

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological
Institute.

February 4th, 1903.

Mr. HERBERT JONES, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Dr. A. C. FRYER, F.S.A., read a paper on "Fonts with representations of Baptism, and the Holy Eucharist," illustrated by lantern slides. The paper is printed at p. 1.

Messrs. RICE and STEPHENSON, Miss GRAFTON, and the CHAIRMAN took part in the discussion.

March 4th, 1903.

Sir H. H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., *President*, in the Chair.

Viscount DILLON, P.S.A., read a paper entitled "Notes on Armour," which will be printed in the *Journal*.

In the subsequent discussion Messrs. WALLER, BAYLIS, RICE, GREEN, and the PRESIDENT took part.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological
Institute.

April 1st.

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

Mr. PHILIP NORMAN exhibited a wooden tally, lent by Mr. G. H. Wallis, of the Nottingham Castle Museum. It was of considerable interest from its inscription, as follows:—

*De Francisco Perira per ipsum regem mutuatum pro annuitate iii
librarum per centum solubili ex le Sinking Fund anno ximo regis
magnae Britanniae, Georgii secundi concessa.*

*(Termino) Sancti Michaelis xxv die Octobris anno regni regis Georgii
secundi ximo.*

The notches on the tally appeared to represent a sum of £500 borrowed by Government from Francis or Francisco Perira, who was probably a Jew from Spain or Portugal.

Mr. C. J. PRAETORIUS exhibited a stone-ware jug, mounted in silver gilt, of Elizabethan date, and a silver porringer with cover of 1683, the property of Lady Reade, of Carreglwyd, and made the following remarks on them.

Mottled stone-ware jars and jugs, with silver neck mounts and foot bands, were made during the greater part of the sixteenth century; according to Mr. Cripps, the earliest notices of them occur about 1530 to 1540, and from that time to the end of the century they were common enough, but they seem to have gone out of fashion, for it would be difficult to find a single specimen with a seventeenth century hall mark.

The specimen before you bears the date of 1592 engraved upon the handle, but according to the hall marks on the lid and foot it must have been stamped in 1590 and made in Exeter by a silversmith named Eston.

Two stone-ware jugs, formerly in the Stainforth collection, have respectively "Eston" and "Easton" as their maker's marks; these are accompanied by the usual Exeter mark. Eston is found on a communion cup at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, of which the date is 1590.

There can be little doubt that this jug belongs to the same date as the former objects.

These mottled stone-ware jugs were imported from Germany, probably from Cologne, and were mounted and decorated by English silversmiths. The mounting of this jug is richly decorated with *repousse* work, consisting of masks, lion's heads, and fruit; the lid is surmounted by a button on which is seated a lion.

There are many examples of mounted jugs of this period existing; they mark an epoch in the silversmith's art, as examples of excellent craftsmanship and taste; the mottled stone-ware forms a very agreeable combination of colour and surface with the mount.

The porringer appears to have been made in the year 1683-4. The knob of the cover is formed by eight acanthus leaves, a type of ornament much in vogue from 1675 to 1685. The design engraved on the cover and cup is of another style and suggests Chinese origin; decoration of this kind was fashionable for a few years, and ceased about the year 1690.

A toilet box from a service of the year 1682 has a good specimen of engraving in the Chinese style; the birds and floral ornament on the sides of this box are similar to the patterns on the porringer; the two men's figures on this cup are poorly done, and lack the flourish of the birds and leaves.

The PRESIDENT exhibited photographs of the twelfth century *lympana* at Bedwardine, and Mr. C. E. KEYSER a photograph of a curious roughly carved stone, apparently the head of a small window, from Ulgham, Northumberland.

Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE exhibited four eighteenth century scratch-backs, and also exhibited and read a description of an illuminated pedigree of the Ferrers family, made in 1612, and presented to the Worshipful Company of Farriers in that year. The pedigree was made by Robert Glover, Clerk of the Company, and freely given by him on October 8th, 1612. The original pedigree, although in the possession of the Company as late as 1827, is now lost. In that year it was engraved by W. S. Jenkins at the expense of the Company. The copper plate is also now lost. Three copies of the engraving are known to be extant, *viz.* one in the possession of the Company, another owned by Earl Ferrers (it having been presented to his predecessor in 1830), and the one in the possession of Mr. Rice. All of these have been illuminated. The pedigree consists of an elaborate genealogical tree tracing the Earldom of Ferrers from "Henrie de Ferrars or Ferrer, a Norman, whoe came over with William the Conqueror, who gave to hym the honor of Tutbury in the countie of Stafforde" to "Robert, Earl of Essex and Ewe, Viscount Hereford and Bouchier, Lord Ferrer of Chartley, Bouchier, and Lovayne, who is now lyving [1612] and keeps an honorable house in Staffordshire." There are also numerous shields of arms. In fifty lines of laudatory poetry in praise of the Farriers Company, Robert Glover attempts to show the connexion between the "de Ferrers" family and his Company. Representations of nine instruments used in the art of farriery are worked into and form part of the decorative border. These form, perhaps, a unique series as showing the instruments in use early in the seventeenth century. They are upwards of seventy years earlier in date than those figured by Randle Holme in his *Academy of Armory and Blazon*, printed in 1688. It would seem that there was thought to be some connexion between the Earldom of Ferrers and the Farriers' Company, even as late as 1830, for in that year the then Earl Ferrers, in a letter to the Master, expressed his intention "to send a present to the court of half a doe every year." It was in acknowledgment of this that the Company presented to the Earl a copy of the engraving of the pedigree. Captain Ferrers and Mr. C. J. Praetorius added a few remarks on the paper.

Mr. C. E. KEYSER read a paper on Swalcliffe Church, Oxfordshire, and exhibited a series of photographs. The church is a fine building of considerable interest, having developed from a small

early aisleless nave and chancel, two windows of which remain in part in the spandrils of the nave arcades.

Messrs. PEERS, HOWORTH, and the PRESIDENT took part in the subsequent discussion.

May 6th.

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

Mr. R. E. GOOLDEN exhibited a bronze spear-head, of the rapier type, found in the Thames at Taplow, having the rare feature of gold studs at the base of the blade, and gave a description as follows:—

At the tail of Taplow Mills just below the Taplow barrow which stands at the end of the south spur of the Chilterns is an eyot or island in the Thames; a shallow backwater runs on its north-east side which is subjected to dredging operations from time to time, and during the last few years several bronze spear-heads of the ordinary type have been recovered, some of which are now in the National Collection. A few weeks ago a remarkable specimen, in more than one respect unusual, was found at the same spot and brought to me by the dredgers. I was thus fortunately able to negotiate for its acquisition on behalf of the British Museum, where it now remains. It now measures $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, but the socket, which retains remains of the wooden shaft, is broken, so that one can only conjecture that the blade occupied about two-thirds of the entire length, and on this basis the whole would be between 23 and 24 inches long. In form it somewhat resembles an Irish example illustrated in Sir John Evans' *Bronze Implements*, fig. 400, but the loops join the base of the blade and are not separated by a space of half an inch as in the Irish specimen. The tapering socket is prolonged right to the point and has a decided ridge, while both edges are bevelled, and a row of dots separates the blade from the socket on either face. The base of the blade, which also has rows of dots near the edge, is further ornamented with two conical gold studs on each face, and this feature, combined with its excellent workmanship, renders the spear-head of exceptional interest and value.

The closest parallel for the gold studs is to be seen in the National Collection on a stone bracer or bowman's wrist-guard found in a barrow at Driffield, East Riding, Yorkshire.

I am indebted to Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, for permission to exhibit this unique specimen at a meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, previous to its becoming the property of the Museum, and I should add that I have fully availed myself of a careful descriptive note kindly furnished me by Mr. Reginald A. Smith of the Museum in the above communication.

Mr. E. TOWRY WHYTE exhibited a parchment certificate of visit to the Holy Sepulchre, dated 1688, and made the following remarks on it:

The certificate which I have the honour to exhibit to-day is the property of Mr. Beaufoy, of Coombe House, Wiltshire, but I regret that he is unable to say how it came into the possession of his family;

