A discussion as to the place of the annual meeting for 1901 ended in the matter being left in the hands of the Council.

After the conclusion of the business meeting, the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christchurch, was visited. Sir THOMAS DREW, Cathedral Architect, received the members, and gave an address on the history and fabric. The church was founded during the Danish occupation of Dublin in 1038 by Sigtryg Silkbeard, and in Sir Thomas's opinion, the ground plan and a considerable part of the existing crypt are of that early date. The choir and transepts are of the time of the English Conquest, about 1170, and the nave was completed about 1235. The south wall of the nave fell in 1569, bringing with it the vault, and the ruins remained on the nave floor till Street's restoration in 1873. Portions of the original floor tiles were then discovered, and served as a model for the existing pavement. In the chapel of St. Laurence O'Toole is the John Lumbard inscription, the reading of which provoked considerable discussion.

Sir Henry Howorth suggested that three persons were mentioned in it, instead of two, John Lumbard of Lucca, Garman of Parma, and the lady Rame Peris of San Salvador. On epigraphical grounds, the date assigned to the inscription, 1170 to 1179, seems too early. The matter being one of considerable interest, a facsimile is here given (p. 338). In the crypt were noted a number of architectural fragments and grave slabs, and a tabernacle and candlesticks of the time of James II. The cathedral plate and a series of documents and books from the library were to be seen in the chapter house.

After luncheon the members drove to Kilmainham Hospital, where they were met by Captain Fielding, and after paying a visit to the cemetery on the north side of the avenue, which contains the memorial cross of Murrough O'Brian, son of Brian Boru, walked through the quadrangle of the Hospital to the Dining Hall, a finely proportioned panelled room, containing a valuable collection of arms and armour, and a number of portraits. The Hospital was built in 1684 from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, and consists of four ranges of buildings enclosing a court, with colonnades on three sides, and the hall, out of which the chapel opens, on the north. The chapel has some good carved oak and a very elaborate plaster ceiling, which is unfortunately in a dangerous state owing to decay of the ceiling joists.

After a short drive the Four Courts and Record Office were reached. Here a series of documents and registers, etc., were exhibited, by the courtesy of Mr. H. F. BERRY, M.R.I.A., Keeper of

INSCRIPTION IN CHRISTCHURCH, DUBLIN.

the Records, and an award in Irish signed by a Brehon was read and translated for the benefit of members.

Finally, in a heavy shower of rain, the Custom House was visited, where by the kindness of Messrs. Robertson and O'Shaughnessy, and Mr. Cochrane, Secretary of the Board of Works, tea was provided and the fine collection of photographs of national monuments which are under the care of the Board produced for inspection.

In the evening the Historical Section was opened with an address by P. WESTON JOYCE, LL.D., M.R.I.A., on the "Truthfulness of Ancient Irish Records." The address is printed at p. 259.

The President, Dr. Munro, Mr. G. Coffey, and Mr. Russell O'Neill joined in the subsequent discussion.

Monday, July 23rd.

A party of eighty-one left Amiens Street Station by the 9.0 train for Kells. On arrival they drove in cars to St. Kieran's well, under the guidance of Canon HEALY, LL.D., rector of Kells. The numerous votive offerings fastened to the fine ash-tree which overhangs the well excited much interest. Here, as at St. Doulough's well, the overflow from the spring runs through a trough-like channel, in this case cut in the solid rock. A short distance from the well is the ruined chapel of St. Kieran, standing in a graveyard whose boundaries are marked by three Termon crosses in perfect preservation, the base of a fourth being visible in the bed of the stream close by. Canon Healy called attention to the Ogham stone lately discovered here. On the return to Kells, luncheon was served in the Court House, after which the various objects of interest in the town were visited, beginning with the cross in the main street, which was fully described by Canon Healy, who then led the way to the early stone-roofed building known as Saint Columba's House. This, he said, was probably built by a colony which migrated from Iona in the opening years of the ninth century. The present door of entrance is modern, the original door having been at the west, though the evidence for this is much obscured by modern alterations. The original east window, a small round-headed light with a wide internal splay, remains, and a flat-headed opening with inclined jambs, also of original date, is to be seen above the present entrance doorway. Between the barrel vault and the steep pitched stone roof is a space divided into three chambers, and reached by a ladder through an opening in the vault. Ivy has done considerable damage to the building.

