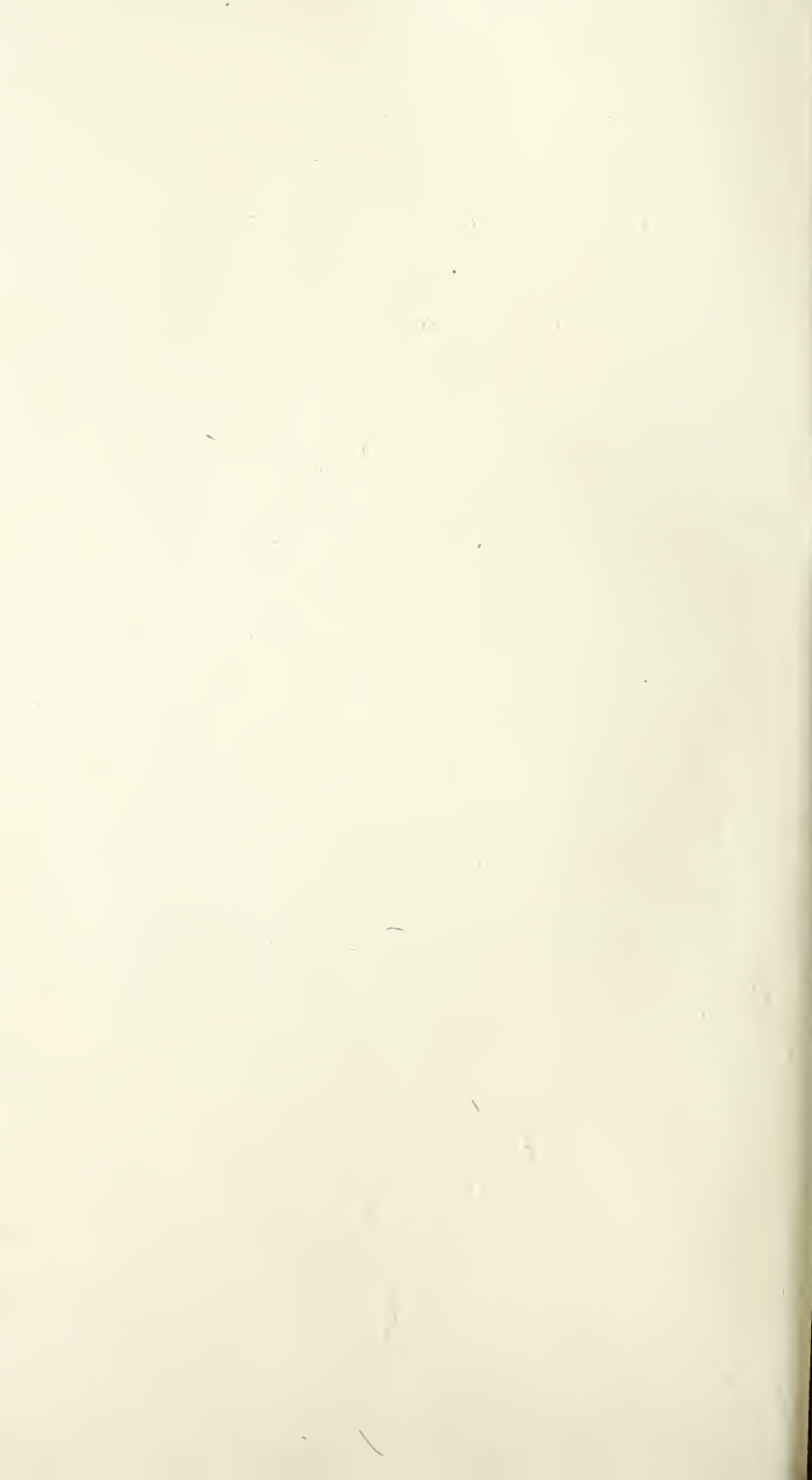
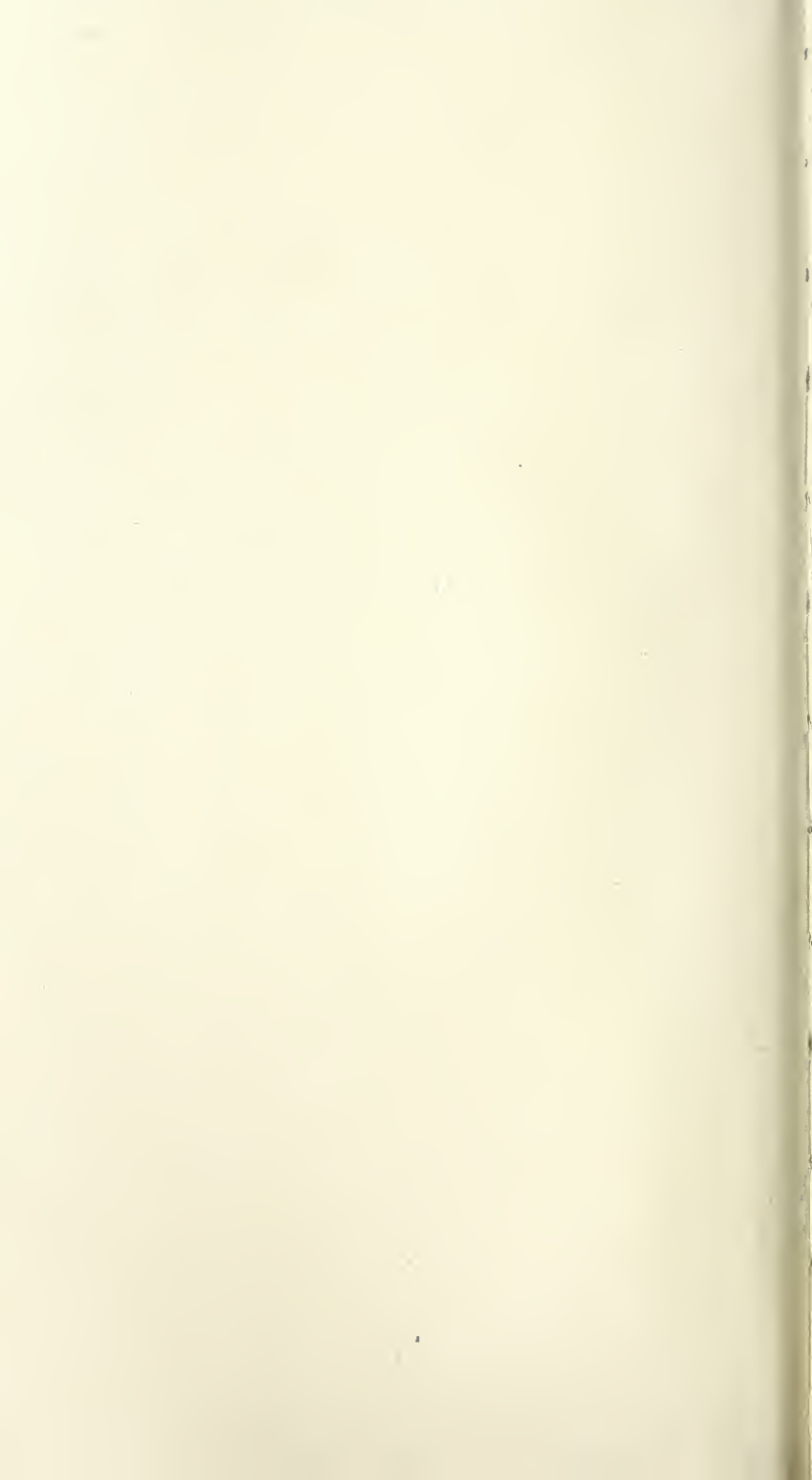


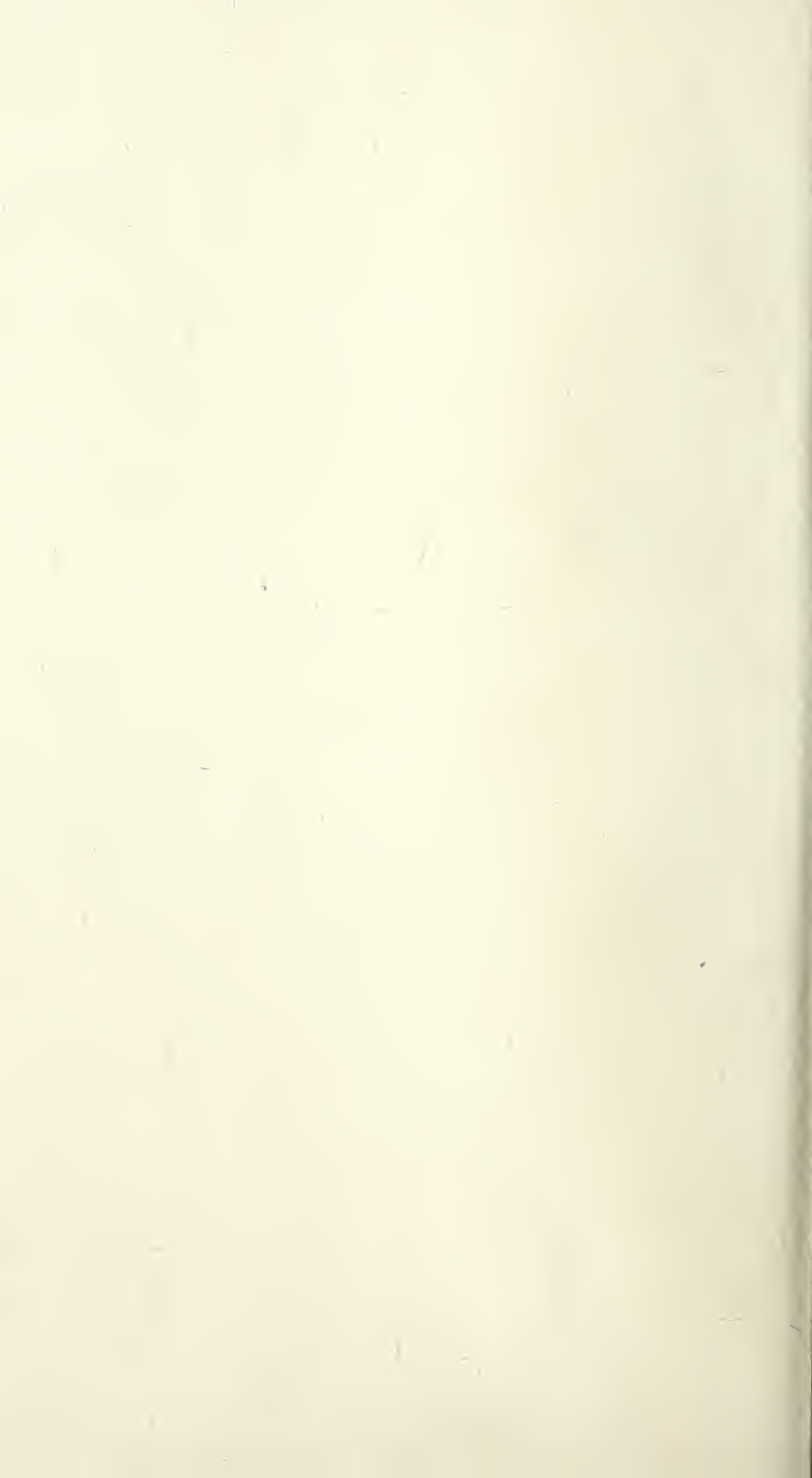
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

NOVEMBER 25, 1897, TO JUNE 22, 1899.

SECOND SERIES, VOL. XVII.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. B. NICHOLS AND SONS, FOR
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,
BURLINGTON HOUSE.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 18, line 21,

For "Herfordia," read "Herfordie."

line 25,

For "sel," read "vel."

line 26,

For "et," read "vel."

line 32,

For "eb," read "et."

line 34,

For "hujus," read "cujus."

Page 53, line 15,

For "BANNER," read "STANDARD."

Page 173, lines 7 and 16, and page 174, line 22,

For "Hieracoupolis," read "Hieraconpolis."

122 Q.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF LONDON.

NOVEMBER 25, 1897, TO JUNE 23, 1898.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. B. NICHOLS AND SONS, FOR
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1897—1898.

Thursday, November 25th, 1897.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT announced that, together with the Treasurer, Director, and Assistant-Secretary, he had waited upon H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., F.S.A., at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, 21st July, to present the humble Address to Her Majesty by the Society, and had received in return the following reply:

“On behalf of the Queen, My dear Mother, I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address and for the affectionate Congratulations which you tender on the completion of the 60th year of Her Reign.

It is a source of profound joy to The Queen to receive the expressions of devotion to Her Person and Family, which are offered by Her subjects throughout the Empire; She is gladdened by the thought that the 60 years of Her Reign have been years of progress in knowledge and of increase in prosperity; And She prays that, by the blessing of Almighty GOD, She may always live in the hearts of Her loving and beloved People.”

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A. :—The Parleмент of the thre ages, an alliterative poem of the XIVth century. Edited by Israel Gollancz. Roxburghe Club. 4to. London, 1897.

- From Rev. A. S. Dyer, F.S.A.:—A Series of Photographic Views of the Ruined City of Mandu.
- From the Author:—Notes on the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. London, 1897.
- From J. W. Gordon, Esq.:—A Declaration of His Majesties Royall Pleasure in what sort He thinketh fit to enlarge, or reserve Himselfe in Matter of Bountie. 8vo. London, 1610. (Reprinted 1897.)
- From the Author:—The Parish of Selworthy in the County of Somerset. By Rev. F. Haneock, M.A., S.C.L., F.S.A. 8vo. Taunton, 1897.
- From the Egypt Exploration Fund:—ΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΗΣΟΥ, Sayings of Our Lord. Discovered and edited by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. 8vo. London, 1897.
- From the Author:—The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain. Second edition, revised. By Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.
- From the Author, D. G. Brinton, Esq., M.D., LL.D.:
1. The Battle and the Ruins of Cintla. 8vo. Chicago, 1897.
 2. The Missing Authorities on Mayan Antiquities. 8vo. Washington, 1897.
 3. The Pillars of Bevi. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1897.
 4. The so-called "Bow-Puller" identified as the Greek *μύρμηξ*. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1897.
 5. Native American Stringed Musieal Instruments. Single sheet, 8vo. n.p. 1897.
- From the Author:—Theophrastus Paracelsus. By F. P. Weber, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.
- From the Author, Robert Day, jun., Esq., F.S.A.:
1. The Altar Plate of the Franeisean Church, Cork, etc. 8vo. Cork, 1897.
 2. The First Monument erected to the Memory of Lord Nelson. Single sheet, 8vo. n.p. 1897.
- From the Author:—Greek Coins aquired by the British Museum in 1896. By Warwick Wroth, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.
- From the Secretary of State for India in Council:—The Paintings in the Buddhist Cave-Temples of Ajantâ, Khandesh, India. By John Griffiths. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1896-97.
- From the Author:—The High Sheriffs of the County of Kildare. By J. R. Garstin. 8vo. Dublin, 1897.
- From Chaneellor Ferguson, F.S.A.:—Report of the Cumberland Exeavation Committee, 1896. By F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1897.
- From George Cheney, Esq., F.S.A.:
1. Le origini di Padova scritta da Lorenzo Pignoria. 4to. Padova, 1625.
 2. Il ritratto di Milano, diviso in tre libri. Da Angelli Federieo. 4to. Milano, 1674.
 3. Bataviæ Hollandiæque Annales: à Jano Dousa, filio. 4to. Lugduno-Batav., 1601.

- From the Author:—A Memoir of Robert C. Winthrop. Prepared for the Massachusetts Historical Society by Robert C. Winthrop, jun. 8vo. Boston, 1889.
- From the Author:—History of the Horn Book. By A. W. Tuer, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1897.
- From Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A. :
1. History of Shrewsbury Hundred or Liberties. By Rev. J. P. Blakeway, M.A., F.S.A. Edited by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher. 8vo. Oswestry, 1897.
 2. Survey of Leicestershire, 1124-1129. Transcribed by W. K. Boyd. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- From the Author :—The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford. By T. G. Jackson, R.A., F.S.A. 4to. Oxford, 1897.
- From the Author :—Address to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland on the occasion of its Visit to Dorchester, August 3, 1897. By Lieut.-General Pitt Rivers. 4to. London, 1897.
- From the Author :
1. The Hill of the Graces. A record of investigation among the trilithons and megalithic sites of Tripoli. By H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.
 2. The oldest Register Book of the Parish of Hawkshead in Lancashire, 1568-1704. Edited by H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.
- From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. :—The Records of the Society of Gentlemen Practisers in the Courts of Law and Equity called the Law Society. Compiled from MSS. in the possession of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom. With an introduction by Dr. Edwin Freshfield. 8vo. London, 1897.
- From the Earl of Crawford, K.T., F.S.A. :—List of Manuscripts, Printed Books, and Examples of Bookbinding exhibited to the American Librarians on the occasion of their visit to Haigh Hall. 8vo. Aberdeen, 1897.
- From the Author :—Some Account of the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of the City of London during the First Quarter of the Seventeenth Century, 1601 to 1625. By G. E. Cokayne. 8vo. London, 1897.
- From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—Early English Harmony from the Tenth to the Fifteenth Century. Edited by H. E. Wooldridge for the Plain-song and Mediæval Music Society. Folio. London, 1897.
- From Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. :—A History of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Northampton. By Rev. J. C. Cox and Rev. R. M. Serjeantson. 8vo. Northampton, 1897.
- From Lionel Cust, Esq., F.S.A. :—Fortieth Annual Report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. Folio. London, 1897.
- From the Author :—A Brief History of the Church and Parish of Gosberton. By W. J. Kaye, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1897.
- From the Author :—The Carved Stones of Islay. By R. C. Graham, F.S.A. 4to. Glasgow, 1895.
- From the Trustees of the British Museum :—Facsimiles of Proclamations of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Philip and Mary, now in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Folio. London, 1897.

From the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association :—Notes on Penhow Castle. By Octavius Morgan and Thomas Wakeman. 8vo. Newport, 1867.

From Rev. O. J. Reichel, M.A., B.C.L., F.S.A. :

1. The "Domesday" Hundreds of Devon. Parts III. and V. 8vo. 1897.
2. Extracts from the Pipe Rolls of Henry II. relating to Devon. With an Appendix from Testa de Nevil. 8vo. 1897.

From F. C. Penrose, Esq., F.R.S. :

1. Coloured Plan of Roman Colonnade discovered in Bailgate, Lincoln, 1897.
2. On the Orientation of certain Greek Temples, and the Dates of their Foundation, derived from Astronomical Considerations. 4to. London, 1897.

From the Author :—Notice sur un Psautier du xiii^e siècle appartenant au Comte de Crawford. Par Léopold Delisle. 4to. Paris, 1897.

From the Author :

1. The Roman Coast Fortresses of Kent. By G. E. Fox. 8vo. London, 1896.
2. Uriconium. By G. E. Fox. 8vo. London, 1897.

From the Author :—On the Destruction of Vermin in Rural Parishes. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. n.p. 1897.

From Mrs. William Morris :

1. The Well at the World's End. Folio. London, 1896.
2. Sidonia the Sorceress. Folio. London, 1893.
3. The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1892.

As specimens of the several types in use at the Kelmseott Press by the late William Morris, F.S.A.

Special thanks were accorded to Mrs. Morris for her gift to the Library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Augustus Prevost, Esq.
Rev. John Frome Wilkinson, M.A.

In accordance with the Statutes, ch. viii. § 2, notice was given from the Chair that, by order of the Council, a Ballot would be taken at the ordinary meeting of the Society on Thursday, 9th December, for the amoval of Mr. James Crowdy, Fellow of the Society, whose name had been struck off the Rolls of the Supreme Court for professional misconduct.

F. C. PENROSE, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., exhibited and presented a plan made by Mr. C. H. Löhr of a Roman colonnade uncovered in Bailgate, Lincoln.

An account of the first discovery of part of this colonnade was communicated to the Society by Mr. Penrose on 20th June, 1878.* Other discoveries were made in 1883 and 1891, which are described by Mr. George E. Fox, F.S.A., in a paper read before the Society on the 14th May, 1891.† The plan, which shows the entire series of bases, will be published in the Appendix to *Archæologia*, vol. lvi.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited an enamelled copper shield of the arms of Charles Somerset, K.G., 1496, Earl of Worcester, 1514-1526, and of the Lady Elizabeth Herbert, his first wife. This shield had lately come back to this country from New Zealand, where it had been purchased with a lot of rubbish at a marine store dealer's; but there could be no doubt as to its identity with the plate formerly fixed in the earl's stall as Knight of the Garter in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Mr. Hope pointed out that there was no question as to the shield having served as the earl's stall-plate, inasmuch as a drawing of it was to be seen in Ashmole MS. 1121, in a list of the plates in St. George's Chapel in 1659, and a tracing of it made by Stephen Martin Leake, Garter in 1758, was preserved in the Herald's College. It was, however, clearly not made as a stall-plate, since it bears the earl's arms impaled with those of his wife, instead of his own only. It also appears from the absence of all marks of attachment on the face, and the remains of a loop or pin on the back, that it was made to fix to the side or end of a tomb or other memorial.

Mr. Hope thought that the shield must have been stolen when all the plates were taken down during the restoration of the chapel shortly before 1844, as it lacked the numbering in white paint on the back by which the existing plates were replaced.

The plate will be described and illustrated in *Archæologia*.

The Rev. G. H. ENGLEHEART, M.A., read a paper (i.) on some Roman buildings uncovered at Clanville, near Andover, and (ii.) on a remarkable deposit of Romano-British metal vessels at Appleshaw, Hants.

* *Proc.* 2nd S. vii. 433-436.

† *Archæologia*, liii. 233-238.

In illustration of the paper the complete series of vessels was exhibited, and these were shown by Mr. Gowland, by means of analyses made by him, to be composed of different alloys of pewter.

Mr. Engleheart's paper and Mr. Gowland's analyses will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 2nd, 1897.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Rev. J. O. Bevan, M.A., F.S.A. :—An Archæological Survey of Herefordshire, including Introduction, Indices, and Maps. Mediæval period. By James Davies and J. O. Bevan, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. Hereford, 1897.

From the Author :—A Bibliography of British Municipal History, including Gilds and Parliamentary Representation. By Charles Gross, Ph.D. 8vo. New York, 1897.

From the Author :—William Morris, his Art, his Writings, and his Public Life. By Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.

From the Author :—Trésors de l'Art Italien en Angleterre—Le Carton de Léonard de Vinci à la Royal Academy. Par H. F. Coote, F.S.A. 8vo. Paris, 1897.

From W. Bruee Bannerman, Esq. :

1. A Manuscript Collection of Seventeenth Century Legal Cases.
2. A Case for Opinion of Counsel, 1745.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Bannerman for his gift to the Society's collection of MSS.

Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Esq., B.A., was admitted Fellow.

In accordance with the Statutes, ch. viii. § 2, notice was again given that, by order of the Council, a Ballot would be taken at the ordinary meeting of the Society on Thursday, 9th December, for the amoval of Mr. James Crowdy, Fellow of the Society, whose name had been struck off the rolls of the Supreme Court for professional misconduct.

Notice was also given that in accordance with the Statutes, ch. xii. § 3, the Society would be asked at its next meeting

to sanction the expenditure of over £200 on increased book-shelf accommodation, rendered necessary by the large acquisition of books under the Franks Bequest, and other additions to the library.

The PRESIDENT announced that in connection with a proposal to rebuild the north-west tower of Chichester cathedral church, he had been in communication with the dean, and the architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, and had received from the latter an assurance that the scheme would not involve the rebuilding of any of the nave piers and arches, and the work above them, in that part of the church.

The Rev. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a silver peg-tankard of York make; (2) a bronze or latten seal of



SILVER PEG-TANKARD, YORK, 1657-8. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Richard Blauwir; and (3) a flint knife or sickle found at Roydon, Norfolk.

The tankard is in all $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, and of the usual cylindrical form with flattened lid, resting on three feet in form of pomegranates. The sides are engraved with the iris and other flowers, and the lid with a shield of arms: *a chevron between three birds*, with helm, mantling, and crest: *an arm in armour embowed, the hand grasping a griffin's or wyvern's head erased*. The thumb piece is formed of two pomegranates. The tankard is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and inside is a vertical row of six studs, in line with the handle, to regulate the amount of liquor consumed. On the lid and on the bottom are the following hall-marks: (1) the old York city mark, a fleur-de-lis and leopard's head dimidiated and conjoined; (2) I P, for John Plummer, the maker; (3) a script capital A, the York date-letter for 1657-8. It is not known to what family the tankard belonged, and it is difficult to identify the arms without the tinctures, owing to their simple character. The crest resembles that of the Hardy family, but the arms do not agree with it. The tankard is now the property of the Rev. Henry C. Rogers, of Narborough, near Swaffham.

The seal of Richard Blauwir is of bronze, and conical in form with a perforated handle. It formerly belonged to Dr. Charles Sutton, a man of antiquarian tastes, who was many years minister of St. George Tombland, Norwich, and rector of Alburgh and Thornham, in Norfolk, who died in 1846. The device represents the arms: *three bugle horns stringed*, with helm, mantling, and crest: *a talbot sejant, chained and collared*, and supporters: *two dragons*, with the marginal legend:

: S • Ricardi | blauwir

As Dr. Sutton used as his arms: *argent a chevron between three bugle horns stringed sable*, and a talbot for his crest, the late Mr. Robert Fitch, F.S.A., of Norwich, thought that he had had the shield recut and substituted his own arms. But there is no chevron, and not the least appearance of any tampering with the seal.* It is a very perfect matrix, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, and of the fifteenth century; and probably Flemish work, as pointed out by Mr. Read. It now belongs to the Rev. J. W. Millard, of Shimpling, Norfolk.

The curved knife of grey flint was found in a gravel-pit at

* *Norfolk Archaeology*, viii. 327.

Roydon, Norfolk. Its length is 6 inches, but $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the point has been broken off. Both edges are sharpened, the butt end is not worked, and the convex side at that end is smoothed, for easy holding. Sir J. Evans* remarks that as in these curved knives the concave edge appears to have been the desideratum, they may have been intended for reaping corn or cutting grass towards the operator. This specimen is very similar to one he engraves found on Corton beach, Great Yarmouth. They seem rather peculiar to Britain, and several have been obtained from the Thames valley.

Sir J. C. ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a carving knife with silver-gilt and enamelled mount, on which he read the following note :

“The knife which I lay before the Society has just been sent to me from Spain. It comes from an ancient family at Cabisa, a small town or village in the province of Toledo. Notwithstanding this Spanish ‘provenance,’ the knife presents obvious indications of an English origin, and I am disposed to think that it must have belonged either to King Henry VII. or to Henry VIII. It is what I have always heard described as one of the knives of an ‘ecuyer tranchant,’ or esquire carver in a royal or noble household.

I have seen at different times several such knives, but always of Continental, not English, origin. These knives when found together are in sets of three, usually carried in an ornamental leather ‘trousse’ or scabbard.

The instruments were: (1) a carving knife, like the present example; (2) a serving knife, with a broad spathose blade, some three or four inches wide; and (3) a prong or stylus, the medieval substitute for the modern fork.

The enamelled badge of the Garter, the Tudor portcullis, and the rows of S S and Tudor roses on the silver haft of this knife, I imagine conclusively point to its having been the property of one of our Tudor kings; probably Henry VII., judging from the style of the hilt, which I think is that of the last decade of the fifteenth century. It may, however, be rather later, though the ornamentation seems to me to be thoroughly ‘Gothic,’ with no indications of Renaissance transitional motives.

I may say that this is not the first time that ancient objects of English origin have come under my notice as having found their way to the Spanish peninsula. Perhaps,

* *Stone Implements*, 1st ed. p. 319; 2nd ed. p. 358.

later, I shall be able to throw some light on the circumstances which may have led to their expatriation."

The knife is $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, including the handle, which is 5 inches long. The blade is broad and square backed, gradually tapering towards the point.

The haft, which is of silver-gilt and quadrangular in section, is divided by bands into three unequal divisions. The first of these, which is widened out and shouldered on one side to form a flattened pommel, has on each face a rose within the Garter with leafwork filling up the corners. These decorations are of silver-gilt on an enamelled ground, red without and blue within the Garter. The engraved letters of the motto are also filled in with blue enamel. The second division has on each face a thin inlaid slab of carnelian $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and the third division a somewhat rudely drawn golden portcullis on a red enamel ground. The flat edge of the haft is decorated with a series of gilt roses and letters S S (alternately reversed) on an enamelled ground, blue in the first and third divisions, red in the middle one. A livery collar of roses and S S is a not unlikely decoration of an esquire carver in the royal household.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., exhibited a small Elizabethan silver communion cup and cover belonging to Cartmel Fell Chapel, Lancashire.

The cup is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and of the usual type, with a dotted band engraved on the foot, which is also repeated on the cover. The band round the bowl is, however, of different design, and represents a number of parrots or "popinjays" in various positions. It is possible that the original bowl has been renewed, but at an early date.

There are no hall-marks.

WILLIAM PAGE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Herts, read a paper on the recent discovery at St. Albans of certain foundations that apparently define the original western limit of the abbey church as built by abbot Paul of Caen.

Mr. Page's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. PAGE also read the following note on other discoveries at St. Albans :

"I have also to report that during the excavations for Lord Grimthorpe's new tower at St. Michael's church, which is within the site of *Verulamium*, some foundations were

observed which appeared to run in a diagonal direction into the church. After Lord Grimthorpe's contractor had completed his work, the vicar, the Rev. C. V. Bicknell, and I made some excavations in the old pathway leading to the west door in the former tower. At about 8 feet from the surface we came upon the foundations of a Roman wall 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet in thickness, the north side of which intersected the west wall of the new tower about 6 inches from its north-west corner at an angle of about fifty-five degrees, and passed, we are told by the foreman of the works, under the church at the south-east corner of the new tower. A little to the north of this wall we found the remains of a Roman column. The drum nearest the tower we could not examine on account of the tower foundations, but we cleared the earth from around the second, which was lying on its side, with the lewis hole in the end farther from the church. Unfortunately this drum fell to pieces in bringing it to the surface; sufficient, however, remained intact to enable us to ascertain that its diameter was 2 feet 2 inches and its height 2 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Under it was the greater part of a third drum, which we brought out, and a little to the north-west we found a fourth drum in an upright position. It is 2 feet 1 inch in diameter and 1 foot 8 inches in height. Touching this again was a fifth drum, which we could not uncover on account of the burials. The drums are all of sandstone, and show indications of having been subject to the action of fire; small pieces of charcoal were also found under and adhering to them. They must have belonged to a building of some size, but Mr. Fox suggests that they are hardly large enough to have formed a part of the *basilica* of so important a town as *Verulamium*.

In speaking of the remains of *Verulamium*, I am glad also to be able to report that, thanks to Lord Verulam and his tenant, Mr. Andrew McIlwraith, an iron fence has been erected to protect from further destruction the Roman wall of the city, the remaining fragments of which have been so much damaged by excursionists and others during the last few years."

The following resolution was accordingly proposed by Mr. W. J. Hardy, seconded by Mr. Frederick Davis, and carried unanimously:

"The Society of Antiquaries of London desires to express its appreciation of the action taken by the Earl of Verulam and Mr. Andrew McIlwraith, of Campbellfield, St. Albans, in protecting a portion of the remains of the Roman wall of *Verulamium*."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 9th, 1897.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

1. Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum : Lycia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia. 8vo. London, 1897.
2. Facsimiles of Royal, Historical, Literary, and other Autographs in the British Museum. Third series. Folio. London, 1897.
3. Facsimiles from early Printed Books in the British Museum. 32 Plates. Folio. London, 1897.

From the Author :—A Memoir of Thomas Beesley, J.P., F.C.S. By H. B. Woodward, F.R.S. 8vo. Warwick, 1897.

From the Author :—The Communion Plate of the Parish Churches in the County of Middlesex. By Edwin Freshfield, jun., M.A., F.S.A. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1897.

In accordance with notice given at the previous meeting, the proposal of the Council to spend over £200 on additional bookshelves for the Library was submitted to the Society for approval, and carried *nemine contradicente*.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 13th January, 1898, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The PRESIDENT having requested any strangers who might be present to withdraw, the proceedings relating to the amoval of Mr. James Crowdy were at once entered upon.

The President briefly stated the circumstance under which the Council had advised Mr. Crowdy's amoval, from which it appeared that he had recently undergone a lengthy imprisonment in Holloway Gaol, and his name had been struck off the rolls of the Supreme Court. Suggestions had been made to Mr. Crowdy by registered letter to withdraw from the Society, but of these he had taken no notice, and there remained no other course but that recommended by the Council.

The President then read the Statutes, ch. viii., and in conformity with due notice given at the two preceding meetings of the Society the Fellows present were thereupon invited to proceed to the Ballot on the question of the amoval of Mr. Crowdy.

The numbers were declared by the President in the Chair to be as follows :

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| In favour of amoval | 33 |
| Against it | 1 |

The President in pursuance of the Statutes, ch. viii., then pronounced Mr. Crowdy amoved in these words :

“By the authority and in the name of the Society of Antiquaries of London I declare James Crowdy to be now amoved and no longer a Fellow thereof.”

The President then proceeded to make an entry of Mr. Crowdy's amoval in the Society's Register.

CLARENCE BICKNELL, Esq., through Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary, communicated the following note on some remarkable rock drawings at Val Fontanalba, Italy, of some of which he also forwarded photographs :

“I returned home from the mountains last evening, and have to-day received your letter. As soon as I have finished some of the most pressing duties after my two months' absence from home I will pack up the piece of rock and send it off to you. I venture to tell you very briefly what little I know about these rock incisions, which have only hitherto been found in two places, about equally distant from the mines of Tenda in the Maritime Alps, about three hours' walk from them, and at about 8,100—8,400 feet, and which are cut upon the slates and schists, there often covered with a smooth yellow or red ferruginous coating. The well-known place is the *Laghi delle Meraviglie*, so named, says the historian Gioffredo,* more than two centuries ago on account of these figures. No one seems to have written about them till this century. Then in 1821 *F. C. Fedéré* (or Fodéré) in *Voyage aux Alpes Maritimes* wrote about them, but does not really appear to have seen anything but the glacier polished rocks or the blocks fallen from the mountains, in the forms of which he saw elephants, camels, war chariots, etc. Elysée Reclus †

* *Storia delle Alpi Marittime*, p. 47.

† *Les Villes d'hiver de la Méditerranée et les Alpes Maritimes*, pp. 173-174.

also speaks of them. In 1816 a Prussian, Diek, and F. G. Moggridge, an English botanist, saw them and spoke of them at the Archaeological Congress at Norwich. In 1887 the French Government sent M. Emile Rivière there, and the *Association française pour l'avancement des Sciences* published the result of his observations in 1878, and he exhibited his drawings at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. In 1881 a Dr. Henry, a Frenchman, seems only to have seen the ice-marked rocks and not the figures. A Monsieur Léon Clugnet* has also written about them, and a Signor Francesco Molon.† There have been papers also in the Italian Alpine Club journals in 1883, 1884, and lastly in 1886. Professor E. Celesia of Geneva published articles in the *Bollettino del Ministero della pubblica Istruzione (Roma)*. I suppose of these Rivière's account is much the best, but I have not been able to get hold of this. He attributes them to people of Libyan origin. Professor Celesia believes they were cut by Phœnicians, who first discovered the lead ore and worked the mines of Tenda.

I have been several times to the Laghi, but did not know till this year that the inscriptions were to be seen also in the Val Fontanalba, which Professor Celesia first visited and wrote about in 1885 or 1886 (see same *Bollettino* as above). Being only two hours off this summer, I have taken this opportunity to spend twelve days there, and taken about two hundred rubbings, and drawn quantities, of the various figures, etc., and finding two pieces of rock-surface loose I brought them home, keeping one for the little local museum here, the other being for you, as you kindly accept it (see illustration). I am neither geologist, archaeologist, nor historian, and have only made careful observations, a thorough exploration of the whole of this newly discovered district, which I feel sure Celesia never visited, nor anyone else except shepherds or chamois-hunters, and careful drawings, but I think these latter may be interesting. I will add to this letter a sheet of rough drawings, just to indicate the sort of figures chiefly cut, but I would gladly make you copies of those I have made, or send you some photos of some of the rocks, if you care to have them.

I feel it is rather presumptuous of me to write as much as I have done. I do not myself at all believe that these figures, of which there must be some two thousand clearly visible today in Val Fontanalba (without counting those which are now very indistinct, but which seem to have covered other rocks

* *Matériaux pour servir à l'histoire de l'homme*, tom. vii. liv. 8.