he found it with several other parchments when looking over his collection of engravings, which for many years had been put away in boxes. The other parchments alluded to were of no special interest, most of them being eighteenth century attestations of obedience by nuns of different orders, mostly Italian, all in more or less badly illuminated borders; some had been reused, as in one case a second piece of parchment had been pasted over the central part with a different name on it; there were also one or two commissions to officers in the army, also Italian, but I do not remember which particular Italian states they belonged to. Whilst looking them over with Mr. Beaufoy he drew my attention to the certificate now before you, and I at once thought it was an unusual document, especially so on account of its late date, namely 1688. It is an attestation that a certain merchant of London, named Frederick Deuinck, had visited the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and is dated from the monastery of St. Catharine at Bethlehem, and is signed by Brother Donatus *a Mediolano, praedicator, etc.*, and has the seal of the monastery affixed by order of Brother John Joseph *a Bononia*, the secretary. The seal is vesica-shaped and bears round the edge this inscription, "*Sigillum guardiani Sacri Conventus Montis Sion*," within which in the upper half is our Lord in glory with the twelve apostles in adoration, then a blank space, and in the lower half is our Lord kneeling down and washing St. Peter's foot, which is in a vase or basin. St. Peter is seated on a stool with one hand raised in remonstrance, the other apostles are seen in the background. Formerly a printed slip of paper was pinned on to the bottom end of the parchment, but only a portion now remains; it seems to have been "Certificate of a Person (having visited the) Holy Sepulchre"; the words in brackets are conjectural. I have not been able to find out anything about Frederick Deuinck, unfortunately no information is given as to what his trade was, which would have given a clue where to search, but judging by his name he was a Fleming, and in all probability a Roman Catholic, but that is only conjecture. Undoubtedly these certificates are not at all common, probably for two reasons, first, that but few went so far as the Holy Land in those days, and secondly, that on the death of the person to whom the document referred, it was considered of no further value and therefore destroyed. The size of the parchment is 1 ft. 2½ ins. by 9 ins. with the corners cut off at the bottom; it has been folded so as to make a small packet, 4¼ ins. by 3¼ ins. The writing is now rather difficult to read in places, but there is nothing in it that calls for special attention. I may add that U's and V's are alike.

The text of the document is as follows:—

"Frater Donatus a Mediolano ordinis minorum sancti patris nostri Francisci, praedicator, lector generalis et exdefinitor provinciae reformatae Mediolani, Sacri Montis Sion, necnon serenissimi domini nostri Jesu Christi sepulchri, totiusque terrae sanctae cum plenitudine potestatis in capite praeses et seruus, uniuersis et singulis praesentes nostras inspecturis lecturis pariter et auditoris salutem et apostolicam benedictionem in domino sempiternam.

"Notum facimus, et attestamur Per Illustrem dominum Federicum Deuinck de Londino in Anglia Mercatorem ad Sanctam hanc Hierosolymorum urbem peruenisse necnon gloriosissimum domini nostri Jesu Christi sepulchrum, sanctissimos autem Montes, Caluarie

scilicet, ubi Saluator Noster propria nos, cruci appensus, morte redemit; Oliueti, unde in celum mirabiliter conscendit ad Patrem; Sion, augustissimi institutione eucharistiae sacramenti, Paraelyti missione spiritus, aliisque per-multis Ecclesie, ac Synagogue mysteriis insignem; Thabor situs natura et gloriosa Transfiguratione Patrum testimonio precelsum; et Beatitudinum, admirabili de ejusdem Domini sermone decorum; sanctissimum preterea natiuitatis Dominice Presepe in Bethlehem Jude ciuitate Dauid; sacram item Nazareth domum Angelica Annunciatione, eternique Verbi Incarnatione celeberrimum: uallem insuper Josaphat Dominice Passionis refertam angoribus, ac uenerabili Deipare inde in celum Assumpte exornatam Monumento: Bethaniam quoque, et hospitio Domini, et Lazari suscitatione insignem, sed et Montana Judee sanctissimae Dei Genitricis uisitatione, ac Precursoris natiuitate, eiusque nobilitata deserto: Thiberiadis Mare, quorundam apostolorum uocatione, Petrique in Ecclesie caput electione clarum: Ad demum cetera sancta, piaque loca, que tam in Judea, quam in Galilea a Fratribus Nostris Fidelibusque peregrinis uisitari solent, humiliter et deuote uisitasse. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem presentes has manu nostra subscriptas, ac maiori officii nostri sigillo munitas ac roboratas expediti mandauimus. Datis Bethlehem in nostro Sanctae Catharinae conuentu die decima septima mensis Decembris Anno ab incarnatione dominica millesimo sexcentesimo octogesimo octavo.

“fr. Donatus a Mediolano preses
Terre Sancte

[Seal.]

“De mandato paternitatis
sue admodum reuerende
fr. Joannes Joseph a
Bononia secretarius terre
sanctae.”

Mr. H. R. H. SOUTHAM exhibited a miniature silver cup, probably English work of the late seventeenth century.