Crossing the road to the churchyard, the three fine crosses were examined. The most perfect is that at the foot of the Round Tower, having on the base an inscription "Crux Patricii et Columbæ." The difference between the Irish and the Anglo-Norman representations of the crucifixion was pointed out, in the Irish form the body being clothed, and the feet tied with a cord and not nailed. Of the two other crosses one is unfinished, thereby disproving the often-repeated statement that these crosses were not of local manufacture, but imported ready made. The Round Tower has lost its conical roof, but is otherwise perfect, built of rubble masonry, with ashlar in the doorway. There is practically no detail which might serve as a

guide to the date of erection. The present church of Kells is modern, but the tower of an older church remains, with an inscription recording its building in 1578.

In the evening the second meeting of the Antiquarian Section was held, Mr. E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A., a Vice-President of the Section, in the chair. A paper was read by Miss MARGARET STOKES on "The Signs of the Zodiac on the base of Muredach's Cross, Monasterboice," which is printed at p. 270. Many rubbings and drawings were exhibited in illustration of the paper.

Tuesday, July 24th.

At 9.0 a.m. the members left Amiens Street Station for Drogheda, where a start was made for Monasterboice. On arrival, Mr. GEORGE COFFEY, M.R.I.A., gave an account of Muredach's Cross, pointing out the details mentioned in Miss Stokes's paper of the previous evening, after which the High Cross was examined. This is a magnificent example 27 feet high, and in excellent condition, though in places the sculptures are obscured by lichens. The gabled capstone is hollowed out beneath, and fits on to a tenon on the top of the cross. It is suggested that it may have been used as a place for relics. The Round Tower, 110 feet high in its ruined condition, is a very fine specimen, built chiefly of blocks of mica schist and clay slate in mortar. The evidence is clear that the blocks were built in with a rough face, and afterwards dressed to the curve of the plan. The doorway somewhat resembles that at Kells. There are remains of two ruined churches, one apparently of fourteenth century date, the other earlier. An interesting early gravestone was pointed out, with an Irish inscription, "A prayer for Ruarchan," and a plain cross engraved on the stone.

Mellifont Abbey, three miles off, was next visited, and here Mr. ANTHONY SCOTT, M.S.A., gave a description of the site as excavated in 1884 by the Board of Works. Mellifont Abbey was a Cistercian house founded in 1142 by Donough O'Carroll, the church being consecrated in 1157. Of this church the foundations of the eastern part of the transepts remain, of very unusual plan, showing an arrangement of a square-ended chapel flanked by two apses projecting from the eastern walls of both transepts. The plan of the eastern arm of this first church is not known. Towards the end of the twelfth century, the eastern arm and transepts were rebuilt in the form now to be seen, and the most important remains of the conventual buildings date from this period onward to about 1240. The piers of the crossing have been altered in the fifteenth century, but were too slight to have carried a central tower of any size. Of the nave very little is left beyond the foundations. Enough fragments remain to show that the cloister had an arcade carried on twin shafts with scolloped capitals, of late twelfth century date.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said that the buildings formed a good specimen of a Cistercian plan, with a vaulted chapter house of two bays, dorter and warming house on the east of the cloister, frater and kitchen on the south, with the very fine octagonal lavatory projecting into the cloister-garth opposite the frater door, and a few remains of the cellarer's buildings on the west. The lavatory was a two-storeyed

building, the lower storey having been vaulted, with a central pier round which the water-troughs were arranged, and supplied from a cistern on the upper floor.

Mr. PEERS called attention to the moulded brick label and the remains of brick mullions in the East window of the chapter house, of early date.