† *Preistorici e contemporanei* (Milano, 1880).

in equal numbers), were done either by 'shepherds in their hours of repose' or by 'huntsmen and sportsmen,' but whether they resemble the drawings of Phœnicians or Libyan people I cannot say. I am inclined to think that neither Phœnicians at the mines nor any other people would have spent such time and labour to punch these countless figures in the hard rock, roughly executed though they be, in such wild out-of-the-way regions among the higher mountains, unless they had some meaning, probably a religious one.

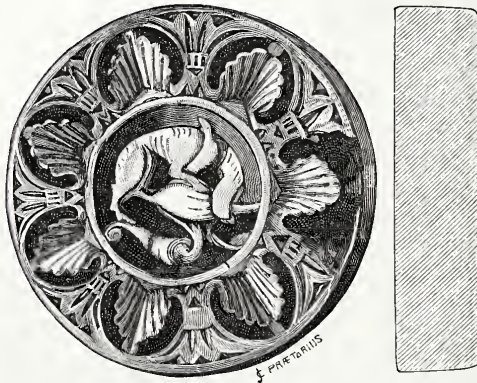


ROCK-CARVING FROM VAL FONTANALBA, ITALY, REPRESENTING AN OX HEAD. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

The Val Fontanalba figures seem to me much more interesting than the Laghi delle Meraviglie ones, as they are also more numerous and spread over a much larger area. I say more interesting because there are so many figures of men, and I cannot help thinking it may be known what the figures holding up a pole with two heads, or skins, or beetles, or whatever they be, may represent, or at least if they have been observed elsewhere."

Mr. ARTHUR J. EVANS pointed out the great interest of Mr. Bicknell's discoveries. He had himself, in company with Padre Amereno, visited a limestone plateau at Orco Feglino, above Finalbergo, presenting somewhat analogous figures. Among those of Fontanalba two types were specially remarkable as giving a clue to the date. One was a kind of halberd with three rivets quite characteristic of the Early Bronze Age in Europe, and diffused from Great Britain and Scandinavia to Southern Spain. The other* was a type which at first sight resembled a kind of beetle, but which seemed to have been influenced by the well-known symbol of Tanit as seen on the Sardinian and African stelæ. Developments of this symbol were seen on the Early Iron Age ornaments of Italy of the ninth and tenth centuries B.C. The importance of the Col di Tenda, near which these rock carvings lay, was very great as an avenue of intercourse between the Ligurian coastland and the Po Valley, and the present discoveries might be regarded as evidence that it was a very early line of commerce with the Mediterranean shores. Later, as was shown by finds of coins, part of the overland trade from Massalia to the Adriatic passed this way.

JOHN E. PRITCHARD, Esq., through the Secretary, exhibited



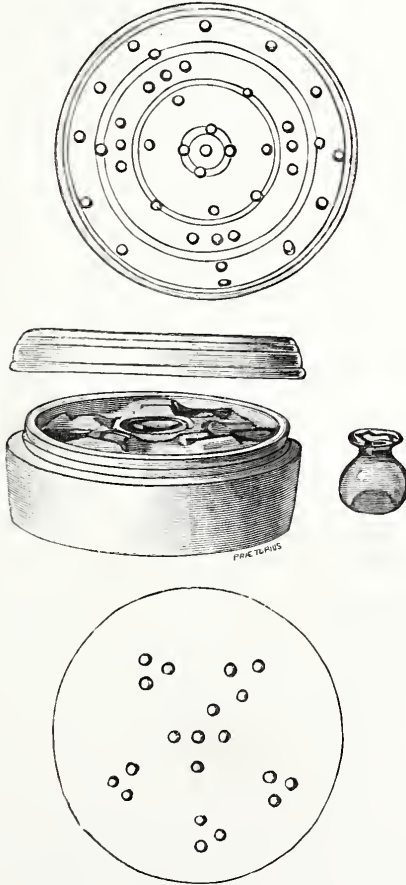
IVORY DRAUGHTSMAN OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY FOUND IN BRISTOL.
(nearly full size.)

(1) a carved walrus-ivory draughtsman of the twelfth century,

* A subsequent communication from Mr. Bicknell (see *post*, p. 43) showed conclusively that the figure here referred was an ox head, and that in a great many instances the operation of ploughing is represented. The inspection of further examples has also convinced Mr. Evans that this figure primarily represents an ox seen from above.

and (2) an ivory essence box with small glass phials, both lately found in Bristol.

The draughtsman, which is circular in form, is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. In the centre, carved in high relief, are a wyvern and a dog (?) biting one another, within a border of seven arched compartments, each containing a ribbed leaf.



IVORY ESSENCE BOX FOUND IN BRISTOL. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

The essence box is also round, and measures $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in height and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The flat lid unscrews and reveals a central and five other circular compartments, of which all save one retain a small rudely blown glass phial.

The lid and the bottom of each compartment are pierced with a series of holes to allow the scent of the enclosed essences to escape. The box thus served a purpose similar to a vinaigrette. It is probably of late sixteenth century date.

ARTHUR F. LEACH, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., by the courtesy of W. Adams, Esq., town clerk, exhibited the original charters granted to the borough of Saffron Walden by Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, 1298-1322, together with an ancient turned wooden box in which they are kept.

Concerning this exhibition Mr. Leach read the following notes:

"The Society is indebted to the Corporation and the town clerk, Mr. W. Adams, of Saffron Walden for the objects which I have the honour of exhibiting to-night, viz. the earliest known charters of the borough, two deeds of the same date and contents, with seals attached, and the wooden skip or box in which they are kept.

The charter, which is a deed poll written on a narrow slip of parchment, is as follows:

'Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Humfridus de Bohun, comes Herfordia et Essex, constabularius Angliæ. Dedimus concessimus et hac præsentī cartā confirmavimus Omnibus et singulis de Burgo de Waledene in comitatu Essexiæ, quod cum aliquis dictorum Burgensium in fata discesserit, quod heres sel heredes ejus habeant et teneant Burgagium suum libere et quiete, sine ullo relevio et herieto de Burgagio suo nobis et heredibus nostris, vel nostris assignatis imperpetuum faciēdo, sicut ipsi et antecessores sui de nobis et successoribus nostris habuerunt et tenere solebant.

Concessimus etiam eisdem Burgensibus et heredibus suis et suis assignatis omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines, quas ipsi et prædecessores sui de nobis et prædecessoribus nostris habuerunt et aliquo tempore habere solebant.

In hujus rei testimonium huic præsentī cartæ nostræ sigillum nostrum apposuimus.

Hiis testibus Domino Roberto de la Rohele, Willelmo Poucyn, Johanne de Thonderle, Willelmo le Enveyse, Johanne de Westlee, Henrico filio Michaelis, Johanne filio Roberti de Wymbisse, Johanne Michel de eadem, et aliis.'

The seal in green wax remains attached to each copy of the original. It is circular, measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. On one side is the earl on horseback, with the legend:

S' η DE BOHVN COMITIS [HERÆFORDIÆ ET] CONSTABV-
LAR' ANGL'.

On the other is a large shield of his arms: *azure, a bend argent, cotised or, between six gold lioncels*. Above the shield is a swan, a Mandeville device, alleged by Mr. Planché* to be derived from a Danish ancestor, Adam de Swanne, or Sweyn. The shield is flanked by a smaller shield on each side: *quarterly or and gules*, being the arms of Mandeville. Over each shield is a slipped trefoil. This placing of the maternal shield by the side of the other appears to be an early substitute for the later quartering. The legend is:

+ S' : hVMPHRIDI DE BOhV[N COM]ITIS hEREFORDIÆ ET
ESSEXIA:

The charter appears not to have been known to, or at least is not noticed by, Lord Braybrooke in his *History of Audley End*.† He says ‡ that nothing is known of the town from Domesday Book to 1400, the date of the foundation of the Guild of Walden, which still survives on the one hand in the Corporation, and on the other in the Grammar School.

On one of the duplicate deeds an unknown hand has endorsed, happily in pencil, that it is the charter of Humphrey de Bohun, 1228 to 1275. This is, however, a mistake. The character of the writing is that of the end of the thirteenth century or beginning of the fourteenth. It would of course be hardly possible to pronounce that it was not written at the end of the reign of the earl, who died in 1275. But happily the seal fixes the date conclusively to the period of Humphrey de Bohun the third Earl of Essex and fourth Earl of Hereford of that name, and in the latter capacity Hereditary Constable of England.

From *The Official Baronage of England* § it appears that Henry de Bohun, great-nephew of Robert Fitz-Milo (son of Milo de Gloucester), Earl of Hereford, was made Earl of Hereford in 1199. This Henry de Bohun married Maud, daughter of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, who had been made earl in right of his wife, Beatrice de Say, niece and heiress of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex and Lord of Walden. Humphrey de Bohun, son of Henry de Bohun and Maud Fitz-Piers, became Earl of Hereford in 1220, and was made Earl of Essex, in right of his mother, 21st April, 1228.

* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vi. 354.

† *The History of Audley End. To which are appended Notices of the Town and Parish of Saffron Walden, in the County of Essex*. By Richard Lord Braybrooke. London, 1836.

‡ *Ibid.* 149-150.

§ James E. Doyle, *The Official Baronage of England from 1066 to 1885* (London, 1886), ii. 160.

He died in 1275, and was succeeded by his grandson, Humphrey, who died in 1298. His son Humphrey, who is our man, the great-grandson of Humphrey I., the 7th H. de Bohun, succeeded. He married Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I., widow of John, Earl of Holland, and was killed fighting on the side of 'St. Thomas,' Earl of Lancaster, at the battle of Boroughbridge, 16th March, 1321. There is an article on his will in *Archaeological Journal*,* from which it appears that he had directed that his body should be buried in the abbey of Walden by the side of his wife, but dying a traitor on the battlefield he was buried at the Black Friars, York.

The seal of this earl is known † from the impression of it affixed to the letter from the Barons of England to Pope Boniface VIII. in the year 1301 respecting the Sovereignty of Scotland, still preserved at the Record Office among the Exchequer documents, and now in the museum there. It is discussed in a paper on these seals attached to that letter by Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas.‡ The Barons' letter, like the present charter and the charter of Henry III. to Lincoln, still preserved, was in duplicate, *ex abundantia cautela*. According to the paper referred to, only one impression of Humphrey de Bohun's seal remains, but Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, the deputy keeper of the Records, has found among other loose seals the other impression, which it is intended to keep with the other seals in the museum of the Record Office. Between the four impressions, two at the Record Office and two at Saffron Walden, the whole of the seal and the legend as given above is recoverable.

The date of the charter is thus fixed to between 1298 and 1321, and being a charter of confirmation is probably rather nearer the earlier than the later date as it would be granted about the time of the new earl's accession.

The names of the witnesses are not sufficiently well known to enable me to fix it any nearer. William Poucyn was a retainer of the earl's, as he appears going in the company of the earl's predecessor, on 12th January, 1297, when he accompanied Margaret, the King's daughter, to Brabant.§ On the 6th February, 6 Edward II., he appears in less august circumstances, being pardoned for robbery and arson committed against Walter de Bernyngham at Bernyngham, in company with Robert de Elmham, chaplain, and a person named

* Vol. ii. 339-349.

† I am indebted to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for the reference.

‡ *Archaeologia*, xxi. 192.

§ *Calendar of the Patent Rolls*, Edward I. A.D. 1292-1301, 226.

William le Curser.* I find a Thunderle as sheriff of London in 1308. This, like Wymbisse or Wymbish, is a well-known Essex place-name.

We can only say therefore that the earliest known charter of the borough of Walden, Chipping Walden, Much or Great Walden, now known as Saffron Walden, is *circa* 1300, and as that is a charter of confirmation it points to a considerable antiquity for that borough.

Whether the circular-shaped box, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height in the centre, with a simple circle turned on its cover, is contemporary or of what date I do not know."

In the short discussion which followed the paper various opinions were expressed as to the date of the box, which is of so simple a character as to afford little indication of its date.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on (1) an ingot of solder found in Westminster Abbey, and (2) on several things found on the site of Blatchington church, Sussex:

"In the Surtees Society's *Volume of English Miscellanies*, edited by the late Canon Raine, there is an account of some proceedings at York, in the fifth year of King Henry VI., against one John Lyllyng. Lyllyng is called a mercer, and was a wholesale dealer in merchandise of various kinds. He was a member of the city council, and seems to have been a rich man and one of some social position, for he was able to bring the influence of the queen and the Archbishop of York to screen him from punishment after he was found out. He was a rascal of the sugar-sanding type, and I doubt not scrupulous in the observance of family worship as it was in the fifteenth century, though the proceedings show that he would not hesitate to lie upon his oath. His adulteration was large and impudent. He set smiths to work up 'landyren,' 'drosse,' and 'fals Inglysh iryn' into the form of 'osmunds,' which was that in which the best Swedish iron then reached the market, and they 'war made to blend with gude osmundes.' He mixed plaster and lime with alum which he sold to the lytsters, and lead and pewter with the tin which girdlers and bellfounders bought of him. It is this last habit which gives him an interest to me to-day.

We are told that in the course of the proceedings against

* *Calendar of the Patent Rolls*, Edward II. A. D. 1307-1313, 563.

him the searchers of the girdlers 'be commandement of ye Mayr, serched, be vertu of yair office, after ye custume of ye cite, and yai fand in yair crafte certayn peces in shappe and fourme of harowes, multen of tyn & lede and pewtre to gedir, yat was selled for clene tyn, agayne course of clene marchandise, whilk was boght of John Lylling.' The way these 'peces in shappe and fourme of harowes' are mentioned seems to indicate that that was the shape and form in which 'clean' tin was then offered for sale.

On 27th November, 1890, I had the honour of submitting to the Society of Antiquaries some speculations about a filtering cistern, as I believe it to have been, at Westminster Abbey, and these are printed in the fifty-third volume of *Archaeologia*. At the time of the reading, by leave of the Dean and Chapter, there were laid upon the table a number of objects then lately found at the abbey, a list of which is added to the printed paper. One is there described as 'a piece of solder cast like a grate,' and the thought came to me some time since that it might be the remains of an ingot in shape and form of an harrow, for what was a convenient form for tin might well be convenient for solder also. So I asked Mr. Wright, the clerk of works, to look for it that I might see it again, and he kindly did so. I am now satisfied that the thing really is what I thought it might be. Our Fellow, Mr. Gowland, has been good enough to analyse the metal with this result:

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Lead | . | . | . | . | . | . | 65·83 |
| Tin | . | . | . | . | . | . | 32·42 |
| Iron | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1·30 |
| Oxygen and Carbonic Acid | . | . | . | . | . | . | ·45 |

Thus, allowing for slight impurities, the mixture is two of lead to one of tin, a proportion which is still known as plumber's solder, and it is still cast and sold in ingots, in shape and form of harrows, though they are now much larger in size than this can have been. I do not know that any other ancient example has been noticed, and, in any case, they can not be common, so I have ventured to bring it before the Society again. What is left is only a fragment, but it is a very instructive fragment. There remain parts of the side and of two bars of the 'harrow.' It has been cast in sand to a triangular section, the side being 1 inch wide and the bars $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. The thickness is irregular, but averages about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The bars have been about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart, and their length is uncertain. All the four ends are broken, and two are twisted as it were from pieces having been wrenched off as they were wanted for use. But the most interesting feature is the stamp or hammer-mark, which is struck on the upper face at the junction of the side and one of the bars. It is an oblong stamp $\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and shows the standing full-faced figure of St. Michael. The drawing appears to be good, but partly from the decay of the metal and partly from the stamp having been lightly struck the lower part is not distinct.



STAMP ON AN
INGOT OF
SOLDER FOUND
IN WESTMIN-
STER ABBEY.

(†)

Now the figure of St. Michael was used by the London Company of Plumbers to mark plumbers' solder up to our own time, though it is so no longer, as the company does not now assay, and the clerk of the company, W. R. E. Coles, Esq., in answer to inquiries, writes, 'I have satisfied myself that the "assaye touch and trial" of solder and lead by the company goes back to Edward III., and that for an attesting mark the figure of St. Michael was used.'

There is not much room for doubt that the stamp on the Westminster solder ingot is that of the London Company of Plumbers, and it may be the oldest example surviving, although its date can not be fixed with certainty. It has been lost at some time when plumbers' work was being done about the filtering place near to which it was found; either at its first making about 1370 or any time up to its dismantling in 1544. The drawing of the figure seems to me to belong to the earlier date.

The grate or harrow form was chosen for the ingot because of the ease with which small portions of metal could be taken from it as they were wanted, and in some trades, such as the girdlers whom Lylling supplied, this was as important with tin as with solder. No doubt there were differences between the ingot of tin and the ingot of solder well known to those who used them, but this fragment from Westminster may be taken as showing generally what those 'peces in shappe and fourme of harowes' which the searchers of the girdlers found at York were like.

Having as I think shown this, I am tempted to speculate on the *osmunds* as to which Mr. Lylling also misdid. So far as I know, no antiquary has yet carried the explanation of the word, which generally occurs in the plural, further than to tell us that *osmunds* are 'a kind of iron.' We learn from

the proceedings against Mr. Lyllyng and from other sources* that osmunds were brought here from the Baltic, that they were the best iron, that they were packed in barrels and reckoned wholesale by the *last* and in smaller quantities by the *sheaf*, that there were fourteen barrels in a last, and that a last weighed four thousandweight, according to the long hundred, which makes it 4,800 lbs. Osmunds must have been small things or it would not have been necessary to pack them in barrels, as they also did nails, for convenience of carriage. And an osmund did not run the length of a barrel, for we are told of one of Mr. Lyllyng's barrels that when opened it seemed to be all good osmunds above, whereby it is implied that there were more below which might or might not be good.

According to Dr. Percy † the word *osmund* in Swedish is applied to a 'bloom' or mass of malleable iron extracted direct from certain ores in a kind of furnace which is a form of the Catalan. He gives from Swedish sources an account of the process as it was used in 1732, with a woodcut from a drawing of that time. The cut shows the furnace and the various implements used about it. On one side is shown a man with an axe hewing in two a bloom which by proportion with himself would contain at least a cube foot of metal, but we must not take the picture too literally. It is not directly said so as to these osmunds, but in the description of the treatment of other blooms of similar character we are told that after being cut in two they were further subdivided and drawn out under the hammer into bars. The osmund process is said to be still in use in Finland.

My idea of the osmund as it was shipped here in the middle ages is that it was not the bloom itself, which could scarcely be made an article of commerce without some manipulation, but one of the bars into which it was divided. That the osmunds were of a definite form, recognised in the trade, is proved by Lyllyng having given a good osmund for

* Statute 32 Hen. VIII., c. 14, and Spelman s.v. *last*. Mr. Edward Peacock in *Proceedings*, 2nd S. viii. 253-257, and in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, ii. 248, has quoted a number of passages in which osmunds are mentioned, and given references to several sources as to the meaning of the word, but all these so far as I have been able to test them go back to Spelman and the statute just cited.

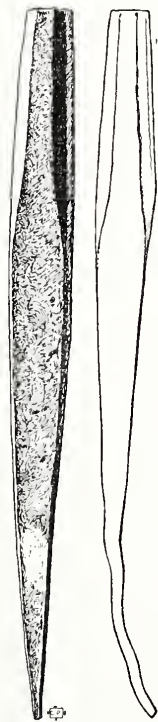
† *Metallurgy, Iron and Steel*, by John Percy, M.D., F.R.S., pp. 320 *et seq.* I have to thank our Fellow, Mr. Gowland, for this useful reference. There is another osmund process which is not to be confounded with this. By it pig iron is reduced to malleable, but the bloom with which we are concerned was taken direct from the furnace to the anvil, and its metal was never run into pig iron.

a pattern to the smith whom he employed to make false ones,* and the bar which I now exhibit has a form which might naturally come in the conditions of the case. I think it likely that it is an osmund, and I show it in the hope of getting the opinions of others about it.

It was found with a number of other things, some of which are also on the table, in moving the heap of flints which was nearly all that was left of the old church of West Blatchington, near Brighton, before its rebuilding in 1890.

At first sight the thing looks like a tool of some sort, but there is no appearance of use about it. It is 11 inches long and about 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in the thickest part, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from one end. The shorter end tapers slightly, and has the edges knocked down to the form of an irregular octagon. The longer end keeps the rectangular section, and tapers evenly down to a point. The thin end is slightly bent as if by some one trying the quality of the metal. The iron seems to have been drawn out on the anvil into bars about 22 inches long and pointed at each end, and these cut in the middle formed each two osmunds, the thicker ends being shaped by a few blows after the division. Our example weighs a little over 1 lb. 3 oz. If this be taken as an average it would give about 300 osmunds to a barrel, but I suspect that no great care was taken to keep a uniform size. The iron was sold by weight.

Of the other objects found at West Blatchington, the most notable is a small sacker-ing bell, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches over the mouth. It has been cast in moulds and never 'finished,' so that the seams are plainly visible. The clapper is missing. It seems to have been fastened in by running a little solder into the crown of the bell and inserting a hook or staple in it.



AN OSMUND.
($\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

* "John Holgate, beyng thar' present befor ye sayd Mair' and Counsell in presence of John Lylling, swor' apou a buke and sayd yat John Lylling bad hym yat he suld make hym osmundes of ye drosse and landyren yat he sent hym . . . and delyvered hym a osmund to make yam aft' . . . and yat this was trew ye sayd John Holgate proferd to prove yt wyth hys handes apou John Lylling, yf he wald agaynesay this." *A volume of English Miscellanies* (Surtees Society 85), 5.

The loop for suspension at the top of the bell is broken. The casting is thin but sound. The bell has evidently been produced at the least possible cost consistent with its fitness for use, and is such as without doubt were common in the poorest churches and chapels in the fifteenth century.

Of iron besides the osmund there is the head of a broad arrow, a small triangular blade with a tang, perhaps a trowel of some sort, two keys much rusted, and a number of nails. There are a few potsherds not remarkable, and two pieces of ridge tiling with upstanding crests modelled by hand and with a knife. The roofing they closed was of Horsham slates, some pieces of which were found amongst the flints. Old crested ridge tiles are not common, and I do not know of any others like these."

Mr. W. Gowland said that in old Swedish documents iron is called "ässmund,"* a name which signifies "bog iron," and thus indicates the source from which the metal was obtained, viz. the iron ore obtained from bogs. In later times the word seems to have become naturalised in Germany as "osmund" or "osemund," as a trade term to designate this Swedish iron, hence the pieces described in the paper became commonly known as "osmunds."

As early as the beginning of the thirteenth century this osmund iron is mentioned as an article of commerce for export to foreign countries; the date, however, when it ceased to be exported has not been accurately determined. It appears to have been always produced from bog iron ores, which were collected by farmers and treated by them in small furnaces of the simplest construction. The blooms which they obtained were cut up into pieces and forged, as described in the paper, so that each piece was of a definite weight—the weight of the pound of the time. And it is interesting to note that these pieces or osmunds, as well as the barrels in which a fixed quantity was packed, passed into use as an iron currency, and served as money both of accounts and in making payments. In fact, in quite early times the taxes of the farmers in the iron districts were levied in osmunds, the amount of tax payable being based on the average production of iron.† Somewhat later the use of this iron money became general.

The process by which this iron was made is said by

* Ludwig Beck, *Die Geschichte des Eisens* (Braunschweig, 1891), i. 805.

† *Ibid.*

Wahlberg* to have been practised as early as 100 B.C., whilst as late as 1892 (Beck) it was carried on in Finland alongside of modern blast furnaces, competing successfully with them. It thus affords a remarkable example of the survival of a primitive metallurgical operation, a survival which is due to the fact that by it a pure and valuable iron or steel can be obtained from impure ores rich in phosphorus, whilst the same ores treated in a modern blast furnace yield only a cheap and impure cast iron. Similarly he had found in Japan the old prehistoric type of furnace still holding its ground successfully.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 16th, 1897.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Indian Government, Public Works Department:—Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 20th June, 1897. Folio. Roorkee, 1897.

From the Author:—Our Public Art Museums: a Retrospect. By Sir J. Charles Robinson. 8vo. London, 1897.

From the Author:—The Influence of Material on Architecture. By B. F. Fletcher. Folio. London, 1897.

From the Author:—The Unification of London: the Need and the Remedy. By John Leighton, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.

A letter from the Earl of Verulam was read, thanking the Society for the resolution "respecting the means taken to preserve the old Roman wall" of *Verulamium*.

The PRESIDENT announced that it had been decided to take steps to provide some permanent memorial of the late President, Sir A. Wollaston Franks, and of his eminent services to archaeology and to the Society. A Committee had accordingly been formed which had approved the wax model of a life-size medallion portrait to be cast in bronze,

* Paper read at a Conference at the Stockholm Exhibition, 1897.

executed by Mr. Charles J. Pretorius. With a view to the completion of such memorial a circular would be issued to the Fellows to give them an opportunity of subscribing, the subscriptions being limited to two guineas.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 13th January, 1898, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

J. M. BRYDON, Esq., exhibited and presented a photograph of the great Roman bath at Bath, accompanied by the following note:—

“77 Newman Street, London, W.
16th December, 1897.

DEAR SIR,

In view of the great interest the Society of Antiquaries took in the work in connection with the great Roman bath at Bath, may I beg the Society's acceptance of the accompanying photograph of the new colonnade now completed, thinking it may be of some interest to the members to see how the work has been carried out. It will be observed that none of the Roman work has been disturbed, the new columns being erected on the old Roman piers just as they stood, and I need hardly point out that in no sense of the word is this intended as a restoration of any kind or form.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. BRYDON.

The Secretary
Society of Antiquaries.”

The following resolution was thereupon proposed by Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., V.P., seconded by Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, and carried *nemine contradicente*:

“That the best thanks of the Society be offered to Mr. Brydon for the photograph of the Roman bath at Bath that he has been good enough to send. The Society at the same time desires to express its satisfaction at the manner in which the difficult task of combining a modern superstructure with Roman foundations has been accomplished, by which the early portions of the work have been preserved intact and will be safely handed to posterity.”

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., exhibited a gold ring of the end of the fourteenth century found about sixty years ago at Potter's Ferry, Northamptonshire. It has an oval bezel engraved with a figure of St. George, on foot, overcoming the dragon. On the shoulders are also engraved the words

Gaufer | Efuuz

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a leaden figure from a crucifix of the fourteenth century, the chief interest of which was to show of what poor material such objects were occasionally made.

A. H. COCKS, Esq., exhibited a leaden crucifix, of very doubtful antiquity, said to have been found at Thetford, Norfolk.

W. H. KNOWLES, Esq., Local Secretary, communicated the following account, and a ground plan, of a Roman bathing establishment lately uncovered outside the camp of *Æsica* at Great Chesters, Northumberland:

"During the past autumn the Northumberland Excavation Committee have made some further explorations at the Roman camp of *Æsica*, or Great Chesters. The works have been directed chiefly by Mr. J. P. Gibson and Dr. Hodgkin, and included the excavation of a portion of the interior of the camp, and of a building lying outside and to the south of it.

Æsica, or Great Chesters, is situated about 1½ mile north of the town of Haltwhistle. It stands about 600 feet above the sea level on a site which slopes to the south, in which direction it commands extensive views. The pasturage and moorlands by which it is surrounded are spotted with sparsely populated hamlets and broken by the craggy heights which are surmounted by the Roman Wall. To the south-east the Caw burn passes between steep crags and banks thickly clothed with trees, and continues with a rapid course until it joins the river Tyne below Haltwhistle.

The building recently excavated is about 120 yards to the south of the camp, and somewhat corresponds in length with the space between its southern gateway and the line of its eastern rampart. This feature seems to imply that the building was bordered at each end by streets, one of which led directly from the southern gateway, whilst the other

skirted the eastern rampart leading from the eastern gateway.

Few buildings of a civil or domestic character have been discovered in the north of England, and it is therefore fortunate that, excepting a portion at the west end, which has not been yet excavated, the whole of the plan can be made out. The greatest length is from east to west, and measures 90 feet. It consists of several divisions, which are numbered on the plan, the largest being a long chamber with two semi-circular apses near its west end, placed opposite to each other in the north and south wall respectively; two chambers in continuation eastwards of the last, and two others projecting from them, one on the north and the other on the south side, and beyond the last-mentioned chambers a courtyard extending the full breadth of the building.

Before deciding the use of the various apartments it seems advisable to describe their construction.

The walls coloured black on the plan are of superior workmanship to the other walls, from which it may be inferred, either that the whole is not of one date, or that the western portion of the building was considered of greater importance than the eastern portion (cross-hatched on the plan).

Only some of the walls remain above the floor line; where they do not exist above that level they are indicated by shaded lines. The larger portion average 3 feet, and the rest 2 feet 3 inches in thickness; they are all built of stone, and the walls coloured black are in courses, averaging 5 to 6 inches in height, bonded with courses of thin flags about 2 feet apart. There are no special quoins, the courses being continued round the angles. The walls which are cross-hatched on the plan abut against and are not so well built as those just described, the stones being thinner and not carefully squared. The walls on the south of the courtyard are of rubble only.

The floors of the various chambers were warmed by hypocausts of the composite kind, partly walled and partly pillared. The pilæ are chiefly of single stones about 2 feet 6 inches high; they support large roughly-squared flags covered with lime concrete 10 inches thick, mixed with broken stones and ballast, the floor surfaces being of a finer quality and of a red colour, due to an admixture of broken brick or tile.

The principal chamber (No. 8 on the plan) has an alcove at the west end, and a projecting semicircular apse on the north and south sides. It measures 39 feet in length by 15 feet 3 inches in width, or, including the apses (which are

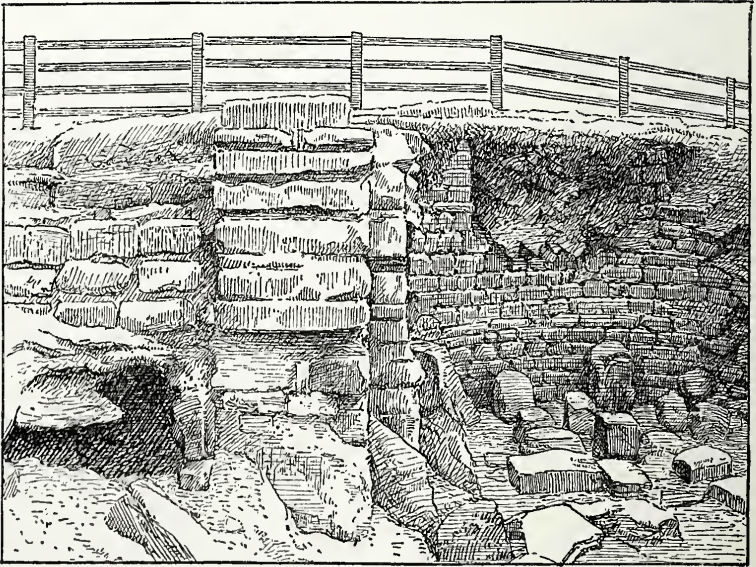
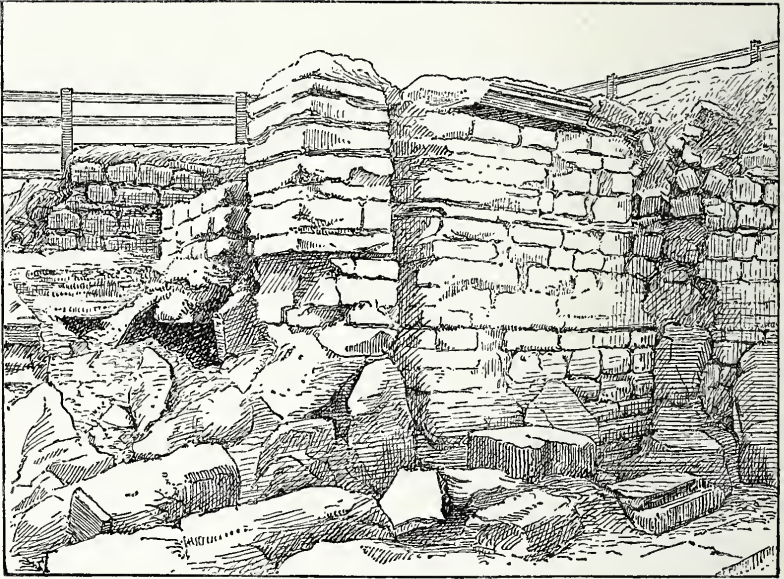
10 feet wide), 32 feet 6 inches. On each side of the alcove is a pier 2 feet square, which is not bonded into the side walls above the floor line, though below that it appears to be so. Between the piers and the west end are benches 5 feet 3 inches long and 2 feet 3 inches wide; they are built up in small stones. The *opus signinum* of both floor and wall passes underneath and at the back and ends of the benches. There are traces of the usual quarter-round moulding, which formed a skirting. At the end of the north apse is a window with splayed jambs, and on both the exterior and interior of the walls a 2-inch set-off. The interior set-off was intended either to support the floor or a series of vertical flue tiles or pipes placed against the wall for the purpose of increasing the heat of the apartment, and common in many Roman buildings,* although seemingly absent at *Æsica*. Lying on the top of the west wall of the north apse is a large stone moulded on the edge (*see* illustration on next page). It has the appearance of an impost or springing stone, and possibly served such a purpose in this apse, which may have been covered by a semi-dome. On either side of the window (*see* the section) there has been a recess or flue carried below the floor level now built up. The walling and floors at and near to the south apse are very dilapidated. A portion of the floor remains but has fallen in at the centre, and appears to be lower by 12 inches than the adjoining floors. The apse is enclosed by a dwarf wall carried up from the hypocaust pit. A stone step lies at the point A, and rests on the top of the *opus signinum* floor. At B is a fragment of masonry standing on the *suspensura* floor. The east wall remains above the floor level, excepting at its southern end, where must have been placed the door into this chamber.

On the exterior of the north wall are some pavement stones intended to carry the drip water away from the foundations. The flue from the furnace passes through the west wall, near to which the stones forming the hypocaust are much charred by fire. It is probable that the fragments of walling on the exterior belong to the place for storing the fuel.

The space marked 7 on the plan measures 15 feet by 7 feet; it was warmed by a hypocaust.

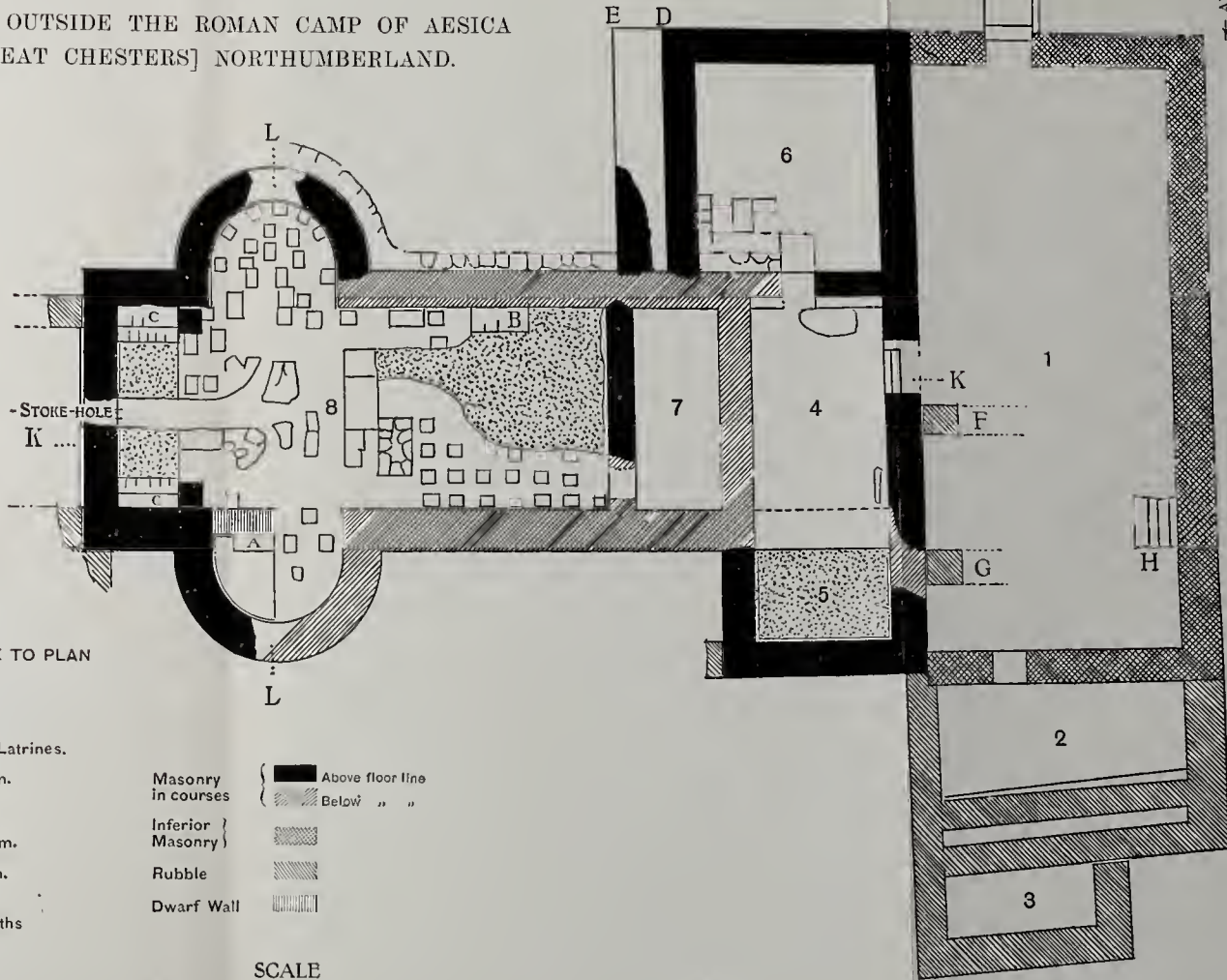
The chamber 4 is 15 feet by 10 feet 6 inches; it is entered on the east side by a doorway with a rebated stone sill. At the north end is a set-off in the wall, and the doorway leading into chamber 6. This room (6) measures 16 feet by 14 feet

* See a description of a villa at Wheatley, near Oxford, *Archæological Journal*, ii. 353.



