

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 1st, 1905.

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

Mr. ALFRED DOBREE read a paper on "Japanese Sword-blades," with lantern illustrations, and exhibited some fine specimens.

The PRESIDENT (who also exhibited three Japanese swords), Lord DILLON, Mr. RICE and Mr. WORSFOLD took part in the discussion.

Mr. Dobree's paper is printed in the Journal.

March 1st, 1905.

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

The Rev. H. BEDFORD PIM read a paper on "The Origin and Use of Low-side Windows in Ancient Churches," illustrated by many lantern examples.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. KEYSER, Mr. HOPE, Mr. JOHNSTON, Rev. Mr. DEWICK, and Rev. Mr. LIVETT took part in the discussion.

The paper and the discussion appear in the Journal.

April 5th, 1905.

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

The PRESIDENT read a letter from Mr. BRERETON stating he was prevented by illness from reading his paper on the "Somerset Church Towers."

Five large chromographs were exhibited by Mr. J. HILTON, F.S.A., illustrating the modern re-constructions at the Saalburg, in Germany. These having been explained by Mr. Hilton.

The PRESIDENT, Sir E. BRABROOK, Mr. STEPHENSON, Mr. RICE, and the Rev. Mr. LIVETT took part in the discussion; a vote of thanks being accorded to Mr. Hilton.

The Rev. G. R. LIVETT, F.S.A., read a paper by Mr. G. F. LAWRENCE, on "Prehistoric London."

The PRESIDENT, Mr. GOOLDEN, Colonel BAYLIS, and Mr. STEBBING having taken part in the discussion, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Livett.

This paper is printed in the Journal.

May 3rd, 1905.

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

A paper on "The Rack," was read by Viscount DILLON.

After observations from the PRESIDENT, the discussion was continued by Judge BAYLIS, Sir E. BRABROOK, Mr. RICE, Dr. LEGG, Mr. WORSFOLD, Mr. G. T. FOX, Mr. St. JOHN HOPE, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. MARTINEAU, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the author.

Lord DILLON next read two papers on the following subjects :  
"Armour in Wills," and "Arms and Armour Abroad."

The PRESIDENT and Mr. HOPE having taken part in the discussion, a vote of thanks was passed to the author.

These three papers appear in the Journal.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological  
Institute.

June 7th, 1905.

Sir E. BRABROOK, C.B., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Miss JOSEPHINE KNOWLES read a paper on "Symbolism in Norman Sculpture at Quenington, Gloucestershire," illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. KEYSER, F.S.A., exhibited slides of somewhat similar sculpture.

After some observations by Mr. KEYSER, a vote of thanks was accorded to the author of the paper.

Mr. KEYSER subsequently exhibited slides showing sculptures of St. Michael, with explanatory remarks thereon.

July 5th, 1905.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. CHARLES LYNAM, F.S.A., read a paper on Chepstow Parish Church, illustrated by plans, sketches, and photographs.

Lord TREDEGAR, F.S.A., and the Chairman took part in the discussion that followed, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the author of the paper.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

### ANNUAL MEETING AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 1905.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

The Excursions were under the conduct of Mr. HENRY WILSON.

July 25th.—Inaugural meeting at the Pump Room. Reception by the Mayor of Tunbridge Wells. Bayham Abbey, a house of Praemonstratensian or White Canons, described by Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE. Reception in the evening by the Mayor, at the Town Hall.

July 26th.—Bodiam Castle, described by Mr. HAROLD SANDS, F.S.A. Hawkhurst Church. Etchingham Church, described by Mr. MICKLETHWAITE. Evening Meeting at the Pump Room. Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, on English Domestic Architecture down to Tudor Times.

July 27th.—Knole House, the mansion of Lord Sackville. Wrotham Church. Yaldham Manor.

July 28th.—Allington Castle, described by Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE. Aylesford Church. The Friars, described by Mr. HOPE. Kits Coty House. Evening Meeting at the Pump Room. Mr. HAROLD SANDS, F.S.A., on Castles.

July 29th.—Maidstone Parish Church of All Saints. The College. The Palace or Manor House. The Museum. West Malling. The Abbey, described by Mr. HOPE. The Norman House, behind a shop in the High Street. The Church. The Early Norman tower of the destroyed church of St. Leonard.

July 31st.—Penshurst Place. Penshurst Church. Leigh Church. Tonbridge Castle, described by Mr. HAROLD SANDS, F.S.A. Concluding Meeting at the Pump Room.

August 1st.—Old Soar Manor House, described by Mr. HOPE. Ightham Church, described by Mr. ST. J. HOPE. Ightham Mote,<sup>1</sup> described by Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, F.S.A.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Institute chose Tunbridge Wells for its Annual Meeting this year, not so much on account of the historical associations of the place, but because it formed a convenient centre with sufficient accommodation for a large party. The meeting opened on Tuesday, July 25th, when the Mayor of Tunbridge Wells (Alderman H. Thorpe) accorded to

<sup>1</sup> The Institute is indebted to Mr. Taylor for the accompanying plans by Mr. Spencer Sills.

the members a hearty welcome to the town. The chair was taken by the President, Sir Henry Howorth, and there were about eighty-four members of the Institute present.

The MAYOR, in opening the proceedings, said he felt more nervous than usual in speaking publicly in the presence of so learned a Society. Tunbridge Wells gave the members a very hearty welcome, and was delighted that they had chosen the town as a centre for their Annual Meeting. Next year Tunbridge Wells was going to celebrate its 300th birthday. Three hundred years ago, Lord North discovered the springs, before which time there were no buildings whatever. Except for the Pantiles, which were created in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, he was afraid there was nothing very attractive to the members. They were principally concerned now in designing buildings which would give the Archaeological Society 300 years hence something to talk about. He hoped as many members as possible of the local Natural History Society would accompany the Society during its excursions. There were a great many people in Tunbridge Wells who had never been to the places where the Society contemplated going, and this would afford an excellent opportunity for visiting such places as Knole and Hever. Sir Henry Howorth was well-known in Tunbridge Wells, and personally they welcomed him there that day. If the Press wanted a quotation to describe the PRESIDENT, they could not do better than say, as Goldsmith did:

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,  
That one small head should carry all he knew."

The PRESIDENT said it was a great pleasure on behalf of this Society, which was now seventy years old, to thank the Mayor for the cordial words of welcome he had extended to them. Especially did he do so for the kind phrases which he had applied to himself. The fact was, all the charlatans that ever lived from the beginning of time had been more or less famous, not for the depth, but the extreme tenuity of their knowledge. A cynic might perhaps apply this conclusion to himself.

The PRESIDENT, after congratulating Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B., upon the distinction conferred upon him by the King, observed that their business on that occasion was to illustrate history by the study of archaeology, which in itself was merely one means of many towards the great end they had in view—to discover something about the characteristics and peculiarities of the people who lived in former days. The Institute had come to Kent, which was, of all the counties, an epitome of England. It had been rightly named the Garden of England.

The Romans introduced the cherry into Kent, and he believed the Flemings introduced hops. The hop came into England with the Reformation, and it used to be stated that heresy and hops came in together. Ale was the old English drink, and was supplanted by beer in the time of Henry VIII., its chief characteristic being the use of hops in its manufacture, and it was found that hops were much better than any other astringent for preserving it. When they turned from the landscape to history, what a wonderful history Kent had! In the middle of the county were still to be seen some of these extremely interesting cromlechs which had disappeared under the harrow and plough in other parts of central and eastern England. At Kits Coty

House they would see a very fine specimen indeed. Coming to Roman times, plenty of evidence of the Romans was to be found in Kent, not so much of camps as of their villas, for they found out, as we did, that it was a most desirable residence. Although he was not born in Kent, the first Emperor of these realms, Carausius, struck coins in Kent and in London, and he was the great high admiral of the Cinque Ports on the South Coast. On some of these coins were specimens of the earliest known English ships.