After luncheon the drive was continued, by permission, through the beautiful grounds of Townley Hall. On reaching the Hall, a halt was made, and Mr. B. R. T. Balfour, the owner, exhibited an ivory-handled sword once belonging to William III.

After a drive along the valley of the Boyne, the tumulus of Dowth was reached, and described by Mr. G. COFFEY, who pointed out the markings on the unhewn slabs comprising the roof and walls of the chambers in the mound, consisting of spirals, concentric circles, etc., and one drawing of a ship. On the floor of the central chamber, out of which three recesses open, is a flat stone hollowed out to form a shallow basin. On the opening of the mound in 1847 by the Royal Irish Academy, many bones, human and otherwise, were found, together with glass and amber beads, jet bracelets, and objects in stone, copper, and iron. The mound is about 45 feet high, and 200 feet in diameter, having a ring of large stones round the base. It is composed of loose stones heaped together, among which the chambers are built.

The members drove back to Drogheda, and thence took the train to Dublin.

The concluding meeting was held in the evening, the PRESIDENT in the chair.

On the proposal of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. MUNRO, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the Earl of Rosse, President of the meeting.

The PRESIDENT also proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, which was seconded by Mr. E. T. TYSON, and carried unanimously.

Judge BAYLIS, Q.C., proposed a vote of thanks to the Presidents of Sections, which was seconded by Mr. A. E. HUDD, and carried.

The Rev. T. AUDEN proposed a vote of thanks to the Local Secretary, Mr. Robert Cochrane, and the Local Committee. This was seconded by Mr. H. LONGDEN, and carried.

A similar compliment was paid to all who had acted as guides to the Institute at the various places visited. This was proposed by Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, and seconded by Mr. W. H. BELL.

A vote of thanks to the readers of papers was proposed by Mr. E. W. BRABROOK, and seconded by Mr. H. WILSON.

Dr. MUNRO proposed a vote of thanks to the Royal Irish Academy for the use of their rooms for holding the sectional meetings, and to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland for much assistance and courtesy shown to the Institute during the meeting. The Rev. E. H. GODDARD seconded the vote, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. GARRAWAY RICE proposed, and Mr. WALTER ROWLEY seconded, a vote of thanks to the Hon. Director and the Meeting Secretary.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the President, on the proposal of Mr. J. L. THOMAS, seconded by Judge BAYLIS.

Wednesday, July 25th.

At 10.10 a.m. the members left Harcourt Street Station for Rathdrum, and thence a picturesque drive of nine miles through the Vale of Clara brought them to Glendalough, where, after luncheon at the "Royal" Hotel, a start was made, under the guidance of Mr. JOHN COOKE, for the ruins of St. Saviour's Priory, half-a-mile distant. On arrival the somewhat elaborate chancel arch and East window were commented on, and attributed by Mr. Micklethwaite to the end of the twelfth century. The chancel has been roofed with a semicircular waggon vault in stone. In the north wall is a curious recess, the back formed by what looks like a millstone set vertically, the hole in the centre being left open to the air. The next building to be visited was St. Kevin's Kitchen, a structure of the type of St. Columba's House at Kells, but having in addition a small round tower rising from the western gable of the stone roof. A chancel has been at some time added at the east, the arch of entrance cutting through the cill of the original east window, the blocked upper portion of which still exists. This chancel has disappeared, but a stone-roofed building on its northern side remains, of masonry very inferior to that of the earlier part. The original west doorway has a flat lintel with a relieving arch over. Part of the lintel projects some inches from the outer wall face, and has at either end a hole into which the heads of the doorposts may have fitted. The arrangement would, however, do equally well for a door hung vertically. Above the doorway is a plain string with joggled joints. The building is now used as a place of storage for the carved stones and slabs found on the site.

The ruined cathedral was next examined. This is the largest of the group of buildings, consisting of nave 48 feet 6 inches by 30 feet and chancel 25 feet by 22 feet, with a small building now ruined on the south of the chancel. The East window and remains of the chancel arch and north nave door show late twelfth-century detail, but the west doorway of the nave is of Irish character, being built of large granite blocks with sloping jambs and flat lintel with a relieving arch. The underside of the lintel is ornamented with a diagonal cross in low relief.