ÆSICA BATHS. TWO VIEWS OF THE NORTH APSE IN CHAMBER 8, SHOWING
MOULDED CORNICE IN POSITION

BATHS OUTSIDE THE ROMAN CAMP OF AESICA
[GREAT CHESTERS] NORTHUMBERLAND.



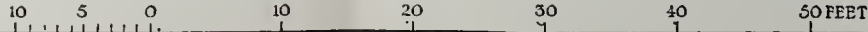
← ABOUT
120 YARDS TO THE S.E.
ANGLE OF THE CAMP.

REFERENCE TO PLAN

- 1. Courtyard.
- 2. Latrines.
- 3. Cesspit of Latrines.
- 4. Frigidarium.
- 5. Cold Bath.
- 6. Apodyterium.
- 7. Tepidarium.
- 8. Caldarium with hot baths

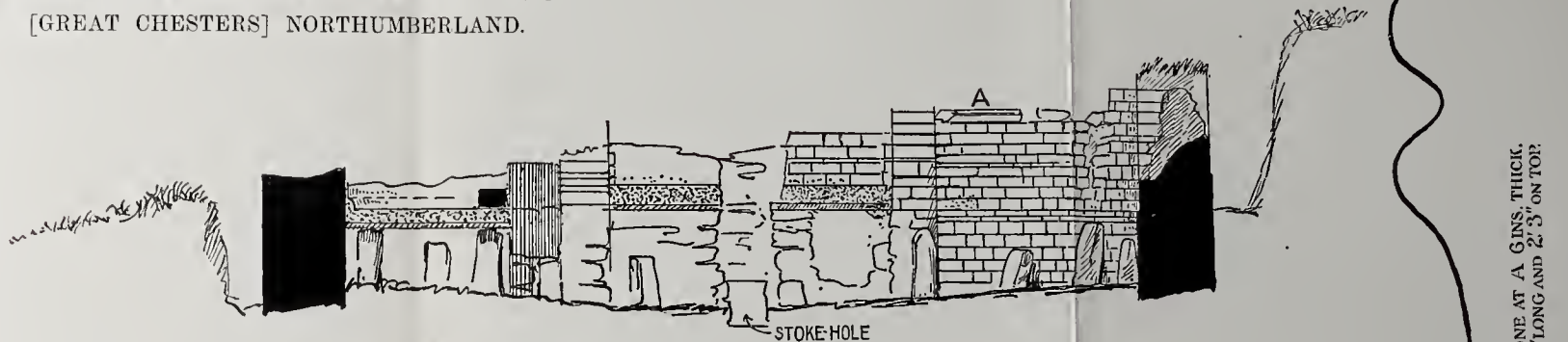
| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Masonry | } Above floor line |
| In courses | |
| | } Below " " |
| Inferior Masonry | |
| Rubble | |
| Dwarf Wall | |

SCALE





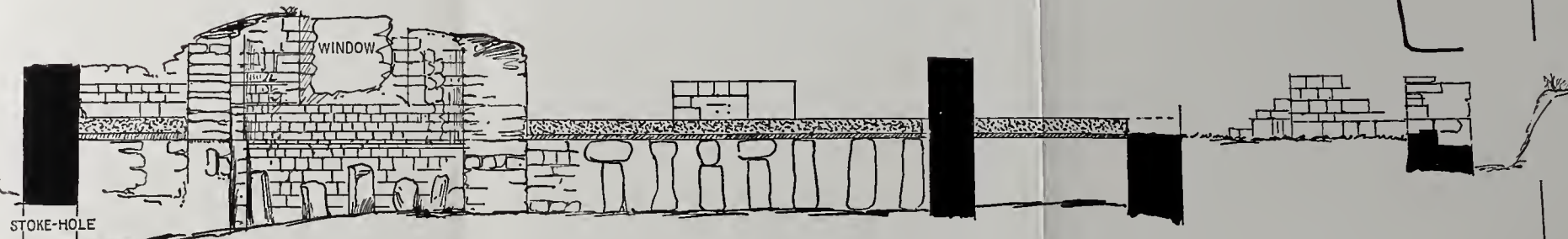
BATHS OUTSIDE THE ROMAN CAMP OF AESICA
[GREAT CHESTERS] NORTHUMBERLAND.



STOKE-HOLE

STONE AT A GINS. THICK.
3' 3" LONG AND 2' 3" ON TOP.

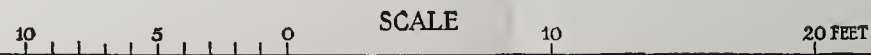
SECTION ON LINE L.L. LOOKING WEST.



STOKE-HOLE

WINDOW

SECTION ON LINE K.K. LOOKING NORTH.



W H KNOWLES MENS ET DEL
Nov. 1897.

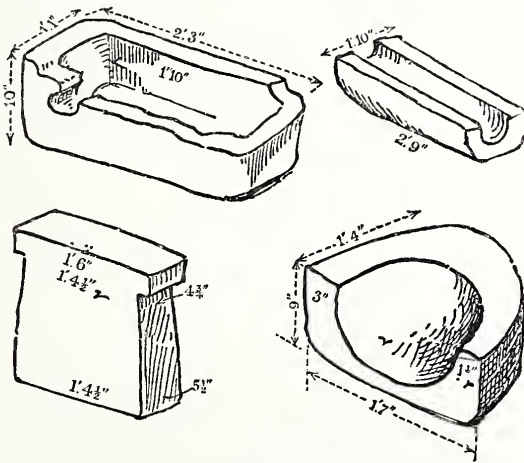


9 inches, and has a flagged floor, and at the points CC are some stones which form a seat.

The lower courses of the north wall of chamber 6 continue past the point D to E. The masonry at E is 2 feet above the floor level, and may have supported water tanks.

The small chamber, 5 on plan, measuring 11 feet by 8 feet, has its floor intact; there also remain the quarter round skirting and some wall plaster, all coloured red. The floor level is lower than those adjoining.

The masonry of the space 1, measuring 45 feet by about 21 feet, is not so good, nor is it bonded to the building already described. There are two door openings (in addition to the one already mentioned), one at the north and the other at the



ÆSICA BATHS. OBJECTS FOUND DURING THE EXCAVATIONS.

south end. The stonework at F and G is only of common rubble for a length of 4 feet, and beyond consists merely of a few stones laid herring-bone fashion. At H is a piece of construction in which is formed a sunk channel.

The walls of the spaces 2 and 3 are built of the poorest rubble.

The objects shown in the margin were discovered during the excavations; one of them is a small sink or trough holed for a pipe.

The plan is not a common one, yet it is not difficult to determine the use of the building, which clearly served the purpose of a bathing establishment. Its position corresponds to the supposed baths, near to the camp at *Citurnum*, and in

some of its internal arrangements it greatly resembles both that building and the destroyed baths of the camp of *Hunnun*.* It is also almost identical with the baths at the station of Niedernberg.† Similar buildings have also been remarked outside and near to the camps of *Borcovicus*, *Vindolana*, *Segodunum*, etc.

Assuming this conjecture to be correct, the large space marked 1 on the plan may have been the courtyard to the baths or the *apodyterium*. From it were entered the *frigidarium* (4) and the cold bath (5).‡ If it be supposed that No. 1 formed the courtyard, it appears likely that No. 6 was the *apodyterium*, or undressing place. In all probability No. 7 was used as the *tepidarium*; it formed a means of access to the *caldarium*, figured 8 on the plan. In the latter were the hot baths; one in the apse on the south side, enclosed by a dwarf wall built across the opening, had a step on the inside for the use of bathers. The apse on the north side and the alcove at the west end in all probability provided another bath, and a place for the *labrum*. The ends of the alcove are fitted with stone benches, and the north apse, it will be remembered, has a set-off in the thickness of the wall, which we may believe supported vertical flue tiles, intended to increase the heat hereabouts, and as described in the account of the Wheatley Villa already referred to.

I am indebted to Mr. G. E. Fox and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for various suggestions and friendly criticisms."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on a Grant of Arms under the great seal made by Edward IV. to Louis de Bruges, Earl of Winchester, in 1472. The interest of this grant, which was exhibited by Mr. Hope, lies in the fact (1) that it was granted to a foreigner as holder of an English earldom; and (2) that it bears an endorsement to the effect that it was surrendered to Henry VII. at Calais in 1500, in order that it might thereby be cancelled.

Mr. Hope showed that the letters patent conferring the earldom upon Louis de Bruges had been similarly surrendered, and entries to that effect had been made upon the Charter and

* See Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, vol. iii. pl. ii. p. 318.

† See illustration of the Baths at the station of Niedernberg. O. von Sarwey and F. Hettner, *Der Obergermanisch-Rätische Limes des Römerreiches* (Heidelberg, 1894, etc.), Lieferung 3, Tafel 1.

‡ There is no outlet for the waste water in the remaining portion of the angle oval moulding such as is described to the villa at Wheatley.

Patent Rolls, where the documents were severally enrolled. The surrender of the earldom and grant of arms had been made by John de Bruges, son of the grantee, but it did not appear to be known upon what grounds he had done so.

Mr. Hope further communicated some remarks upon the arms of English earldoms, and showed, from the evidence of numerous seals, that in many cases such arms were regarded as those of the lordship or earldom, and hereditary with it, and were not necessarily those of the holder or possessor.

In illustration of Mr. Hope's paper, the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, by leave of the Master of the Rolls, exhibited the original writ under the sign manual directing the issue of the letters patent granting arms to Louis de Bruges, and also another writ of the same character.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 13th, 1898.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Editor:—The Description of Penbrokshire. By George Owen of Henllys, Lord of Kemes. Edited with Notes and Appendix by Henry Owen, B.C.L., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author:—The Stone Crosses of the County of Northampton. By C. A. Markham, F.S.A. 8vo. London. n.d.

From Henry Wagner, Esq., F.S.A.:—Three Chromolithographic Plates published by the Arundel Society, viz. Interior of the Piccolomini Library at Siena; and Poetry and Philosophy from Frescoes by Raffaele.

From the Secretary of State for India:—Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Central Provinces and Berâr. Compiled by Henry Cousens. 4to. Calcutta, 1897.

From the Author: Le Ville Medicee di Cafaggiolo e di Trebbio iu Mugello. By Professor Giuseppe Baccini. 12mo. Firenze, 1897.

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A.:

1. Le sceau de Jeanne Plantagenet reine de Sicile et comtesse de Toulouse. Par Sir John Evans, K.C.B., LL.D. Traduit et annoté par Jules Momméja. 8vo. Toulouse, 1897.

2. Oeuvres complètes de Bartolomeo Borghesi. Tome x^{me}, Parties 1 et 2. 4to. Paris, 1897.

3. Ecclesiastical Notes on some of the Islands of Scotland. By T. S. Muir. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1885.

From Sir H. B. Bacon, Bart., F.S.A. :—Historical Notes concerning the Deanery of Corringham. By Rev. C. Moor. 8vo. Gainsborough, 1897.

From Lionel H. Cust, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—National Portrait Gallery, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 37th, and 38th Reports. Folio. London, 1890-95.

From the New Spalding Club :—Records of the Meeting of the Exercise of Alford, 1662-1688. Edited by Rev. Thomas Bell. 4to. Aberdeen, 1897.

From the Author :—Guide to Shrewsbury and the Neighbourhood. By Rev. Thomas Auden, F.S.A. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1897.

From Rev. R. B. Gardiner, M.A., F.S.A. :—A Series of Diagrams of Iron Monumental Plates in Wadhurst Church, Sussex.

On the nomination of the President, the following gentlemen were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year :

James Hilton, Esq.
 Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.
 Henry Jenner, Esq.
 William Henry Richardson, Esq., M.A,

On the recommendation of the Council, Lieut.-Col. Henry Fishwick, F.S.A., was appointed a Local Secretary for Lancashire.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m., and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Hon. Harry Lee Stanton Lee-Dillon.
 Oliver Codrington, Esq., M.D.
 Rev. Francis Sanders, M.A.
 Capt. William Joseph Myers.
 Rev. George Frederick Terry.
 Edward Almack, Esq.
 Samuel Clement Southam, Esq.
 Lieut.-Col. John Glas Sandeman.
 Daniel Charles Addington Cave, Esq.

Thursday, January 20th, 1898.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the India Office :

1. Publications of Archaeological Survey of Western India. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, and 12.
2. Publications of the Archaeological Survey of Southern India. Vols. 1 and 4.
3. *Epigraphia Indica*. Part xvi.
4. The Bower Manuscript (Archaeological Survey of India). Part 1 and fasc. 1-8 of Part 2.

From the Editor:—Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland, 1536-1810. Edited by Sir Arthur Vicars, F.S.A. 8vo. Dublin, 1897.

From the Author:—On Irish Gold Ornaments. Whence came the Gold and when? Article No. 2. By William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I. 8vo. n.p. 1897.

From the Author:—An Enquiry into the Art of the Illuminated Manuscripts of the Middle Ages. By J. A. Bruun. Part I. Celtic Illuminated Manuscripts. 4to. Edinburgh, 1897.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. *Alcuin Club Tracts*. I. The Ornaments of the Rubric. By J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.
2. *Hymn-Melodies for the whole Year from the Sarum Service Books*. Published by the Plainsong and Mediaeval Music Society, 8vo. London, 1896.

Special votes of thanks were accorded to the Editors of the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, and to the Society of Arts, for the gift of their publications during the past year.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society :

Edward Almack, Esq.

Henry Yates Thompson, Esq., B.A.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northumberland, communicated the following note, dated 22nd December, 1897, on the discovery of an inscribed Roman altar at South Shields :

“ A day or two ago, during some building operations at the east end of Vespasian Avenue, the workmen came upon an

inscribed Roman altar. Unfortunately the lower part of it and the 'horn' or roll on the right-hand side are missing. The accompanying illustration shows what remains of the inscription. The centurial mark preceding the word LEG shows that Julius Verax was a centurion of the 6th legion.



INSCRIBED ROMAN ALTAR FOUND AT SOUTH SHIELDS.*

The total height of the stone is about 23 inches, and the part on which is the lettering is 11 inches wide. The letters are about 2 inches long.

The stone has been presented by the finder, Mr. Yellowley, builder, to the Public Library Museum at South Shields."

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a small brass table clock, made by N. Vallin in 1600, engraved with the arms, etc. of Anthony Viscount Montague, 1592-1629, on which he read the following note:

"The table clock which I exhibit was purchased by me a few months ago from a silversmith at Portsmouth. The vendor said that he bought it from a lady who told him

* This block has been kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

that it came originally from Cowdray House. It is most probable, therefore, that it was obtained at the time of the burning of the house in 1792. It is unfortunate that the inner works and the dial are modern, probably substituted for the ancient works when it came into the possession of the late owner, apparently early in the present century."

W. G. THORPE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited letters patent of Edward III., dated 12 February, 1342, with an illuminated picture of the Holy Trinity within the initial letter, on which he read the following notes:

"This dainty little muniment, which shows at its best in its frame made, by the kind permission of Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., in the British Museum, possesses several points of interest:

(1) The beauty of its script and its illuminated initial, rarely found at so early a date.

(2) As an unique memorial of a grave constitutional crisis, for in it the king draws attention to certain parliamentary statutes then in force, solely in order to set them pointedly aside in the next few words.

(3) The almost rhythmic recurrence of this incident, exactly three centuries later, when it formed one of the factors which conduced greatly to the tragedy at Whitehall.

The charter consists of nineteen lines of beautiful script, possibly written in the scrivenery attached to the Court, with a gracefully illuminated initial representing the Holy Trinity. The Eternal Father, in blue under-robe and pink mantle, is seated on a stone throne or bench, holding between his knees the Crucified Christ, over the head of whom hovers the Dove. The picture has a gold background, now much injured. The great seal* in green wax, which is attached by red and yellow silk cords, has a personal interest, as having been that which was under the control of Chief Justice Sir William Thorpe during the almost total absence from London of Lord Chancellor Thoresby, 1348-1356.

The text of the document is as follows:

'Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint: salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri Anglie

* This is the king's fourth seal (of presence). See *Archæological Journal*, ii. 25, and A. B. and A. Wyon, *The Great Seals of England* (London, 1887), 35, 36, and plate x. figs. 61, 62.

statutum sit quod non liceat viris Religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alicujus ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licencia nostra et Capitalis domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur: Volentes tamen dilecto nobis Hasculpho de Whitewell gratiam facere specialem concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eidem Hasculpho quod ipse terras tenementa et redditus ad valenciam Centum solidorum per annum in villis de Keteñ Westoñ et Grantham que de nobis non tenentur ut dicitur dare possit et assignare cuidam Abbati vel Priori persone vel vicario alicujus ecclesie Habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis ad inveniendum quendam Capellanum divina singulis diebus celebraturum et alias minutas elemosinas in aliquo loco certo juxta Ordinacionem ipsius Hasculphi in hac parte faciendas imperpetuum. Et eisdem Abbati Priori persone vel vicario quod ipsi terras tenementa et redditus hujusmodi cum pertinentiis ad valorem predictum a prefato Hasculpho recipere possint et tenere eis et successoribus suis imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod predictus Hasculphus vel heredes sui aut prefatus Abbas Prior persona vel vicarius cui hujusmodi terras tenementa et redditus dari contigerit vel successores sui racione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur. Salvis tamen Capitalibus dominis feodi illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium duodecimo die february Anno regni nostri Anglie sexto decimo regni vero nostri ffrancie tercio

per breve de privato sigillo.

WHITHURST.'

Like many other documents, it bears questioning, and tells us much of the character of the person to whom it refers, as a man of moderate means, who sometimes overran the constable; of religious opinions which favoured neither side in the great strife always 'on' between regular and secular clergy; and of the supple-mindedness indispensable for courtiers under the imperious Plantagenets.

Hasculph de Whitewell, though not recorded as enfeoffed of it till 1322, must have long held the manor of Greys, otherwise Whitewells, as it had got to be known by his name. He was evidently a man of Saxon lineage, as his name was that of a bishop who made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in the seventh century, and whose account of it, condensed by

Bede, found great favour among Anglo-Saxons, many of whom followed his itinerary in person.

Hasculph was a man of position locally, representing his county 1315-17 and again in 1326. But his means were inadequate to the calls upon him, for on May 25, 1318, he borrows £20 from one de Nerford, on pledge of all his land and goods. The security, however, was like ancient Pistol's, for within two years the creditor appoints de Risingham, his attorney, to sue out execution. The nominee, however, could only get in half the charge, and a payment of £10 only, and not full satisfaction, stands endorsed on the deed.

His next appearance is as a purchaser without means to complete his contract.

In 1320 he obtains the king's license to purchase sundry land rights from his feudal lord; but pecuniary straits are in evidence here, as the license is not acted upon, and in 1326 he obtains another of the same tenor. He was in the practice of the law, for in 1335 John de Insula, going abroad upon king's business, appoints him and another to be his attorneys for two years certain.

In 1336 he was appointed attorney to Queen Philippa, and was also named as one of those Assessment Commissioners, whose extortions were among the grievances complained of by Parliament to the king among other gravamina.

In 1341 he would appear to have been in failing health, for he then procured the license in mortmain now in question, to which the subject of the initial letter gives a distinctly devotional colour. The charter was enrolled in the calendars of letters patent in the following September, so the old man was then alive and eager for its object to be carried out, which, as both 'inquisitio ad damnum,' and the feudal lord's consent were rendered unnecessary by the king's breach of the Mortmain statutes could have been done at once. Perhaps he died, for in 1343 one Richard de Whitewell, prebendary of Empingham (in Lincoln Minster), an adjoining parish, procures fresh letters patent, paying a fine of five marks therefor, to appoint a chaplain in the parish church of Whitewell, who should pray as well for his own (Canon Richard's) good estates as for the souls of his father and mother, both then deceased.

The high-handed recital by the king of statutory enactments, in order to ride through them directly afterwards, requires a little explanation. The king, crippled by debts, for which he states 'his very person was in pawn,' and wanting money for his French war, summoned a Parliament, which met April, 1341, and in place of granting supply sent in a list

of grievances. Things were then arranged that in consideration of the Royal Assent to an Act lopping the Prerogative, large export duties on wool and merchandise should be granted to the king. however, on the next 1st October, by what the parliamentary history styles 'a greater stretch of Royal Prerogative than hitherto met with,' the king cancelled all his concessions by writ addressed to the sheriffs of counties, and the Parliament of 1343 meekly accepted the position and repealed the obnoxious Act, the king keeping the money.

Such a successful assertion of royal power must have been joy to both king and courtiers, and this is recorded in our charter, made between two such parties; and it came about thus: By the *then* existing Mortmain Laws, notably 27 Edward I., Statute 2, a person wishing to amortize must first sue out in Chancery a writ 'ad quod damnum' directed to the escheator of the county, to inquire into the injury which would accrue to the Crown or any of its subjects, if the license were granted. On the return of this writ into Chancery, if its terms were favourable to the alienation, the assent of the king and the intermediate lords must be certified out of court, after which the king must be applied to for his letters patent under the Great Seal.

In our present instance the king, having recited the law which forbade him to do anything of the kind, dispenses with every one of these conditions precedent, although in the license subsequently granted to Canon Richard, they are duly observed.

Beside his little fling of pure cussedness, the king's object was probably to spare an old and trusted servant, not too flush of money, the heavy costs of the Chancery proceedings, of which the Commons bitterly complained to the king, receiving an answer which furthered them not.

There are some who would fain think that in secular as in sacred history events recur in rhythmic cycles. In this case, at all events, the Mills of God ground in a perfect tercentenary, for from the time when in our charter the Plantagenet laughed his cheated Parliament to scorn, to the 12th February, 1642, when the Long Parliament appointed lords lieutenant of the counties by ordinance of the two Houses, thus in its turn deriding the prerogative, was 300 years to a day.

It seems feasible to here recognise a retribution, since from that fateful date came thick and fast the events which culminated in the tragedy at Whitehall.

And one wonders too why Charles I. did not on his trial

set up as a shield plea that the offence of recalling rights he had sold to his people for value had been in the case of Edward III. condoned by Parliament. It looks as if the king, like everybody else, would have done well to have taken sound legal advice, though it would probably have availed him little."

J. ROMILLY ALLEN, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on some metal bowls of the late-Celtic and Saxon periods, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

In illustration of Mr. Allen's paper, examples of the bowls were exhibited by the courtesy of the Earl of Pembroke, Sir William Hart-Dyke, bart., and Miss Amy Wedgwood.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 27th, 1898.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—The Coronation Stone at Westminster Abbey. By James Hilton, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.

From the Author:—Report on Bishop Waynflete's Chapel in Winchester Cathedral. By W. H. St. John Hope. 8vo. n.p. 1898.

From the Author:—The Portfolio, No. 33. Armour in England. By J. Starkie Gardner. 8vo. London, 1897.

OLIVER CODRINGTON, Esq., M.D., was admitted Fellow.

CLARENCE BICKNELL, Esq., through the Secretary, exhibited a photograph of rubbings of some of the rock-carvings at Val Fontanalba, accompanied by the following note:

"I send you a photograph of eight rubbings of figures of men, etc. from the Val Fontanalba rocks. It is almost one-eighth the original size.

The figures certainly give one the idea of representing a primitive plough; some other figures without men, possibly

unfinished work of the artists, being still more plough-like. And there are also, as I have probably already told you, figures of the fork-like pair of horned things joined together. But what could have induced people to represent agricultural operations so near the snow, at 7,000 feet altitude, where there has never been any cultivation, and, as I cannot but believe, very far away from the nearest cultivated land in those days? The return of the summer season on the melting of the snow might have suggested ploughing. I think you may like this addition to what little I have been able to send you. I have also some rough reduced lithographs of other figures, which I will send you presently."

Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, exhibited: (1.) A lozenge-shaped stone stamp or seal $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch wide, and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch thick, apparently of the thirteenth century, bearing the figure of a warrior with spear and shield, and the inscription: ORI·PRO·PV·OMOR PAT; (2.) A small conical brass seal, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, with two clasped hands, with a martlet over, and the legend: *LÆL AMI AVAT; (3.) An oval brass seal, 1 inch long, bearing a merchant's mark composed of the letters BLEBAILV.

Rev. J. K. FLOYER, F.S.A., through the courtesy of Captain Spooner, exhibited a silver dish dug up at Bahia de Todos los Santos, in Brazil. It is $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, divided into 16 lobes with flowers in *repoussé*, with a representation of a man fishing in the centre. Incised on the margin of the central device are the letters MD in monogram. The only marks are (1) the letters $\frac{L}{VV}$ in a shaped shield; and (2) the initials SG in an oblong stamp with invected upper edge. The dish is apparently of Portuguese workmanship.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a set of wooden tablets, accompanied by the following note:

"I do not know whether the enclosed object is worth sending for exhibition. I am moved to do so by the interesting paper of Mr. Hughes which I have just read in the volume of *Archæologia* which came yesterday. I have had it many years. When I acquired it, or from whom, I do not know. Wax tablets were, it seems, used in France as late as 1722. These leaves have evidently never been waxed, but have been put together for writing upon, though none remains except

some probably recent scribbles. The wood is, I think, lime, but I may be wrong.

It may be as well to note that Saint Cassian, the martyr who suffered under Decius or Valerian, was a schoolmaster, who is recorded to have been stabbed to death by his scholars 'with their iron writing pencils called styles.' See Butler, *Lives of Saints*, under August 13. Prudentius wrote a hymn or poem entitled 'Passio Cassiani Martyris in foro Corneliano.'"

The tablets are in all $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and consist of four wooden leaves (including the covers), fastened at one end by a copper rivet with iron washers. When closed they are $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, read the following notes on some seals of Kings-of-Arms and heralds:

"On 1st April, 1897, Mr. A. H. Frere exhibited to the Society a remarkable and interesting series of twenty-five Grants of Arms and Crests.* Knowing that the Society's collection of seals included very few of those used by the Kings-of-Arms, I took advantage of the grants being in my possession, with Mr. Frere's leave, to make casts of some of the seals. These ten casts I have much pleasure in offering for the Society's acceptance. They are from the seals of

Walter Bellingham, Ireland King of Arms, 1476-7.
 John Writh, Garter, 1495.
 Thomas Wryothesley, Garter, 1517.
 Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux, 1517.
 William Hervy, Clarencieux, 1561.
 Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter, 1569.
 William Flower, Norroy, 1569.
 William Dethick, York Herald, 1576.

and official seals used by

Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, 1572, and
 Edward Bysshe, Garter, 1651.

I am sorry they are not more numerous, but in many cases the seals were lost, or so damaged as not to be worth making casts of.

* *Proc.* 2nd S. xvi. 340—356.

By the kindness of our Vice-President, Mr. Everard Green, Rouge Dragon, I have been able to examine two interesting volumes of transcripts of Grants of Arms at the Heralds' College, in which the seals of the Kings of Arms who made them have in many cases been drawn. From these and other sources I have made notes of a number of such seals and formed some idea of their chief characteristics.

The seals of the Kings-of-Arms divide themselves into two classes : 1, Personal ; and 2, Official.

1. The personal seals previous to the Restoration almost invariably bear the arms, usually with helm, mantling, and crest, of the King-of-Arms, and an inscription with his motto or official title. The earliest example of this class is a seal of one Peter, attached to a deed of 1276, in the British Museum, wherein he is described as "Rex Hyraudorum citra aquam de Trente ex parte boreali."* At a later date he would have been styled Norroy. The seal bears a shield of arms charged with three crowns, but as we do not know who the good man was, it is impossible to identify the arms. The next example is much later, being the seal of a Clarencieux, who made a grant of arms in 1452. It bears an impaled shield of personal arms, the husband's being three anchors. A Lancaster King-of-Arms who made the Ironmongers' Company's grant in 1455, sealed it with a small red seal charged with an eagle.

With the seal of John Smart, Garter, we enter upon sure ground. From an impression attached to the grant of arms to the Tallow Chandlers' Company, 1456, we see that it bears Smart's quartered shield with his helm, mantling, and crest, and the legend :

Sigillū : Johis : Smart : aliter : garter : regis : armorū.

Two drawings in the Heralds' College of the seal of John Wrexworth, Guienne King-of-Arms, and afterwards Garter, attached to grants of 1458 and 1463, show his arms, etc. supported by two wodewoses, with the legend :

s ichan | wrexworth.

He also used a small counterseal charged with an open crown. William Hawkeslowe, Clarencieux, also used a counterseal with a lion statant gardant, his crest, to the seal he appended to the grant of arms to the Carpenters' Company

* *Catalogue of Seals in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum*, by W. de G. Birch, ii. 114.

in 1466. His seal, and those of Walter Bellingham, Ireland, 1476-7, and John Wrythe, Garter, 1478—1505, are good examples of the class under notice. The seal of Thomas Wriothesley, Garter, 1505-6—1534, is an early instance of the pernicious custom, which has now unhappily become almost universal, of representing the crest and its torse separate from the helm. Oddly enough the engraver has shown a bit of mantling on either side, as if the helm had sunk out of sight behind the shield. Laurence Dalton, Norroy, 1557—1561, also represents his crest without a helm. John Yonge, Norroy, in 1515; Thomas Hawley, Clarencieux, 1536—1557; Christopher Barker, Garter, 1537—1548-9; William Hervy, Norroy, 1549-50—1557; and Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, 1566-7—1592, have seals with shields simply of their personal arms. After the Restoration it was usual for the Kings-of-Arms to impale their personal arms with those of their office, as on the seal of Sir Edward Walker, Garter, 1644-5—1646, and 1660—1676-7. An earlier example of the same practice is the seal of Thomas Tonge, Norroy, 1522—1534.

The official arms of the Heralds' College and Kings-of-Arms may have been devised on the incorporation of the College by Richard III., but of this there is, I believe, no evidence. They were certainly in use in the reign of Henry VII., for they are depicted twice in an illuminated MS. (M. 3, p. 74; also pp. 69. 70) of that time at Heralds' College.

The arms of the College have hitherto been both wrongly described and incorrectly derived. Noble, for example, in his *History of the College of Arms*, states that out of compliment to Writh, who 'had been at the head of their incorporation,' the College had adopted his arms, *azure a cross or between four falcons argent*, 'as their own, changing the colors,'* but in almost every other case the birds are described as doves, with one wing upraised and the other drooped. But the MS. above referred to, as Mr. Green has kindly pointed out to me, clearly explains the true character and significance of the arms, which should properly be blazoned: *argent, a cross of St. George between four carrier pigeons azure, beaked and legged gules, each with the right wing upraised*. In the MS. in question there is written against the uplifted wing of one bird 'diligent,' and against the folded wing of another 'secret,' which prettily explains the attitude of the pigeons. The official arms of Garter, which are next given, are

* *A History of the College of Arms, etc.* by the Rev. Mark Noble (London, 1805), 82.

entitled: *arma officij Regis armorum le gartier*, and depicted as: *argent a cross of St. George, on a chief azure a crown within a Garter between a lion of England and a fleur-de-lis of France, all or*. In the same MS. are drawn the impaled arms of the Garter Kings-of-Arms from Bruges to Wriothesley inclusive, with two others with the sinister half left blank; but in every one of these instances the crown in the chief is shown as surmounting a golden rose. Many of the later Kings-of-Arms, regardless of the fact that the blue chief had reference to the Order of the Garter, have borne it *gules* instead. The official arms of Clarencieux, *arma officij Regis armorum de Suth.*, are given as: *argent a cross of St. George, on a chief gules, a lion passant gardant and crowned or*. Those of Norroy, *arma officij Regis armorum de northe*, are depicted as: *argent a cross of St. George, on a chief per pale azure and gules a lion of England between a fleur-de-lis and a key erect, or*.

2. The official seals of the Kings-of-Arms bear their official arms only, and are quite impersonal, the legend merely stating that the seal is the seal of office of Garter, or Clarencieux, or Norroy. The arms, however, show some interesting variations. Thus a seal used by Barker, and apparently also by Dethick, adds a pigeon as in the arms of the college in the first quarter of the cross. The legend is :

+S'.OFFICII · GARTERII · REGIS · ARMORVM · SANCTI ·
GEORGII.

A seal of like character, but with the arms correctly borne, was used successively by Segar, Burroughs, and Edward Bysshe, and another by Anstis, also without any addition.

The Clarencieux Kings have had several official seals. That used by Hawley and Hervy has the arms as described above, but with a fleur-de-lis added in the first quarter of the cross. Robert Cooke, who was Clarencieux during most of Elizabeth's reign, also used a seal with the fleur-de-lis in the arms, but he omitted the crown on the lion in chief, added a lion rampant above the shield, and placed a cross-crosslet fitchée on either side. The latter refer to his own arms, which were: *gules, a cinquefoil ermine between eight cross-crosslets fitchées*. Richard Lee, Cooke's successor, had an official seal with the arms similarly treated, but for Cooke's lion rampant he substituted a crescent dividing the date 1595, that of his appointment, and on either side he placed another crescent. These also refer to his own arms, which were: *argent a fess between*

three crescents sable, with a fleur-de-lis *gules* for difference. Lee's seal was also used by Camden, his successor.

So far as I have come across them, the official seals of the Norroy Kings do not exhibit any tampering with the arms. Dalton (1557-61), and after him Flower (1561-1592), used a seal of which there is a cast in the Society's collection, with the official arms of Norroy, and the legend :

† S OFFICII NORRAY REGIS ARMORVM PART' BORIALIS.

Richard St. George (1603-1623) used a seal having a mullet on either side of the Norroy arms. This seal was perhaps made for his predecessor, William Segar, Norroy (1593-1603), whose arms were: *azure a cross moline argent quartering a chevron between three mullets*.

One of the seals, of which I present a cast from one of Mr. Frere's grants, is that of William Dethick, York Herald (1569-1586). It bears a shield of his arms, with the legend :

(Rose) S' GVLIELMI DETHICK · AR · ALS YORK HERALDVS (*sic*).

This anomalous use of a seal by a Herald is thus explained by Noble in his *History of the College of Arms*. In his account of Dethick: 'That tyrannic character, which afterwards so much distinguished him, became at this time apparent, by his presuming to grant arms, using to such grants a seal, inscribed "*S. Gulielmi Dethick, Ar. als York*;" by this mean invading the office of Norroy, a circumstance never before, nor since attempted by any herald, who as such has no right to a seal of office, such being properly appropriated only to the kings at arms'* Noble states further that 'Sir William, unhappily for himself and his contemporaries in office, had not the least regard to prudence, demeaning him and them, by striking either the heralds or pursuivants, at public ceremonies or in the College, if they offended him.'† One good point in his favour is, however, recorded, that 'He was one of a select number of antiquaries who entered into a society in 1593; they used to meet at his lodgings: from this cradle grew up the society which now is so deservedly admired.'‡

GEORGE HUBBARD, Esq., read a paper on the Cathedral Church of Cefalù, in the island of Sicily, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

* Noble, 198.

† *Ibid.* 201.

‡ *Ibid.* 201, 202.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications, and to Mr. Hope for his gift of a number of casts of seals of Kings-of-Arms.

Thursday, February 3rd, 1898.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author:—On the Portraits of Christ in the British Museum. By Cecil Torr, M.A. 8vo. London, 1898.

From the Author:—Le figure incise sulle rocce di Val Fontanalba. By Clarence Bicknell. 8vo. Genova, 1898.

The following casts and impressions of seals were also presented :

By Everard Green, Esq., V.P.S.A. :
Seal of the Borough of Dorchester.