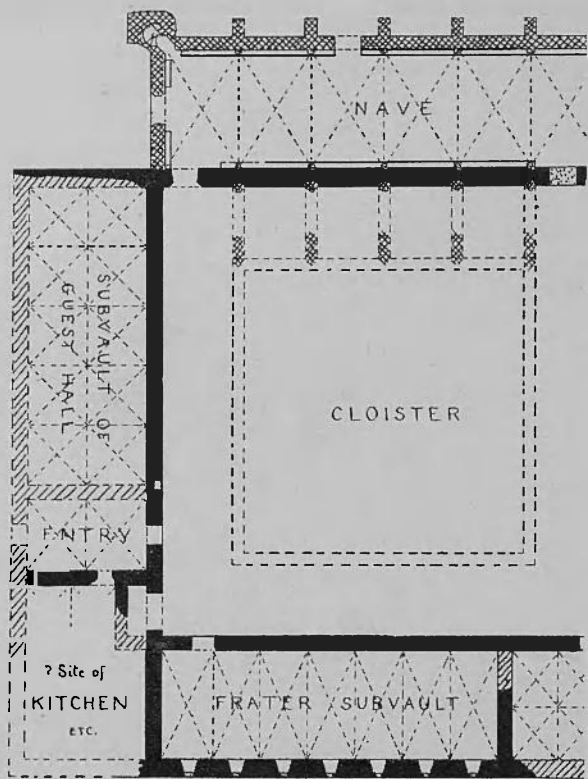
Then they found the English race, the Anglo-Saxons, making their first settlement in Kent. These settlements had never been properly worked out, and they turned from the legends preserved in the English Chronicle, which were so fabulous, to the documents in the ground, where they found a collection of things quite unmatched in any other part of England. From the evidence which had come to light, it was clear that they must have settled here, not as pirates but as peaceful colonists, because they found their graves in the graveyards alternated with the Romans. First, there was a Roman and then a Saxon, and then a Roman and a Saxon again, which plainly showed that they were living close together in the Pagan times. Three or four years ago he was led to make an enquiry, the results of which had been accepted, and which altered very considerably the idea of the descent of the English kings, who were really descended from the old race of Kentish kings, and not from the West Saxons at all.

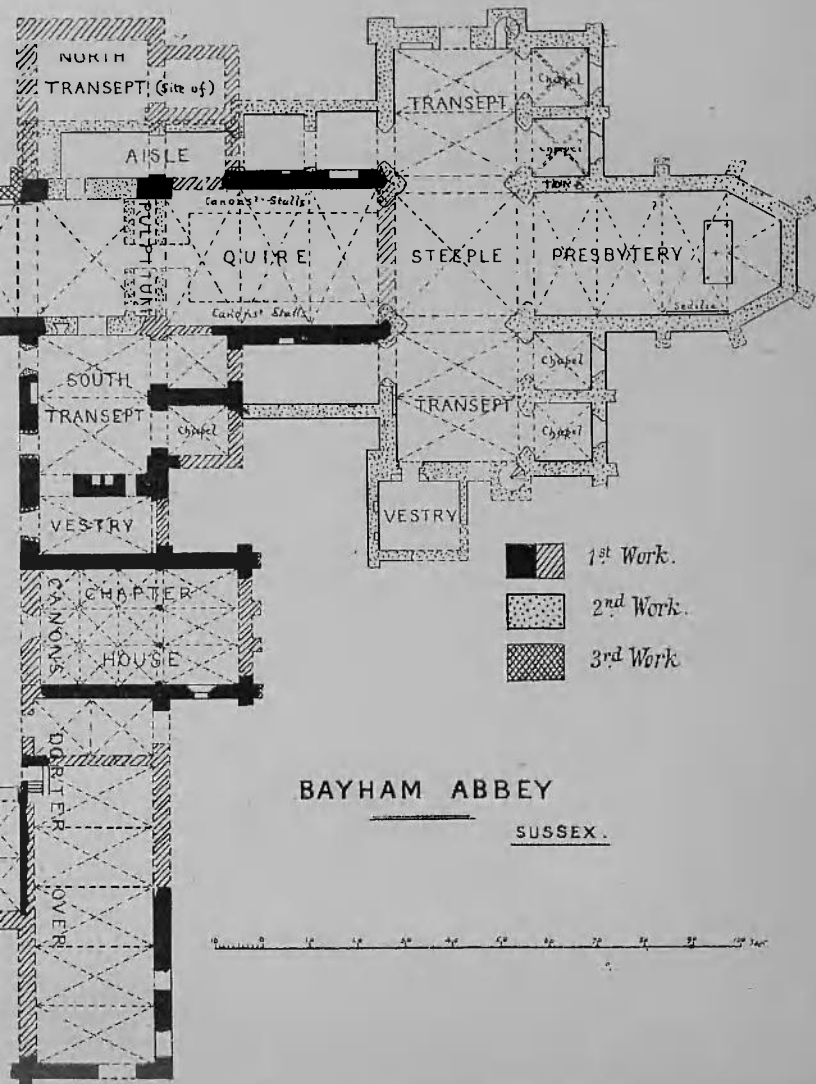
In Kent, Augustine landed when he began his great pilgrimage of evangelising this country, and in Kent he laid the beginning of one of the greatest ecclesiastical monuments in the world—Canterbury Cathedral. It was rather a curious thing that Kent had two Cathedrals and two Sees, sharing this distinction among the Counties of England only with Yorkshire, whose great size originally, no doubt, justified the anomaly.

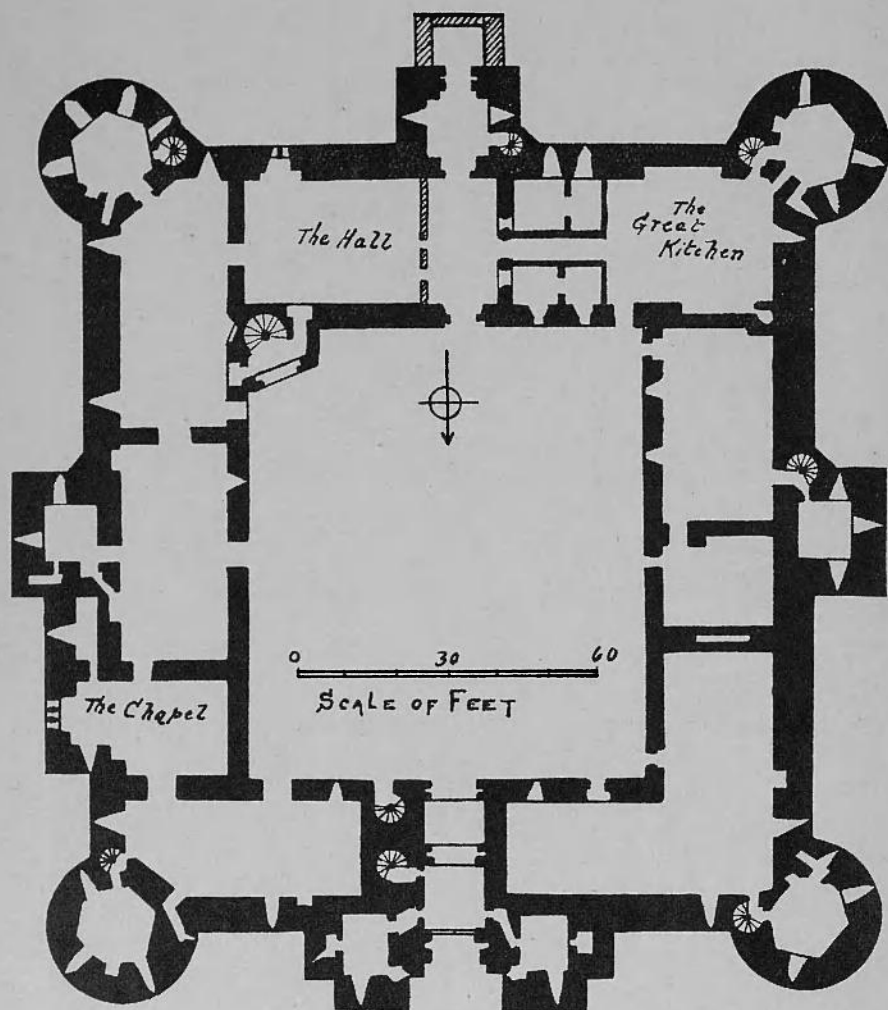
Coming to Norman times, the President alluded to the local tenures of land and feudal customs, the murder of Thomas-a-Beckett and the pilgrimages to his shrine at Canterbury, which were so picturesquely described by Chaucer, that most delightful of early poets; and the revolts against feudal ways, headed by Jack Cade, Wat Tyler and Wyatt, were all probably Kentish.