The Round Tower, with its conical cap re-built with the original stones, was then inspected, but St. Mary's Church had to be left unvisited, owing to rain, and the members drove back to Rathdrum, reaching Dublin at 7.30.

The only mishap of the meeting occurred on the return drive to Rathdrum, when, by the breaking of a girth, a car was upset, with fortunately no damage to its occupants.

The officers of the meeting were as follows:—

President of the Meeting.—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.P., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.R.I.A.

HISTORICAL SECTION.

President.—P. Weston Joyce, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

Vice-Presidents.—J. R. Garstin, V.P.R.I.A., V.P.R.S.A.I.; G. le Gros.

Secretary.—R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.

ANTIQUARIAN SECTION.

President.—Sir Thomas Drew, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Vice-Presidents.—R. Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.; E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A.

Secretary.—J. Mottram.

November 7th.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH, President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. S. COWPER, F.S.A., exhibited a collection of over two hundred objects purchased during a journey through Tripoli, the Cyrenaica, Northern Egypt, and Asia Minor, in the winter of 1899–1900. The principal specimens were as follows:—

An Egyptian figure of mottled black granite, sitting with the knees drawn up, and holding in either hand an *ankh*. On the forehead is an uræus. On the front of the legs are the cartouches of Aahmes of the XXVIth Dynasty, and on the back of the figure an inscription, part of which is thus translated by Professor Flinders Petrie: "Horus establishing Justice, King Khnem-ab-Ra; Ptah his father, and Atmu loving him, give health, stability, and wealth to the great god, lord of two lands, Aahmes son of Neith, from Ptah of the South Wall, Tatnenu, for ever, and all gods great and mighty within the palace." Bought near Sais. Acquired by Cambridge University.

Bronze figures of Isis with Horus, 9¼ inches high, Osiris, 6 inches high, and Neith, 6½ inches high. The last, from El-Bukha in the Delta, is of unusually clumsy fabric.

A primitive black earthenware figure from Adalia, under 2 inches high, of the type of the owl-faced figures found by Schliemann at Hissarlik, but showing more detail in the hands and the strangely deformed legs.

A Greek sixth century *aryballos* from Rhodes, in the shape of a female head of archaic type.

Three terra-cotta heads from Naukratis, good Greek work of the third or fourth century B.C.

A small black-figured *lecythos* with a quadriga, and an *askos* with a reclining figure having shield, spear, and helmet. Both from Cyrene.

A fine terra-cotta lamp from Apollonia, with a head of Silenus and a leaf-shaped handle, 9 inches long.

A Rhodian amphora-handle from Naukratis, stamped with a rose and ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΙΝΟΥ ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ.

An Egyptian cylinder of the Early Empire, from Medinet-el-Fayum, containing, according to Professor Sayce, a mention of "the Lake"; thus implying the existence of the Fayum lake nome at an early date.

A sard, oval, cut *en cabochon* with a concave back, having an inscription in, possibly, Hittite characters. With this may be compared an illustration on p. 146 of Ball's *Light from the East* (the topmost seal in the middle column).

A carnelian of Greek work, with a sow standing, of archaic type, sixth century B.C., also a chalcedony scaraboid of fine style, with a crouching figure of Aphrodite of the type illustrated in Furtwangler's *Antiken Gemmen*, I, Pl. XII, No. 33, and Pl. XIII, No. 24. Bought in Cairo, said to have come from Baghdad, through a Russian dealer. It is of the fourth century B.C., and is mounted in a modern gold hoop.

An agate of Roman work, from Athens, of early Imperial date, the subject being Scævola before Lars Porsena, with inscription C MVTI (Caius Mutius Scævola), cut to read on the stone, and not on the impression.

A nicolo, Roman, from Rhodes, *temp.* Diocletian, with a beardles seated Jupiter, with spear, victory, and eagle. A paste of Eros with bow and quiver, and game slung over his shoulder.