By Allan Wyon, Esq., F.S.A. :
Seal of the Hon. Augustus Legge, Bishop of Lichfield, 1891.
Seal of Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, 1896.
Seal of George Forrest Browne, Bishop of Bristol, 1897.
Seal of Edward Carr Glyn, Bishop of Peterborough, 1897.

By W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A , Assistant Secretary :
Seal of William Burbanke, Archdeacon of Carlisle, *circa* 1524.
Seal of George Rodney Eden, Bishop of Dover and Archdeacon of Canterbury, 1890.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these gifts to the Society's collections.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Lieut.-Col. John Glas Sandeman.
Samuel Clement Southam, Esq.

MILL STEPHENSON, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on the monumental brass of William, Lord Zouch, and his wives, subsequently converted into a memorial to the Oker family at Okeover, Staffs:

“The brass at Okeover, Staffordshire, in its later form, that is, as a memorial of the Oker family, is well known from the excellent engraving in Messrs. Waller’s *Series of Monumental Brasses*. Some portions of the brass were then loose, and are described but not figured by Messrs. Waller. About the year 1857 the whole brass was stolen from the church, and the fragments which were recovered were mostly broken into pieces ready for the melting pot. In all 55 pieces were rescued, but the interesting armed figure from the centre had completely disappeared, and no trace of it has since been found. The figure of one wife was recovered perfect, but only about two-thirds of the other, and in 21 pieces. The canopy and inscription were also broken up, but the majority of the former and 11 pieces of the latter, as well as the three shields from the finials and one shield and half a shield from the lower part were saved.

It is to two shields from the finials of the canopy that special attention will be directed, as from their bearings it is possible to identify the second female figure. All these fragments were for many years preserved in the neighbouring hall, but last year the present representative of the Oker family had them securely fixed to an oak board and replaced in the church, the palimpsest parts being no longer visible. The original slab, formerly in the chancel, disappeared some years ago during a “restoration.”

The brass, in its earlier form, was laid down by William, fifth Lord Zouch of Harringworth, after the death of his first wife, Alice, daughter and heiress of Richard, Lord Seymour, in 1447, and consisted of the figure of himself, his first wife, Alice Seymour, and his second wife, Elizabeth St. John, a fine triple canopy with shields on the finials, three other shields below the figures, and a marginal inscription enclosing the whole.

Lord Zouch was represented in complete plate armour, bareheaded and with bare hands, his head resting on his helmet, his feet on the family badge, an eagle or falcon standing on the branch of a tree raguly. The seal of Lord Zouch appended to a document in the British Museum (Add. Charter, 21,871), dated 1430, bears Quarterly 1 and 4 Zouch, 2 and 3 Seymour and Lovel quarterly. The helm is sur-

mounted by the crest, an ass's head bridled and haltered, and



SEAL OF WILLIAM, FIFTH LORD ZOUCHE OF HARRINGWORTH, 1430.

the shield is supported by two eagles or falcons, each standing on a branch raguly. The legend is:

**Sigillū Willm̄i dñi la Zouch et de Semmo^r ac de
Tothencis et de Harringworth.**

There is a cast in the Society's collection, from which the accompanying illustration is taken. The ass's head crest and the falcon or eagle badge are also shown on the seal of William, fourth Lord Zouch, and the ass's head alone on the seal of John La Zouch.

In a book of standards preserved in the Heralds' College, and marked I. 2, is a drawing (folio 89) of the standard of John la Zouch, with the eagle or falcon badge immediately following the cross of St. George in the head of the standard, and the field semy of asses' heads with the motto: VIRTUTE: NON: VI: (See illustration on opposite page.)

The figure of Lord Zouch belongs to a well-known type, of which there are good examples at West Grinstead, Sussex, 1441,* Hayes, 1450,† and Isleworth, c. 1450,‡ both in Middlesex.

His first wife, Alice Seymour, is represented with a small horned head-dress and veil, a kirtle with close-fitting sleeves, and a fur-lined mantle fastened across the breast by a cord

* Engraved in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses of England* (London, 1849).

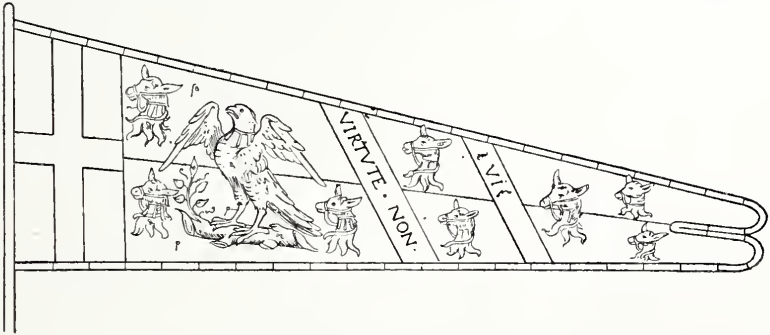
† Engraved in Messrs. Waller's *Series of Monumental Brasses* (London, 1864).

‡ Engraved in Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses* (London 1861)

with hanging tassels. At her feet are two small dogs with collars of bells.

The costume of the second wife is identical,* except that she is represented with long flowing hair, encircled by a narrow fillet. Figures with long flowing hair are generally considered to represent maiden ladies, but occasionally married ladies are so represented, as at Wilmslow, Cheshire, 1460,† Mugginton, Derbyshire, c. 1475,‡ and Tattershall, Lincolnshire, 1479.§ The effigy of Anne of Bohemia, queen of Richard II., in Westminster abbey church,|| and that of one of the wives of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, 1470, in Ely cathedral church,¶ show the same peculiarity.

The canopy, a fine triple one, calls for no special remark except on the position and shape of the shields on the finials.



BANNER OF JOHN LA ZOUCH, TEMP. HENRY VII., FROM A DRAWING IN THE COLLEGE OF ARMS. (M.S. I. 2, f. 89.)

Messrs. Waller state "those (*i.e.* the shields) upon the pinnacles of the canopy were undoubtedly introduced when the other alterations were made." Unfortunately for this theory two of the shields belong to the earlier period of the brass; one bears the arms of Lord Zouch impaling those of his two wives, the other the arms of his second wife, thus proving them to be the original shields and in their original position. These shields are *à bouche*, long and somewhat narrow, approaching the square shape with the outlines pro-

* Messrs. Waller say this figure has "a gown with loose hanging sleeves," but this is not the case.

† Engraved in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses of England*.

‡ Engraved in *Archæological Journal*, xxxi. 375; and J. C. Cox, *Churches of Derbyshire*, iii. 218.

§ Engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii. pl. xcvi. 267.

|| *Ibid.* i. pl. lxii. 163.

¶ *Ibid.* ii. pl. lxxxix. 226.

duced by a series of concave lines. On brasses they are early examples of this form of shield, but instances occur on seals at this date and even earlier.* The original Zouch shields below the figures are gone, and only fragments of the marginal inscription now remain,

It may be convenient to note here the changes made when this Zouch brass was converted into a memorial for Humphrey Oker, who died in 1538, his wife Isabel, and their thirteen children. The canopy remained untouched, except that two of the shields were reversed, the notch *à bouche* skilfully filled up, and the Oker arms engraved on the plates. The third shield seems to have been renewed or rubbed down, and the charges completely obliterated; it was also broken at the upper sinister corner, so a new piece was brazed on. This new piece is cut out of a larger figure and shows lines of drapery. With regard to the figure of Lord Zouch, portions of the body armour were cut away and a tabard charged with the Oker arms made in the indent thus created. The upper part of the helmet with its crest was removed, or may have been previously lost, and the Oker crest was substituted. This later crest is cut out of an older shield bearing a cross fleury with two martlets in chief, perhaps the part of a shield with the arms attributed to Edward the Confessor. The lower part of the helmet belongs to the Zouch period, and strangely enough the Zouch badge was allowed to remain at the feet of the figure. The lady on the dexter side remained unaltered and passed as Isabel Oker, but the lady with long hair on the sinister side was not wanted, so her figure was reversed, and thereon were engraved the Oker children in three rows, each child with his name beneath, and the head of the figure was filled up with a shield bearing the impaled arms of Oker and his wife. It may also be noticed that the heads of the small dogs at the lady's feet have been filed off. The shields below the figures appear to have been wholly renewed, for the one and a half remaining are cut out of some large figure, and show lines of drapery on the reverse. The marginal inscription was simply reversed piece by piece, and re-engraved for Oker.

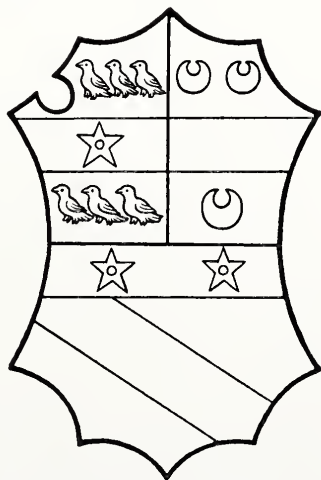
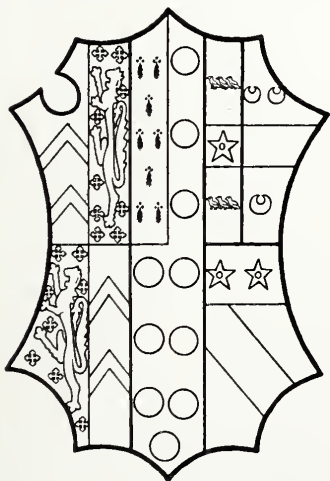
To return to the Zouch brass, the fragments of the marginal

* Shields *à bouche*, and resembling these examples in outline, occur on the seals of Thomas, Lord Roos of Hamlake and Belvoir, about 1431; Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and Albemarle, between 1422-1439; John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, from a deed dated 1449-50; John, Lord Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, c. 1450; William Lord de Lovel and Holland, between 1423-55; the small shields of Warenne and Arundel on the seal of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, date of seal between 1432-61; George, Duke of Clarence and Lord of the Honour of Richmond, 1462; William Herbert, Lord of Raglan and Earl of Huntingdon, 1479.

inscription are valuable as giving the date of the death of the first wife, Alice Seymour. The fragment bearing the end of this date is now lost, but a rubbing is preserved in the great collection given to the Society by the late Sir A. Wollaston Franks. It may be as well to put on record the present (1897) condition of the inscription, and to indicate by brackets the pieces now lost, but of which the Society possesses rubbings:

Hic iacent Willm̄s Dns La zouc[h
] cccc° Et Dña Alicia [uxor eius
 filia] z h[eres Ric̄i] dñi de Seymo' . . [m]
 que obiit xxi° [di]e [men]s' Julii A° dñi M° cccc
 [xlvi]] cc° Quor'
 aiabz p(ro)picietur deus A[men]

Three dates are shown on the fragments of this inscription, of which two have never been completed, as shown by the blank spaces following the centuries.



ZOUCH SHIELDS I. AND II, FROM THE OKER BRASS AT OKEOVER,
 STAFFORDSHIRE.

The most interesting piece of evidence in relation to the persons commemorated by this brass appears on the two shields before mentioned. Shield No. I., which was no doubt originally on the centre finial, is divided into three coats per pale: the centre Zouch, *gules, bezanty and a quarter*

ermine; the dexter Seymour, *argent, two chevrons gules, quartering Lovel, or, semy of cross-crosslets, a lion rampant azure*; * the sinister St. John of Bletso as in Shield No. II.

Shield No. II., no doubt originally on the sinister finial, contains a very curious compound coat for St. John of Bletso. It is divided per fess, and the upper part again divided per pale, with the arms of Beauchamp of Bletso: *gules, on a fess between six martlets or, a mullet sable piereed of the second*, on the dexter, and those of Patshull of Bletso: *argent, a fess between three crescents gules, on the sinister*. The lower half of the shield is completely filled with the coat of St. John of Bletso: *argent, a bend gules, on a chief of the last two mullets or piereed of the second*.

The arrangement of the heraldry is curious and unusual. The loss of the third shield is much to be regretted, but it may be fairly assumed to have borne Seymour as in the dexter impalement of the centre shield.

William, fifth Lord Zouch of Harringworth, succeeded to the barony on the death of his father in 1415, made proof of age in 1423,† and was summoned to Parliament from 1425 to 1462, in which year he died. His first wife was Alice, only daughter and heiress of Richard, Lord St. Maur or Seymour, by Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Pever, of Todding-ton, Bedfordshire, and widow of John Broughton.‡ She was a posthumous child, born on the 24th of July, 1409, in the house of Thomas Cressy, citizen and mercer of London, in the parish of St. Lawrence, Cripplegate, and there baptized.§

She made proof of age in 1423, being then married to Lord Zouch,|| by whom she had two sons and two daughters, and, as the inscription tells us, died on the 21st of July, 1447.

Lord Zouch's second wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir Oliver St. John of Bletso, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Beauchamp, of Bletso.¶ She survived him, and after-

* These arms were quartered by Seymour through the marriage of Sir Nicholas de St. Maur with Muriel, daughter and heiress of Richard Lovel, Baron Lovel of Cary. This quartered shield of Seymour is shown on the seal of Lord Zouch and on the banner of Zouch in Prince Arthur's armoury, p. 101. It is also shown in the arms of Seymour in the same MS., p. 26.

† *Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem* (Ed. 1828), iv. 82.

‡ G. E. C.'s *Complete Peerage*, vii. 24, under St. Maur.

§ *Ibid.* and Banks' *Dormant and Extinct Peerage*, ii. 518, from a pedigree of St. Maur on the claim of Sir Cecil Bishop to the barony of Zouch of Harringworth, before the House of Lords (*Sessions Papers*, viii. 259).

|| *Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem* (Ed. 1828), iv. 82.

¶ Harl. M.S. 1074, printed in *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, i. 310; G. E. C.'s *Complete Peerage*, vii. 86, under Scrope of Bolton; Pedigree of Zouch in College of Arms, vol. 27, H-Z, fol. 418.

wards married as his second wife John le Scrope, fifth baron Scrope of Bolton, K.G. She was living in 1489, when she is mentioned in a petition of John, seventh Lord Zouch, for a partial reversal of his attainder as "Elizabeth, wife of John Scroupe, knt., Lord Scroupe of Bolton, grandmother of the said Lord Zouch."*

To understand the St. John shield, it is necessary to carry the pedigree of this family a step back. Roger Beauchamp of Bletso, who died in 1379-80, married Sybil, one of the daughters and a co-heiress of William de Patshull, and through her inherited the Bletso property. His great-grandson, John Beauchamp, married Edith Stourton, and left two children, a son, John, who died young and unmarried, and a daughter Margaret, who on the death of her brother became heiress to the estates, and carried them by marriage to Sir Oliver St. John of Bletso, by whom she had three daughters, Edith, Mary, and Elizabeth, and two sons, John and Oliver. On the death of Sir Oliver St. John his widow married John Beaufort, first Duke of Somerset, and by him had an only daughter, who subsequently became the mother of King Henry VII. Margaret's third husband was Lionel, Lord Wells.

That the brass commemorated Lord Zouch and his first wife, Alice Seymour, is proved without doubt from the fragments of the inscription, but until the discovery of the arms on these two shields there has been an uncertainty as to the identity of the second female figure. This uncertainty is now removed, as the heraldic evidence proves the figure to represent Elizabeth St. John, second wife and subsequently widow of Lord Zouch. From the costume of the figures and from the general style the brass must have been laid down within a very few years from the death of the first wife, and it may be that the second wife chose to have herself represented with long flowing hair in order to show that she was the living, or possibly the younger in point of years. Where the brass was originally laid down and how it came into the possession of the Oker family I have been unable to discover, but possibly it formed part of some monastic spoil purchased by Humphrey Oker and converted as we now see it.

For the rubbing of the palimpsest portions and for that of the brass in its present condition I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Wareing, of Birmingham, under whose superintendence it was cleaned and refixed. I have also to thank our Vice-President,

* *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vi. 424.

Mr. Everard Green, Rouge Dragon, for much kind assistance with the heraldry, and for allowing me to inspect the manuscript collections in the College of Arms; our Fellow, Mr. George E. Fox, for the drawings of the shields and banner; and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for the notices of the seals and for much assistance in the preparation of this paper. I may add that Mr. Wareing has kindly presented the two rubbings above referred to to the Society's collection, and that Mr. Hope has also placed his rubbing in the collection."

W. H. KNOWLES, Esq., Local Secretary, read a paper on Aydon Castle, Northumberland.

Mr. Knowles's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, February 10th, 1898.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From C. A. Markham, Esq., F.S.A.:

- (1) Chaffers' Hand Book to Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate. Edited and extended by C. A. Markham. 8vo. London, 1897.
- (2) The Proverbs of Northamptonshire. By C. A. Markham, F.S.A. 8vo. Northampton, 1897.

From the Author:—

- (1) Bibliographical Notes on the Witchcraft Literature of Scotland. By John Ferguson, LL.D., F.S.A. 4to. Edinburgh, 1897.
- (2) Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Book of Secrets. Second Supplement. By John Ferguson, LL.D., F.S.A. 4to. Glasgow, 1897.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Rev. George Frederick Terry.
Daniel Charles Addington Cave, Esq.

The PRESIDENT exhibited a cast of a helmet in the Tower Armoury, formerly belonging to Sir Henry Lee, K.G., and explained the working of its several parts.

FRED. T. ELWORTHY, Esq., exhibited a large number of casts of terra-cotta stamps or moulds found at Taranto, Italy, known as *Dischi Sacri*, on which he read the following notes:

“The title here adopted is merely the local name given at Taranto to a number of objects in terra-cotta found there in recent excavations. They are all flat discs or plaques from half to three-quarters of an inch thick, and although mostly broken show that originally they were of various dimensions, ranging from 4 to 18 or 20 inches in diameter. The greater

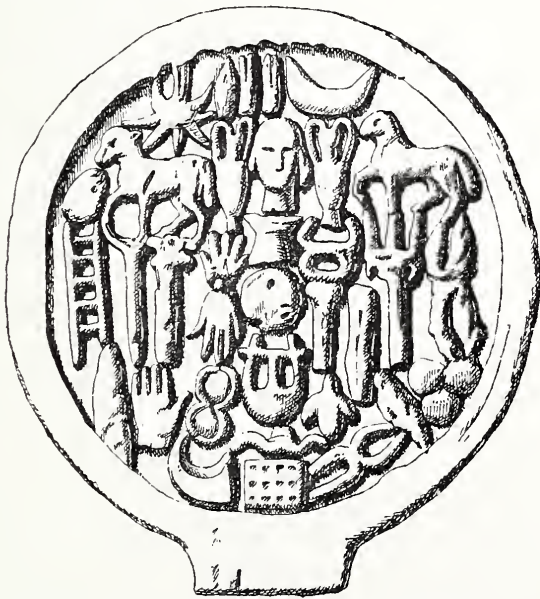


Fig. 1. TERRA-COTTA DISC IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
Actual size of original, 5 inches by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

part of the fragments discovered are evidently moulds or negatives, having a number of symbolic figures sunk in them, from which other discs may be produced, so as to show these symbols in more or less high relief. Some of them, however, are positives, though of the same material, and have the figures upon them *in relief*.

In the British Museum there is one of the originals of these discs in terra-cotta, measuring 5 inches by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of which I now exhibit a facsimile and of which a sketch drawing is

here given (Fig. 1).* This valuable relic was said to have been found at Pozzuoli, and was bequeathed to the Museum by the late Sir William Temple.

In the Museo Nazionale at Naples is another original disc from the Monzelli collection, found at Pompeii, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of which I possess a cast (Fig. 2).†

In the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, presented by Mr. A. J. Evans, are a perfect disc and a fragment, measuring

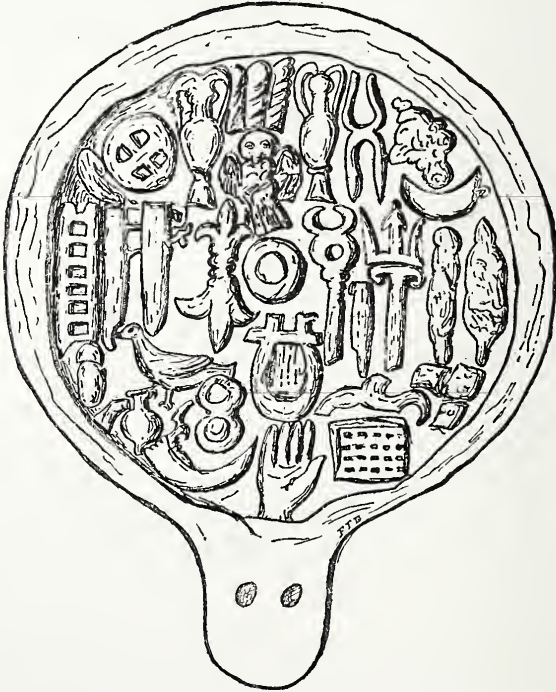


Fig. 2. TERRA-COTTA DISC IN THE MUSEO NAZIONALE, NAPLES.
Size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

6 inches by $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively, both of which are moulds with the objects sunk. Of these I have casts, and here give a drawing of the former (Fig. 3).‡

* From F. T. Elworthy, *The Evil Eye* (London, 1895), 371.

† From *The Evil Eye*, 373.

‡ From *The Evil Eye*, 372, taken from a photogravure in Evans's *Tarentine Terra-cottas*.

Until now the above-named examples were the only ones known, and they have never before been so brought together as to be capable of comparison or of study. One other was mentioned by Aberdeen in *Walpole's Memoirs*, p. 452, but there is nothing to show whether he refers to a specimen said to be at Berlin or to some other; possibly to one obtained later by Mr. A. J. Evans, but no description of it or them seems to have been attempted.

The first notice of any of these plaques is by Jahn,* where



Fig. 3. TERRA-COTTA DISC IN THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD.
Size, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

he calls it a curious monument and a distinct amulet. He is writing of the example in the British Museum, of which he evidently had seen only a drawing and never the original, for he says in his note that his drawing (Taf. v. 3), which measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is one-third of the size of the original. The exact dimensions of the latter are given above. Jahn does not venture to say what was the purpose of this *seltames monument*, but he readily perceived it to be a

* *Über den Aberglauben des Bösen Blicks, &c. Berichte, &c.* Leipzig, 1855, p. 52.

pantheistic object, and he goes into detail, attributing the various symbols to the deities for whom they are intended. In some cases he is manifestly wrong in not having correctly identified the object upon the plaque, the only one known to him. We are, however, able to correct his errors by having now a large number of examples to compare with each other.*



Fig. 4. TERRA-COTTA DISC FOUND AT TARANTO. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

The next notice of these discs is by Minervini,† who first published a drawing ‡ almost of the exact size of the example at Naples (Fig. 2.) He refers to Jahn's description of the only

* There appears to be a copy of the British Museum plaque at Berlin.

† *Bullettino Archeologico Napolitano*, No. 120, 1857, p. 169.

‡ *Ibid.* An. V. Tav. VI.

other known one (Fig. 1), and criticises some of his supposed identifications. At the end of his article he implies by these *due notabili monumenti* that there were then no others known.

In 1886 Mr. Arthur J. Evans wrote an important article entitled 'Recent Discoveries of Tarentine Terra-cottas,'* in

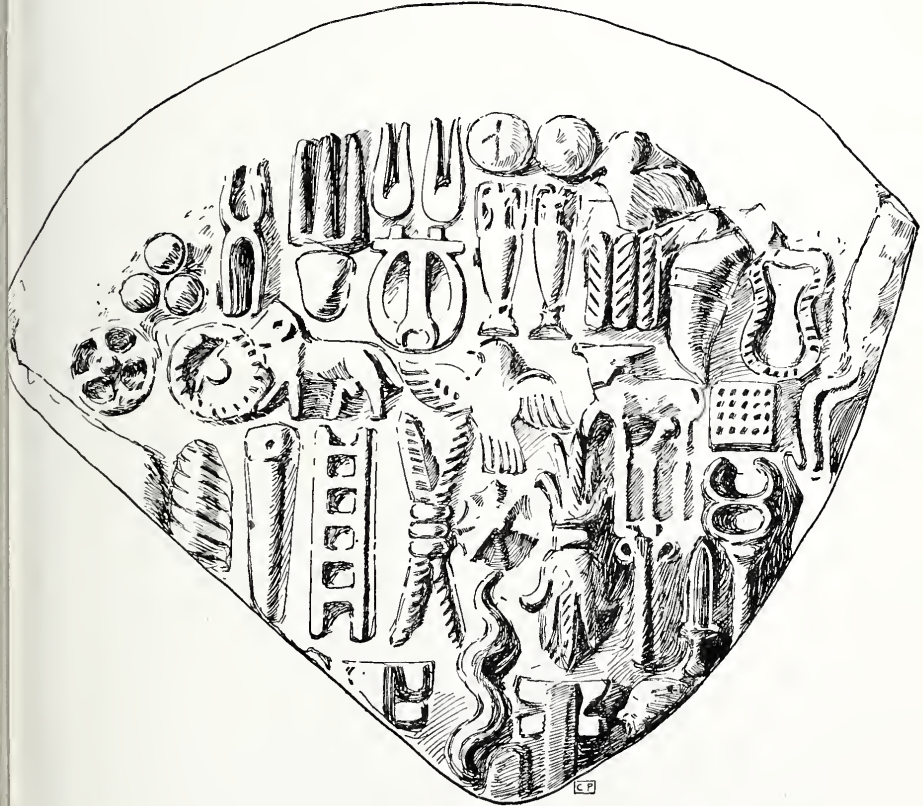


Fig. 5. TERRA-COTTA DISC FOUND AT TARANTO. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

which he deals with the two discs referred to above, now in the Ashmolean Museum, and also with another about 8 inches diameter, having in the centre a Gorgon's head. Of the only complete one of these he gives a photogravure, from which by his permission Fig. 3 was taken.

* *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1886.

In considering these objects Mr. Evans heads his article 'Moulds for Sacred Cakes,' and throughout assumes not only that they were all moulds, *i.e. intagliati*, but also that their purpose was for impressing the sacred cakes. Further, he remarks that the resemblance of the examples described by Jahn and Minervini with those he had brought from Tarentum led to the fair presumption that both the former had come originally from the same place. It is strange that all the writers above named have overlooked the fact that the best known of all these four examples, that of Sir W. Temple, is not a mould at all, but a finished relief, as any one may at once perceive by inspection of the original at the British Museum.*

During a visit to Taranto in 1896 the present writer was greatly surprised to find that a large number of these discs had been found, and after some delay he has been fortunate enough to secure casts of the whole of them. Of these fifty-six are exhibited. From them are now produced representations of three typical examples. Figs. 4 and 5 are facsimiles of the original reliefs, while 6 is a cast in relief taken from the original mould or *intaglio*. Several, however, of the remaining casts prove that the originals from which they were taken are camei, like the well-known ones in the British Museum and at Naples.

Cursory examination will show a very remarkable general similarity amongst them all. The same symbols are repeated over and over again; for instance, the thunderbolt is represented no less than thirty-three times on the specimens produced, the trident thirty-one times, the torch twenty-eight times, though Jahn and Minervini both failed to recognise that symbol upon the discs they knew. It is, however, quite plain on many of those in the writer's possession. A bird appears no less than thirty-eight times; a curious oblong, with nine, twelve, sixteen, twenty holes in regular lines, is repeated on twenty-five specimens. The caduceus is on twenty, and other symbols occur almost as often, while in other cases certain symbols appear but seldom, and a few but once or twice.

Careful study and comparison will show that there is a distinct regularity and system, both in the position and combination of many of the figures embossed upon the casts, which

* Not only is this the case with the London specimen, but the very one which Minervini himself knew, and of which he published a plate, is also a relief, a fact carefully verified by the writer upon a recent visit to the Naples Museum in March last (1898).

again in themselves as a whole are of two well-marked types, viz. those which, like figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, have the symbols arranged in horizontal lines, and those which, like figs. 3 and 9, have a sort of wheel pattern with various objects radiating from the centre towards others ranged round the circumference. It will be noticed also that there is great difference in the size of the several objects depicted, and also in their positions upon the discs; for example, the ladder, occurring no less than thirteen times in all, occupies the same place on one pair only of the examples here given, and quite another position upon another



Fig. 6. TERRA-COTTA DISC FOUND AT TARANTO. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

pair, figs. 4 and 5. There is great difficulty in assigning this symbol to its proper deity, but that it certainly is one of the separate amulets here piled up into a large segregation of prophylactic symbols is proved by the fact that the writer possesses two small ladders, each mounted so as to be worn on the person like any other modern Neapolitan charm, which were sold in Naples *contra la jettatura*. Figs. 4 and 5 represent two specimens of special interest (1) on account of their size (12 inches by 9 inches and 14 inches by $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches respectively), and (2) because they are fragments of two

different discs, fortunately of opposite portions, but so nearly alike in combination that we are able by placing them together nearly to reproduce the entire disc. These examples show that the stamps by which the *intagli* were produced on the moulds were of different sizes, for those on fig. 5 are much larger than on fig. 4, yet they are evidently placed in the same relative positions on these two discs. There are many different sizes of the same symbol; compare, for example, the minute pair of canthari on fig. 6 with the same symbols on figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5. So of position, the wheel-cross, in the centre of fig. 6 and of several other specimens, appears in the left-hand corner of figs. 2, 4, and 5. One or two remarkable objects appear on fig. 4. The two arms joined with outspread hands,

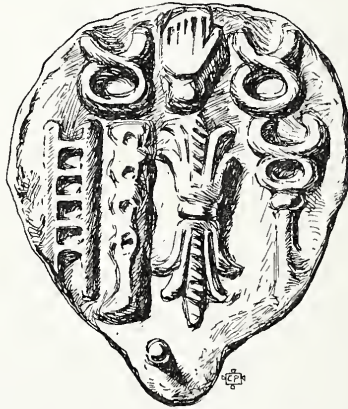


Fig. 7. TERRA-COTTA DISC FOUND AT TARANTO. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

found in other of the specimens exhibited, are strikingly like the Egyptian *Ka*, and seem to point to some connection with or influence from that country, especially as we see upon the same plaque the head of Artemis crowned with the crescent, the Isis of Egypt in process of development into the Diana of Rome.

Fig. 6, size $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, again typifies another singular variety of which there are several specimens. They were apparently quite circular, and there is no appearance of the lip-like projection seen in all others; at the same time there is the idea of the same wheel-cross, so plainly marked in fig. 3, an idea which is apparently emphasised by the very distinct one in the centre of fig. 6. This latter

appears on a great many of the specimens, but here and in one other we have the cross *treflée* or *boutonnée* of modern heraldry. This must be admitted to be a very early example of the cross *boutonnée*.

Figs. 7 and 8, size $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 4 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively, are good examples of a few large symbols upon small and complete discs. In both the thunder-bolt and caduceus are much exaggerated. In fig. 7 the ladder is much larger than in fig. 8. The club appears on both; the open hand is shown on fig. 7, while the large distaff appears on fig. 8 only. Two symbols like an incomplete 8 are found on both figs. 7 and 8, also on several other discs, but it is unknown what they are or what they symbolise.



Fig. 8. TERRA-COTTA DISC FOUND AT TARANTO. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

The curious thing like St. Andrew's cross on figs. 4 and 5, next to the ladder, appears on many examples, and like the square with holes on figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 is another of the *res insolutæ*. It will be noted that the three small distaffs for the *Parcæ* appear distinctly on fig. 5, and are also on figs. 1, 2, and 3.

Several of my casts are in very low relief, so that the moulds could only have been used for the production of objects in a hard material such as bronze, and would be absolutely useless as cake moulds of any kind; still we find upon them repetitions of the same familiar subjects. Of this type fig. 9 is a good specimen, and is a further development of the wheel variety.

I do not pretend to determine what could have been the purpose of these remarkable plaques, but hope that the facts

here noted may call attention to the subject and lead to the solution of a very interesting and difficult question. From the number of fragments of different patterns and sizes found on the same spot near the ancient Agora of Tarentum, one would surmise that there had been a manufactory requiring so many moulds of various kinds, yet all producing reliefs of the same class of symbols. Their number, too, proves that the



Fig. 9. TERRA-COTTA DISC FOUND AT TARANTO. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

products must have been in common and large request. Moreover the finding of several specimens of finished *relievi* in the same material rather points to the moulds as being needed for the production of objects more durable than cake.

The probable date of these monuments is that of Tarentum at its climax of prosperity, which would correspond to about 350 B.C. Moreover, other objects in terra-cotta found along

with the discs are unquestionably of the Transition period between late Greek and early Roman.

Minervini discusses the purpose of the one he knew, in connection with a lamp, of which he gives a sketch, and which we give here, fig. 10.*



Fig. 10. TERRA-COTTA LAMP.

The similarity of some of the figures upon this lamp, and on another he gives,† together with the size of the plaque to which he refers, suggest that if it had been a mould at all, it would have been a mould for the top of a lamp such as fig. 10; but what of the finished terra-cotta reliefs in the British and Naples Museums? Although neither of the

* From *The Evil Eye*, p. 377. The size of original not given.

† *Bull. Arch. Napol.* An. III. Tav. II.

examples relied upon was a lamp pattern, yet very many of the casts produced from true moulds would be precisely adapted for that purpose. It will be noted that these discs have holes for suspension, and attention may be called to the fact that in some of the Neapolitan shops of to-day are suspended compound terra-cotta amulets representing a hand, a sun, a crescent, and the invariable horn. Of these I possess two specimens of a rough type strung together on wires and painted red. Other combinations of amulets in other materials are very common in Naples and Southern Italy. Respecting those in very low relief it should be pointed out that among the plates published by Minervini* and others are many mirrors having their backs ornamented with various figures, while these mirrors, as well as many others in various museums, are just about the size of many of the terra-cotta moulds. Further, I have seen quite recently some modern Japanese bronze mirrors of the size and shape of those of ancient Southern Italy, on the backs of which were embossed figures in some cases identical with, and in others analogous to, those upon the *dischi sacri*.

The larger moulds are circular, much too large, and in too high relief for either of the purposes suggested by Minervini; but we read of *pateræ* which were used much as we now use salvers or dishes. These had patterns on them, as may be seen in Montfaucon and elsewhere. These patterns were evidently embossed, though probably not in such high relief as the figures upon Palissy ware; still we presume to think candid consideration will admit that in these discs we here present, if not the germ, at least the plant from which later notions of embossed pottery and of backs of mirrors may have developed.

Regarding the 'moulds-for-sacred-cakes' theory, it is to be noted that round stamps or prints of wood, about 5 inches in diameter, with sacred monograms and other devices cut sharply into them, are still used by orthodox Greeks to impress their Easter cakes. I recently obtained two of these at Jerusalem, and merely record the fact here on account of the striking analogy. One cannot but admit the probability that these modern wooden stamps may be the Christian survival of an ancient Pagan custom, monograms and texts being substituted for the symbols of classic deities. This admission, however, can only apply to such of the terra-cotta moulds as would produce tolerably high reliefs, and of a

* *Op. cit.*

suitable size, but would not by any means account for either (a) the large 18 and 20 inch plaques; (b) the very low reliefs as on fig. 9; or (c) the finished reliefs in terra-cotta like those at the British and Naples Museums (figs. 1 and 2)."

Professor JOHN FERGUSON, M.A., F.S.A., read the second part of a paper on *The Secrets of Alexis*, a sixteenth-century collection of medical and technical receipts, in which he discussed the question of its bibliography.

Professor Ferguson's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 17th, 1898.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Editor:—The Repton School Register, 1620—1894. Edited by Rev. F. C. Hipkins, M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.

From Henry Vaughan, Esq., F.S.A.:—*L'Alchimia del Dottor Giacinto Grimaldi*. 4to. Palermo, 1645.

From the Author:—Peale's Original Whole-Length Portrait of Washington. A Plea for Exactness in Historical Writings. 8vo. Washington, 1897.

JAMES FENTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a gold imperial coin of Trajan, bearing on the reverse his father with portrait, and the legend DIVVS PATER TRAJANVS.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Fenton for his gift to the Society's collections.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 30th March, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The following letter from J. W. Willis Bund, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for South Wales, was read:

“ 15th February, 1898.

Will you please treat this as an official report from me as Local Secretary for South Wales, and ask the Society to take some action in the matter.

The rector of the parish in which Strata Florida is situated is going to build a new church, and for that purpose is carting away the remains of the abbey which were excavated a few years ago. He has, I am informed, already taken away the chapter-house, and is, I believe, going on with the rest. He has stopped for the moment, having got enough stone, but he will begin again soon. The archdeacon does not seem to consider it a matter of the same importance as I do. The local people are very angry, but I do not see what *legal* right they have to interfere. The ruins are in the churchyard, and so, I suppose, on the vicar's freehold, and I take it the only person who can interfere is the patron, but he has sold his life interest to a man who lent him some money.