Professor W. BOYD DAWKINS communicated to the Institute that he had recently examined the engraved oyster shells from the disputed “crannog” at Dumbuck, now in the Edinburgh Museum, and had satisfied himself that two of the shells were American blue points, and consequently of very modern date.

The Professor then read a paper on pre-Roman and Roman roads in south-eastern England.

He described how the roads were for the most part confined to the higher ridges in pre-Roman times owing to the lower country being for the most part occupied by dense forest and morass, visited only in Neolithic and Bronze ages by the hunter, and in the prehistoric Iron age by the miners of iron. Under these conditions the population in prehistoric times was mainly centred in the North and South Downs, in which camps and *tumuli* abound, and in which tracks connecting one settlement with another, along lines of least resistance—sometimes on the crest of ridges and sometimes in the dry chalk valleys—give the beginning of the system of roads in this district. Professor Dawkins then traced the roads from Canterbury as the most important settlement in the district of the North Downs of clearly ascertained pre-

historic Iron age. When the Romans conquered this part of the country, they found the existing roads so well adapted to their purpose that the only straight road which they found it necessary to make in this district was the Stane Street.

Mr. TALFOURD ELY contributed a paper on "A Roman Lighthouse." He prefaced his remarks by quoting evidence, both literary and from coins, to show that lighthouses existed in Roman times. He also described the Roman Pharos at Dover and at other places on the English coast. The Tower of Garreg, near Holywell, in North Wales, which is described by Pennant in his *History of the parishes of Whiteford and Holywell*, has been further investigated by Mr. Ely, and to prove that this is also a Roman Pharos he devoted the remainder of his paper, which will be printed in the *Journal*.

MESSRS. BELL, PEERS, GARRAWAY RICE, BAYLIS, and WILSON, and the PRESIDENT took part in the various discussions.

June 4th.

Mr. E. W. BRABROOK, C.B., in the Chair.

Miss E. L. BRUCE-CLARK exhibited a small bronze figure lately found at Eastbourne in digging for the foundations of a house.

Professor T. M'KENNY HUGHES read a paper on "Buried Cities," with special reference to Herculaneum. He described some of the ordinary processes of nature by which forests, dwellings, and cities were buried, pointing out that slight changes in geographical conditions often resulted in what might be called local cataclysms or catastrophes. For instance, the sudden shifting of sand dunes sometimes buried houses and villages which had long been considered out of their line of encroachment. He explained how the eddying wind sometimes formed mounds and hollows which were always moving within certain limits, and that heavy objects dropped on the surface at very different periods were thus by gravitation carried down to the bottom to be again covered and uncovered by the swirl of the wind; such processes causing much question as to the age of deposits, in which sometimes recent coins and flint implements were found together, as in the Culbin Sands, near Nairn. He looked forward to the time when the manor house which had been covered for two centuries under one of these mounds, would in some exceptional storm of dry wind be again exposed. He then passed on to the consideration of cases in which towns had been buried under volcanic *ejectamenta*, referring especially to Herculaneum. It had often been supposed that Pompeii had been buried under ash and Herculaneum under lava, but he explained the nature of the *lava d'acqua* which had overwhelmed Herculaneum, referring it not to lava nor to any flow of hot mud from the volcano nor to any outburst of water during the eruption, but to a heavy rainfall washing down the unconsolidated ash, which then set into a sort of Roman cement. He referred to the geographical conditions of the district as described in ancient history and as now seen. Two valleys ran down either side of the promontory on which the city was built. In these the rainwash was collected, filling up all hollows and choking the principal harbour so that it was impossible to approach the shore. But, he contended, outside the line of flow the ash was only wetted on the surface or to a small depth, and he urged that if careful researches

were carried out and borings made, parts of Herculaneum would be found covered only with a dry ash easily removed, and probably monuments of great interest might be unearthed; perhaps, he added, another library of more value, he hoped, than that already found.

Mr. J. H. ROUND then read a paper on "The King's Pantler," in which he traced the functions of the *panetarius*, as head of the pantry in the King's household, and their discharge at coronation feasts by the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, as great pantlers. He showed that the office in England had never been so important as that of the *grand pannetier de France*, and that though at coronations the butler and the pantler had served together as great officers, the latter had ceased to officiate since the days of Elizabeth.

In the discussions following the above papers the CHAIRMAN, Judge BAYLIS, and Mr. LINDSAY took part.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological
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July 1st, 1903.