Sir Henry next commented upon some of the places it was proposed to visit. The Institute would see the places where the Sidneys and the Sackvilles lived, Ightham Moat, and many other historical places in Kent. At Wrotham, in the seventeenth century, artistic pottery used to be made, of which many excellent specimens existed in the British Museum. It was made of red clay and ornamented with slip decorations and applied ornaments.

With regard to Tunbridge Wells, although it did not possess anything that was supremely attractive in the way of architecture, it was a very delightful place for their pilgrimage this year. The greatest and most interesting people at one time used to come here to recoup their health after the racketting of London. The spring at the other end of the Pantiles was chalybeate, and it was strange that the Romans, who discovered most of the medicinal waters, did not find this one. The names of the streets suggested the Puritans, who used largely to visit it, and there was Mount Ephraim, Mount Sion, Calverley Mount, etc. A







BODIAM CASTLE, GROUND PLAN.

very mixed company used to assemble at Tunbridge Wells, and it was necessary to have a good Master of the Ceremonies, and so it came about that Beau Nash took up that position. Having alluded to the visits of Dr. Johnson, whom he described as the English Socrates, Sir Henry Howorth read Macaulay's description of Tunbridge Wells, and said he had every confidence that their stay in Tunbridge Wells would be an enjoyable one.

Sir EDWARD BRABROOK proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address, and Dr. Abbott seconded, incidentally remarking that he thought the Pantiles was called by that name not because the walk was paved with them, but because the houses were roofed with pan tiles. This view, however, was afterwards contested, and it seems that the name pantiles is still used locally for floor tiles of a definite shape and size.

In the afternoon a party, amounting to about seventy members, drove to Bayham Abbey, and here Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE gave an account of the Praemonstratensian or White Canons to whom the Abbey belonged (see plan of the ruins). The Abbey was founded about 1200 A.D., and its remains consist chiefly of the Church, the Chapterhouse, the cloister and frater subvaults, and part of the western range, and also of the front of the gate-house. The church is of peculiar interest on account of the way in which it was enlarged early in the fourteenth century, when a new crossing and steeple, with north and south transepts and an apsidal presbytery, were built on to the east of the then existing Cruciform church. At a later date, before the close of the century, the nave was remodelled and furnished with a ribbed vault with singular vaulting shafts. The house was suppressed by Wolsey.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE added a few words on the difference between Black and White Canons, the former generally planting their houses in towns and undertaking parochial work, and the latter living, like the Cistercians, in isolated and retired places and with ascetic surroundings, which were reflected in the simplicity of their churches.

After a vote of thanks to the Marquess Camden for giving permission to inspect the ruins, the party returned to Tunbridge Wells. In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress held a reception in the Town Hall in honour of the Institute, where the members of the Natural History Society had also gathered together a number of local antiquities and other interesting exhibits.

Wednesday, the 26th, was devoted first to a journey to Bodiam Castle (see plan), which was reached by train about 11 a.m. Here Mr. HAROLD SANDS read a paper, in which he pointed out that the castle of Bodiam was probably the best known English example of the new type of moated, castellated houses which was introduced towards the close of the fourteenth century. Bodiam Castle was built by Sir Edward Dalyngruge, who, in 1386, obtained licence from Richard II. authorising him to "strengthen and embattle, construct, and make into a castle his manor of Bodiham, near the sea, in the county of Sussex, for the defence of the adjacent country and the resistance of our enemies." This site possessed considerable strategic advantages over the site of the earlier mansion, which was situated on the other side of the hill, about half a mile to the north. The castle

might be said to form the connecting link between the castles of the Plantagenet Period and the fortified manor houses of the Tudor Period. The great north gate had no fewer than three portcullises, a portion of the outer one still remaining *in situ*. The lesser gatehouse was in the south central tower. In front of the south gate, two walls, about 3 feet thick, projected into the moat. Between them was a bridge pit (now filled up), which received the rear end of a lifting bridge. The outer end of this fell upon a permanent wooden pier, on trestles, extending across the moat (here about 110 feet wide) to a small tower or barbican, now destroyed. The speaker had always thought that there was a line of exterior defence running round the outer edge of the bank which retained the water of the moat. With regard to the relations of the castle to the Rother, Mr. Sands pointed out that at one time the river was considerably wider and deeper than at present, and quite capable of floating a ship of the period. Returning to the castle, he said the towers had fireplaces and garderobes, showing they were intended for habitation, probably by the soldiers of the garrison. The gatehouse opened into an interior quadrangular court, around which ran a range of buildings. In the south-west angle was the great kitchen of the lord, with three huge open fireplaces and an oven. The great hall was 48 feet long by 28 feet wide, with a high-pitched timber roof and a two-light window at the eastern end. At the south-east corner of the court was the site of the main staircase, leading from the basement at the east side to the private apartments of the lord and his family, which extended along the east side as far as the chapel. It was noticeable with all the exterior walls that large windows were found only on the south and east fronts, as being least exposed to attack. Next to these chambers was the chapel, 29 feet by 19 feet. With some exceptions, the roofs of the buildings round the courtyard were flat, and covered with sheet lead, providing a line of uninterrupted communication on the wall-level. Mr. Sands afterwards called attention to the evidences that the present road was not the original means of approach to the castle, and gave other interesting details of the building. As to its history, he showed that it was founded by Sir Edward Dalyngruge, who became possessed of the manor through his wife, Elizabeth Wardedieu, a descendant of the ancient family of De Bodiam. It descended through various families to the Cubitts, and now remained in the possession of Lord Ashcombe, the present head of that family. In 1643, after the Parliamentary forces had taken Arundel, Sir William Waller despatched a body of troops to Bodiam, to whom it was surrendered without a siege. The materials were taken away and sold, and the place was left with only the bare walls standing, very much in its present condition.