I will try and get the facts more fully for Thursday week, but perhaps you will mention the matter on Thursday next. I regret I shall not be in town, else I would come and explain things; I will do so on the 24th.

I have got a question asked in Parliament, and am trying to get attention called to the matter.”

A. F. LEACH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the *Liber Albus* and early minute books of the city of Lincoln, on which he read the following notes :

“The Society is indebted to the city council of Lincoln and the town clerk for the books now exhibited, being the first four volumes of the town registers. Having obtained leave to consult them with a view to trace the history of the Lincoln Grammar School, it would, I thought, interest the Society to see such remarkably fine and well-preserved specimens of municipal records.

The first one, properly called the *Liber Albus* or *White Book* of the city, is somewhat misleading, being lettered on a modern red label on the back ‘Miscellaneous Entries from 1421 to 1729.’ It is a stupendous volume, measuring 15½ inches long by 11 inches wide, and is about 4 inches thick. It is in its original binding of white boards with a vellum covering, which cannot now be described as exactly white. It is not really miscellaneous at all. It is first a register of what may be called the constitutional history of the city, and afterwards a land

registry for property in the city. It is the first part which procured its binding in white vellum and its name of the *White Book*. This title was a well-recognised one for a volume of this kind, being of the same purport as the *White Book* of the City of London, extracts from which have been published by Mr. Riley in the Rolls series, and the *White Books* of York Minster and Southwell Minster, the former of which is hardly white now, while the latter still merits its title.

The first part of the Lincoln *White Book* (f. 1 to f. 46) consists of charters, ordinances, extracts from cases on record in the courts, and other documents, mostly in the Latin tongue, affecting the constitution and government of the city of Lincoln. It opens with a solemn ordinance as to the custody and use of the common seal made in the presence of royal commissioners specially sent for the purpose of rectifying some abuses which had taken place with regard to it. The date is Thursday after Martinmas, 9 Henry V., A.D. 1421.

On f. 46*b* begins what is for the general public by far the most interesting thing in the book. It is a translation of the 'custumare of the cite of Lincoln of old auncien tyme accustomyd and usyd; wych custumare ys compyled and drawn owte from French into Inglysh, be Thomas Grantham, that hath been mayr of the same city, and mayr of the Stapull at Cales,' in 20 Edward IV., i.e. 1480. It is written in a large bold hand with rubrics and illuminated initials, and occupies twelve leaves written back and front, f. 46*b* to f. 59.

I do not propose to discuss it. I will only remark that, like the soldier in Shakespeare's *Seven Ages of Man*, it is 'full of strange oaths.' The oath of each officer from the mayor to the swineherd, is given at length. It is appalling to think what an amount of perjury our ancestors must have produced by their attempts to tie people down to the utmost *minutiae* of their duties under the vain sanction of 'swear-words.' This 'customary' is well worthy the attention of some learned society with a view to publication, not only for its general bearing on municipal history, but for its copious illustrations of the rendering of law terms into the mother tongue.

After the customary, the next twenty folios are occupied by copies of royal charters in the original Latin of the Lancastrian kings and Edward IV, 'written,' we are told, 'at the expense of the same Thomas Grantham.'

The rest of the book, f. 77 to f. 321, is, except for a few

blank pages here and there, occupied with, as it is described on f. 39b, 'Registrum cartarum, munimentorum et aliorum memorandorum irratulatorum' a registry of deeds and documents relating to lands in the city of Lincoln, inrolled in the Burghmote or Town Court, which corresponded with the Hustings Court of London. A similar register exists at Leicester in the book called 'The Lockt Book,' which of course has now lost its locks, of documents enrolled in the Portmanmote there. It is strange that these local registries should have been allowed to fall into disuse.

The documents registered relate entirely to land in the city, and seem to be wholly of a private nature, fines, grants, settlements. They are entered with astonishing regularity down to the reign of James II., and none are better written than those done in English under the Commonwealth and Protectorate. In James II. the entries become intermittent to the reign of Anne. In 1709, except for a singular document of 1729, they then come to an abrupt termination. Beginning as this 'Land-Book' does in the reign of Henry V., it should be an invaluable mine of facts for the local topographer and genealogist.

The other three volumes are the minute books of the city council. The first of the three is the only one which retains its original binding, a handsome one of stamped leather, which is very nearly in pieces and ought to be conservatively repaired, not restored. It is a very large volume, measuring 17 inches by 11 inches, and containing 289 leaves. It extends from Michaelmas Day 3 Henry VIII. (1511) to Candlemas term 33 Henry VIII. (1542). As fairly full extracts have been given from it in Mr. Macray's report in the Historical MSS. Commission, I do not propose to detain you with any. It is very full of references to the guilds, especially the guild of St. Anne, which managed the Corpus Christi play; this was produced with great regularity every year until the dissolution of the guilds under the Chantries Act of Edward VI. The mayor and aldermen appear to have managed it. The latter wore robes as kings in the procession, and each craft guild had its separate 'pageant' or play. The good people of Lincoln stuck to their yearly play right down to the end of Mary's reign. In the reign of Elizabeth they substituted a play of Tobias, or 'Old Toby,' in respect of which payments are entered to the grammar school-master for compositions. It is strange that in the face of the overwhelming evidence, both here, at Beverley, and of similar plays at Canterbury, that people should still go on writing on the subject as if these plays depended on monks and other

regulars. They were entirely in the hands of the town authorities, written and acted by the lay folk and the secular clergy."

J. W. WALKER, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on an Inventory of the Goods and Plate belonging to the Chapel of St. Mary-upon-the-Bridge, at Wakefield, in 1498, the original of which he also exhibited :

"The inventory, which by the courtesy of the governors of the Wakefield Charities I am enabled to lay before you, was found a few weeks ago in their deed chest, when it was being gone through preparatory to the visit of the Charity Commissioner. It is an indenture written on parchment, and measures 12 inches in width by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth. The seal is unfortunately lost.

Before quoting this very interesting document it may be well to give a few particulars relating to the chapel on the bridge, and to show how this deed came into the hands of its present possessors.

On February 18th, 1342, King Edward III. granted to the bailiffs of the town of Wakefield tollage for three years on all goods for sale and animals passing over the bridge spanning the River Calder, 'as a help towards the repairs and improvements of the said bridge, which is now rent and broken.' This deed settles the date of the eastern side of the present bridge with its ribbed and pointed arches, and in 1345 the bailiffs compounded with the king for forty shillings, so as to have the right of toll over the bridge. The chapel must have been built at the same time as the new bridge, but was probably not finished until 1356. Its erection and endowment were undertaken and completed by the townsfolk. Land and money must have come in quickly, for before 1356 the rents arising from this property amounted to £10 per annum. The writ to hold an inquiry was made out at Winchelsea on August 15th, 1355; the inquisition *ad quod damnum* was held at York on September 15th, 1355; and the licence in mortmain granted on May 13th, 1356, twenty marks having been paid into the royal treasury. Two priests, William Bull and William Kay, were appointed as trustees of the chantry lands and property; but by 1397 there seems to have been mismanagement and dissatisfaction. Robert Bull, William Hornyng, and Alice his wife held the chantry property. In this crisis Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, lord of the manor of Wakefield, and fifth son of Edward III., thought fit to interfere, and along with others purchased the endow-

ment from Bull and the Hornyngs. He then applied for a fresh licence on the plea that the provisions of the previous one, granted by Edward III., had never been carried out. On May 30th, 1397, the licence was drawn up and signed, 'in consideration of the sum of five marks which our very dear uncle Edmund, Duke of York, has paid into our treasury'; six new trustees were appointed to pay the annual stipend of £10 to two chaplains from the rents of the property acquired by them; and a foundation deed was signed by the Duke of York on August 20th, 1398, which was approved and ratified on the 20th of September following by the Archbishop of York, who licensed two chaplains to the chapel.

In 1547 the annual rental of the chantry property had risen to £15 1s. 8d., the goods were valued at £1 16s. 2d., the plate weighed 20 ounces, and was worth £4 4s. 8d.

By letters patent, dated June 17, 1549, Edward Warner, Silvester Leigh of Pontefract, and Leonard Bates of Lupset were granted "all the building and the site of the late chapel of St. Mary, situated and founded in the middle of the bridge of the town of Wakefield, and all the bells, and all the lead with everything belonging to the said chapel"; the value was declared at fifty-five shillings, and a certificate was appended stating that it was 'necessary to be provided in the saile thereof that the said chappell be not defaiced nor pulled downe for that it is builded upon the myddlemoste arche of the said bridge of Wakefelde being no small strengthe therunto.' Sir Thomas Gargrave of Nostell Priory and Thomas Darley purchased from the above grantees this property, and at a Manor Court held at Wakefield, May 3, 1550, were admitted to the "chauntre house." Soon afterwards Sir Thomas Gargrave and Thomas Darley surrendered "le chauntre house" to Henry Savill of Lupset, who, on the revival of the old religion with the accession of Mary, allowed the chapel to revert to its former use, as he stated in 1555 in his declaration as crown surveyor that 'two belles lately belonging to the chapel of St. Swithin had been taken into the chapel upon Wakefield bridge, wherein Goddes service is daylie mayntayned.'

By his will, dated January 1, 1568, Henry Savill, of Lupset, esquire, bequeathed his house on Wakefield Bridge, called the Chantry House, valued at 26s. per annum, and the messuage over against it (the priest's house), valued at 24s. per annum, and all his cottages adjacent to them, and certain closes or pingles lying near to Thornsfield, also another messuage of 20d. per annum in Wakefield (all which lately belonged to the chantry of our Lady in Wakefield) to Sir William Cordall,

knight, Master of the Rolls, and Leonard Bate, gentleman and other his executors, to the intent that they should with the lands and tenements make and direct an Hospital at the Bridge end at Wakefield in the name of him the said testator and of Dorothy his wife, for 6 poor people continually for ever. And towards the building of the said Hospital he gave £10 in money.

These instructions were never carried out, but the property was conveyed to the trustees of the general poor of the town of Wakefield, now known as the governors of the charities, and it must have been at this time that the inventory of the goods and plate made in 1498 came into their possession.

The governors of the charities retained the chapel, letting it to various tenants as a warehouse for goods, a second-hand clothes shop, a library, a news-room, a cheese-cake shop, a corn-factor's office, and lastly a tailor's shop; in 1842 they handed over the chapel to the commissioners for building additional churches, and in 1843 Sir Gilbert Scott submitted a plan to rebuild the chapel from the basement floor, which was accepted, and the new building was opened on Easter Sunday, April 22, 1848.

The west front of the old chapel was re-erected at one corner of the artificial lake at Kettlethorpe Hall, where it remains in very good preservation.

The following is the text of the inventory:

'This endenture made the xijth day of August the xiiijth yere of the Reign of Kyng Henry the vijth betwix Sir John Savyle Knyght Styward | of the lordship of Wakefeld deputie to my lord of York on the on ptie And Sir Richard Sykes and Sir William Joice Prestes at the Chapell | of the brigge of the town of Wakefeld on the op' ptie Witnessith that the goodē underwritten resteth in the kepyng of the seid Sir Richard | and Sir William ffirst a Ryng of gold A salowe of gold * A Crosse of gold A nowche of gold the wiche weies iii quartains of an unce Sum^a | p'of xxiiij s Item in coned money broches and Rynges of Sylver xxvij unce & a half Sum^a p'of iiij li viij s iiij d Item ii Crownes of | Silver of vij unce price—xxij s iiij d Item iij girdels price—xx s. Item ii paire of Coraff beidē price—vj s Item a Chalice of Sylver & gylt | price xxx s Item a Masboke price xv s Item a vestment of red velwet With a Crosse of Cloth of gold With the Albe Stole and all op' | thynges apperteynyng p'to price iiij marc' Item a vestment of White damask With a Crosse of Cremesyn velwet with the Albe

* Probably a salute, a gold coin of Henry V.

and all op' | thynges perteynyng þ' to price xls Item an old vestment of White Satten With a Crosse of velwet colour purpyll price vjs viij d Item | [an old vestment of rede sylk with *struck through*] bette [Wroght With gold with a *struck through*] Crosse of [blewe silk ffloured *struck through*] with Doarnys price v s Item an | [old *struck through*] vestment of grene borde Alisaunder with Crosses of borde Alisaunder Colour purpyll price iiij s Item iiij Corporaxes With | case; belonging thereto price ijs Item an Awtercloth called bawdkyn with a Crucifix of sylk and gold Wrought With | nedell price ijs Item an Awtercloth of rede sylk and yolowe called bawdkin with ffloures price xiijs iiij d Item ij | Awtercloths of Borde Alisaunder Colour White and grene price viij s Item ii Awterclothes peynted price ijs [an erasure] | [an erasure] Item an op' boke called a sequence price viijs Item an old portous noited price xvjs Item an op' portous not | noited price xxs Item iij Copes ij Tonnakyls of White lynnyneloth With Roses þ' upon price xxxs Item iii Wesheyng | towels price viij d Item a rockett [*sic*] of twille price xvj d Item iiij old Awtercloths on of twille and iij of cloth price ijs iiij d | Item ii Candilstykes of Sylver price vij li Item a Sensour of Sylver price v li Item a Paxe of Evy and silver price xs Item a paire of geyet * bedes price xij d Item iij paire of laumbre † bedez price xij d Item a litell paier of wiet bedez gaudied | with piedrle [*sic*] price iiij d Item iii garments for our Lady on of theym of cloth of gold And the op' to colour purpyff price | xs Item a tabiff called a Countre in the Chauntre place price ii s. And an Iren chymneth in the seid place price | xx d. And for witness of the fore seid Stuff shuld not be eloigned enbeiseld then put away the fore seid styward | and deputie to þis endenture delivered to the fore seid Sir Richard and Sir William hathe putte his seale the day and | yere above seid.'"

W. BARCLAY SQUIRE, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read a paper on an early sixteenth-century MS. English music book, now in the library of Eton College, which by the courtesy of the Provost and Fellows was also exhibited.

Mr. Squire's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

* *i.e.* jet.

† *i.e.* amber.

Thursday, February 24th, 1898.

Sir HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., M.P., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Earl of Crawford, K.T., F.S.A. :—*Bibliotheca Lindesiana*. Hand-list of Oriental MSS. Arabic, Persian, Turkish. Privately printed. 4to. 1898.

From Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A. :—Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee, 1897 ; Notes on Samian Ware ; Inscriptions preserved at Birdoswald. By F. Haverfield, F.S.A. 8vo. Kcndal, 1898.

From the Author :—Notes on Ancient Defensive Earthworks in connection with those of Rayleigh "Castle," Essex. By T. V. Holmes, F.G.S. 8vo. n.p. 1897.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History :—Church Plate in the County of Suffolk. Edited by Rev. Francis Haslewood, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1897.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 3rd March, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

Mr. RICHARD NORGATE, late Corporal R.E., communicated the following note on the discovery of a supposed British village at Mullyon, Cornwall :

"I beg most respectfully to report to you that when I was employed on the examination of the sea coast in the parish of Mullyon, in the county of Cornwall, on the 10th of March, 1877, I discovered a 'British village,' situate about 25 chains north-north-east of Kynance Cove. There are ten circles, nine of which are from 10 to 18 feet in diameter, and one 116 feet in diameter. I wrote to the Rev. E. G. Harvey, vicar of Mullyon, enclosing a tracing of the circles, and asking him if he knew of any 'ancient remains' near Kynance Cove, as the late Dr. Borlase had not mentioned anything about a 'British village' in Mullyon parish in his book of *Ancient Remains of the Western Part of Cornwall*. Three of his replies to these inquiries I enclose herewith. Being still employed on the Ordnance Survey, I think it advisable that this matter be reported to you through the officers under whom I am now employed.

I further beg to state that Lake and Lake, printers and

publishers of Truro, have mentioned the discovery in their guide-book on page 74, of which the following is an extract :

‘Near the Cove are the remains of a British village, discovered in 1877 by Corporal Norgate, of the Ordnance Survey. It is composed of ten or eleven circles, varying from 18 to 100 feet in diameter.’

I was not aware that the above was in print until a short time ago, the printers evidently having been given the information by the vicar of Mullyon when compiling their guide-book.

I was advised to report this discovery to you at the time by William C. Borlase, Esq., but I was leaving the army, and my future plans unsettled, hence the reason of the omission.

I forward herewith plans of British village and Kynance Cove.

P.S. I further beg to state I enclose a rough sketch which I omitted to forward when reporting the first discovery of the circle in St. Buryan parish in 1875. The bearings shown thereon may be of some interest to the Members of the Society, as in each case the stones are a half-mile from the ancient remains, where the earth has been carted away into the croft, and the urns, etc. evidently destroyed. The bearings were inserted by Captain H. R. Georges, Royal Engineers, in the year mentioned above.”

The Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY, Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following account of the discovery of a second coped or shrine-shaped tombstone at Gosforth, Cumberland :

“I have to report the following finds made in 1897 at Gosforth, Cumberland, namely, a coped tombstone and a portion of the head of a pre-Norman cross.

The fragment of the cross-head was found in the graveyard in the month of December. It is recognised as the missing part of a circular cross-head, the remainder of which has long been preserved within the church, and which is believed to be the head of the cross which is said (*Jefferson's History*) to have been destroyed in 1789, when the church was partially rebuilt. This cross was cut down and the lower part of it converted into the stem of a sun-dial which still stands near the great cross, of which there is a cast now to be seen in the South Kensington Museum. The head is ornamented with interlaced work in relief. Other similar but smaller crosses stood on the gables of the church of the day, and portions of them are now to be seen carefully treasured in the north wall of the church.

There were two great crosses standing in the churchyard until comparatively lately. We now know that long ago there were also two sculptured tombs of great men near, though the tombstones were for many centuries hidden within the foundations of the church walls. In the *Proceedings* of this Society* a short account of one of these coped tombstones (found in 1896) appears, with photographs of its two sides. There is to be seen the tiled roofing common to these so-called 'hog-backs.' One side shows, sculptured in low relief, two bands of warriors facing each other bearing spears and circular shields. One leader, arm outstretched, in earnest speech with the other, who bears a flag upon a staff in his right hand. Upon one end is carved a belted man holding in his left hand a spear or battleaxe. This stone I have looked upon as marking a warrior's tomb.

The coped tombstone found in 1897, of which, through the kindness of Mr. W. L. Fletcher, of Stoneleigh, Workington, I now show photographs and am about to describe, I look upon as marking a saint's tomb, the tomb of a great bishop or leader and teacher of the Christian faith. It was found under the north-east corner of the wall of the nave, as the other one was found under the north-west corner, having been placed under the foundations of what the architect, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., considers may have been a twelfth-century wall. It is 5 feet 1 inch long and 2 feet 9½ inches high, and has been broken into three pieces by the weight of wall built above it.

A large piece had been broken away from one of the upper ends long before the stone was used as a foundation stone for the new part of the church, so long ago possibly as the twelfth century, and the flat surface of the broken part had been used for the sharpening of weapons, and upon the surface thus made smooth are to be seen the narrow grooves caused by the sharpening of pointed weapons such as arrow-heads of fine steel. The lower portion had been so much protected by herbage and by the accumulation of mould that the marks of the inch-wide chisel used by the mason who rough-hewed the stone are still quite plain, though the upper parts show the weathering of centuries.

The warrior's tomb had a rounded or bulged-out roof. The saint's tomb has a straight-sided high-pitched roof, as though the artist would design an ornamental shrine. The ridge is slightly curved, and sinks down at either end (one end now broken away) into the huge toothed jaws of a monster.

* 2nd S. xvi. 298.

Along this curve on either side lies a wreathed serpent form apparently moving swiftly towards the great maw awaiting it with hook or curved tongue protruding, suggesting the words, 'Canst thou draw leviathan with a hook, &c.?' Up each side of the roof, at either edge, appear serpent forms whose heads upwards disappear beneath the throat of the monster jaws forming the ends of the ridge. The roof itself is highly decorated, and takes our thoughts to Celtic MSS. Indeed there is nothing on the stone which might not have been wrought, rudely in a sense it may be, after the designs seen in these MSS. Beneath the eaves, on the sides of the tombstone, are interlacing serpent forms, with great heads and eyes, and with jaws prolonging themselves and intertwining with their bodies and evolving other heads, and amidst it all, at one end on the one side of the sculpture and at either end on the other, the naked human form appears. A head is also seen in either lower corner on the one side.* A little knot like a triquetra is seen above and below in the band of interlacing just where the stone is broken through the middle, as a similar knot is seen in the elaborate band of interlacing ornament in the same position on the richly designed 'Temple' in the Book of Kells.

On each end of the stone is a portrayal of the Crucifixion carved beneath a double arch, over which appears a great double triquetra issuing from a single upper angle.

I will not now enter into detail concerning the meaning of the sculptures, but place the very valuable discovery on record. Taken with the many other early sculptures of the district, it adds to our knowledge and estimation of the work on these shores of the early Church."

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes on a bronze jug, *temp.* Richard II., now in the British Museum :

"The curious object that I wish to bring to your notice this evening cannot unfortunately be placed upon the table, as it has passed into the possession of the trustees of the British Museum, and those of the Fellows who wish to see the original must, I fear, seek it in the medieval room at Bloomsbury. I have, however, had a lantern slide made, from which it will be possible to see at any rate one side of it.

* The lower and larger knot cannot be seen in the photograph. It is broken away. The piece is kept and will be fixed in its place by the rector, the Rev. Rees Keene, M.A., whose reverend care of all the monuments is greatly to be praised.

Events have succeeded each other with such rapidity of late in West Africa that to refer to the taking of Kumassi and the possessions of King Prempeh sounds somewhat like ancient history. The greater part of the spoils obtained at the last sacking of the Ashanti capital had, however, but little interest for the Society, and were, indeed, put in the shade altogether by the loot obtained at the previous capitulation of Kumassi some quarter of a century ago.

So far as I know, there was only this one thing from the last campaign that is of interest to us here, and I was fortunate enough to secure it from the officer to whom it fell. He had the perspicacity to prefer the 'old jug' to the ordinary savage weapons and blood-stained sacrificial stools.

It is a bronze jug, 2 feet in height including its cover, undoubtedly made in England, and before the close of the fourteenth century. The designs upon it furnish clear proof both of its country and date. The most important of these is the inscription in fine Lombardic letters, in three lines, beginning on the lowest one :

HE THAT WYL NOT SPARE WHAN HE MAY HE
SCHAL · NOT | SPEND · WHAN · HE · WOLD · DEME
THE · BEST · IN · EVERY · | DOWT · TIL · THE ·
TROWTHE · BE · TRYID · OWTE,

two morsels of proverbial wisdom that must have found themselves strangely out of place in the heart of West Africa. Under the lip are the arms of England as borne by Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV., surmounted by a crown, and with lions as supporters. Near the upper edge are circular medallions, each containing a well-designed figure of an eagle with extended wings. It is the cover that helps us to fix the date, for upon it several times repeated is seen a stag, without doubt the white hart of Richard II. But for this badge the style of the lettering would seem rather to belong to the time of Edward III.

This noble jug was no doubt the work of one of the bell-founders of the time, for the style of the letters and the method of using them is in exact accordance with those found on the old English church bells. It is somewhat strange, too, that in the South Kensington Museum is a second jug of the same shape, and doubtless from the same hand, but with the more commonplace history that it came from a Norfolk manor house. This specimen has been figured in *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist*.*

* Vol. ii. 104, 105. The illustrations are here reproduced through the kindness of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons.

The question of the precise date of the jug depends, as I mentioned before, upon the connection of the hart with Richard II. It is a little difficult to see why such a figure or badge should be placed in close connection with the royal arms unless it has reference to the king, and if this be so it can only refer to Richard II. On the other hand, it may be



BRONZE JUG, *temp.* RICHARD II. NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
($\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

said that this monarch did not use lions as supporters. His seal certainly has two lions at the sides of the shield, though not as supporters; but even if they had been so used it would have but little weight, as the seal used by Richard was the same as that of Edward III., the name only being altered. At this date, moreover, there was more uncertainty or variety

in the supporters of the royal arms than has been the case in more recent centuries, even if it be allowed that supporters, as we understand them, rather than animal badges used as such, were then in use. I think it safer, therefore, to accept the arms and badge as those of Richard II.

On the jug itself the lions are, in fact, scarcely in the usual position of supporters. On each face of the cover is a hart

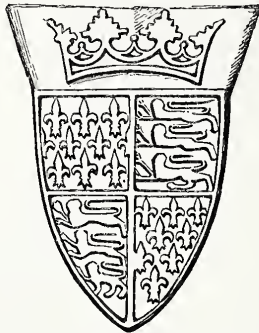


BRONZE JUG IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

with a lion above; and on the triangle covering the spout is a similar hart, within a circle and above three lions.

The question of the antiquity of the jug is, however, a simple matter compared with its mysterious appearance among the paraphernalia of a negro king. How it travelled from its English home into such queer surroundings cannot

now be told with certainty, though its story, we can believe, would be of interest. It would require no great straining of probability to imagine an English ship with its cargo of native goods for Genoa or any Mediterranean port being carried by unfavourable winds, or by the *force majeure* of the Moorish pirates, upon the African coast of Morocco or Tripoli. From either of these points there is a regular caravan route, the two converging at the salt mines of Toudeni, whence they go due south to Timbuktu. From that centre, the Nijni Novgorod of West Africa, access to the coast is easy, for goods if not for men. That goods do go across country by these long, tedious, and dangerous trade routes, and probably have gone the same road from the earliest times, is not at all a fanciful picture. The Moorish



ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND ON A BRONZE JUG IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

slave-markets are constantly replenished in this way, and I have seen various productions of the West Coast natives that have been obtained in the city of Morocco.

There is, however, another route by which I prefer to think the jug may have travelled. In the first quarter of the fifteenth century the father of African discovery, Prince Henry the Navigator, was sending expedition after expedition down the Atlantic coast of North Africa, persevering with the enterprise in spite of failure upon failure. Before his death in 1463 he had advanced our knowledge of the coast as far Sierra Leone, and the progress from thence southward was very rapid after his death, until the Cape of Good Hope was reached in 1487. What is more likely than that this enlightened and learned prince, the grandson of our John of Gaunt, should have included in one of his many cargoes assorted to please the eye of native potentates a selection of

English goods? It is at any rate well within the bounds of probability, and my admiration for this steadfast man, whose life was one long vigil of scientific discovery, leads me to hope that his name may possibly be connected with this interesting relic of English work."

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited a number of Egyptian antiquities lately acquired by him, on which he read the following notes:

"1. *Ægis* of Mut or of Isis. The name *ægis* has been given to these objects presumably from their being in the form of a shield, and the Egyptian *Ægis* must not be confounded with the *ægidia* of the Greeks, which as we know consisted of a goat-skin garment worn over the shoulders and on the arm.

This specimen which you now see is of remarkable beauty, being of bronze, plated and studded with gold.

Upon the top in the centre of the shield is the head of the goddess, wearing upon her head the pschent or double crown of Upper and Lower Egypt. The inner crown appears to be made of electrum; the hair and the *ægis* are richly ornamented with gold, the latter to represent a gold necklace of seven rows. The menat or support at the back is also profusely decorated. In the centre stands a figure of the goddess Mut holding a sceptre in her right hand, and probably an *anch* in her left, between columns or insignia adorned with the lotus flower. The uræi on each side of the menat are likewise produced in gold laid on to the bronze; the oval at the end contains in the centre a *tat* or emblem of stability, with a disc above it and a hawk, emblem of Rā or the Sun, standing upon the *nub* sign on each side of it. Outside of them is a uræus erect; the whole is contained within an ornamental border decorated with gold. Beneath the menat is an inscription in hieroglyphics, which is only partially cleaned of its oxide, but from what it shows it was probably made for a woman of the name of Ari-mest.

These objects are often seen being held in the left hand of the goddess Bast, and on some of the monuments a queen or priestess holds the *ægis* in her hand with a necklace attached to it, when standing in front of an altar making offerings to a god. In the papyrus of Ani, the wife of Ani holds what appears to be an *ægis*, or at any rate a menat, with a necklace attached in her hand.

2. Brands for marking cattle. These objects are very rarely found. The larger of the two I now exhibit consists of an outline figure of the head of the goddess Sekhet above an *ægis*,

one side of which is broken away; a stout rod, 6 inches in length, is fixed into the centre of the back of the ægis, which is strengthened by four shorter rods, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, fixed to the margins of the instrument. This long rod was probably hafted into a wooden handle in order that it might be heated in the fire without any risk of burning the operator's hands, as is shown on a wall painting found at Thebes, published by Sir Gardner Wilkinson in his *The Ancient Egyptians* (ii. 84); from which we see that the cattle to be marked had their four legs tightly bound together, then laid upon their sides and were branded upon the shoulder. The other specimen is not quite so perfect; it looks like the outline of a bull's head upon an ægis which is much broken, or it may even be the head of the lioness, *i.e.* Sekhet, with a portion of the disk upon it. The handle of this specimen is rather differently constructed; the hafting rod is broken away and is not fixed to the ægis as in the last specimen, but is attached to it by means of seven branching claws. Both examples are of bronze, and were found last year at Bubastis.

3. Shebt or Ushebt. An object which is said to be a Clepsydra, and was in all probability a measurement of time. It represents a cynocephalous ape seated upon the ground in human form leaning against a column covered over with a garment. The word *sheb* means to tell or to answer. They are often seen upon the monuments and the paintings on the walls of tombs, held in the hand, generally the right hand, of a king when making an offering to a god. The hemisphere upon which the ape is seated has an ornamental cross in the centre. These are very rare objects, and I do not know of the existence of any others. They are both made of faïence. One has had a green glaze, now decomposed; it is 7 inches in height. The other, of green glazed faïence, is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches high.

4. A set of the Genii of the Amenti, with scarabæus and two hawks' heads from the breast of a mummy. These genii are, Mestha (human-headed), Hāpi (ape-headed), Tuamauf (jackal-headed), and Qebhsennuf (hawk-headed), the four children of Horus, who represent the four cardinal points. They are composed of faïence, covered over with a fine turquoise blue glaze. All are from Tūna, and probably of the time of the XXVith dynasty.

5. Two specimens of knives made in yellow cherty flint, veined with darker stains, very carefully chipped. They have short tangs or handles chipped out of the same piece. They are $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and were found in the vicinity of Abydos. M. de Morgan has met with similar specimens in the royal tombs at Naqada, and figures them in

his book *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Égypte*, 1897, page 108, in which he considers that they appear to belong to the latter part of the Neolithic period in Egypt, and he has found them in the royal tombs of the first dynasties.

6. Another fine specimen of flint working is a knife with a long narrow blade, slightly incurved towards the point, showing remarkably fine parallel lines of chipping. It is of a yellowish brown cherty flint $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width. It was discovered near Abydos, and belongs presumably to the end of the Neolithic period in Egypt. M. de Morgan has described similar specimens as having been found in the royal tombs, belonging to the first dynasties, at Naqada and Gebel-Tarif and other sites. In the Museum at Gizeh is a magnificent specimen of one of these knives, of much larger size and finely serrated at one end, the other end being encased in gold, which is ornamented with figures and designs.

7. Lance-heads, in yellow cherty flint. They are splendid examples of flint-working, being very flat and thin, and beautifully and carefully chipped. The edges of the pointed end are plain for the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up from the point, indicating that this part was hafted or held in the hand, whereas the rest of the implement is very minutely serrated. Similar specimens were found by Mr. Flinders Petrie at Naqada, which he attributed to his new race. But since then M. de Morgan* has described some found by him at Touk, Naqada, and Abydos, which he says are essentially characteristic of the end of the Neolithic period in Egypt. He has found them in the tombs of the earliest people as well as in the royal tombs of the first dynasties at the before-mentioned places. The length of these lance-heads is 5 inches.

8. Draughtsman, finely cut in red jasper, bearing the cartouche of Maät-Ka-Rā, Queen Hatshepsu of the XVIIIth dynasty. Round the base of the object at the back is another cartouche of the same queen, much rubbed away. This remarkably fine object is said to have been found at Abydos, but in all probability it came either from Deir-el-Bahari or Karnak. There are in the British Museum several draughtsmen carved in wood found at Deir-el-Bahari some years ago, which may have come from the queen's tomb. They bear a distinct resemblance to this object, but are not so finely carved or quite so large. Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

9. A little figure in lapis-lazuli represents the god Rā, seated upon a throne wearing the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt, which is of gold. It is of fine workmanship, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches

* *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Égypte*, 79.

in height, and was found at Abydos. Upon the base some hieroglyphics are cut which read 'Protection for Sa-Bast.'

10. Vase of dark blue glass with festoonings in white. It has a short neck and then swells out at the shoulders, and gradually tapers off to a blunt end, which is square-sided. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

11. Vase of dark green glass with festoons in white. The tapering end is squared, like the preceding. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Both are of Arab make.

12. An object of unknown use consisting of a flat strip of gold, with an ornamental end pierced with a hole for suspension. Length $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It was found at Abydos.

13. A green jasper scarabæus inscribed on the base with the xxxthB chapter of the *Book of the Dead*. It is bound round with a plate of gold, with thin strips of gold across the back on the division of the elytra. In the loop, which is also of gold, is a portion of the silver chain by which it was attached round the neck. According to a rubric found in a papyrus* it is set forth that a scarab of green jasper bound round with metal, its ring being of silver, should be placed over the throat of the blessed one. 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. From Abydos.

14. A green glazed steatite scarab, the back of which is inlaid with a piece of lapis lazuli behind the head, and the elytræ are filled up with pieces of red jasper. On the base is a version of the xxxthB chapter of the *Book of the Dead*, contained in nine lines. It is very unusual to get these heart scarabs inlaid in this manner. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. From Abydos.

15. Another scarab that I exhibit is of amethyst, with a gold plate fixed upon the base inscribed with a king's name, which appears to read Anch-en-râ; but if it be a royal name it is an unknown one. It belongs to the period of the XIIth dynasty, about 2400 B.C.

16. A symbolic eye, in glass, of various colours, red, green, black, and white, fused together, set in a silver frame with three loops behind. It is a very rare object, and is said to have come from Abydos.

17. Head from a statue of a royal personage, in red crystalline sandstone, wearing the usual head-covering of the period of the XVIIIth dynasty, *i.e.* about 1700 B.C., which terminates behind the neck in a *queue*, usually figured as tied with a riband. There is a uræus upon the forehead, an emblem of royalty. The head is well sculptured, and depicts a very pleasant face; the tip of the nose is, however, slightly injured. It came to me from Luxor, together with a piece of stone

* See Naville, *Todtenbuch*, bd. ii. bl. 99.

of the same texture and quality, bearing the cartouche of Maāt-Ka-Rā, *i.e.* Hatshepsu, the famous queen of the XVIIIth dynasty. It is evidently a portrait, and may be intended to represent her, or perhaps her brother Thotmes II. or Thotmes III. when young. It was possibly found at Deir-el-Bahari or Karnak, where so many remains of this family exist.

18. A black basalt figure of a scribe seated with his hands resting palms downwards upon his knees. He wears a full head covering and a tunic or skirt fastened round his waist. It is of fine workmanship, and belongs to the time of the old empire, possibly the XIIth dynasty. Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Found near Asyût.

19. Vase of black porphyritic stone speckled with yellow, of elegant form, with a wide mouth and two small handles, around each of which a square of gold is fixed. Height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

20. Another of semi-globular form in red breccia, with small ring handles with plates of gold affixed on them, with gold wire loop attached to the two handles. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

21. A bowl-shaped vase of red breccia of flat form, rounded base and wide open mouth with a broad rim, with two handles or loops. Diameter 3 inches, diameter of mouth $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch, and height 2 inches.

All these three belong to the period of the ancient empire, probably IVth dynasty or earlier, and were found at Abydos.

22. Another vase is of a fine quality of alabaster, egg-shaped, with a gold rim perforated with three holes, presumably for fixing the cover. It stands upon three gold legs in the form of cynocephali. Height, 2 inches. Likewise of the ancient empire, and from Abydos."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 3rd, 1898.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A :

1. On some Points of Resemblance between the Art of the Early Sculptured Stones of Scotland and of Ireland. 4to. n.p. n.d.

2. Report on the Photography of the Sculptured Stones earlier than A.D. 1100, in the District of Scotland, South of the River Dee. 4to. n.p. n.d.

From Maberly Phillips, Esq., F.S.A. :—Two Photographs of a pre-Conquest Cross Shaft discovered at Nunnykirk, Northumberland, in August, 1897.

From the Author :—Notes relating to the Parish Church of St. Mary, Pulborough, Sussex, derived from Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Wills. By R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1897.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, by the kindness of



FLEMISH DOCTOR'S SIGN OF THE YEAR 1623.