Mr. HERBERT JONES, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE exhibited a steelyard dated 1756.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on "Roman Epigraphy in Northern Italy," and called attention to the subject of inscriptions, which has been comparatively neglected by our countrymen. No Englishman has written a book that would sustain comparison with Spon's *Miscellanea Erudita Antiquitatis*, published in 1685. In our own day this field of study has been cultivated almost exclusively by Germans; and even the *Inscriptiones Britannicæ* have, to our discredit, been edited by Hübner. In the north of Italy some words occur on the inscribed stones which seem to deserve special notice. CAPSARIUS properly means one who carries *capsa*, a box, generally of books, as it appears in the mosaic of Monnus at Treves; but in the inscription, of which a copy was exhibited, it probably means a military officer who had charge of boxes, in which army accounts were kept. POLLA is another form of Paula, a name borne by many Roman ladies of the highest rank; in ecclesiastical history Paula is a prominent figure. She was the disciple of Jerome, and devoted her daughter to perpetual virginity; on this account he calls her the mother-in-law of God, "Dei socrus esse cœpisti"! PAEDAGOGVS is the tutor who had care of children. He is represented in a wall painting at Pompeii that has for its subject Medea meditating the murder of her children; he also appears in the famous Niobid group at Florence. The correctness of the attribution is proved by an ancient vase, where ΠΑΙΔΑΓΩΓΟΣ is inscribed over a figure of the same kind and in the same dress. PAEDAGOGA, the governess, shows that the Romans paid attention to the education of girls, and corresponds with many references which the authors make to the accomplishments of women. III·VIRI·D (*Quatuorviri jure dicundo*) bears witness to the administration of justice by four judges in a Roman colony. Sometimes we meet with *duoviri*. The paper ended with some remarks on the connexion between classical art and the Italian Renaissance.

Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR contributed a paper on recent excavations of the Roman villa at Box. Having described all that is known of previous excavations on the site since 1831, he gave a detailed account of the work carried on during 1902. A plan of the building showed it to have been of very considerable dimensions, and the photographs and drawings of several tessellated pavements illustrated the beauty of its once decorated interior.

A List of the Annual Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

* Denotes that a special volume was also issued.

Date.	Place.	President of Meeting.	Reference to Journal.	President of Institute.
1844 Sept. 9	} Canterbury ..	Lord Conyngham	I. 267.. ..	Lord Conyngham.
1845 Sept. 9				
1846 July 21	} Winchester ..	Marquis of Northampton ..	II. 299* ..	Marquis of Northampton.
1847 July 29				
1848 July 25	} York	Earl Fitzwilliam	III. 270* ..	" " "
1849 July 24				
1850 June 18	} Norwich ..	Bishop of Norwich.. ..	IV. 265* ..	" " "
1851 July 29				
1852 Aug. 24	} Lincoln ..	Earl Brownlow	[Special vol.] [only.]	Earl Brownlow.
1853 July 21				
1854 July 4	} Salisbury ..	Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert ..	VI. 297* ..	Marquis of Northampton.
1855 July 20				
1856 July 17	} Oxford ..	Marquis of Northampton ..	VII. 307* ..	" " "
1857 July 22				
1858 July 20	} Bristol ..	J. S. Harford	VIII. 322* ..	Lord Talbot de Malahide.
1859 July 17				
1860 July 22	} Newcastle ..	Lord Talbot de Malahide ..	IX. 361* ..	" " "
1861 July 22				
1862 July 22	} Chichester ..	" " " " ..	X. 342* ..	" " "
1863 July 28				
1864 July 26	} Cambridge ..	" " " " ..	XI. 389 ..	" " "
1865 Aug. 1				
1866 July 17	} Shrewsbury ..	" " " " ..	XII. 380 ..	" " "
1867 July 22				
1868 July 22	} Edinburgh ..	" " " " ..	XIII. 375 ..	" " "
1869 July 22				
1870 July 22	} Chester ..	" " " " ..	XIV. 364 ..	" " "
1871 July 22				
1872 July 22	} Bath	" " " " ..	XV. 363 ..	" " "
1873 July 22				
1874 July 22	} Carlisle ..	" " " " ..	XVI. 364 ..	" " "
1875 July 22				
1876 July 22	} Gloucester ..	" " " " ..	XVII. 320 ..	" " "
1877 July 22				
1878 July 22	} Peterborough	" " " " ..	XVIII. 378 ..	" " "
1879 July 22				
1880 July 22	} Worcester ..	Lord Lyttleton	XIX. 370 ..	" " "
1881 July 22				
1882 July 22	} Rochester ..	Marquis Camden	XX. 379 ..	" " "
1883 July 22				
1884 July 22	} Warwick ..	Lord Leigh	XXI. 366 ..	Marquis Camden.
1885 Aug. 1				
1886 July 17	} Dorchester ..	Marquis Camden	XXII. 340 ..	" " "
1887 July 17				
1888 July 17	} London ..	" " " " ..	XXIII. 305 ..	" " "
1889 July 17				