The PRESIDENT, in warmly thanking Mr. Sands for his paper, and Lord Ashcombe for allowing the Institute free access to the building, emphasised the fact that he had saved the castle from collapse and destruction, and deserved their gratitude for the continual care he had taken of it, took occasion to refer to the interesting fact that the County of Sussex was marked by special territorial divisions not found elsewhere in Britain, namely, rapes, each one artificially formed by frontier lines, running at right angles to the Downs and the sea, each one with its own feudal castle, Bodiam being one.

These rapes, he explained as in all probability pointing to a settlement of Norwegians or Danes here in the troubled ninth and tenth centuries, the most reasonable explanation of the name being that it was a corruption of *reppr*, the term by which the Icelanders still called their territorial divisions.

After luncheon, the journey was resumed in carriages to Hawkhurst Church, a large and handsome structure, consisting of a chancel with side chapels, and nave chiefly of the fourteenth century, with widened aisles, north and south porches, and western tower of the fifteenth century. Mr. Hope pointed out the principal features of the building, including the evidence of a former central tower and the hitherto overlooked existence of a chancel or bone-hole under the eastern part of the chancel north aisle. He also called attention to the singular external chamber at the east end of the chancel, now used as a vestry, but which until 1859 had never had any direct communication with the church. The purpose of this chamber gave rise to considerable discussion, but no agreement about it was arrived at.

The drive was next continued to Etchingham Church. This was described by Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, who pointed out that it was a small but beautiful structure, built all at one time towards the close of the fourteenth century, and affording an interesting example of what the builders of the day could do when untrammelled by existing old work. He also called attention to the remains of the admirable original glazing in the windows, to the old fittings in the chancel, and to the existence on a former visit by him of a wooden figure of Our Lady, which had probably belonged to the rood. Attention was also drawn to the splendid series of brasses which the church contains, including among them the headless figure of William of Etchingham, its founder. The party then returned by train to Tunbridge Wells.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Pump Room, when Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE read a paper on "English Domestic Architecture down to Tudor Times," illustrated by a large number of lantern slides of ground plans and views.

On Thursday, July 27th, the members of the meeting went first by train to Sevenoaks, and drove thence to Knole House, the splendid mansion of Lord Sackville. Begun by Archbishop Bouchier soon after 1456 on the site of an earlier building, it was enlarged by Archbishop Warham and later owners, and finally brought to its present form early in the seventeenth century. The house is so famous for the magnificent and unrivalled pictorial and other treasures which it contains that its architectural features are rather apt to be overlooked, and as the rules under which it is inspected allow of the admission of only small numbers at a time, the party had to divide, so making detailed description difficult. Nearly two hours were profitably spent in viewing the numerous interesting works of art before the hour of luncheon arrived.

After luncheon carriages were again in readiness to convey the party to Wrotham, where the Church of St. George was inspected under the guidance of Mr. Hope. The building consists of a chancel of the fourteenth century, a nave with north and south aisles and a south porch, mostly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and a western tower. This last is also of the fourteenth century, and, owing to its being built close up to the western limit of the churchyard, has a

vaulted passage through the lowest storey to enable processions to go round the outside of the church. There is another curious passage within the church in the thickness of the wall above the chancel arch, with two small lights from the nave and another from the chancel. It is reached by an upward continuation of the rood staircase, and was explained as a convenient mode of access to the roofs, which can all be reached from it. The fifteenth century rood-screen and a square Purbeck marble font are all that remain of the old furniture of the church, and every one of the windows has been "restored."

Leaving Wrotham, the drive was resumed to Yaldham Manor, where the party was hospitably entertained to tea by Major-General and Mrs. GOLDSWORTHY. Mrs. Goldsworthy also read a short paper on the descent of the Manor House from the time of Richard the First. The name of this Manor denotes its antiquity, viz., Ealdham, or the "old dwelling." It was also called Eldenham, or Aldham. The three Manors—1, East or Great Yaldham (now called Yaldham Manor); 2, West, or Little Yaldham, both in Wrotham parish; and 3, Yaldham St. Clere, now called St. Clere only—in Ightham parish, were formerly owned by Sir Thomas de Aldham, who was with Richard I. at the siege of Acre, 1191. Richard I. is said to have rested at Yaldham on his way to Dover. In 1220 Robert de Eldenham granted to the Priory of Cumbwell an annual rent of 2s. at his house of Eldenham, and this grant was confirmed in 1245. In 1293 mention of the bucks in the Park of Aldham, then in possession of Baldwin de Eldham, is made in the Assize Roll of Kent, 21 Edward I. The Peckham family possessed Yaldham from Sir Thomas de Aldam for about four hundred years—from 1327 to 1713—and about twenty years after that date it was bought by Mr. Wm. Evelyn Granville, who re-united it to St. Clere. About 1512, St. Clere was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of Anne Boleyn, who is said to have danced in the hall at Yaldham. The tithes of Yaldham and 140 acres of land were given by Gasfried de Ros to the monks of St. Andrew's in Rochester, and continued in the possession of the priory of Rochester until its dissolution in the thirty-first year of Henry VIII. They were afterwards given to the Dean and Chapter, who let the tithe for twenty-one years for 6s. 8d. and two fat capons. The larger part of the house was burnt down in the fourteenth century. The hall was said to have served as a resting-place for pilgrims who passed along the adjoining pilgrims' way to Canterbury.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the host and hostess for their kind hospitality, and especially to the hostess for her admirable paper.

The journey back to Sevenoaks was made under most discomforting circumstances, during a violent thunderstorm, and hardly one of the party escaped being soaked to the skin by the tremendous downpour of rain.

Friday, the 28th, was devoted to visits to Allington Castle, Aylesford, and Kits Coty House. Leaving by special train at 9.35, the party reached Maidstone at 10.20, and drove first to Allington Castle. Here Mr. and Mrs. DUDLEY FALKE received the travellers, and the building was described by Mr. HOPE. The manor of Allington, he pointed out, belonged at the time of Domesday Survey to Bishop Odo of Bayeux, but,

on his disgrace, was granted to William of Warenne, who probably raised here a mount and bailey castle to control the passage and fords of the Medway and the road connecting Maidstone with Rochester. The castle was slighted in 21 Henry II., when 60s. were spent "in prosternendo Castelli de Alintone," an entry which Mr. Hope thought referred to the overthrowing of William de Warenne's great mount on the south of the present castle. The place eventually descended to Sir Stephen de Pencestre, Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports, who obtained licence on May, 25th, 1281, for himself and Margaret his wife to crenellate their house of Allington, in the county of Kent. Of the work then built there still remain the enceinte wall of a square enclosure, with drum towers at intervals, the gatehouse and part of its covering barbican, with a range of lodgings adjacent, and some fragments of the great hall, with the doorways from the screens. The building subsequently passed into the possession of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the statesman and poet, who died in 1542. To him are probably due the porch of the hall and a number of inserted windows in various parts in lieu of the earlier and smaller openings. The buildings underwent further alterations towards the close of the sixteenth century. One of the most noteworthy points about the thirteenth-century buildings is the original brickwork forming the heads of many of the windows and doorways. These bricks are light in colour, and measure 9 inches by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 2 inches, and in places have been purposely made to fit the jambs. Before leaving the castle an inspection was made of the remains of the overthrown mount.