F. Manley Sims, Esq., exhibited a curious carved and painted wooden doctor's sign of the date 1623, which has been preserved for the last fifty years at Poole, Dorset. It is appa-

rently of Flemish workmanship, and has in the centre a figure of the doctor with several rows of bottles and pots on shelves behind him. Around are seven surgical and medical scenes, such as tooth-drawing, leg-bandaging, letting blood, etc. In base is the inscription, from Ecclesiasticus, xxxviii. 4:

ALTISSIMVS CREAVIT DE TERRA MEDICINAM ET VIR | PRVDENS
NON ABHOREBIT | ILLAM ANNO DOMMINI 1623.

The original measures 35 inches by 30 inches.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this exhibition.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m., and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

Arthur Gregory Langdon, Esq.
John William Ryland, Esq.
Andrew Sherlock Lawson, Esq.
George Sholto Douglas Murray, Esq., M.A.
John Crawford Hodgson, Esq.
Benjamin Franklin Stevens, Esq.
Rev. John Robbins, D.D.

Thursday, March 10th, 1898.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From G. E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—The Records of New Amsterdam, from 1653 to 1674 A.D. Edited by Berthold Fernow. 7 vols. 8vo. New York, 1897.

From the Author:—The Royal Household, 1837-1897. By W. A. Lindsay, Q.C., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1898.

From the Author:—The Ulster Volunteers of '82: their Medals, Badges, &c. By Robert Day, F.S.A. 8vo. Belfast, 1898.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—

1. Handbook to Fairford Church and its Stained Windows. By J. L. Powell. 12mo. Fairford, 1893.

2. The Tything of Compton Gifford. By R. N. Worth. 8vo. n.p. 1896.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. G. E. Cokayne for his gift to the Library.

GEORGE SHOLTO DOUGLAS MURRAY, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

J. W. WILLIS-BUND, Esq., LL.B., F.S.A., Local Secretary for South Wales, called attention to the destruction of certain parts of the ruins of Strata Florida Abbey, Cardiganshire, by the Rev. Evan Jones, vicar of Pontrhydfendigaid, in order to provide building materials for a new church in his parish. The parish church is built close to the ruins of the abbey, and a wall encloses the ruins in the churchyard. Whether the ruins are a part of the churchyard is a very nice legal question. The vicar, however, seems to be of opinion that the ruins belong to him as part of the freehold of the churchyard, and to save the cost of getting fresh stone for his new church has carried away the dressed stones of the abbey. Whether he has a legal right to do this is very questionable, but the difficulty is who is to prevent him? The patron could, but the patron has sold his life interest, and is, or was, an undischarged bankrupt. No help can be obtained here. The vicar, having carted away the chapter-house or what remained of it, no more stone is at present required, and he has stopped his operations for the present.

The Bishop of St. David's had taken the practical step of declining to pay his promised subscription to the new church if any more of the buildings be destroyed, and perhaps his example might be followed by others.

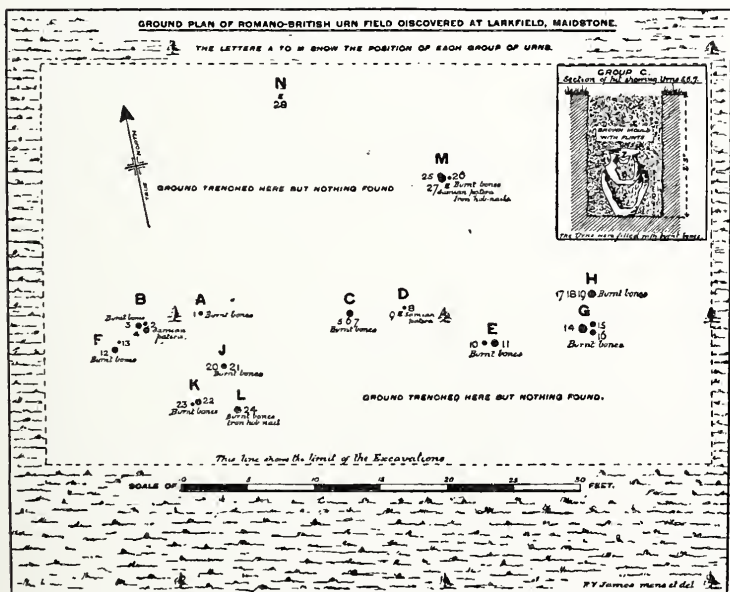
Mr. Willis-Bund accordingly moved the following resolution, which was seconded by the Bishop of Bristol, V.P., and carried unanimously:

"The Society of Antiquaries of London is of opinion that every possible means should be taken to prevent the further destruction of the Abbey of Strata Florida, and that the attention of the Bishop of St. David's and the Archdeacon of Cardigan be called to the matter, and they be requested to use such influence as they possess to preserve the ruins from further destruction."

FREDERICK JAMES, Esq., F.S.A., read the following note on the discovery of a Romano-British urnfield at Larkfield, near Maidstone:

"The following brief note of the discovery of a Romano-British urnfield at Larkfield, near Maidstone, together with

the ground plan which accompanies it, will, I trust, be deemed interesting enough to be recorded in our *Proceedings*, inasmuch as I have been unable so far to find that any note or sketches have been made of the precise character or arrangement of 'groups' of urns which have, collectively and under similar circumstances, formed urnfields or cemeteries in other parts, dating from this same period as that now under consideration, although the mode of sepulture employed (inhumation after cremation) agrees generally with observances discovered elsewhere in this country and which obtained in Romano-



PLAN OF A ROMANO-BRITISH URNFIELD AT LARKFIELD.

British times. Such failure, however, on my part may possibly arise from my being without the means of reference necessary to a proper elucidation of the subject, so that the memoranda taken at Larkfield may consequently simply serve to confirm the occurrence of like practices prevailing in other parts at the period referred to, and which may have been already brought before the notice of the Society of Antiquaries.

The site of the urnfield is on land belonging to Mr. William Wigan, of Clare House, East Malling, and it was owing to his kind permission and active co-operation that I was enabled to visit the spot, which is on a small plateau above the river

Medway, 350 yards to the south-west of New Hythe church, and between the river and the road leading from Rochester to Town Malling. The situation is best reached from the town of Maidstone, from which it is distant about four miles.

The immediate neighbourhood, of which the urnfield would appear to be a convenient centre for the purpose of these notes, has been from time to time highly productive of archæological remains dating from Palæolithic times and extending down to the Roman occupation of the district. Restricting myself to those which have been recorded as being within the confines of the map exhibited, we have the numerous and well-known finds of Palæolithic flint implements and associated animal remains from the low-level gravels of the river drift bed at Aylesford; * the remains of the Neolithic long barrow known as Kit's Coty House on the slope of the hill overlooking the same village; † ancient British coins from the hill above Kit's Coty House; ‡ British gold armillæ and torques recovered from the Medway hereabouts; § 'Bronze Age' interments in stone cists and in pits at Allington || and in "Parish field," Aylesford; ¶ and the remarkable urnfield excavated within the last-named area and ascribed to a subsequent date, the Late-Celtic period, by Mr. Arthur Evans.**

Coming to Roman times, at Snodland †† there are ample evidences of occupation, as well as at Holborough Hill, to the north-west, important sepulchral remains having been discovered there, ‡‡ whilst at Burham, on the opposite bank of the Medway, several interments of this period have been recorded. §§ The discovery and excavation of an underground chamber in the bank of the river at this point also, described by myself at a previous meeting of the Society, ||| and subsequently commented upon by Professor Cumont of the University of Ghent in a letter I received from him as being undoubtedly a Roman *Mithræum*, affords perhaps the most important evidence of the permanent character of the occupation of the locality by the Roman people. At Eccles (*Aiglissa*), to the south-east of Burham, and adjoining Aylesford, extensive

* Evans, *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, 2nd ed. 610, and collection, Museum, Maidstone.

† W. Boyd Dawkins, *Early Man in Britain*, 287.

‡ Evans, *Ancient British Coins*, 122, 197, 354; C. R. Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, i. pl. v. 6, 7.

§ *Archæologia Cantiana*, v. 41, xi. 1.

|| *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, iv. 65-8.

¶ *Archæologia*, lii. 325.

** *Archæologia*, lii. 315-388.

†† *Archæological Journal*, i. 164.

‡‡ *Ibid.* i. 264.

§§ Payne, *Collectanea Cantiana*, 126.

||| *Proc.* 2nd S. xvi. 108-113.

remains have been recorded, as well as the occurrence of coins,* and again near Allington Castle of the same character.† At Maidstone numerous isolated discoveries have been recorded at various intervals,‡ as well as at Malling.§

Returning to the special subject of these notes, the Larkfield urnfield, the first indication that was afforded of the uses to which the area had been put in Romano-British times was the accidental discovery, whilst planting fruit trees, of some fragments of pottery (including portion of a Samian patera) found at the point marked 'A' on the plan. A flat tile was found covering the fragments."

By means of the ground plan, and with the help of lantern slides prepared from his own drawings, Mr. James described the area covered by the excavations and the arrangements of the various groups of urns containing cremated interments found in the urn-pits. A section of one of the latter receptacles was also shown illustrating the placing, one within the other, of the vessels forming one of the groups.

Mr. Read pointed out that in one instance, at least, careful sketches and notes had been made of the precise positions of buried urns of Roman date, by the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen at Colchester, as the contents of each grave were now arranged as found in the Roman Room in the British Museum. Some of Mr. Pollexfen's discoveries were published in *Archæologia*.||

E. MANSEL SYMPSON, Esq., M.D., M.A., Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, communicated the following paper on the fourteenth century choir-screen or *pulpitum* in Lincoln Minster, and certain recent discoveries connected therewith:

"A brief description of the choir-screen and loft in Lincoln Minster may form a fitting preface to a more detailed account of the recent discovery thereon, which will, I trust, aided by the plan and photographs, prove tolerably clear.

This solid stone screen stretches across the entrance to the choir between the eastern piers of the central crossing, thus being in length from centre to centre of those piers about 42 feet, and in depth from east to west about 12 feet 6 inches. Its height from the floor of the nave to the top of the parapet is 17 feet. The western front of the screen consists of a central canopied archway having four

* *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, iv. 81-2

† *Ibid.* ii. 88.

‡ *Archæologia Cantiana*, xv. 68.

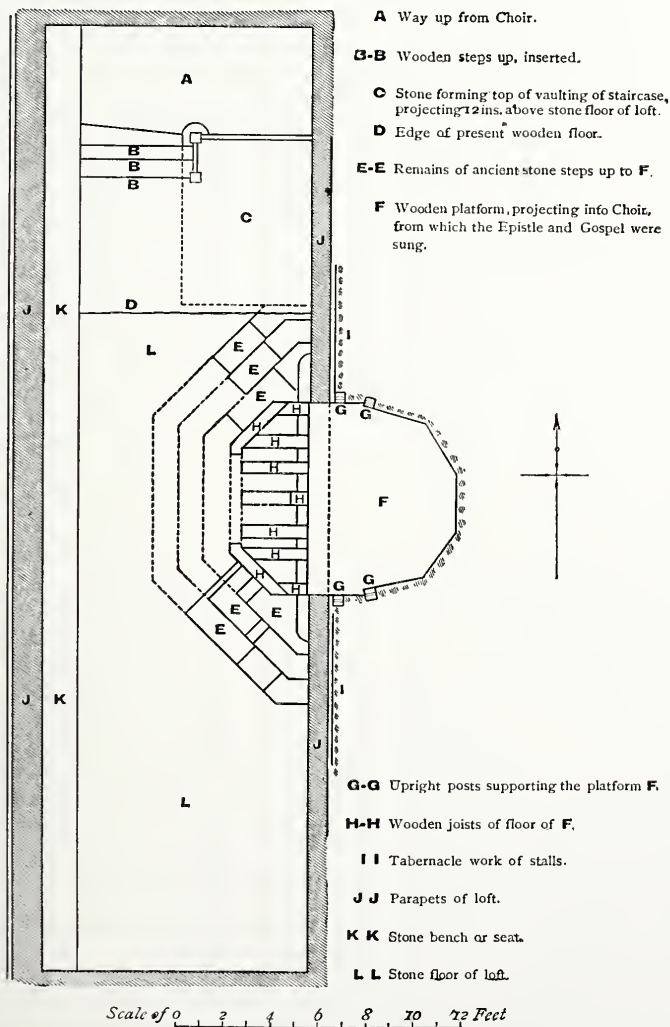
§ *Ibid.* iv. xlvi.

|| Vol. xxxix. 508.

recessed tabernacles, with rich ogee canopied arches, groined continuously, on each side, separated by detached buttressed piers. The wall behind is covered with diaper and subdivided by a shelf enriched with leafage below. There are still remains of colour and gilding. Three steps lead up to the doorway, from which a passage, with flat ceiling and skeleton vaulting (reminding one of similar work in the screen at Southwell), gives entrance into the choir. On the left, *i.e.* on the north side of this passage, opening by double doors, which have some excellent examples of original ironwork upon them, is a broad staircase leading to the loft above. Just at the entrance to the staircase is the door, on the west side, of a dark recess with an aumbry. This staircase has also a flat ceiling and skeleton rib-vaulting, and has on emerging above a corbel table charmingly carved with rich foliage, forming a kind of edge to the hatchway, on three sides. On the south or right-hand side of the central passage is a small room with solid vaulting, lighted by a square window looking into the south choir aisle, guarded by original iron bars. On the south side also of the screen there is a second stair, leading to the loft, formed in the thickness of the screen-wall of the first bay of the south choir aisle, lighted by a pierced quatrefoil, and approached by a small ogee-headed archway, to be reached by a short step-ladder. This, it has been stated, was for the use of the custodian of the choir, and from its smallness could never have been used by fully vested ministers. The eastern side of the screen is covered by the return stalls, and over the entrance there is a projection, also of wood, of half-polygonal shape, and of much the same date as the choir stalls themselves. This projection is coved, and some of the ribs run down to the stone doorway, but it is curiously and mainly supported by horizontal beams running westwards from the projection for half their length over the floor of the loft, and bolted through that floor at their western ends. Four uprights which are marked in the plan pass downwards from the floor of the projection, two of them to the floor of the choir, while two are stopped by responds at each side of the stone doorway. It is noteworthy that this doorway has a deep moulding running round the arch, with traces of colour, a finishing touch evidently intended to be seen before the woodwork of the stalls was placed in front of it. I may here mention that the date of the stone screen has been generally considered to be about 1320, and that of John of Welbourn's stalls about 1380.

On reaching the loft we see a broad seat of stone extending the whole length of it on the western side, above that a

broad band of elegant diaper work, surmounted by a parapet pierced with trefoils alternately erect and inverted, and finished with a battlemented cresting (*see illustration*).



PLAN OF THE LOFT FORMING THE TOP OF THE CHOIR-SCREEN OR PULPITUM IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

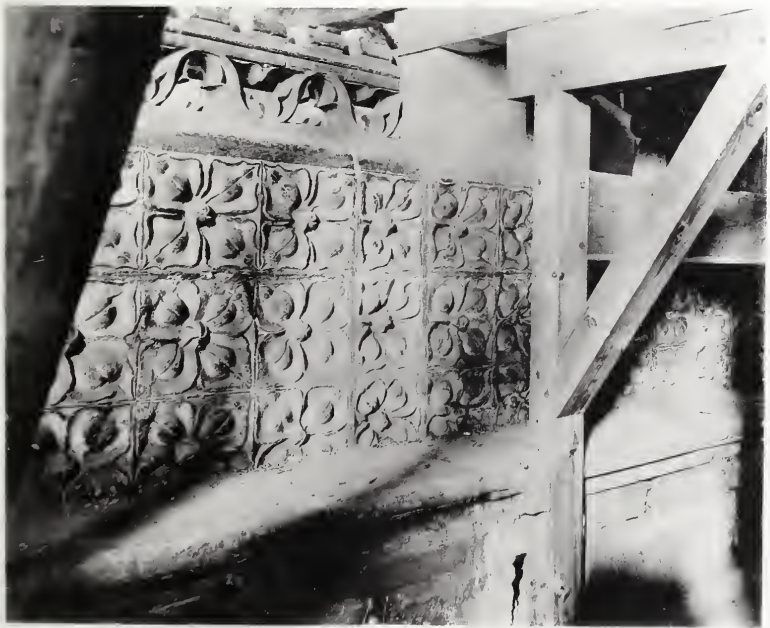
(From a Drawing by Mr. Henry G. Gamble.)

The eastern face of the screen is guarded by a coped wall of about the same height as that just mentioned, *i.e.* about

4 feet. In the middle, for about 8 feet, this wall is cut away down to the level of the floor of the projection over the eastern doorway in order to give access to that floor. In the illustration the coped wall will be seen to be interrupted before it gets to this opening by a high square block of stone on each side; this has just been done in order to support and heighten the organ case by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; a small addition it is true, but one which in the opinion of those who have seen it has made a much more imposing feature of the originally fine organ case. As already mentioned, the joists of this floor (the floor-boarding itself probably only dates from 1826) lead backwards, *i.e.* westwards, over a beam laid in the wall north and south (this appears in the plan and illustration), and in their completed state would form a half-octagonal platform, 2 feet higher than the stone floor of the loft. On each side of the break in the parapet wall were found, in the course of the alterations going on in the organ and organ case, three stone steps. They are broken across and removed towards the middle of the space, but they have evidently formed part of a half-octagon, as the stone floor of the loft within the mark made by completing the figure is of a different colour from that outside. These steps, then, have obviously led up to the complete polygon, half within the wooden projection and half westward of it, over the floor of the loft. The fragmentary steps can be well seen in the illustration, wherein also it can be noticed how much they are worn. It also shows well the platform and the interior of the projection itself. This apparently, as much as can be seen in the illustration, is original work, and it is interesting to find in Wild's plate, published in 1819, before the changes in the organ, that it is boarded round and finished with a plain moulding. Mr. Smith, the clerk of the works at the minster, is satisfied, as I am myself, that there was a desk running round the inside.

There is still, I believe, a stone book-rest in a like projection on the stone choir-screen in Tattershall collegiate church, Lincolnshire, and I have a drawing of one on the edge of the eastern parapet of the jubé of Sion cathedral church, in the Rhone Valley.

As in parochial rood-lofts, so on those of conventual or collegiate churches, altars were not uncommon on the rood-loft itself. In the Dean's Guide to Westminster Abbey, mention is made of a second Jesus altar (the first being on the floor of the nave) in the rood-loft, from which on certain days the Epistles and Gospels were read. In 1400, Lady Johanna, late wife of Sir Donald de Hesilrigg, bequeaths 'To the convent of the house of Gysburgh in Clyveland one vestment of



LINCOLN MINSTER.—VIEWS OF THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE PULPITUM.

(From photographs by MR. GEO. F. HADLEY of Lincoln.)

camaca to serve in the pulpit there, and one chalice of silver gilt.' In York Minster there was an altar in the loft (*in solario*) before the image of St. Saviour in the south part of the church, founded in 1475-6 by Richard Andrew, dean of York. An inventory also exists of the date 1543 of the belongings of the 'altare nominis Jhesu in the rudde loft' in the same church.* Unless the stone steps and the platform just described were for an altar in the Lincoln loft, which I do not believe was the case, as it would block out all access to the projection, there are no signs of any altar having been on the rood-loft here.

In writing about these single solid screens (as distinguished from the double ones which are described at Durham, and which existed at Fountains and Bolton, Dunster, and still exist at Norwich) of conventual, cathedral, and collegiate churches in the Associated Societies' Reports for 1890, I divided them into two classes. The first division has altars on the western front, on either side the central doorway. Exeter, Tattershall, not to mention Louvain, Lierre and Aerschot, are examples of this class. The second division, among which I classed the Lincoln screen has no traces of altars on the western front, and other examples may be found at York, Ripon, and Wells. I am rather doubtful whether there have not been side altars at Southwell. Mr. Christopher Wordsworth, in the introduction to the second part of the *Lincoln Cathedral Statutes*, says that there was a rood-altar (*Sanctae Crucis*) under the lantern, either on the screen over the door or before the entrance of the choir.† He also adds: 'There was, cir. 1520-36, a "Jhesus Mass;" but whether this involved a special Jesus altar I cannot say.' And again: 'Holy rood or altar of St. Cross, which may have stood on the quire-screen.'‡ An altar with this title appears to have existed in the time of Matthew Paris, circa 1250, as he says that Remigius was buried in front of it; 'in prospectu altaris Sanctae Crucis' are Giraldus Cambrensis' own words. Therefore, as the minster was partly used as the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, on whose site it was built, and a priest was deputed by the dean and chapter to minister sacraments and sacramentals to the parishioners, 'in certo loco ipsius ecclesiae Cathedralis,' till Oliver Sutton erected the church on its present site in Exchequer Gate, it is probable that there was a Jesus altar for parochial purposes, and a rood-screen across the western piers of the lantern, or even further west in the nave. In

* *The Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (Surtees Society 35), 300-1.

† *Statutes of Lincoln Cathedral arranged by the late Henry Bradshaw*, edited by Chr. Wordsworth, M.A. (Cambridge 1892 and 1897), part ii. p. lxxi. (note).

‡ *Ibid.* lxxi. (note).

this connection the description of the rood-screen at the entrance to the choir given in the *Metrical Life of St. Hugh*, will be of much interest. It was almost certainly written between the years 1220 and 1235:

De crucifixo, et tabulâ aureâ in introitu chori.

Introitumque chori majestas aurea pingit :
Et propriè propriâ crucifixus imagine Christus
Exprimitur, vitæque suæ progressus ad unguem
Insinuat ibi. Nec solum crux vel imago,
Immo columnarum sex, lignorumque duorum
Ampla superficies, obrizo fulgurat auro.*

On which my friend the late Precentor Venables remarked: 'The meaning is not free from obscurity, but we see that the rood-screen consisted of six pillars, three, we may suppose, on either side the entrance to the quire, supporting two beams on which stood the crucifix, the whole being gilt.'

This then may have been the screen on which the rood stood. Abroad, as can be seen at the present day (*e.g.* at Louvain, St. Pierre), it frequently stands upon the screen itself. In other cases it may be supported by a beam above the screen. At Christchurch, Canterbury, in Lanfranc's time, we learn from Gervase that above the loft and placed across the church was the beam which sustained the great cross, two cherubim, and the images of St. Mary and St. John the Apostle.

At Exeter cathedral church the rood stood on a separate bar of iron, high above the screen, and was erected in 1324, after the screen was finished. The rests for it, cut out of the narrow arches on either side, were brought into view recently. At Nuremberg the same arrangement prevails or prevailed. At Winchester cathedral church the second easternmost bay of the nave from the chancel screen was occupied by a rood-loft on which stood the 'Magna crux cum duabus imaginibus sc. Mariæ et Johannis et illas cum trabe vestitas auro et argento copiose,' etc. made and set up by Bishop Stigand (1047-1070). At Glastonbury we read of William de Taunton, abbot (1322-1335), making the 'front of the choir, with the curious stone images, where the crucifix stood.' Also at St. Edmundsbury in the earliest part of the thirteenth century, Hugh the sacrist 'pulpitum in ecclesia aedificavit, magna cruce erecta cum imaginibus beatæ Mariæ et sancti Johannis,'† showing

* *Metrical Life of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln*, edited by the Rev. J. F. Dimock, M.A. (Lincoln, 1860), 37.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (ed. Caley, Ellis, and Bandenel), iii. 163.

the close connection between the rood and the loft. In Worcester cathedral church there are stone brackets for the rood-beam on the western pillars of the lantern, 28 feet from the floor of the nave. I have been unable to find any traces of rood or rood-beam in Lincoln Minster or in Tattershall church.

In the Hereford *Consuetudines* one of the duties of the treasurer was to keep three lamps burning day and night, one of which was 'in pulpito ante crucem.' The same officer was ordered in the *Liber Niger* of Lincoln, 'Minutam etiam candelam invenire thessaurarius in choro et in pulpito et alibi in ecclesia quandocumque necesse fuerit,' the eastern use differing from the western on the score of economy!

There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the projection and platform already described was the one from which the Gospel and Epistle were read or intoned, and other portions of the pre-Reformation services sung or said.

The author of the *Rites of Durham* speaks of the pair of organs that 'did stand over the Quire dore' in the eastern screen, and says there (*i.e.* in the same loft) 'was also a LETTERNE of wood like unto a pulpit standinge and adjoyninge to the wood organs, over the Quire dore, where they had wont to singe the nine lessons in the old time on principall dayes, standinge with their faces towards the High Altar.*' The description of the lectern would do well for Lincoln. No doubt there were variations in what was read, sung, or chanted from the rood-loft in different dioceses and different churches.

The *Liber Niger* has the following direction: 'Unde incepto *Jube domine benedicere* none leccionis dabit ille benedictionem qui propinquior fuerit dignitate. et iste modus servetur omni tempore nisi ita sit quod omnes canonici sint absentes. tunc suus clericus incipiet *Jube* et cetera et ipsemet lector dicat benedictionem. Deinde leget.'† From this custom, especially in France, the gallery over the screen obtained the name of Jubé.

In the *Liber Niger* we find the following references to the use of the rood-loft:

'*Gloria* ergo incepto; Eat principalis subdiaconus in pulpitu per dextram partem chori subdiacono (secundario *interlined*) librum portante precedente. Unde si contingat leccionem aliquam precedere sicut in natali domini sive in septimana

* *A Description or Breife Declaration of all the Ancient Monuments, Rites, and Customes belonginge or beinge within the Monasticall Church of Durham before the Suppression.* Written in 1593 (Surtees Society 15), 14.

† *Statutes of Lincoln Cathedral (The Black Book)*, 372.

Pentecostes. .iiij.^{or} temporum; secundus sub-diaconus leget, et sacerdos cum suis ministris dicet *epistolam*. et *Gradale* et *Alleluia* et *sequenciam* et hijs dictis eat ad suum sedile et ibi dicet oraciones. Lecta epistola in pulpito recedet subdiaconus principalis ex sinistra parte chori socio suo prenotato precedente et librum portante,' etc.

The following passage has against it in the margin: '*De modo eundi ad evangelium in magno pulpito*': 'Et preparent se omnes ministri altaris ad eundum pro evangelio lecturo scilicet .iiij. diaconi et .iiij. subdiaconi Principalibus diacono et subdiacono textus portantibus et .ij. turiferarij et ij. ceroferarij et ij. clerici pueri ferentes cruces et hij omnes per chorum exeant Set in eundo ad evangelium diaconi ire debent ex parte dextra chori. precedentibus uno turiferario et ceriferario et una cruce et subdiaconi ex sinistra precedentibus uno thuriferario et ceroferario cum cruce, unde incepto evangelio stabunt coram diaconis subdiaconi omnes et clerici cruces portantes principali subdiacono portante textum ante pectus Lecto evangelio ibunt ad altare modo contrario quia diaconi ibunt ex parte sinistra et subdiaconi ex parte dextra. Unde semper quando aliquis vel aliqui venient in pulpito magnum ad legendum evangelium sive epistolam sive expositionem; venient in dextra et recedant in sinistra et dabit sacerdoti evangelium ad osculandum,' etc.

Again: 'completorium pulsatur,' in a given way, 'unde sciendum quod quando .iiij. cantant ad lectrinam in choro sive in magno pulpito, . . . Nota quod quodcumque canonicus leget sive cantet in magno pulpito sive in choro sequetur eum ministrando vicarius sive clericus in habitu nigro nisi chorus capis induatur sericis.' Later, *i.e.* in 1236, I find directions for the choir to face the altar whilst the Gospel is being read at the altar, we may presume, for the next sentence runs thus: 'et dum legitur in pulpito debet chorus se convertere ad lectorem evangelij donec evangelium perlegatur.'

Though there is no mention of any pulpito, the following extract from the *Lichfield Statutes*, dating from about 1190, is interesting; 'Inchoatur autem magna Missa semper circiter terciam secundum anni tempora cum diacono et subdiacono revestitis consideratis eorum officijs solempnitatibus Indumentis in ordinali prescriptis Ita quidem quod semper in dupplicibus festis habentibus sibi processionem adjunctam duo diaconi et duo subdiaconi cum duobus Turribularijs et alijs duobus in capis sericis cruces duas evangelium legentem precedentibus cum ceroferarijs precedant In festis vero ix

leccionum feriatis et quando Invitatorium a tribus cantatur et in omnibus diebus dominicis crux christi portetur cum turribulo et ceroferarijs ante eum qui evangelium leget.* Both in the Consuetudinary of Sarum and in that of Wells are interesting accounts of the use of the *pulpitum* in those churches; † but I do not quote them here, as I have presumed upon your patience sufficiently already.

In conclusion, a few words about the Lincoln organ may end this rather discursive paper, not unsuitably, as it was the alterations to the organ and organ-case which led to the discovery of the steps, and hence to this paper. Dr. Hopkins says, speaking of the projecting gallery, that 'This position . . . was in subsequent times occupied by the quire organ.' There seems but little doubt that the principal organ, if the church possessed more than one, was usually placed on the rood-loft, and the smaller one in the choir. There was an organ as late as Hollar's time over the 'Den' in the fourth bay of the north side of the choir at Lincoln. By the extracts already quoted from the *Rites of Durham*, there were evidently a pair of organs (meaning one complete organ) on the *pulpitum* there, and from Henry VI.'s 'owne avyse' we learn that it was expressly ordered that the Eton College rood-loft should likewise serve as an organ gallery. Among the many interesting items in the accounts of Louth Steeple, dating from 1501-1518, is this: 'For setting up the Flemish organ in the Roodloft by four days . . . xxd.' So that the present position of several of our cathedral organs (while, in my humble opinion, fully justified by convenience and æsthetic satisfaction, as being thoroughly Gothic) is only a survival of a very tolerably ancient practice. Playing the organ ('cuilibet cantancium organum, trahenti organa') is mentioned in the *Black Book* already quoted from in 1322. Mr. Christopher Wordsworth ‡ considers that the terms *organizacio*, *organizare*, apply apparently to vocal music at the lectern in choir at the end of evensong and lauds. Canon Maddison mentions that one of the vicars received a fee as late as 1536 for playing the organ at the 'Jesus Mass.' On the 10th September, 1442, an order for five marks from the fabric chest was made for new organs in the great choir, to be constructed by one Arnold, 'organer' of Norwich, in the

* *Lincoln Cathedral Statutes*, part ii. 14.

† In the case of Salisbury, see *De Officiis Ecclesiasticis Tractatus*, section xcii. printed in *The Register of S. Osmund*, edited by the Rev. W. H. Rich Jones (Rolls Series 78), i. 152. etc. For the Wells Consuetudinary, see H. F. Reynolds, *Wells Cathedral: its Foundation, Constitutional History and Statutes*, 36, 37,

‡ In the *Lincoln Diocesan Magazine*, 1895.

best manner possible. On October 14 (of the same year, I think), Robert Patryngton is commissioned to find with all speed 'a scientific man' who has skill to make the new organs in Lincoln choir. The organ, which is now being remodelled and enlarged, was the work of Allen, the case being designed by the late Mr. E. J. Willson, in the year 1826. It only remains for me to express my sincere thanks to Precentor Bramley and to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for much kind help and assistance, to Mr. H. G. Gamble for the courteous and generous readiness with which he placed his excellent plan at my disposal for the purposes of this paper, and to the Society of Antiquaries for allowing me to bring this, to me very interesting, subject before your notice to night."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 17th, 1898.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Medals of Centenarians (Addenda). By F. P. Weber M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.

From the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington :—Japanese Art II. Books relating to Japanese Art in the National Art Library, South Kensington Museum. 8vo. London, 1898.

The President announced that as it had been decided by the Council to offer to the Trustees of the British Museum a replica of the bronze portrait medallion of the late Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., P.S.A., he had received the following reply to his letter conveying the offer :

"British Museum,
London, W.C.,
March 16, 1898.

DEAR LORD DILLON,

I am directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to ask you kindly to convey to the Society of Antiquaries their best thanks for the replica medallion portrait of the late Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, which the Society has been pleased to present to them.

The Trustees have great satisfaction in accepting this memorial of their late colleague, who was not only a great benefactor of the British Museum, but also so distinguished as President of your Society.

Believe me,

Dear Lord Dillon,

Yours very truly,

E. MAUNDE THOMPSON.

The Right Honourable Viscount Dillon,
P.S.A., &c. &c. &c."

The following letter from the Rev. EVAN JONES, Vicar of Strata Florida, was read :

"The Vicarage,
Strata Florida,
Cardiganshire,
March 15, 1898.

Re Strata Florida Ruins.

DEAR SIR,

It is quite true that we are going to erect a new mission church in the lower portion of this extensive parish, and loose stones with some portions of the old ruins have been carried down. We never thought at the time that the portions taken were of any value, but from archaeological point of view we find that they are very precious and valuable. I assure you in the name of the whole church in the parish that we are extremely sorry for what we have done, and nothing of the kind will never be repeated.

We feel deeply with the Society of Antiquaries in their laudable efforts to preserve ancient things, and Strata Florida ruins will never be subject to any destruction at any time in future.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

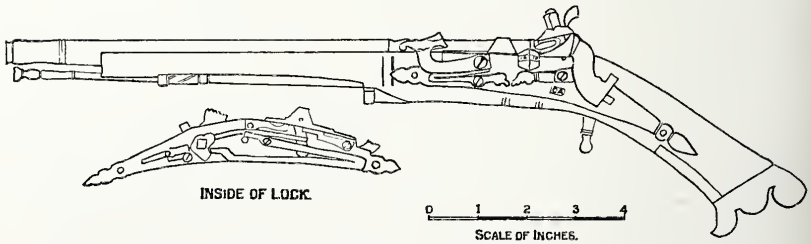
EVAN JONES,

Vicar."

The PRESIDENT exhibited a snaphaunce pistol of the year 1619 from the Gurney Collection, lately acquired for the Tower Armoury, on which he read the following note :

"The pistol exhibited is an interesting specimen of the early form of firearm in which the flint is used as a means of discharge. It may generally be taken that in the sixteenth

century the term fire-lock * applies to the wheel-lock, and later on to the flint-lock, the qualifying term being used to distinguish such weapons from those in which the match was used, although the match-lock was in use as late as the days of William III. in the infantry. But the introduction of the wheel-lock in about 1517 first gave origin to the pistol, the earliest firearm used by the cavalry. Later in the century the invention of the snaphaunce introduced the use of the flint. In this case the flint was dashed against a steel plate in such a way as to shed a shower of sparks into the priming, which by an arrangement inside the lock was suddenly uncovered as the flint descended. In the wheel-lock of course ignition was obtained by the rapid revolution of a wheel, the edge of which grating against a piece of iron pyrites generated the necessary sparks. To both wheel-lock and



SNAPHAUNCE PISTOL, DATED 1619, IN THE TOWER ARMOURY.

flint-lock was applied the term petronel, which comes from the word for a stone, and not, as has been absurdly stated, from *poitrine*, the weapon being supposed to be held against the chest. In the snaphaunce then we have the earlier form of flint-lock, and the name is derived from the sharp snapping action of what in Germany was called the *hahn* or *hen*, in France the *chien*, in Spain and in Italy the *cat*. The point in which the snaphaunce differs from the later form of flint-lock is in the fact that in the latter the steel anvil or *batterie* formed one piece with the pan-cover. The earliest mention I have found of snaphaunces is in an order for certain men found by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1580 for the army,† and they were to be supplied with a pair of these weapons. The earliest representation of such a weapon is in a portrait at Ditchley, Oxon, of Captain Thomas Lee, dated

* Sir John Smyth in 1590 says, "Upon the wheels being fire-locks or upon the hammers or steeles if they be snaphaunces."

† *Ninth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS.* (London, 1883), Appendix, 44.

1594. He wears a snaphaunce pistol at his waist. The earliest actual examples of the arm are, as far as I know, in the Dresden collection, where are three brace of Scottish pistols bearing the dates 1598, 1611, 1615. In England the earliest example is a gun said to have been made for Charles I, when prince, and bearing on the barrel and lock the date 1614. This arm is unfortunately rather defective, the upper part of the flint-holder, the *batterie* spring, and the brass heel-plate of the butt being lost. All the above-mentioned weapons, as well as a lock in the Musée d'Artillerie at Paris, have the lock-plates of brass well engraved, and similar except in the matter of the maker's initials and the dates.*

The pistol here exhibited resembles the Charles I. gun in the form and ornament of the lock and the inlaid ornaments of the butt, a conventional rose and thistle. The date is 1619, and the maker's initials are C. A.

This weapon is in good working order, and appears to have come from the same source as the gun, the difference in the initials pointing to different members of one family.

The pistol is a left-handed one, that is, it has the lock plate on the left side. Scotch pistols are frequently thus found right and left handed. The flint lock pistol of John Greme, fourth Earl of Montrose, dated 1615, and formerly in the possession of the Baron de Cosson, F.S.A, † was also a left-handed weapon.