Date.	Place.	President of Meeting.	Reference to Journal.	President of Institute.
1867	Hull	Archbishop of York ...	xxiv. 354 ..	Lord Talbot de Malahide.
July 20				
1868	Lancaster ..	Rt. Hon. Col. Wilson Patten	xxv. 319 ..	" " "
July 28				
1869	Bury St.] Edmunds]	Marquis of Bristol ..	xxvi. 366 ..	" " "
July 20				
1870	Leicester ..	Lord Talbot de Malahide ..	xxvii. 325 ..	" " "
July 26				
1871	Cardiff ..	Marquis of Bute ..	xxviii. 318 ..	" " "
July 25				
1872	Southampton	Lord Talbot de Malahide ..	xxix. 368 ..	" " "
Aug. 1				
1873	Exeter ..	Earl of Devon ..	xxx. 412 ..	" " "
July 29				
1874	Ripon ..	Marquis of Ripon ..	xxxi. 387 ..	" " "
July 21				
1875	Canterbury ..	Lord Fitzwalter ..	xxxii. 486 ..	" " "
July 20				
1876	Colchester ..	Lord Carlingford ..	xxxiii. 403 ..	" " "
Aug. 1				
1877	Hereford ..	Bishop of Hereford ..	xxxiv. 467 ..	" " "
Aug. 7				
1878	Northampton	Lord Alwyne Compton ..	xxxv. 407 ..	" " "
July 30				
1879	Taunton ..	Bishop of Bath and Wells..	xxxvi. 389 ..	" " "
Aug. 5				
1880	Lincoln ..	Bishop of Lincoln ..	xxxvii. 427..	" " "
July 27				
1881	Bedford ..	Charles Magniac ..	xxxviii. 436	" " "
July 26				
1882	Carlisle ..	Bishop of Carlisle ..	xxxix. 427 ..	" " "
Aug. 1				
1883	Lewes ..	Earl of Chichester .	xl. 438 ..	Earl Percy.
July 31				
1884	Newcastle ..	Duke of Northumberland ..	xli. 415 ..	" "
Aug. 5				
1885	Derby ..	Lord Carnarvon ..	xlii. 483 ..	" "
July 28				
1886	Chester ..	Duke of Westminster ..	xliii. 429 ..	" "
Aug. 10				
1887	Salisbury ..	Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers	xliv. 407 ..	" "
Aug. 2				
1888	Leamington ..	Lord Leigh ..	xlv. 451 ..	" "
Aug. 7				
1889	Norwich ..	Duke of Norfolk ..	xlvi. 438 ..	" "
Aug. 6				
1890	Gloucester ..	Sir John Dorrington ..	xlvii. 412 ..	" "
Aug. 12				
1891	Edinburgh ..	Sir Herbert Maxwell ..	xlviii. 436 ..	" "
1892				
1893	Cambridge ..	Earl Percy ..	xlix. 410 ..	Viscount Dillon.
Aug. 9				
1894	London ..	Viscount Dillon ..	l. 364 ..	" "
July 11				
1894	Shrewsbury ..	Sir H. H. Howorth..	li. 402 ..	" "
July 24				

Date.	Place.	President of Meeting.	Reference to Journal.	President of Institute.
1895 July 23	Scarborough..	Archbishop of York ..	LII. 392 ..	Viscount Dillon.
1896 July 22				
1897 Aug. 10	Dorchester ..	General Pitt-Rivers ..	LIV. 401 ..	" "
1898 July 19				
1899 July 25	Ipswich ..	Earl of Stradbroke ..	LVI. 388 ..	" "
1900 July 18				
1901 July 23	Nottingham ..	Lord Hawkesbury ..	LVIII. 450 ..	" "
1902 July 22				
1903 July 21	Southampton	Lord Montagu of Beaulieu	LIX. 346 ..	" "
	York ..	Sir G. J. Armytage, Bart...	LX. 374 ..	" "