From Allington the journey was resumed to Aylesford, at the entry into which the fine fourteenth century bridge was crossed. This interesting bridge has for some time been threatened with destruction, but repairs in progress lead us to hope that the danger is for the present averted. Before luncheon Aylesford Church was visited. This was described by Mr. HOPE as consisting practically of two collateral naves and chancels. The southern nave, which was the older, was Norman in substance, with a massive tower of the same date, and originally an apsidal chancel, which had afterwards been replaced by a square-ended one. The northern half of the church is of the fourteenth century, but the arcade has been subsequently rebuilt. The church contains an interesting series of late monuments, crowded away in the north chapel, and a section of old screenwork, now used as a reredos to a side altar. This screen contains several curious sliding panels, through which a view of the altar could be obtained.

After luncheon a visit was paid to the Friars. This is the site of a monastery of Carmelite or White Friars, founded by Richard Lord Grey, of Codnor, in 1240. It is approached by a picturesque Elizabethan gatehouse, but little is left of the monastic buildings beyond two sides, each of five bays, of a two-storied cloister, *circa* 1450, the shell of the frater and kitchen on the south and of the western block. On the west of the claustral buildings is the outer court, enclosed by the stables and other offices of the Elizabethan grantee, John Sedley. These, however, occupy the sites of older structures. The principal features of interest were pointed out by Mr. Hope. The drive was next resumed to Kits Coty House, a megalithic structure of some note, whose archaeological importance and interest were pointed out by the President, consisting of

three great upright stones sustaining a huge capstone, and probably once covered up by a mound of earth. The remains of another megalithic structure hard by, called the Countless Stones, were also inspected. These—Kits Coty House, and two other series of stones at Coldrum and Addington respectively, on the other side of the Medway—form a remarkable isolated group of such structures in this part of England. The explanation of their isolation is doubtless merely that they have escaped the active energy of the English farmer, who has destroyed them in many parts of England in order to build his fences and make his gate posts. They seem to have once existed wherever available stones were to be found, and notably where grey wethers occur, and are especially found in the maritime districts of Western Europe. In the present instance they seem to prove the great antiquity of the track along which they are grouped, and dating from the Stone Age, to which this class of monuments belongs. Kits Coty has been reasonably explained by a Celtic etymology, Cat being Welsh for battle, and Coed for wood, and so named doubtless as having been supposed to commemorate some battle on the Weald. The Anglo-Saxons assigned it as the burial place of one of their heroes, Horsa, but in both cases these primitive tombs—for such they unquestionably are—are much older than the presence of either Welsh or English on these islands.

At some length the President discussed the question of the origin and purpose of these groups of stones. He pointed out that they usually existed within reasonable distance of the sea coast, that they were very ancient, and that many were in close proximity to where a battle had been fought, and were regarded by some as memorials to certain chieftains. He spoke of the forms of primæval burial, and commented on the remarkable fact that although the cromlech was usually on the crest of the hill where people lived, in the case of Kits Coty House it was on the way down to the valley.

The Rev. C. H. FIELDING stated that there were five groups of similar stones in the district, besides solitary ones. At Trosley several of the stones were broken down for the purpose of making a road at the beginning of the last century. Trosley Church was erected just below, and in one of the walls was a huge stone, but he could not say if it was of the character they were discussing. In regard to Kits Coty House, it was stated that below the hill the Britons and Saxons had a conflict. Catigern was killed, and his burying-place was said to be beneath the stones, although it was quite possible others had been interred there before him. After further discussion the journey was resumed to Maidstone, and thence by rail back to Tunbridge Wells.

At the evening meeting in the Pump Room, Mr. HAROLD SANDS read a paper on "The Various Types of Castles and their Development," illustrated by a large and interesting series of lantern slides.

On Saturday, the 29th July, the party again went by special train to Maidstone, and devoted the morning to an inspection of the chief ancient buildings in that town. The first item on the programme was the fine parish church of All Saints'. The history of its architecture was narrated by Mr. HOPE, who stated there was really little known about the original structure except that it was mentioned in Domesday Book. Outside the building at the west end was some

Saxon or Early Norman walling, which might have formed part of the church. During a restoration, the pavement of an earlier structure was found beneath the floor and pieces of an old arcade not quite in line with the present one. In 1395 Archbishop Courtenay obtained leave to make All Saints' a collegiate church, and he proceeded to pull down the old building and erect the present one. But as that prelate died in the following year, the present edifice must have been largely the work of his executors, to whom he bequeathed the residue of his estate to be expended "*Circa construccionem ecclesie collegiate de Maydeston.*" Whether Courtenay was buried at Maidstone or Canterbury was a disputed point which had given rise to violent controversy. Mr. Hope was very emphatic in his opinion that All Saints' possessed merely a cenotaph, and that the body was taken to Canterbury by order of Richard II. The whole of the existing church is of one design, and consists of a chancel with clerestory and aisles of three bays, with a southern vestry, a nave with clerestory, and aisles of six bays, and a south porch, which is also carried up as far as the tower. The south aisle of the chancel and the porch were both intended to be vaulted in stone. The eastern part, at any rate, of the church was finished in 1417, for it contains the tomb, set up in his life-time, of John Wotton, the first Master of the College, who died in that year. None of the ancient fittings remain, except the stalls of the canons of the collegiate foundation in the chancel and a length of screen work north of the altar. Part of the pavement of an older church, and the plinths of its piers were found during a restoration. At the request of the President, the Vicar added a few remarks, and quoted the opinion of the late Rev. J. Cave Brown, that one of the windows in the north aisle of the chancel had belonged to an earlier church. Mr. Hope pointed out that the window in question was of later date, this opinion being shared by others present. Mr. Micklethwaite said that the chancel looked of a later date than Courtenay's time, but if his executors carried on the work, it might have dragged on for a long period.

A visit was next paid, through the kindness of Mrs. MARTIN, to the remains of the college on the north of the church; but of this little remains beyond a fine entrance gateway of the same period as the church.

In Mr. HOPE's opinion Courtenay's College of Secular Canons was never completed. There was really nothing to show how the building was arranged; but he called special attention to the gatehouse, with its vaulted roof.

The Rev. G. M. LIVETT directed notice to the earliest bit of masonry in the neighbourhood, which he discovered in a wall near the Palace. He claimed it to be Early Norman, probably 1100. It deserves a more careful study.

From the College the party went to the ancient stables of the archbishop's palace, a two-storied structure, probably *temp.* Archbishop Morton, with an extremely picturesque external staircase to the upper floor. The palace or manor house itself is externally for the most part of the seventeenth century, but probably incorporates the great hall begun by Archbishop Ufford in 1348. At the south end are some interesting traces of alterations by Archbishop Morton and his immediate predecessors.

Before luncheon a short visit was paid to the Museum, which is noteworthy, not only for its fine collection of Kentish antiquities, but for the ancient Jacobean mansion in which they are housed. Mr. J. H. ALLCHIN received the visitors, and described the building and the excellent and varied collections it contained.

After luncheon carriages were in readiness to convey the party to West Malling.