The type of lock, if, as has been variously stated, of Dutch or Spanish origin, certainly seems to have been adopted by the Scotch, ‡ many other Scottish arms having the same mechanism, namely, that the cock is caught by the nose of the sear projecting from the lock-plate. When the trigger is pressed the sear is withdrawn and the mainspring forces down the flint. In the Royal United Service Institution is a carbine with a lock similar so far as the construction goes, but all of steel, and bearing the date 1685. The ordinary Scotch pistol, such as those supplied to the Highland regiments in the last century, have a somewhat different mechanism, but the principle is the same. They appear to have been made in large quantities and coarsely finished, and probably in England, as there would not have been in those days in Scotland any place capable of turning out so many uniform weapons. This applies of course to the commoner sort of pistols, the finer weapons of Murdoch and others being of very superior workmanship."

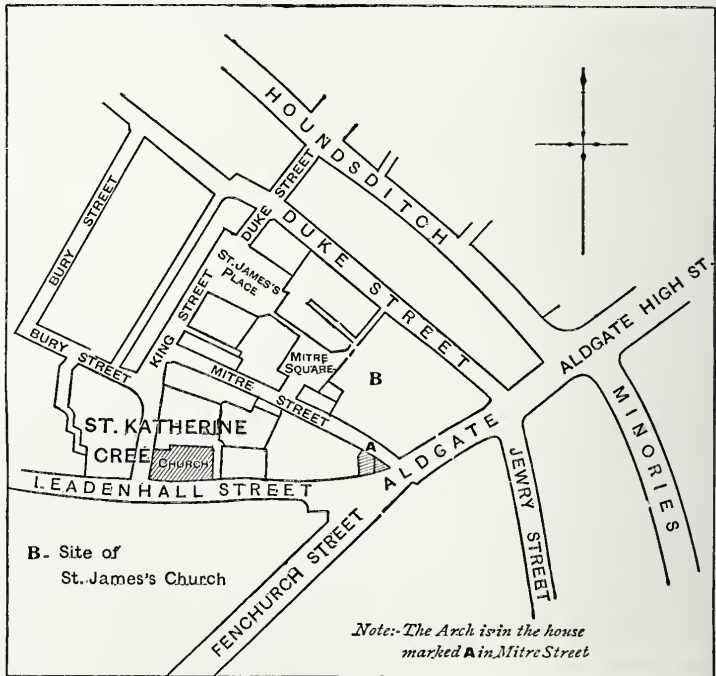
* The Dresden locks have the dates 1598 H.K., 1611 A.M., 1615 I.H. The Paris lock has 1613, I.A.

† *Archæological Journal*, xl. 320.

‡ Randolph, writing to Cecil, September 3 and 4, 1565, mentions that Queen "Mary beareth a pistol charged when in the field."

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, read the following notes on a recent discovery of part of the Priory of Christ Church, Aldgate, in Mitre Street, in the City of London :

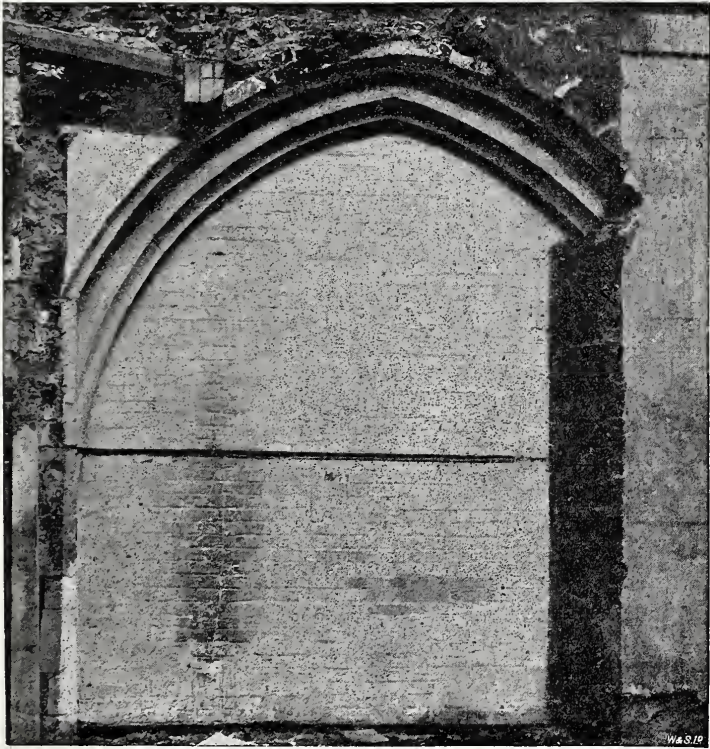
“The recent destruction of a house on the south or south-west side of Mitre Street, Aldgate, very near the junction of Fenchurch Street and Leadenhall Street, has shown to view a



BLOCK PLAN SHOWING PLACE OF ARCH LATELY DISCOVERED IN MITRE STREET, ALDGATE.

fifteenth-century arch which no doubt formed part of the buildings of the Priory of Holy Trinity or Christ Church, Aldgate. (See Illustration.) This arch, of which a photograph is here exhibited, kindly sent by a great authority on such matters, is as far as I could judge without measurement about 13 or 14 feet high from the crown to the present floor level; and Mr. Hope, who has had an opportunity of examining it more closely than I, tells me that eastward of it he found traces of Norman work. I shall take it as a text for a few remarks on the famous priory to which it belonged.

At the dissolution this priory was far more completely destroyed than, to give one or two instances, the Priory of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, that of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield, or the home of the Augustine friars by Broad Street. With our present knowledge it would be impossible for us to make out an accurate ground plan; but by bearing in mind the plan of similar establishments, one can piece



FIFTEENTH-CENTURY ARCH FOUND IN MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, LONDON,
IN 1898.

together the evidence available, and feel tolerably certain where stood the principal buildings.

First, however, a few words as to the history of the place. With regard to this we are more fortunate. Stow tells us a good deal, and various sources of information are quoted in the 1830 edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*. Besides, there are unpublished manuscripts, one of great interest, at the Hunterian

museum, Glasgow, of which a translation is in the Guildhall Library. 'On the place,' says Tanner, 'where one Syred had formerly begun to build a church in honor of the Holy Cross and St. Mary Magdalene, Q. Maud, by the persuasions of archbishop Anselm and Richard Beaumeis bishop of London founded, A.D. 1108, a monastery for canons Regular of the order of St. Austin, then newly brought to England.* She gave the canons 'the Gate called Aldgate, with the Soken thereunto belonging, which was of her own demesne, and two parts of the revenues or rents of the City of Exeter.' † She also endowed them with other stipends and property. It seems that the Dean and Chapter of Waltham had some claim on the church of St. Mary Magdalen, and for their rights they received in exchange a mill.

The foundation flourished exceedingly. King Henry confirmed his wife's donation by charter, and subsequent charters were granted to it by Stephen, Henry II., and others, increasing its buildings, income, and privileges. In course of time the priors by virtue of their office became aldermen of the ward of Portsoken, as described in detail by Stow, who says also that the prior kept a most bountiful house, both for rich and poor, as well within as at the gates to all comers according to their estates; and that the church was 'very fair and large, rich in lands and ornaments, and passed all the priories in London and Middlesex.'

In spite, however, of the great fame and prosperity that the priory enjoyed for centuries, it seems towards the end to have become oppressed with debt, whether through overbuilding or from other causes. It was the first of the religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII., being surrendered by the last prior, Nicholas Hancock, George Grevell, and seventeen other canons, 4th February, 1531, and granted to Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the House of Commons and afterwards Lord Chancellor, who here made or adapted for himself a dwelling. In 1538 he was created Baron Audley, and after his death in 1544 the property was inherited by his daughter Margaret, who became the second wife of Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, hence the name Duke's Place, by which the principal square was formerly called. The duke was executed for high treason June 2nd, 1572, but the mansion descended to his son Thomas, made Earl of Suffolk in 1603, by whom it was sold to the mayor and corporation of the City of London. The Jews began to settle about here in the time of Cromwell, as soon as they were allowed to return to England.

* Thomas Tanner, *Notitia Monastica*, ed. Nasmith (London, 1787).

† Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (ed. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinell), vi, 150.

Now as to the extent and structural arrangement of the priory. Accounts of the former occupation of the ground are a little difficult to follow. Stow and Tanner, as we have seen, speak of its occupying the site where a church had been founded in honour of Holy Cross and St. Mary Magdalen, but elsewhere Stow says, 'Norman tooke upon him to bee' (the first) 'Prior of Christes Church, in the yere of Christ 1108 in the Parishes of S. Marie Magdalen, S. Michael, S. Katherine, and the Blessed Trinitie, which now was made but one Parish of the Holy Trinitie, and was in olde time of the Holy Crosse, or Holy Roode Parish.' It appears then that the parish of Holy Cross or St. Mary Magdalen had afterwards been divided into four. He goes on to say that the priory was built on a piece of ground in the parish of St. Katherine towards Aldgate, 'which lieth in length betwixt the Kinges streete, by the which men go towards Ealdgate: neare to the Chappell of S. Michaell towards the North, and conteyneth in length 83. els half, quarter, & quartern of the kings Iron eln.*'

The boundaries of the priory, in later days at any rate, are clearly set forth in the grant to Sir Thomas Audley, where they are described as 'from the great gate of our City of London called Aldgate, and thence on the north side of the King's street called Aldegate Street unto the bell-house or steeple of St. Katherine Christchurch, and from thence by a certain street leading from the said King's Street by the said Bell-house unto the great gate of the said late Monastery unto the stone wall of our City of London and so by the said wall unto the said great gate called Aldgate.' This, then, is the more or less triangular piece of which the base extends from Cree Church Lane, to the site of Aldgate, and the apex is about the junction of Heneage Lane, Duke Street, and Bevis Marks. The soc of Aldgate, over which in accordance with the Queen's grant the priory also had rights, nearly corresponded in extent with the present Aldgate ward.

From Aldgate towards Bishopsgate, between the city wall and the priory, was originally a passage or lane about 13 feet broad, which must have been more or less in the hands of the City. In the troublesome times of Henry III. the prior and convent stopped it up with a wall of earth. In the next reign this was presented by the jury as an encroachment on the king's highway and a damage to the City. No doubt the lane was required by the citizens for purposes of defence. Duke Street in part now covers the site of this lane.

We are told that in 1132 the priory and its church were consumed by fire, 'when,' says the register, 'our Lord showed

* John Stow, *A Survey of London* (London, 1598), 104.

a great miracle in this church upon a certain cross,' which remained unharmed though the lead of the roof melted, and everything else was consumed.' Another fire occurred a few years afterwards.

The church, as it existed when the priory was at its zenith, was no doubt a very large and splendid building. We get some slight knowledge of its later appearance from Van den Wyngaerde's view of London, where it is represented with a large central tower having pinnacles at the corners, the square-ended choir and south transept being flanked by turrets. The nave and north transept do not appear. This must have been drawn years before the date (c. 1550) which is usually assigned to the view, for Stow tells us how Audley, who died in 1544, had offered the church with a ring of nine bells to the parishioners of St. Katherine Cree in exchange for their smaller one, and how on their refusal he destroyed it. In the Hunterian manuscript it is stated that the Lady chapel had been built by Peter de Cornubia, 4th prior, who was buried there, July, 1221. The following extracts from the calendar of wills enrolled in the Court of Husting throw a faint glimmer of light on the subject. In a will dated December 13th, 1372, Simon de Hattefield, potter, desires to be buried in front of the altar of St. John the Baptist, in the church of Holy Trinity.* In a will of John Hanekyn, senior, dated August 13th, 1375, mention is made of the south door of the church.† On August 10th, 1376, John de Cantebriige, fishmonger, wills to be buried in St. Mary's Chapel of Crichiche, Holy Trinity, where John his son, Elizabeth and Agnes his former wives lie buried.‡ There are also records of various chantries here at the 'high auter,' at 'our lady auter, at the auter of seynt Ann and seynt Erkenwald,' at 'seynt Peters auter,' etc.

The site of the priory church was to the east or south-east of the present St. James's Place. Audley, when engaged in the work of destruction, left the south or 'great' gate of the priory, no doubt as a means of entrance to his own mansion. Though injured by a fire in 1800 this gateway remained standing till 1815. There are views of it by J. T. Smith in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, and in the *European Magazine* for September, 1802.§ Another view in Wilkinson shows ancient remains to the south-east of St. James's Place,

* *Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London, A.D. 1258—A.D. 1688.* Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. (London, 1890), ii. 155.

† *Ibid.* 184.

‡ *Ibid.* 197.

§ Vol. xlii. 69.

which were visible in 1815. Malcolm also did an engraving of one or two unmistakably Norman arches, which had formed part of the priory buildings. This was published in 1807 without any accompanying note to explain their exact position.

I will now say a few words on the rest of this priory building. To illustrate my remarks, reference should be made to the Ordnance Survey and to the map of Ralph Agas. To the west of where stood the church, Duke's Place or Duke's Place Court (now St. James's Place) probably shows the site of the outer court of the priory. From there a passage leads to what would have been the cloister on the south side of the church; in extent certainly not less than 100 feet square. Here also is a vacant space. In Horwood's map it is called Little Duke's Place; it is now Mitre Square. To the west of this and south-west of the passage would be the Cellarers' buildings; and hereabout the Guest-house for superior guests, the highest being lodged with the prior, whose house would have been perhaps to the east of the cloister.

Passing again some distance to the west, one would come to the south gate, referred to before, which stood between the present King Street and Cree Church Lane. To the right of this entrance was probably the inferior guest-house or casual ward. Mitre Street was non-existent till less than a century ago. Some distance to the right of the guest-house was the dining-hall or frater, shown perhaps by Agas. Further again to the right, and approaching the site of our arch, may have been the dormitory or dorter. Our arch, which, as you see, is late work, and by no means elaborate, perhaps formed part of an adjunct of this building. The presence of Norman masonry by its side shows that the priory from the first extended at any rate as far as this point in a southern direction. To the immediate east of the church would probably have been the cemetery for the canons. Towards the eastern corner, near Aldgate, where till a hundred years ago there was still considerable vacant space, were most likely placed the infirmary and garden.

I have reserved till last mention of the two churches built after the foundation of the priory within the precincts. Stow, as we have said, speaks of the priory being in the parish of St. Katherine, and a portion of the conventual church seems to have been set apart for the use of the parishioners; but this arrangement proving inconvenient, a church or chapel was built for them in the churchyard of the priory, no doubt in the lay folks' churchyard, according to Strype, between the years 1280 and 1303; but it seems to be identical

with 'the chapel of St. Katherine and St. Michael within the cemetery of the monastery,' to which reference is made in a bull of Innocent III. One of the canons used to officiate, and at first the expenses were defrayed by the priory, but after 1414 the church was maintained by the parishioners. The present church (except the lower part of the tower, which dates from about 1504) was begun in 1628 and consecrated by Bishop Laud in 1630-1. St. James's church was built for the convenience of the inhabitants of Duke's Place in 1622,* partly out of the materials of the old conventual church; some think on a portion of its site, but I prefer the opinion that the latter was slightly further north. It was rebuilt in 1727 and destroyed in 1874, when the parish was united with that of St. Katherine Cree. Incidentally I would mention that as a result of the great pestilence in 1348, a graveyard was provided near East Smithfield, on land belonging to the priory. In the will of Henry de Yerdelee, 'fellmongere,' dated May 24th, 1368, he makes provision for a chantry 'in the chapel of the Priory of H. Trinity, at the New Cemetery towards the Tower.'

Two crypts or undercrofts have existed in the immediate neighbourhood, but outside the limits of the priory, until comparatively recent years, which I merely refer to in order to prevent misconception. Near the junction of Fenchurch Street and Leadenhall Street there was a crypt called, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1789 (where it is figured), and elsewhere, 'the chapel of St. Michael.' Water-colour drawings of it at the Guildhall were made just before its destruction in 1872-3, when the house above was taken down to widen the thoroughfare. There is also an illustration in Wilkinson. This crypt appears, from the style of architecture, to date from the thirteenth century, and to be an undercroft like that formerly under Gerrard's Hall, or the one destroyed a few years ago on Laurence Pountney Hill. Stow most likely lived at one time in a house over this crypt, but does not refer to it. The late Mr. Alfred White, F.S.A., in the fourth volume of the *Transactions of the Middlesex and London Society*, seems to demolish the theory that this was ecclesiastical, and quoting from a passage in *Liber Dunthorn* tries to fix the position of St. Michael's church more or less to the north of Fenchurch Street, to the east of Lime Street, and to the west of the present Ironmongers' Hall. If so, it must have been distinct from the chapel referred to in the will, dated November 25,

* *Diary of Walter Yonge, Esq., from 1604 to 1628*, edited by George Roberts (Camden Society 41), 65.

1385, of Roger Crede, draper, who also leaves a bequest to the work of St. Michael's chapel about to be erected near the church of St. Katherine.* The reference by Stow to St. Michael's chapel has already been quoted.

Another undercroft at the corner of Aldgate and Jewry Street, in existence as late as the year 1876, was more unmistakably a civil building. There is also a drawing and plan of this in the Guildhall Library."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the ancient arrangements of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, so far as they could be recovered from documentary evidence and existing remains.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 24th, 1898.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Rev. W. Sealy, M.A.:—Cailly en Normandie; son histoire dès les siècles les plus reculés, la liste de ses anciens seigneurs, les chartes et donations à diverses abbayes. 4to. Rouen, 1895.

From the Author:—Cryptography, or the History, Principles, and Practice of Cipher-writing. By F. E. Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London. n.d.

Notice was given that the anniversary meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Saturday, 23rd April, being St. George's Day, at the hour of 2 p.m., and that no Fellow whose annual subscription is then unpaid will be capable of voting at such election.

The following letters from the Bishop of St. David's and the Archdeacon of Cardigan concerning the recent destruction of portions of the ruins of the Abbey of Strata Florida were read:

* Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London, 1258-1688*, ii. 250.

same man who made large quantities of cast and wrought iron and brass guns for Henry VIII. about 1512.*

THOMAS BOYNTON, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Yorkshire, exhibited the church plate of the parish of Lowthorpe, comprising a silver communion cup and cover (London, 1698-9), a mazer with silver-gilt band, *circa* 1470, and a stoneware jug mounted in silver-gilt (London, 1573-4).

J. R. MORTIMER, Esq., communicated the following report on the opening of a number of the so-called "Danes' Graves," at Kilham, E.R. Yorks., and the discovery of a chariot-burial of the Early Iron Age :

"Through the obliging intercession of J. Travis-Cook, Esq., I was, by the kind permission of Harrison Broadley, Esq., the present owner of the estate, enabled during the first ten days of July, 1897, with the assistance of the Rev. Canon Greenwell and Mr. Thomas Boynton, to make an exploration of 16 of a group of barrows. Most of the mounds are situated near the western corner of Danes' Graves Wood, in that portion which belongs to the parish of Driffild. At this place the mounds were arranged roughly in lines, and appeared to have been the least disturbed by previous explorers.

The first mound opened was 13 feet in diameter and 18 inches in height. Under it was an oval grave measuring 7 feet north and south by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet east and west, and 20 inches in depth. At the bottom lay the body of an adult of middle age, laid on the chest and face, the head to the north. The legs were much drawn up and pressed close to the right side. The right arm was doubled in, with the hand under the face. The left arm was laid over the body, with the hand under the right elbow. At the right side of the head lay portions † of a flat-bottomed vessel of a dark-coloured plain pottery, near to which was placed the humerus of a small pig. Close to the lumbar vertebrae were two pieces of a much-corroded article resembling iron, with a hole through one end, probably a belt fastener. The skull was large and broad, and all the bones denoted a strong-framed man.

Mounds Nos. 2 to 10 inclusive adjoined No. 1, and most of them were situated a little nearer to the west corner of the wood. They varied in size from 10 feet to 22 feet in diameter, and from 15 to 30 inches in height. The graves

* *Archaeologia*, li. 168, 225, 226, 262.

† Pottery has seldom been found in these graves, and when present the vessel is nearly always incomplete.

were all oval or oblong with rounded corners; and though they varied in size, they averaged about the dimensions of the one first described. Except No 6, which had been previously opened, they all contained an interment on the



BRONZE PIN FOUND AT KILHAM, YORKS. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

floor of the grave, with legs much drawn up, and in the positions described in the accompanying table (page 127). Of the eight bodies included in these nine mounds, six were adults and two were children.

The body in Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 10 was accompanied by a much-corroded article of iron, lying either on the neck, chest, or loins.

The next five mounds were near the south-east corner of the wood, and they varied in size from 15 feet to 33 feet in diameter, and from 16 inches to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height.

No. 11 is the largest mound of the whole group. It contained at the centre an oval grave, pointing nearly north and south, and measuring about 7 feet by $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet. It was only 2 feet in depth. On the floor of the grave lay the much-crushed body of a strong-boned person, but probably female, placed on the left side, with the head to the south-west. The legs were drawn up to a right angle with the trunk. At the back of the head lay a very beautiful pin (see illustration), 5 inches long, which had imparted a green stain to the occipital and right temporal bones.

The head of the pin is probably a copy of the wheel of the British chariot. It is skillfully inlaid with white shell, placed

in a circular groove running round the rim on both sides of the wheel-shaped head. A similar groove, which has also contained shell, runs nearly round the circumference. Bosses of similar shell ornament the middle of the spokes and the

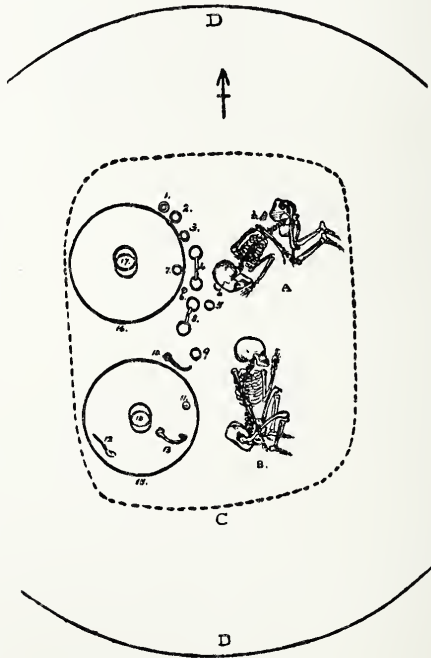
shoulder of the pin. It has been suggested that the pin may have secured the garment at the shoulder. If so, the collar-bone ought to have been stained with the green oxide from the pin, and not the back part of the head. Besides, its shape and ornamentation are less suitable for this purpose than for a hair pin.

Nos. 12, 14, and 15 contained adult bodies, two of which were each accompanied by a small iron article, probably a dress-fastener, near the neck. With No. 14 nothing was found.

Mound 13 is situated in the extreme southern corner of the wood. It has a diameter of 27 feet and an elevation of 3 feet. Under the centre was a large grave, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet north and south by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet east and west, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth. At the bottom of the grave lay the remains of two adult bodies, the iron tires of two wheels, and other pieces of iron belonging to a chariot. There were also two snaffle-bridle bits of iron, and several rings and ornaments of bronze belonging to the trappings of the horses. All were lying in the positions shown in the accompanying plan. Partly under the head of body "A" lay an iron ring two inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch in thickness; whilst on the left shoulder were some bones and part of the head of a pig, with some teeth and a tusk of the same animal. At the loins was a much-corroded article of iron, probably the fastening of a girdle, which had been ornamented with two bosses, about half an inch in diameter, of white shell, which seemed to have been set in thin bronze sockets. Probably this body was that of the owner of the chariot; whilst the second body (marked "B"), with which no article of personal ornament was connected, may have been that of the charioteer.

From the arrangements in the grave it would seem that the chief's attendant, as well as his chariot, had at the same time been interred with him. There were no bones of the two horses, from which it is clear that these animals had not been interred, but were only represented by their trappings. It also appears that the wheels had been taken from the axle, and placed in the position shown in the plan. Most likely the light body of the chariot and its pole had been placed upon them, whilst the trappings for the horses were laid close by. Probably the car or body of the chariot was mainly put together without any iron bolts. It was not to be expected that any portion of the light car would remain to the present time, when even all trace of such substantial wooden parts as the naves and felloes of the wheels had disappeared entirely.

However we did observe a clear and distinct cavity, 2 inches wide, in the substance filling the grave close above the wheels. This cavity extended horizontally more than 4 feet in a curved direction, and was caused unquestionably by something having gone to decay, probably the curved frame of one of the sides of the chariot.



PLAN OF A GRAVE CONTAINING A CHARIOT-BURIAL AT KILHAM, YORKS.
(The lines D D mark the limit of the grave.)

In the substance of the mound over the grave were found several pieces of a vessel of white-coloured glass. These pieces of glass have a strong iridescent colour, yet most probably they were only the fragments left by some previous explorers many years ago, and as I took out with my own fingers a piece which lay only three inches above the wheels of the chariot, evidently the former opening had only just missed the interment.

The accompanying plan shows the contents of the Mound 13, in the positions in which they were found.

No. 1 is an embossed ring-shaped decoration of thin bronze, 2 inches in diameter, which has been fixed to something now decayed.

Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, and 9 are hollow rings of bronze, resembling thin tubing. Nos. 3 and 6 measure 2 inches; Nos. 2 and 9, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and No. 7, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; all being about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in thickness. They have almost certainly belonged to the fittings of the chariot or the harness of the horses.

Nos. 4 and 8 are two snaffle bridle bits of iron, a little over 9 inches in length. The check rings of each bit measure respectively about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches and 3 inches in diameter. It is a peculiar feature that one ring of each bit should be larger than the other. The thickness of the rings is about $\frac{3}{10}$ inch. The joint in the middle of each bit seems to have been peculiar to this period.

No. 5 is an embossed circle of thin bronze $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, adhering to some corroded and undistinguishable substance. In shape it resembles a miniature shield of a circular form.

Nos. 10 and 13 are two curved pieces of iron about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, the length of each along the outside of the curve being 8 inches. One end of each piece is broadened out to about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch square, from which its thickness tapers a little towards the opposite end and terminates in a small button-shaped enlargement or knob. These two curved pieces may have served to fix the body of the car to the axle.

Nos. 6 and 11 are two small button-shaped plates of thin bronze, slightly convex on one side and concave on the other. They seem to have been secured to some portion of the harness of the horses, and measure respectively $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and 1 inch in diameter. The larger one has a small hole through the centre, and on the convex side is a faintly-engraved representation of a wheel with four spokes.

No. 12 is a crooked piece of iron, which bears the impression of the wood once attached to it. It is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, with one end flattened and broadened.

Nos. 14 and 17 are the iron hoops for the naves, 5 inches in diameter inside, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness.

Nos. 15 and 16 are the iron hoops of the wheels. One measures 2 feet $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width, and about $\frac{3}{10}$ inch in thickness. It is remarkable that the other wheel measures only 2 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width, and $\frac{3}{10}$ inch in thickness. This difference of

$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter of the two wheels would seem to suggest that originally they were not a pair.

Mound No. 16 is situated at the eastern corner of the wood. It measured 30 feet in diameter and 3 feet in height. The oval grave beneath was 7 feet north and south, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet east and west, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth. At its northern end, near the top, lay the remains of a child from six to eight years of age. The head lay to west-south-west, placed on the left side, with the legs drawn up to a right angle with the trunk, the right arm being bent over the body. The left arm was doubled back, with the hand under the head. Near the right forearm lay a crushed and much-corroded iron ring, probably an armlet. On the floor of the grave, in the extreme north-west corner, lay the remains of a young child. At the east side of the grave, near the bottom, were the remains of a young adult of strong make laid on its back, the knees pulled up to a right angle with the spinal column. The right arm was bent over the chest, with the hand on the left shoulder, and the left arm doubled with the hand under the face. The head pointed north. Close under the last body was another adult on the floor of the grave, with the head in the opposite direction, laid on the left side with the knees drawn up, the right arm doubled back with the hand to the head, the left arm bent over the body with the hand up to the face. On the middle of the right humerus were pieces of a bronze article much decayed, and close in front of the breast lay portions of a bronze brooch. Also on the bottom at the west side of the grave was the body of an adult, with the head to the north, laid on its left side, with the knees less drawn up than is usually the case in these Danes' Graves. The right arm was bent over the chest, with the hand on the left humerus. The left arm was placed at full length with the hand near the knees. On the wrist of the right arm were the traces of a small bronze armlet.

This grave is a somewhat remarkable one, as it contained the unusual number of five bodies, all apparently interred at the same time. We shall be excused for asking, Were they all members of the same family; and what led to such an uncommon occurrence? It must be noted that no trace of cremation has at any time been observed in the Danes' Graves mounds. Neither have there been found any broken-up human bones with these interments, an occurrence so frequent in the barrows of the Stone and Bronze Ages.

It has now been made quite clear by these last researches that the so-called 'Danes' Graves' have nothing to do with the Danes, but constitute the graveyard of a comparatively

well-to-do community of peaceable* settlers who had, for a somewhat lengthy period, dwelt near by, a charming spot for an early settlement, during the Early Iron Age.

Like most of the ancient faiths their religion seems to have contained the belief in a future state, in which the requisites of this life would be needed in the next, even to the extent of requiring cattle as food, or otherwise.†

The Danes' Graves closely resemble in many ways the group of about 200 ‡ small barrows which once existed at Arras, near Market Weighton, and in which the remains of three chariots were found. They also resemble the group of not less than 170 small mounds in Scarborough Park, near Beverley.§

Six small mounds of the Scarborough group were opened by the writer in 1895,|| and though no instrument or ornament was found, portions of two skulls were obtained from the almost totally decayed bodies found in this group of barrows. These skulls are of a decidedly long type, clearly indicating their racial kinship with the people who were buried at the Danes' Graves and in the Arras group of barrows, all being markedly dolichocephalic.

The large number of mounds in each of the three groups show that each community had occupied the neighbourhood for a considerable time, and probably the three settlements date from about the same period.

The strongly-marked type of long-head in the three aforementioned groups of barrows must be due to one of two causes. Either they are the almost unmixed descendants of the long-headed people of the stone-using period, which, if I am not mistaken, Canon Greenwell ¶ hinted at in his able address given at the Danes' Graves on the day of opening; or they belong to invaders of a comparatively recent period, say a few centuries before the Roman occupation of this country, who settled in little communities along the east coast. To this latter opinion the writer is rather inclined, as there seems to be, judging from our present knowledge, too great a leap in the

* No weapons of war have ever, to my knowledge, been found.

† The Rev. Canon Greenwell found four goats accompanying a body in one of the Danes' Graves. See *Archæological Journal*, xxii. 264.

‡ See Oliver's *History of Beverley*, footnote, p. 4.

§ In *Archæological Journal*, xv. 151, is an account of a group of 120 small mounds, mainly in rows, in the midst of which were three ordinary tumuli. They are described as being about 6 feet in diameter and 1 foot high, and varying from 3 to 4 or 5 paces apart. This group is situated at the northern extremity of Holm Heath, Dorsetshire.

|| *Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society*, iii. 21-23.

¶ *Ibid.* v. xxi.

advance of ornamentation and the art of working in metals between the barrows containing bronze only and those which contain iron,* rather than a gradual transition from one stage of culture to the other. Besides, in passing through the lengthy Bronze Period, and existing along with the predominating round-headed people of that epoch, it is difficult to conceive how a community with such a distinctive opposite cranial feature could have survived almost unmixed to so late a time. But then again, if these dolichocephalic people were comparatively recent settlers, from whence did they come?"

The accompanying table shows that in the 16 mounds opened were found 20 bodies, of which 9 were probably males, 8 females, and 3 children. Of these 11 had their heads directed approximately to the north, 5 to the south, and 4 to the west, whilst 3 lay on their backs, 14 on the left side, and 2 on the right side.

The knees were much drawn up, and in 11 cases were pressed over and pointing to the east, 4 to the west, 2 to the north, and 2 to the south. In 9 instances the body was accompanied by an iron article, in 5 by bronze articles, in 2 by animal bones, and only in one instance by pottery.

The 9 male skulls give an average breadth index of .755, the females .710, and the two together give a breadth index of .735.

If good teeth denote a sound constitution the occupants of Danes' Graves must have been healthy indeed, as No. 9 has the most beautiful set of teeth I have ever seen, and very few of them had lost any teeth during life, whilst there is not a hollow tooth to be found in the whole. The two or three appearances of slight unsoundness are probably due to erosion only. One of the adult skulls seems never to have had the full set of teeth, some of the wisdom teeth not having made their appearance; whilst in one very remarkable instance, that of the probable owner of the chariot, the upper jaw on the right side has an extra tooth, making 33 in all, there being two wisdom teeth on the same side of the jaw. Altogether this series of skulls is a very interesting one, and of considerable ethnological value."

* The marked prevalence of the long type of skull found, I believe, in all the graveyards of the Early Iron period supports the latter view.

| No. of Mound. | Direction of Head. | | On Sides or Back. | | Knees pointing to | | M for Male, F for Female, C for Child. | | Age. | Accompanied with | | | | Remarks. |
|---------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|----|-------------------|---|--|----|----------|------------------|-------|---------|------|---|
| | N | S | B | L | E | W | M | F | | Iron. | Bone. | Bronze. | Pot. | |
| 1 | N | — | B | — | E | — | M | — | 60 to 70 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | Broad face. |
| 2 | — | S | B | — | E | — | — | — | 18 to 20 | — | — | — | — | |
| 3 | — | S | — | L | — | W | — | F | 60 to 63 | — | — | — | — | |
| 4 | N | — | — | L | E | — | M? | — | 35 to 40 | 1 | — | — | — | Wisdom teeth very small. |
| 5 | N | — | — | L | E | — | — | — | 50 to 60 | — | — | — | — | |
| 6 | This mound rifled | — | previously | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 7 | N | — | — | L | E | — | M | C | 12 to 14 | — | — | — | — | |
| 8 | N | — | — | L | E | — | M | — | 35 to 45 | — | — | — | — | |
| 9 | — | — | — | L | — | — | M | — | 18 to 22 | — | — | — | — | Skull thin and light ; teeth most beautiful. |
| 10 | — | S | — | L | — | W | — | F? | — | 1 | — | — | — | |
| 11 | — | SSW | — | L | — | W | — | F | 50 to 55 | — | 1 | — | — | |
| 12 | N | — | — | L | E | — | — | F | 35 to 45 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| 13A | — | — | — | L | — | — | M | — | 40 to 50 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | A small molar behind the top side wisdom tooth ; 33 teeth in all. |
| 13B | N | — | — | L | E | — | M | — | 45 to 55 | 1 | — | — | 1 | |
| 14 | NE | — | — | L | E | — | — | F | 40 to 45 | — | — | — | — | |
| 15 | N | — | — | L | E | — | — | F | 45 to 50 | 1 | — | — | — | Probable scar of an old cut, 2 inches long, on frontal bone. |
| 16A | — | — | — | L | — | — | — | — | 4 to 6 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| 16B | Unmeasurable | — | — | L | — | — | — | C | 2 to 5 | — | — | — | — | Wisdom teeth not appeared yet. |
| 16C | N | — | B | — | E | — | M | — | 15 to 18 | — | — | — | — | Seems never to have had wisdom teeth. |
| 16D | — | S | — | L | E | — | — | F? | 40 to 45 | — | — | — | 1 | |
| 16E | N | — | — | L | — | — | — | F | 55 to 60 | — | — | — | 1 | |
| 20 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 9 | 2 | 5 | 1 | |

Mr. BOYNTON made the following observations upon Mr. Mortimer's paper :

"The pin inlaid with shell has, in my opinion, been used for fastening a toga or scarf at the shoulder, and the fact of its touching the head was probably caused by pressure.

Mr. Mortimer hazards two theories regarding the chariot burial which I cannot endorse. In the first instance he states that there were evidences of the chariot having been buried in the mound, as he noticed a cavity, etc. Now I must say that I failed to see more disturbance than would naturally occur from subsidence when the wood of the wheels decayed, and I certainly think that no more than the two wheels were deposited in the grave as representing the chariot, in the same way as the harness represented the horses. His next theory is representing the glass, which he says had been left by some previous explorer. The glass is quite iridescent, and probably is of the same period as the barrow. If there had been a previous exploration (which I doubt) would not this account for the cavity where Mr. Mortimer supposes the chariot was?

The discoveries have partially solved a problem which calls for further research, and this not only in the wood where the mounds are, but in the adjoining fields where the mounds have disappeared, but where there are quite sufficient evidences of interments. Would it not be better that future exploration should be conducted under the superintendence of a committee? No traces either of cremation or of secondary interments were found, and no implements. These are of common occurrence in the barrows of the Bronze Age."

By the courtesy of the Council of the York Philosophical Society and Mr. H. B. Harrison Broadley the principal objects found were also exhibited.