An obsidian with a figure of Psyche (?) inscribed PLOTIMI. A red jasper with Hercules and the lion, and on the back K K K, a charm against colic. See Cesnola's *Salaminia*, Pl. XV, for a similar stone.

A few portrait gems, among them one of early Imperial date, perhaps of Lucretius Carus (see p. 365 of Seyffert's *Classical Dictionary*, English ed., 1899); also a rock crystal of the Emperor Maximian (?), an interesting example, both for subject and for date, if the attribution is correct. A number of coins and scarabs, among them two specimens of the Cyrenaic gold stater with quadriga on reverse, and magistrate's name ΠΟΛΙΑΝΘΕΥΣ.

Two stone hammer-heads from Smyrna, one a neatly made hammer-axe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the other a truncated cone flattened on two sides, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with a maximum width of $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, with a circular hole for the handle, $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter. This may have been a metal-worker's tool. Professor Petrie suggests that it is a weight converted into a hammer-head.

A number of flint implements from Egypt and Tripoli, also some beads and a set of thirteen stone weights from Naukratis.

A mediæval silver plaque, from Cairo, circular, $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches across, having six concentric circles of inscriptions, round a central space which contains an unexplained cabalistic sign. The inscriptions, from the outer edge inwards, are as follows:—

1st circle: Nineteen attributes of God.

2nd circle: "In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful," followed by the Throne verse from the Koran, Ch. II, v. 256.

3rd circle: Nineteen cabalistic formulæ.

4th circle: Nineteen letters in separate compartments, forming the sentence "In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful."

5th circle: Six attributes of God.

6th circle: "Healing for that which is in the hearts," Koran, Ch. X, v. 58.

The formulæ in the 3rd circle are made up of combinations of a figure like the Greek ρ. Schliemann found at Hissarlik a terra-cotta ball, decorated on one side with similar figures arranged in a cross and two circles (*Troy and its Remains*, 1875, 264).

There may also be mentioned a glazed earthenware disc, perforated in the centre, convex on one side and flat on the other, with a star pattern on both, and grooved round the edge, from Sakkarah; a leaden sling bullet from Rhodes, inscribed BABYPTA, weighing 680 grs. Troy; and a black stone amulet of Roman date, from the Fayum, in the shape of a face of negroid character.

Mr. J. Lewis Andre, F.S.A., read a paper entitled "Miscellanea Heraldica," which is printed at p. 301.

The President and Messrs. Green, Brabrook, and Allen Browne took part in the discussion.

December 5th.

Sir Henry Howorth, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Wentworth Sturgeon exhibited a collection of objects found during excavations on the site of the Priory or Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Lechlade, consisting chiefly of glazed tiles of late thirteenth and fourteenth century date, with some late mediæval glass and pottery, and a fragment of a moulded capital of about 1280, apparently of Belgian marble.

The Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., read a paper on "Northamptonshire Wills, *temp.* Henry VIII.," which will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. P. M. Johnston read a paper on "Wall Paintings at Hardham Church, Sussex," and exhibited coloured tracings of two of the subjects. The paper will be printed in the *Journal*. In the subsequent discussion Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., made some remarks on the nature of fresco as distinguished from wall paintings. He said that fresco painting was done with water as a medium on the wet plaster, which was applied to the wall in patches of such size that the whole could be painted in a day, and consequently a true fresco could always be distinguished by the joints in the plaster. It was a mistake to suppose that the colour sank into the plaster; it remained on the surface, while the water used as a medium went into the plaster. The medium used in the English mediæval wall paintings was size, and it was the perishing of the size which brought about the so-called fading of paintings, which would be more correctly described as disintegration of the pigment owing to the loss of the medium. The best method of counteracting this was to apply size in the form of a spray to the surface of the painting, by which means the original effect would be reproduced. Varnish was not desirable, as it would in time make a hard surface and crack off, taking with it the paintings it covered.

Messrs. Garraway Rice, Cox, and Peers joined in the discussion.