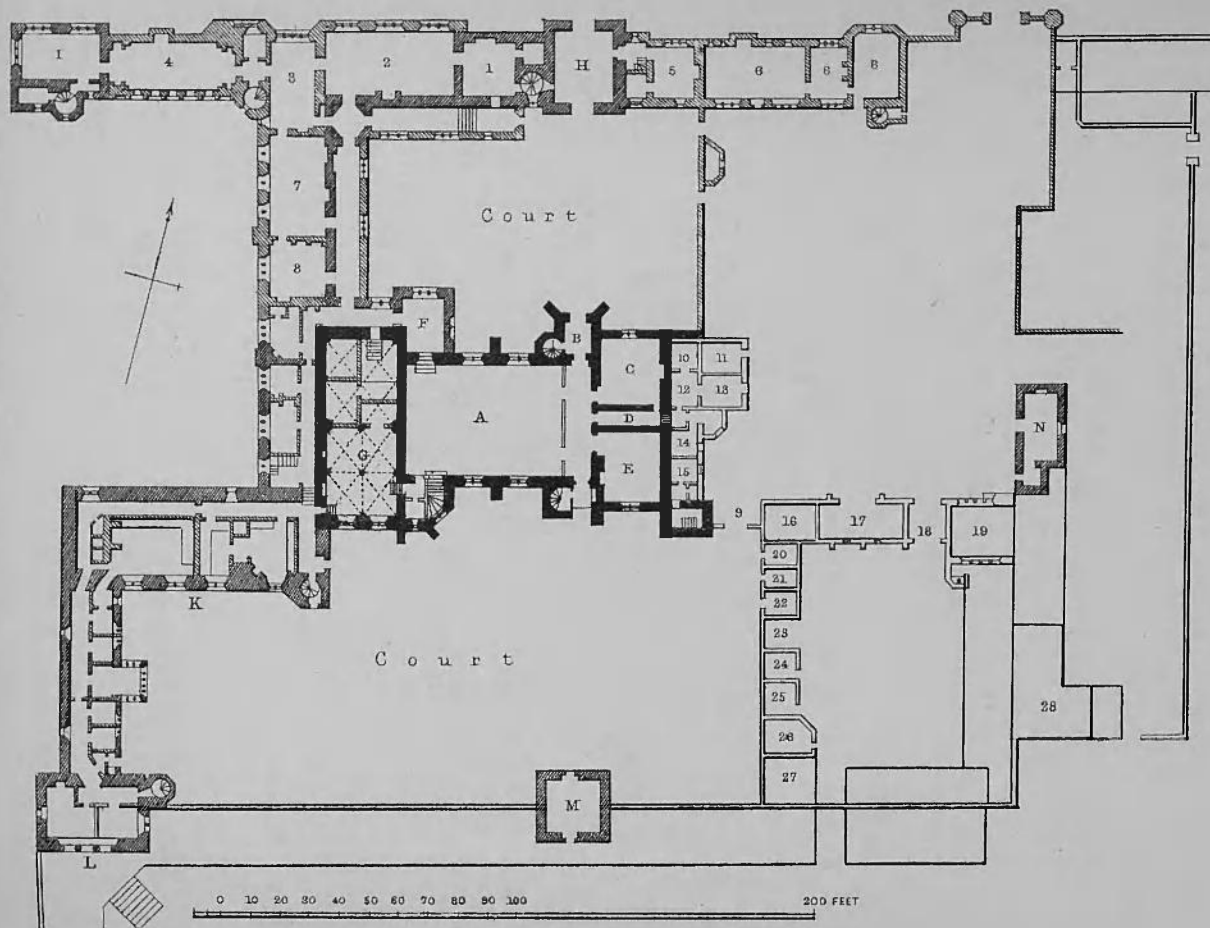
Here a halt was made first at the Abbey, which Mr. HOPE explained was founded at the close of the eleventh century, for Benedictine nuns, by Bishop Gundulf, who was also lord of the manor. The church has for the most part perished, but the south transept remains, as well as the south wall and west front of the aisleless nave. The front exhibits some interesting later Norman changes, the work of the same builders as the front of Rochester, and now forms the west side of a large tower, square below and octagonal above, which was built in the fourteenth century. Mr. Hope called special attention to the remaining south alley of the cloister, which originally consisted of a series of trefoiled arches carried by slender triple shafts, and richly decorated within. The date is probably about 1230-40. In the fifteenth century an upper storey was added, when various structural alterations were made to enable the arcades to carry the increased weight. Of the other buildings, a half-timbered guest-house of the fifteenth century and the gate-house block of the same date, with a fourteenth century chapel attached, are all that are left. The Abbey has in recent years again become the home of an Anglican convent of Benedictine nuns.

Some interesting comparative remarks were added by the Rev. G. M. LIVETT on the peculiar features of Bishop Gundulf's work in the Malling and Rochester districts, particularly in his use of local tufa for quoins and facings.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that the same use of tufa is characteristic of churches of this date in Herefordshire, and notably in that in Moccas Park. The supply of tufa seems in the latter case to have been exhausted by the Norman builders.

On the way up to the parish church a number of the party examined a small house, apparently of the twelfth century, in rear of a shop in the High Street. It is a two-storied building, with a thirteenth century doorway on the ground floor, and in the upper chamber two side windows built of Norman masonry, with zig-zag mouldings round the heads.

The parish church of St. Mary was described by the vicar, the Rev. A. W. LAWSON, who called attention to the Early Norman chancel and its thirteenth century extension, and to the tower, which was also Early Norman. The old nave partly fell down in 1778, and was replaced by a plain barn-like room, which has lately given way to a new nave and aisles, the work of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite. The cost of the fittings had been largely defrayed through the sale of the now famous Elizabethan silver-mounted jug at Christie's on February 19th, 1903, for the huge sum of 1,450 guineas. The jug had been preserved in the Parsonage apparently as an heirloom for several generations, and was certainly a secular object. This fact has been commemorated at Malling by the setting up of a representation of the jug in the church



- A. Great Hall.
  - B. Porch.
  - C. Buttery.
  - D. Way to Kitchen.
  - E. Pantry.
  - F. Rupert's Building.
  - G. Cellars under State Apartments.
  - H. Gatehouse.
  - J. Tower.
  - K. Buckingham Building.
  - L. Record Tower.
  - M. Garden Tower.
  - N. Brewhouse Tower.
  - 1-9. Private Apartments.
  - 10-28. Modern Offices.
- The black denotes fourteenth century work.
- The heavy hatch shows fifteenth and sixteenth century work.
- The lighter hatch and walls in outline are modern.

# PENSHURST PLACE, KENT.

(From Dollman & Jobbins, *Analysis of Ancient Domestic Architecture*.)

porch, with the inscription :—" Thanks be to God, 1903. This Porch and the Pews of this Church were Made by the Sale of a Jug having Silver Mountings with the London Hall-Mark for 1581."

Mr. Mickelthwaite, when appealed to by the President, disclaimed the responsibility for what had been done. He had only been called in to advise the Vicar and Churchwardens how to make the church large enough for their requirements. The only way to do that was to rebuild it. The present nave did not pretend to be a restoration; it was a purely modern affair, and whatever resemblance it had to anything that stood there before was purely accidental. Before sitting down he called attention to the arms of James II., hanging in front of the west gallery, symbolising that monarch as first Lord of the Admiralty. He also expressed the hope that as long as the trees remained as a setting for the church, nobody would attempt to obstruct the light of the windows with coloured glass. The Rev. G. M. Livett also added some remarks on the Early Norman work.

A move was next made to St. Leonard's Tower. This has been described by Mr. H. J. Parker as the oldest Norman keep in England; but despite its castellated appearance, Mr. LIVETT showed that it was the tower of a destroyed church of St. Leonard given to Malling Abbey by Bishop Gundulf, whose peculiar style of building it well exemplified. Some remains of the ruined church were also pointed out.

Monday, July 31, was devoted to visits to Penshurst and Tonbridge. The party left Tunbridge Wells in carriages shortly after ten, and drove direct to Penshurst, where the church was first inspected. The churchyard is entered by the old quadrangular archway, formed by fourteenth century houses; the party were attracted by the inscription painted on the beam, "My flesh also shall rest in hope." Of the church itself the beautiful Sidney Chapel is the oldest portion, the date being approximately fixed at 1200. Other parts of the structure contain thirteenth and fourteenth century work, but extensive alterations were carried out in 1857. Mr. MICKLETHWAITE directed special notice to the tombs and shields with enamelled heraldry, which were very unusual. Other objects of special interest were the carved oak reredos and screen, and the pulpit with Mosaic panels.

A visit was next made to Penshurst Place, where the members of the Institute were received by LORD and LADY DE L'ISLE and DUDLEY, who themselves conducted them over the armoury and private apartments. After an inspection of the other portions of the building and of the beautiful gardens, the party reassembled in the great hall, where Mr. HOPE gave a brief description of the architectural history of this famous mansion. An older house on the site was, he explained, rebuilt by Sir John Poulteney, who obtained licence to crenellate or fortify it in 1341, but died in 1349. His splendid hall, with the solar or great chamber (and probably the chapel) over a vaulted basement at one end, and the buttery and pantry (also with lodgings over), with the way to the now destroyed semi-detached kitchen at the other end, form the nucleus of the present house. A later owner, Sir John Devereux, also had a licence to crenellate in 1393, but he died the following year, and all that remains of his work seems to be the so-called Buckingham building, which exhibits the singular feature of having all the windows built inside out. The mansion was brought to its present form by Sir

Henry Sidney during the years that preceded his death in 1586, the gate-house being part of his work.

In returning thanks to their host and hostess for their hospitality, the PRESIDENT reminded the meeting, *inter alia*, that the broad arrow or pheon of the Sidneys became the special mark of the Ordnance Office because it was largely attached to the articles under the charge of the Sidney who was Master of the Ordnance in Henry the Eighth's time. The special interest of Knole and Penshurst, apart from their architectural value, is their containing an unrivalled collection of the furniture, tapestries, embroideries and other objects of the period of Elizabeth and James I., as well as many personal relics of both Sovereigns.

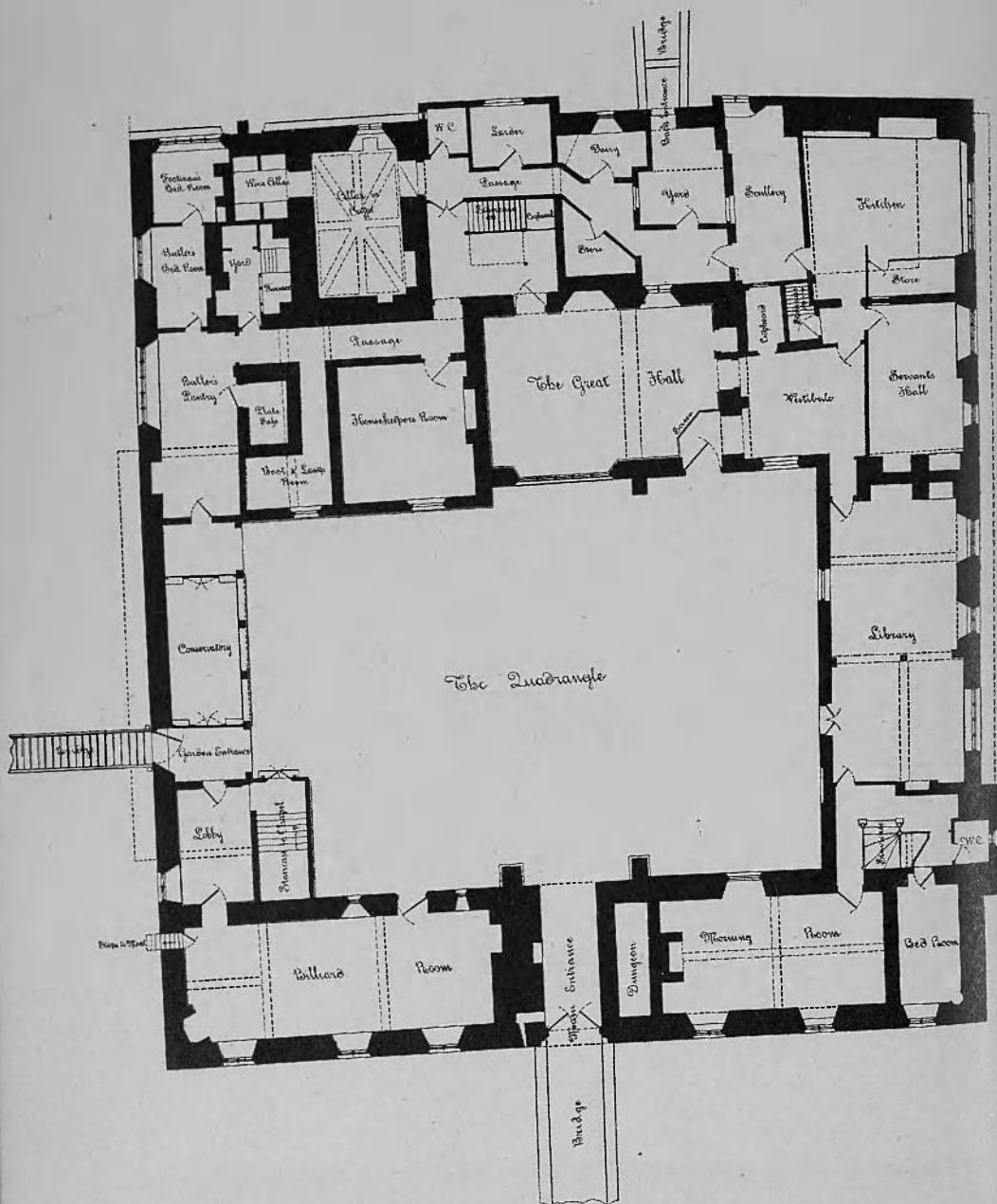
After luncheon the journey was continued to Leigh Church, a building chiefly of the thirteenth century, with a modern tower, where Mr. HOPE and the Rev. H. R. COLLUM pointed out the special points of interest, which included an hour glass on the pulpit, dated 1597. Some portion of the building is thirteenth century work, and tradition has it that the north arcade was destroyed by fire in the reign of Henry VII. About ten years ago the Vicar opened out of the north wall a beautifully painted column. At the entrance to the chancel is a brass, with a quaint inscription.

The PRESIDENT congratulated the Rector on discovering the column, and also on the excellent taste which had been displayed in the selection of the chancel screen and other additions. Thence to Tonbridge. Here a halt was made at the Castle, an interesting example of the mount-and-bailey type, the work of Richard of Clare, *alias* of Tonbridge, *temp.* William I. An ascent was first made to the top of the mount, when Mr. HAROLD SANDS read an interesting paper on the history and arrangements of the Castle, and described the existing remains of the masonry defences. These consist chiefly of the grand thirteenth century four-storied gatehouse of the bailey, of the walls of the covered ways that connected it and the great tower on the mount with the other buildings, and of the river wall ; but this last is so shrouded in ivy that its features are almost invisible. After a careful inspection of the gatehouse, the party returned by train to Tunbridge Wells. In the evening the concluding meeting was held in the Pump Room, when the annual report and balance-sheet were read, showing the Society to be in a sound and prosperous condition ; and the usual votes of thanks passed to all those who had assisted in the carrying out of a most successful meeting. Several places were suggested as the centre of next year's meeting, including Worcester, Colchester, Hull, and Normandy. The first-named received the most favour, but the final selection was, as usual, left to the Council.

Tuesday, August 1. The party first went by train to Tonbridge, and drove thence to Old Soar, where the owner, Sir William Geary, received the visitors. Mr. HOPE explained that what they had come to see was a small but perfect manor-house of the concluding years of the thirteenth century, now forming an appendage to an Early Georgian farmhouse. The place was apparently built by one of the Colepepers, but no history attached to the place. It was two stories in height, and consisted of the hall, which was raised upon a vaulted cellar, with a semi-detached garderobe tower at the north-west angle, and a chapel, also semi-detached, and on a level with the hall, at the north-east angle.

# Ightham Mote.

## GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

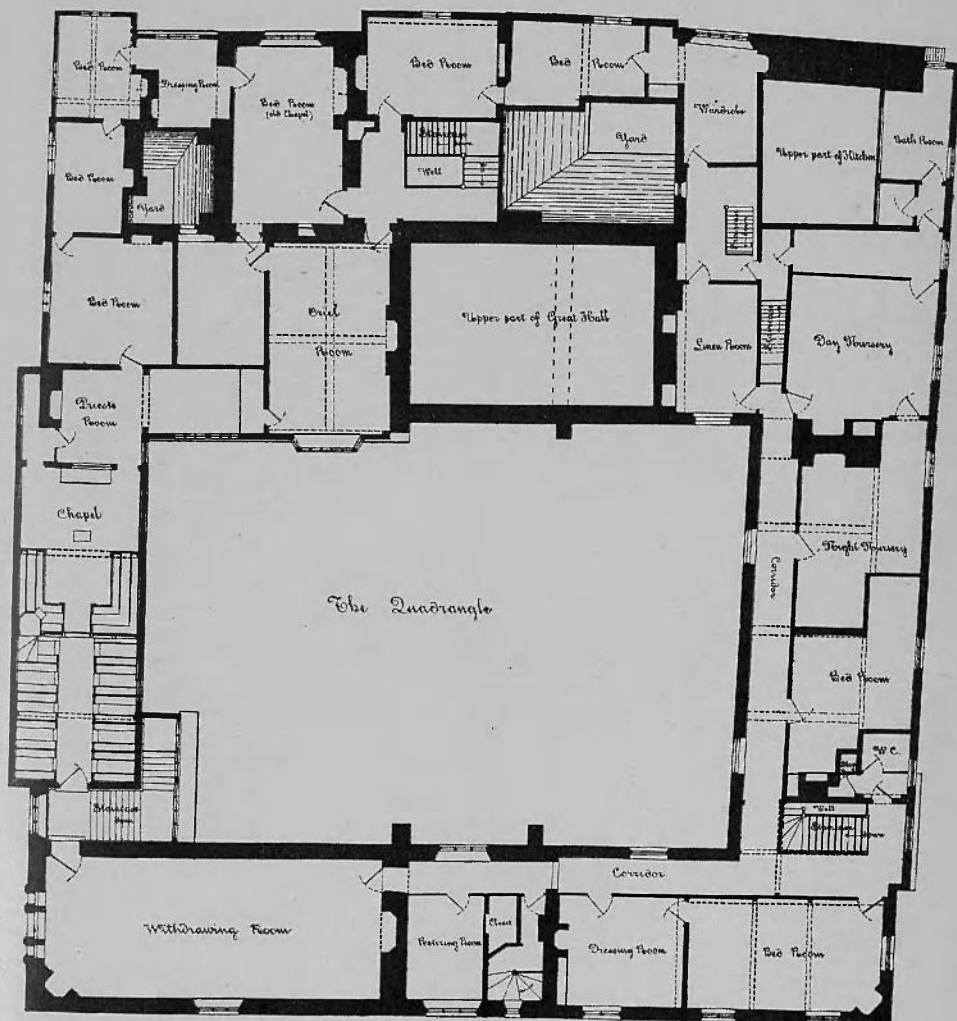


Scale of Feet.



# Ightham Mote.

## FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



On the south-west was a circular stair-turret up to the hall, the outer door of which had been covered by a pentuse supported by richly-carved corbels. The hall retains its original king-post roof above an inserted upper floor, but has lost the fire-place and its chimney. It had a large two-light window at each end, now bereft of their tracery. In the chapel is a richly-decorated piscina, but the east window has been destroyed for a modern entrance.

The journey was next continued to Ightham, where the church was inspected under the guidance of Mr. HOPE, who pointed out that it had consisted originally of a small square chancel and a nave of Early Norman date, to which narrow isles had been added, and a western tower, apparently about 1420. The interesting south porch was built *temp.* Henry VII., and the north isle rebuilt in brick in the seventeenth century. Attention was specially called to the remaining ends of the rood beam, to the enclosing screen of the chapel at the end of the south aisle, and to the seventeenth century carved pews of the owners of Ightham Court, with the arms of the James family; also to the tomb and effigy of Sir Thomas Cawne, *circa* 1375, with a singular window over, for the making of which he bequeathed 20*l.*

The rector, the Rev. D. BARRY, referred to another memorial in the chancel, that of Dame Dorothy Selby, who died in 1641, and was believed to have been the person who revealed to Lord Monteagle the existence of the Gunpowder Treason and Plot. The Rev. D. Barry has kindly furnished his reasons in a note which appears on page 190.

After luncheon a visit was made to Ightham Mote, the residence of Mr. T. C. COLYER-FERGUSON. Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, F.S.A., the writer of an excellent monograph on the subject, described the main features of this fine and well-known perfect courtyard house, directing special attention to the gateway, the quadrangle, the great hall, the Tudor chapel, and drawing room.

The journey was afterwards resumed to Tunbridge Wells, and so the meeting of 1905 came to an end.

Although no Roman or Saxon remains could be included in the programme, and only one prehistoric monument, Kits Coty House, from the architectural standpoint the Tunbridge Wells meeting was particularly satisfying.

The parish churches included typical Kentish examples at Hawkhurst, Wrotham, Aylesford, West Malling, Penshurst, Leigh, and Ightham, as well as the fine collegiate church of Maidstone and the lovely Sussex church at Etchingham. The religious houses comprised the White Canons' Abbey of Bayham, the Carmelite house at Aylesford, and the Benedictine nunnery at Malling, to which may be added the remains of the College at Maidstone. The purely domestic work included such famous examples as Knole House, Penshurst Place, and Ightham Mote, the lesser-known buildings at Yaldham and Old Soar, and the archiepiscopal manor house at Maidstone; while the castles were fitly illustrated by such interesting structures as Alington, Bodiam, and Tonbridge. Lastly, mention must be made of the numerous picturesque old cottages to be met with in the villages, especially at Penshurst and Ightham. The beauty of the scenery through which so many of the excursions were made amply justified the claim of the county of Kent to be the Garden of England.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 1st, 1905.

The Viscount DILLON, *Hon. Vice-President*, in the Chair.

Mr. ALFRED DOBREE read a second paper on Japanese Sword Blades, and exhibited specimens with illustrations of markings. Mr. Dobree's paper appears in the *Journal* on page 218.

The discussion was taken part in by Sir HENRY HOWORTH (*President*), Mr. STEBBING, Mr. RICE and Mr. HARDINGE-SMITH of the Japan Society, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the author of the paper.

December 6th, 1905.

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

A paper by Mr. WM. CHURCHILL was read on the subject of the Nurhags of Sardinia. This paper appears in the *Journal* on page 256.

Mr. FISON exhibited a water-colour sketch of a good specimen. The discussion was continued by the PRESIDENT, Col. BAYLIS, Mr. BELL, the TREASURER and Sir E. BRABROOK, a vote of thanks being accorded to the author of the paper.