In connection with Mr. Mortimer's paper the following Resolution was proposed by Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E. V.P., seconded by the Secretary, and carried unanimously :

"In view of the great importance of the remains found in the excavations in the Danes' Graves, the Society of Antiquaries of London would urge upon the owner of the land, Mr. H. B. Harrison Broadley, the desirability of further exploration on the site of these interments, and would suggest that a local committee be formed for the conduct of the diggings. The Society would give such advice and assistance as might be desirable."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 31st, 1898.

Viscount DILLON, Hon. M.A. Oxon., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Address of the President of the Library Association (Henry R. Tedder, F.S.A.) at the Annual Meeting, October 20th to 22nd, 1897. 8vo. London, 1898.

From the Author :—On Romney Marsh. By George Dowker, F.G.S. 8vo. n.p. 1898.

ARTHUR GREGORY LANGDON, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given that the Anniversary Meeting of the Society for the election of the Council, and of the President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, would be held on Saturday, 23rd April, being St. George's Day, at 2 p.m., and that no Fellow whose annual subscription is then unpaid would be capable of voting at either of such elections.

Lists were also read of those who on that day were to be submitted to fill the offices of Council, President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary respectively.

WILLIAM DALE, Esq., exhibited a hoard of bronze implements discovered at Pear Tree, near Southampton, on which he read the following notes :

“The discovery which I have the honour of bringing before the notice of this Society was made in January last at Pear Tree, close to Southampton, not far from the mouth of the River Itchen, and about 200 yards south-east of the church on Pear Tree Green. Here is a valley running parallel to the greater valley of the Itchen made by a small brook which empties itself into Southampton Water. The locality has lately been cut up for building purposes, and a new road called Brook Road made across the valley. In digging the foundations for one of the cottages in this road a workman came across what he imagined to be a quantity of spikes or tops of some old iron fence which had been buried as

rubbish. He ruthlessly struck his pick into them and scattered the fragments hither and thither. The subsoil is loamy clay of a yellow colour belonging to the Bracklesham beds. The hoard was about 2 feet deep, and the finder says the implements were all lying together in a square cut hole in the clay. Another workman present, a plumber, pronounced them to be gun metal, and the master-builder, thinking they might probably be of some value intrinsically, ordered the pieces to be gathered up and thrown together in a corner of the joiner's shop. Here they remained for some weeks. Then his eye caught a paragraph of mine which is inserted every fortnight in the county paper offering a reward for any metal implements of a greenish colour found in digging or trenching the soil. He wrote to me in reply to this advertisement, and thus by the merest chance the discovery was saved from oblivion.

My first care was to obtain as many fragments as possible with a view of piecing them together. The task looked hopeless at first, but in the end I succeeded better than I expected, although the loss of a good many pieces is to be deplored. The metal itself, especially in the thinner parts, seems singularly brittle, almost like pottery in its character, probably the result of oxidization, so that the rough handling the implements received worked more havoc than it would otherwise have done. I also tried to institute further digging on the spot in hopes of finding traces of a bronze founder's work, but the walls of the house were rising and nothing more could be done. That the implements were cast close by is almost certain, the local clay being used for the purpose. The square-cut hole in which, according to the finder, they were lying seems to indicate that they were buried immediately after casting to be finished off afterwards at some convenient season which never came.

The implements all belong to that form of bronze celt called the palstave. I was at some pains to ascertain the full extent of the hoard, and offered a reward for any pieces taken away by workmen. I am able to show you to-night 41 palstaves, reckoning those that are represented only by broken fragments. I think this represents almost all the find.

Some are extensively corroded, and a few so misshapen as to suggest the idea of their being imperfect castings. One broken celt is worthy of notice, because the stop-ridge is absent. The breaks appear to be old, and it may have been a worn and broken implement intended for recasting. With this exception the palstaves are just as they dropped from the mould. There are two forms: a thick implement with a width at the point of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and a thinner one splaying

out to a width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the cutting edge. It is important to notice that though all of the same age some are cast with loops, and some without. The loops are attached to both narrow and broad palstaves. In some the casting of the loop appears to have been a failure, the eye being closed up. The ornamentation springing from the stop-ridge varies considerably, and no two that I can find were cast in the same mould.

I have ventured to take the present opportunity of exhibiting a few other bronze implements from our neighbourhood. There is a palstave from Titchfield found with seven others in November last. I also show a bronze celt of the flat type found this winter in digging clay for bricks at Sholing near Southampton. I take it to be one of the earliest, if not quite the earliest form known in our islands. The surface has been ornamented with a punch. The edges have been slightly beaten over to form incipient flanges, and across the root of the blade is a deep cut slightly oblique, which, perhaps, may be regarded as the genesis of the stop-ridge.

The looped spear head was found near Bishopstoke.

The leaf-shaped sword came from the same neighbourhood, and was found during digging operations for sewage purposes. I should have much liked to have been present at its discovery, but such good fortune rarely happens. The discoverer was an intelligent man, who had been employed by the late Earl of Northesk, and had some knowledge of prehistoric antiquities. He says it was buried 12 feet deep in the gravel, and beside it were some large bones which fell to pieces on exposure. The rivets were all in the holes, and although they fell out in moving the sword, the man recovered them nearly all. He refused a sovereign for it from a retired general who wanted it to help garnish his staircase. I thought myself happy in securing it from this fate at a slight advance in price. The line of fusion between the handle and blade is visible,* and owing to the great depth at which it was buried it is well preserved. It is almost an exact counterpart of the weapon figured No. 354 in Sir John Evans's work from Newtown, Limavady, in Ireland."

Mr. W. Gowland remarked that an important feature of this hoard of palstaves is the large number of unfinished specimens which it contains. Most of these are rough, untrimmed castings just as they were taken from the moulds.

* Since writing the above it has been pointed out to me that this is merely the mark left by the covering of the handle. The sword was cast all in one piece.

They all closely resemble one another, although they all differ more or less in the dimensions, and in the lines of the ornamental ridges below the stop. From this, he thought, it may be concluded with certainty that they were all made by the founder to whom the hoard belonged; also, that the differences they present are due to each palstave having been cast in a separate *clay* mould, and not in a metal mould. Such moulds, even when the same object has been used as a pattern in making them rarely yield castings uniform in size and shape, as, on account of the irregular contraction of the clay in drying, the interior of the mould almost always requires to be trimmed, more or less, with tools before the metal is poured into it.

An examination of the palstaves in the hoard by means of a touchstone showed that they all consist of bronze rich in tin.

The flat celt, from another locality, which is ornamented with a series of short parallel lines punched with a chisel, is interesting, as it resembles closely both in shape and in style of ornament several which have been found in Ireland. It also consists of bronze, but contains less tin than the palstaves.

F. M. NICHOLS, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on some works executed by Hans Holbein during his first visit to England, 1526-1529 :

“About 35 years ago, by means of some papers read in this Society, an important addition was made to our knowledge of the painters who were at work in England in the Tudor time, and especially of the one genius that towered among them, Hans Holbein. To that interesting investigation, Mr. Black, Sir George Scharf, Mr. John Gough Nichols, and our late lamented President, Sir Wollaston Franks, were the principal contributors.* Being desirous of calling attention to some neglected facts in Holbein's history, and to some unnoticed works which may safely be attributed to him, I think no audience is so appropriate as the learned society to which the students of the history of art owe so much.

Since the time to which I have alluded the professional career of Hans Holbein has been made the subject of very careful study; but after all the pains that have been taken by his biographers, his first visit to England remains an obscure period of his life. What is generally known about it amounts

* *Archæologia*, xxxix. 1-18, 19-46, 47-56, and xl. 71-80, 81-88.

shortly to this. In the year 1526 the spread of the Reformation in Basel, with its new ideas respecting church ornaments and religious pictures, appears to have dried up the main source of the painter's income, and Holbein, probably by the suggestion, certainly with the encouragement, of Erasmus, resolved to try if he could find more profitable employment in England, Erasmus having already sent to this country two portraits of himself as specimens of the artist's work. Provided with an introduction to Sir Thomas More, and probably charged with letters to other friends of Erasmus, Holbein left Basel on or about the 29th of August, 1526. This appears from a well-known letter of Erasmus to Peter Gillis of Antwerp, dated on that day.

'The bearer of this letter,' the writer says, 'is the man that painted my portrait. I do not trouble you with any commendation of him, though he is an excellent artist. If he wants to call on Quentin, and you have not leisure to introduce him, you can send a servant with him to show him the house. The arts are freezing in this part of the world, and he is on his way to England to pick up some angels there. You can send on any letters you like by him.'*

We know of nothing to retard Holbein's journey except his poverty, and may presume that he had made his call upon Quentin Matsys at Antwerp, and was presenting his letters to More at Chelsea about the end of September, 1526. Nearly three months after, on the 18th December, More wrote a long letter to Erasmus, in the midst of which he bestows a few words upon their common protégé. 'Your painter, dearest Erasmus, is a wonderful artist, but I fear he is not likely to find England so abundantly fertile as he had hoped; although I will do what I can to prevent his finding it quite barren.'†

I ought perhaps to mention here that the last letter has not been attributed to this year by the biographers of Holbein. Mr. Wornum, finding it dated 1525 in the printed copies, and not being aware how utterly untrustworthy the printed year-dates of these letters are, has accepted that date, and supposed that it was written before Holbein's arrival in England, and that More's judgment of Holbein's skill was founded upon the portraits of Erasmus sent beforehand from Basel. Dr. Woltman in his work on Holbein and his time, at p. 316, corrects the year-date of the letter, but corrects it wrong, placing it in the preceding year (1524) instead of the following year (1526). The true date is shown not only by

* *Erasmi Opera*, iii. 951.

† *Erasmi Opera*, iii. 1712.

the allusion to Holbein, who was evidently in England at the time, but still more certainly by the literary work of Erasmus mentioned in it. The first part of the *Hyperaspistes* (the answer of Erasmus to the *Servum Arbitrium* of Luther), printed in the spring of 1526, and the *Institution of Christian Marriage*, printed in August of the same year, are both mentioned as already published, and the second part of the *Hyperaspistes*, as expected. This last book was published at the close of the same year, 1526, not much after the date of the letter as here corrected.

The number of portraits executed by Holbein during his first residence in England shows how effectually he was introduced by More to the large circle of his acquaintance; and the likenesses of More and his children might be expected to be among the first that were taken. In discussing before this Society during our last session the time of More's birth, I had occasion to endeavour to fix the date of the well-known family group, of which the artist's sketch is preserved in the museum at Basel.*

I will not go over that ground again, but will shortly say, that the ages inscribed on the sketch, in a handwriting which has been attributed with great probability to More himself, point, when compared with other evidence, to a period after the end of September, 1526, and before the 7th of February, 1527, as the time when these studies were made. The last date is fixed by its being More's fiftieth birthday, his portrait having been made, according to the inscription written against it, in his fiftieth year. It is a curious coincidence that I shall now be able to show by fresh evidence, that on the very day following this anniversary, namely, the 8th of February, 1527, Holbein was commencing elsewhere a work which occupied his entire attention for a considerable time.

The finished picture of More in the possession of Mr. Huth, which is dated 1527, is probably a reproduction of the study made for the group. It has been asserted by Mr. Wornum, that there is only one portrait of More by Holbein. 'We have the same head,' he says, 'in the same position everywhere; in the Windsor drawing, in the several portraits in the family sketch, and in the large pictures,'† meaning the several painted groups of the More family. But it should be observed that there are two portraits of More in the Windsor collection of drawings, both apparently by Holbein. These portraits, although the face is taken from the same point of view, are

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xvi. 326.

† Wornum, *Life and Works of Holbein*, 220.

not replicas, but distinctly different studies; the pose is slightly different, and the hair quite unlike, and it may perhaps be conjectured that one of them is the study made for the group, and the other a later study made shortly before the artist left England at the end of his first visit.

Beyond the facts which I have mentioned and the existence of portraits by the hand of Holbein dated in the years 1527 and 1528, or conjecturally attributed to those years, the painter's biographers know nothing of his engagements during this first visit to England. The next event of his life which they record is the fact that on the 29th of August, 1528, he purchased a house at Basel.

One thing is remarkable in this part of Holbein's life, that his biographers have found no evidence of More having used the great influence which he possessed to obtain employment for his protégé at court. Although Holbein painted during this visit some of the most important personages in the kingdom, he does not appear to have been invited to execute a portrait of the King himself. Henry VIII. had several painters, both English and foreign, permanently attached to his service, and there may well have been some jealousy respecting the introduction of so formidable a competitor. There is, however, sufficient evidence to show that without having been brought at this period into personal relation with the King or permanently retained as his servant, Holbein was actually employed in the royal service, and enabled to receive some welcome payments from the royal purse.

In the early months of 1527 the English Court was engaged in negotiations with the ambassadors of Francis I. which ended in an alliance, which was to be cemented in the future by a marriage between the English Princess Mary, then eleven years of age, the heir presumptive of the English throne, and King Francis or one of his sons. The conclusion of this alliance was celebrated at Greenwich on Sunday, the 5th of May, by festivities which began with a solemn mass, at which King Henry and the French ambassadors in their master's name swore to observe the league. This was followed in the afternoon by a tournament, and in the evening supper was served in a magnificent banqueting house, which was specially built for the occasion, and in the decoration of which there is good reason to believe that Holbein was employed. Hall gives a long account of this banqueting house and its contents, from which I will read a short extract.

'The kyng against that night had caused a banket house to bee made on the one syde of the tylt yarde at Grenewyche of an hundreth foote of length and .xxx. foote bredth, the

roofoe was purple cloth full of roses and Pomgarnettes, the wyn-dowes, were al clere stories with currious monneles strangely wrought, the Jawe peces and crestes were karved with Vinettes and trails of savage worke, and richely gilted with gold and Byse, thys woorke corbolong bare the candelstyckes of antyke woorke whiche bare little torchettes of white waxe, these candelstickes were polished lyke Aumbre: at the one syde was a haute place for herawldes and minstrelles.' Then after bestowing his admiration on the cupboards of gold and silver plate, he continues his description of the building. 'At the nether ende were twoo broade arches upon thre Antike pillers all of gold burnished swaged and graven full of Gargills and Serpentes, supportyng the edifices the Arches were vawted with Armorie, al of Bice and golde, and above the Arches were made many sondri Antikes and divises.'

'When supper was done,' he afterwards says, 'the kyng, the quene and the ambassadors . . . rose and went out of the banket chambre bi the forsaied Arches, and when they were betwene the uttermoste dore and the Arches the kyng caused them to turne backe and loke on that syde of the Arches, and there they sawe how Tyrwin was beseged, and the very maner of every mans camp, very connyngly wrought, whiche woorke more pleased them then the remembryng of the thyng in dede. From thens they passed by a long galerie richely hanged into a chambre faire and large.' This was the ball-room, in which after a Latin oration and a dialogue on the comparative value of love and riches, some hours were spent in dancing and masks; after which the king and his guests returned to the banqueting house, where a second supper was served. 'And after that all was doen the king and all other went to rest, for the night was spent, and the day even at the breakyng. . . . These two houses. . . . the kyng commaunded should stand still, for thre or foure daies, that al honest persones might see and beholde the houses and riches, and thether came a great nombre of people, to see and behold the riches and costely devices.'*

We cannot doubt that among the honest citizens who availed themselves of this opportunity of sight-seeing was the chronicler himself.

I have troubled you with these extracts from Hall's description of the Greenwich Banqueting House, because there is reason to believe that in the decoration of this sumptuous edifice, which appears to have been demolished before many

* Hall, *The Unison of the two noble and illustre famelies of Lancastre and Yorke, etc.* (London, 1548), *The triumphant reigne of Kyng Henry the VIII.* ff. clvib, et seq.

days were past, the assistance of Holbein was largely employed. No hint of this is to be looked for in the pages of Hall; but by the accounts of the expenses of the building, some abstracts of which were printed by Mr. Brewer in his *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII.*,* and which I have lately gone through more fully in the original documents, it appears that one of the artists answerable for the decoration was Master Hans. This was a title by which Holbein was afterwards well-known, and common as this Christian name was and is in Germany, I have not been able to find that any artist so called except Holbein was at that time in England. The official under whose direction these works were undertaken, and by whom the payments for them were made, was no other than Sir Henry Guildford, an old correspondent of Erasmus, and then comptroller of the King's household, whose well-known portrait by Holbein's hand belongs to this very year. The building was erected in great haste, not having been thought of before January, and the person of all others in Europe most capable of making it a great success was, by a singular chance, waiting at Chelsea for employment. The opportunity which More was seeking, when he wrote his letter of the 18th of December, was thus created sooner than he expected. He had only to remind Guildford that such a treasure was within his reach, to secure his protégé an opportunity of displaying the resources of his fertile invention and rapid hand.

Assuming then that Master Hans was no other than Hans Holbein, I must now call your attention to some of the particulars mentioned in the accounts of the King's household, which indicate more particularly the time during which the artist was occupied upon this work, and the principal objects to which his labours were directed.

In the first place it appears from the very detailed accounts of wages paid by Mr. Richard Gibson, and carefully entered by him in a document of several sheets now in the Record Office, that on the 8th of February, 1527, about three weeks after the commencement of the building of the banqueting house, an important addition was made to the number of painters employed upon its decoration. From twelve to fourteen painters had been daily employed ever since Tuesday, the 15th of January, at wages varying from 6d. to 12d. a day. But on Friday, the 8th of February, the following entry appears for the first time:

'Master Nycolas at the kynys plessyer.

Master Hans the day iii. s.'

* Vol. iv. part ii. 1390-97.

I have to mention in passing, that this day is entered in the account as 'Fryday the viij. day of Appryll,' instead of the 8th of February, and is so abstracted by Mr. Brewer.* That this was merely an accidental clerical error in the original document is shown by the fact that the next day is entered upon the same paper as 'Saterday the ix. day of Feveryer,' and is followed in due order by other days of the same month; the 8th of April occurring afterwards in its right place.

The entry relating to the employment of Master Nicholas and Master Hans is repeated in like terms on Saturday the 9th, and on Monday the 11th of February, and so on until the 22nd of that month. Then after four days' interval it is continued again until Saturday the 3rd of March. The same distinction between the terms of the two painters' employment is kept up throughout, the only variation being that in one entry the word 'will' is substituted for 'pleasure.' The meaning appears to be that, while Master Hans's payment was fixed by agreement at 4s. a day, the remuneration of Master Nicholas was left to be subsequently settled at the discretion of his employers. And it is important to observe that of all the foreign painters employed upon this work, Master Hans was the most highly paid. Two Italian painters, who are called Vincent Vulpe and Ellis Carmyan, had 20s. a week, while Nicolas Florentine, probably the same Nicolas who for a time was at work with Master Hans, had 2s. a day, and Domyngo (Domenico) another Italian, 16*d.* a day. It appears from the entries of the colours and other materials 'spent,' as it is expressed in the account 'by Master Hans and his company' upon the roof and other parts of the building, that Holbein was employed on the spot to direct a number of painters and gilders who were at work in the decoration of the roof of the banqueting house.

He and his Italian assistant were thus occupied for nineteen days with the interval of one Sunday's rest, having been kept at work during two other Sundays, when the ordinary workmen were taking holiday.

Holbein's daily attendance at Greenwich ended on Sunday the 3rd of March. But his release from the drudgery of Greenwich was followed by his employment in London upon a more interesting work. It appears from the accounts that at the end of the following week the building was considered to be sufficiently advanced for the King's inspection, since on Monday the 11th of March ten men were paid wages amounting to 6s. 8*d.* for hanging the cloths in the King's sight, and taking them down again. By the cloths, I suppose we should under-

* *Op. cit.* vol. iv. part ii. 1392.

stand a number of painted canvasses. It was probably on this occasion that the King's pleasure was ascertained respecting the very remarkable painting which adorned the back of the triumphal arch, and is described in such admiring terms by Hall. There can be no doubt that this picture was the work of Holbein. It was completed in London by the 4th of April, when the following entry occurs in the accounts:

'Item to Lewis Demoron for his bote-hire to London for fetching of the plat of Tirwan, xvj*l*.'

It also appears by the accounts, that from the 17th of March to the 20th of April, the ordinary painters and gilders were working day and night in the decoration of the triumphal arch; and the work was continued until the 5th of May, the day before the festivities were held. During this time, between the 4th of April and the 5th of May, Holbein's picture took its place upon the arch, but there is no evidence of the presence of the artist at Greenwich.

For this painting, about three weeks' rapid work, Holbein received the moderate payment of £4 10s., which may be regarded as equivalent to about £60 or £70 of modern money. The amount appears by the following entry in Mr. Gibson's accounts:

'Paid to Master Hans for the payneting of the plat of Tirwan which standeth on the bakside of the grete arche, in grete iiij *l* x s.'

The words 'in great,' mean that the artist received what we call a lump sum for this part of his work, instead of the daily wage which had been paid him before.

I have remarked that this interesting evidence of Holbein's employment at the English Court in 1527 has escaped the observation of his biographers. I myself took note of it in an obscure book which was printed some years ago;* and Mr. Alfred Beaver, in his interesting work upon old Chelsea (published, I see, in the same year, 1891), called attention to some of the particulars mentioned in Mr. Brewer's abstracts.† This author is of opinion that in the old picture of the Battle of the Spurs, which has hung for many years at Hampton Court, and, like so much else of the art of that period, been attributed to Holbein, we possess the very plat of Therouenne which adorned the triumphal arch of the Greenwich banqueting house. To this identification I apprehend there are several objections. In the first place, the picture painted by Master Hans for the back of the arch was pro-

* *The Hall of Lanford Hall*, 478, note.

† Beaver, *Memorials of Old Chelsea*, 123.

bably on a much larger scale than the Battle of the Spurs, which measures only about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet. This may be in some measure inferred from the following entry in the accounts of the necessary emptions of canvas and other articles for the building: 'Item for xxiiij elles of ffyne canvas for the lynynge of the bakside of the grete Arche wheruppon Tirwin is staynyd at vij*d*. ob. the elle 15s.' It thus appears that about 90 feet of fine canvas (which we may suppose to have been a yard or not much less in width) was required to cover the back of the arch, and the main decoration of this widespread surface of some 20 or 30 square yards appears to have been the picture in question.

Again, I cannot recognise in Hall's graphic description of the picture the subject of our old friend the Battle of the Spurs. According to the chronicler, this subject was not a cavalry charge, but the siege of a fortified town, and what struck him in it was the distinctness with which the whole arrangement of the camp of the English King and his allies was shown. We may, perhaps, conjecture that the foreground was occupied with figures of the King and his imperial and noble companions in arms.

We have seen that King Henry, who was not troubled with an excess of delicacy, did not hesitate, as perhaps his rival King Francis might have done, to turn round and call the attention of his foreign guests to a picture in which his army was represented as encamped for a hostile purpose upon their soil. This was going far enough, but when we consider that the room was expressly built for the entertainment of the French ambassadors, it is not credible that Henry should have ordered it to be decorated with so painful a subject as the ignominious flight of the French princes and nobles from the Hill of Bomy before a comparatively small body of English cavalry.

I will not trouble you with the further question whether the Battle of the Spurs can be fairly attributed to Holbein. As it is hung at present it is very difficult to see the picture.

I trust that my hearers will excuse my having detained them so long in calling attention to a work of Holbein which appears after all to be entirely lost to us; but in the biography of this great artist it is of no little interest to show that in his first visit to this country he received some public patronage; and we may bestow some regret upon the loss of an historical picture on a large scale, painted with a vigour and truthfulness which not only secured the easy assent of the chronicler, but which also, according to his lively narrative, appears to have





SCULPTURED CAPITALS IN CHELSEA CHURCH.

commended itself to the admiration of the King, who had had so large a share in the events which it commemorated.

I propose now to call attention to a production of a different kind, fortunately still in existence, which may, I think, be safely regarded as a work of the same artist during his first visit to England, and as an enduring monument of his connection with Sir Thomas More.

Finding myself last year, for the first time after a very long period, in old Chelsea church, I could not but be struck with the design of the capitals supporting the arch which divides the chancel from the More chapel. I saw before me, unexpectedly, a work in which I recognised at once the characteristic invention of Holbein, not knowing at the time that it had escaped the notice of those who have undertaken to give a full account of his professional activity both in this country and elsewhere.

The accompanying illustrations convey a far better idea of the character of these two capitals than could be given by any description of mine. Both designs, it will be seen, are founded upon the suggestion of a classical capital of the composite order. But the antique model is treated with a freedom which would scarcely have commended itself to the taste of an Italian artist. They are capitals, it should be observed, not of columns, but of half columns, there being only a single arch between the chancel and the More chapel. Each half pillar has five sides, as the columns if completed would be octagonal; and the capitals consequently have also five sides, each of which has its volutes, as on the four sides of a regular capital of the composite order. The whole work is, as I venture to affirm, very decidedly in the manner of Holbein, various objects either taken from life or of a typical significance being mingled with the foliage. But the two capitals differ considerably in their design, and even a little in their proportions. The height of the eastern capital is 1 foot 8 inches, that of the western 1 foot 6 inches. In the eastern capital the volutes terminate in their inner curve with a projecting human head, and in each hollow of the abacus above is inserted a cherub's head between two wings, the fertility of the artist's fancy being shown by a different design for each cherub. The same abundance of invention is found in other parts of the work. In the midst of the acanthus leaves, which cover the lower part of the capital, various objects are introduced. On the west side, immediately under the arch, is a shield with the quarterly arms of More, surmounted by a helmet with mantling and the crest of a Moor's head. On the two sides adjoining that which contains

the shield are ornamented tablets, one of which has no inscription, the other bears the date 1528, in Arabic numerals. Of the two other sides the one to the north has a sword crossed with a sceptre, and that to the south a mace or some such object.

The western capital is of a similar but simpler design, having a variety of human busts in place of the cherubs in the abacus, and the five sides of the lower part displaying several religious emblems or ornaments among the foliage; the side to the south a bundle of tapers, the next side two candlesticks placed obliquely and crossed; the third or east side, opposite the arms of More, a blank shield of decorative design; the fourth side a pail of holy water with a sprinkling brush; and the fifth a prayer book, or missal, with clasps, suspended by a ribbon. As these various emblems evidently represent the religious ceremonies in which More was accustomed to take part in the church, the objects introduced in the other capital, which bears his shield of arms, may probably be taken as allusive to his secular offices or employments. After what has been already said about the period of Holbein's first stay in England, I need not point out the significance of the date 1528.

I had already begun to put together the notes to which you have done me the honour of listening, when on reading Mr. Beaver's *Memorials of Chelsea* my attention was called to a description of these capitals published some years ago in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.*

I naturally turned to this source of information, and found, in an article of some pages upon Chelsea and its old church, a full description of these capitals with an engraved illustration. The writer of the description was Mr. John Gough Nichols, but in describing these objects more than sixty years ago it did not occur to my brother to attribute the design to Holbein, as would perhaps have been the case if he had written twenty years later, when we were so much occupied in this Society with the history and achievements of that artist.

It seems strange that these, as I venture to think, characteristic designs, with the locality of Chelsea, the association with More and the tell-tale date of 1528, should not have been generally recognised as the work of Holbein. Of course the suggestion must have occurred to many; and in the interesting work upon Chelsea, to which I have already referred, Mr. Beaver discusses the question of their authorship, rejecting their attribution to Holbein on the ground

* *The Gentleman's Magazine*, ciii, part ii. (July—December, 1883), 482.

that they have an Italian character, and may be more probably ascribed to one of the Italian artists then employed in this country. But there are abundant examples in Holbein's work of his fondness for architectural details of a renaissance type. The picture of the royal family, formerly in Whitehall, which is known by Vertue's engraving, a copy of which is hanging upon the wall of this room, presents a striking example of this, the background being filled with architectural ornament which is of the same character as that under our notice. An Italian architect would scarcely have dealt so freely with the just proportions of the classic capital upon which his design was founded. And I am inclined to think that there was only one artist in England at that time who combined the fertility of invention and the graceful mastery of detail shown in these capitals with the boldness and freedom with which the classic model is treated.

My notes upon Holbein's work during his first visit to England are not yet exhausted, and I propose to detain you a few minutes more with a short account of an unnoticed example of another species of art existing in this country, in the production of which it may be conjectured that the same great master was concerned during the same period of his life.

In the remote village of Shelton in Norfolk, some twelve miles to the south of Norwich, there exist the remains of a moated manor house (formerly the residence of a knightly family, which took its name from the place), and also a fine Perpendicular church of characteristically Norfolk type, built by Sir Rafe Shelton in the time of Henry VII., which is still fortunately in fair repair and, like Chelsea church, has hitherto escaped the hand of the restorer. In the east end of this church are three windows, that of the chancel, and those of two aisles or side chapels, all filled with stained glass. The principal window, which terminates the chancel, contains the figures of Sir John Shelton (the son of Sir Rafe) and his wife Ann, daughter of Sir William Bullen, of Blickling, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, sister of Thomas Butler, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and aunt of her namesake, Henry's VIII.'s second queen; a lady well known in the Court of that king, who at one time had the charge both of her niece, Lady Elizabeth, and of the Lady Mary.

In this window Sir John and Lady Shelton are represented in rude and formal guise in surcoats of their arms, and the figures have a stiff and old-fashioned appearance, in which there is no suspicion of any foreign influence or of any artistic

renaissance. Contrasted with this work, in the adjoining chapel to the south is a small window with two lights in the principal part, in which under canopies of Gothic design, treated in the German manner, there are portraits of the same two persons, which might seem to belong to a totally different epoch of art. On the left kneels the knight clothed, not in an heraldic surcoat, but in a crimson robe lined with fur, and on the right the lady, dressed in the fashion of the day with the angular headgear of the early years of Henry VIII., and a dress in which the same colour of crimson prevails. No book or desk is before them, but in front of each figure is a shield of arms with helmet, mantling, and crest. The work is evidently of foreign origin, being totally different from the English glass of the same period within a few feet of it, and the faces and figures being executed more in the manner of a picture than of stained glass. The foreign origin of the work is shown among other indications by the peculiar treatment of the heraldry, which has a decidedly German character. The helmets which surmount the shields are placed face to face with each other. The knight's shield bears the arms of Shelton, *azure a cross or*, and for a crest, instead of a Moor's head, which is the proper crest of the family, the helmet is adorned with a pair of sable wings, each charged with three yellow roses. The lady's shield, instead of exhibiting the arms of Bullen (*argent, a chevron gules between three bull's heads sable*) for its entire charge, has this coat upon an inescutcheon covering what appears to be an inverted branch of a tree; and the helmet has for its crest a tree. I can only account for the incorrectness of the heraldry by supposing that the artist who executed the design on glass was furnished with a careful drawing of the figures, but an imperfect note of the arms, and was too far from his employers to obtain the information required to complete or correct it.

To turn from these unimportant details, it is of more interest to observe that the faces and figures are drawn with the hand of a master. The female head has been somewhat injured, the pane of glass on which it is painted having been broken; but it exhibits a remarkably handsome face, very delicately portrayed. The head of the man is almost uninjured by time, and appears to have been copied with considerable skill from a well-drawn study. We have here a work of painted glass containing the portraits of two persons resident in England, apparently designed by a German artist of no ordinary skill, and executed in Germany. The date of the work can only be approximately determined by the apparent age of the persons represented. Of the date

of Lady Shelton's birth we have no evidence. Sir John Shelton's age is fortunately known. He was buried in Shelton church, and it was recorded on his tomb that he lived sixty-two years, and died on the 21st December, 1529.* Not having seen these portraits for many years, I asked the Rev. C. Blomfield Smith, the Rector of Shelton, to give me an opinion as to the age of the knight represented in the window. He answered that "the picture of him looks about fifty." If this judgment is right, and the photographs before us enable us to form some opinion for ourselves, the study for this portrait must have been made about the year 1527, as Sir John Shelton attained the age of fifty in that year. With this approximate date to guide us, if I am not altogether mistaken in my estimate of the character of the work, we can scarcely doubt who was the German artist by whom the studies of these portraits were made, or by whose instrumentality and under whose care they were transferred to glass, and I may fairly ask you to add them to the number of works executed by Master Hans during his first visit to England, and hitherto unnoticed of his biographers. I have looked in vain among the unnamed portraits of the Windsor series for any head resembling Sir John Shelton or his lady. Sir John was dead before Lady Shelton was employed as governess to the two princesses, one of them her own great-niece. Her daughter Lady Heveningham is the subject of one of the most charming studies in that interesting series."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

* Francis Blomefield, *An Essay towards a Topographical History of Norfolk* (Lynn, 1769), iii. 177.

ANNIVERSARY,

ST. GEORGE'S DAY,

SATURDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1898.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, and afterwards
HAROLD ARTHUR, Viscount DILLON, Hon. M.A. Oxon,
President in the Chair.

EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, Esq., C.B., and WILLIAM
GEORGE THORPE, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the
Ballot.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Rev. John Robbins, D.D.

Hon. Harry Lee Stanton Lee-Dillon.

At 2.30 p.m. the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following Address :

GENTLEMEN,

I need hardly remind you of the very severe loss we have sustained since this day last year.

When on the occasion of our Anniversary Meeting the President's Address was read to the Fellows by our Secretary, Mr. Read, there were among those present some who, in spite of the melancholy cause of this delegation of duty, still cherished the hope that by to-day and perhaps on many succeeding anniversaries the Society might have the advantage of the guidance and unequalled talents of our late President in the summing-up and reviewing the history, gains, losses, and acts of the Society for the past year. A few Fellows, however, were unable to indulge in such favourable prospects, and the event sadly justified their fears. Within twenty-eight days of St. George's Day the country at large and our Society in particular sustained the heaviest loss that could be inflicted on antiquarian interests.

The large and distinguished company who attended the memorial service in St. Andrew's church, Pimlico, and the

numbers assisting at the graveside in Kensal Green cemetery testified to the esteem and affection entertained for our President by all who knew him.

At a Special Council summoned in conformity with the Statutes, cap. vi. § xii., the high honour of the office of President for the remaining portion of the antiquarian year was conferred on my unworthy self by the Council, with whom in such cases the election rests, in accordance with our Charter. At the next Ordinary Meeting of the Society the election was formally communicated to the Fellows present, and the resignation of the post of Treasurer by our valued Fellow, Dr. Freshfield, was also announced. On 17th June Mr. Philip Norman was elected to the post of Treasurer. Mr. Norman has made himself fully acquainted with the financial affairs of the Society, and while we may congratulate ourselves on being in a sound condition we must bear in mind that for two or three years we shall not be prepared to incur any large obligations, and must carefully adapt our expenditure to our income.

Since last Anniversary we have lost the following Fellows by death :

- George Gammon Adams, Esq. 4 March, 1898.
 James Theodore Bent, Esq., B.A. 5 May, 1897.
 Sir Edward Augustus Bond, K.C.B., LL.D. 2 January, 1898.
 George Thomas Clark, Esq. 31 January, 1898.
 Joseph Richard Cobb, Esq. 6 December, 1897.
 Alfred Cock, Esq., Q.C. April, 1898.
 Major William Cooper Cooper. 20 January, 1898.
 John Fisher Crosthwaite, Esq. 2 June, 1897.
 John Towne Danson, Esq. 24 January, 1898.
 * Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., Litt.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., President. 21 May, 1897.
 Benjamin Wyatt Greenfield, Esq. 16 September, 1897.
 Charles Harrison, Esq. 24 December, 1897.
 James Heywood, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. 17 October, 1897.
 Rev. Henry Gladwyn Jebb, M.A. April, 1898.
 * Charles John Leaf, Esq. 21 October, 1897.
 * Edward Mackeson, Esq. March, 1898.
 John Loughborough Pearson, Esq., R.A. 11 December, 1897.
 Charles John Phipps, Esq. 25 May, 1897.

* Denotes Compounder.

- George Thomas Robinson, Esq. 6 May, 1897.
 George Gilbert Scott, Esq., M.A. 6 May, 1897.
 Arthur Sparrow, Esq. 21 January, 1898.
 * George William Tomlinson, Esq. 21 August, 1897.
 William Winckley, Esq. 16 November, 1897.

The following have also resigned :

- Rev. Francis Hopkinson, LL.D.
 Robert Alexander Douglas Lithgow, Esq., M.D., LL.D.
 Lieut.-Col. George Alfred Raikes.

Since the last anniversary the following gentlemen have been elected Fellows :

- Edward Almack, Esq.
 Francis Pierrepont Barnard, Esq., M.A.
 Robert Burnard, Esq.
 Daniel Charles Addington Cave, Esq.
 Oliver Codrington, Esq., M.D.
 Herbert Francis Cook, Esq., M.A.
 John Crawford Hodgson, Esq.
 Arthur Gregory Langdon, Esq.
 Andrew Sherlock Lawson, Esq.
 Hon. Harry Lee Stanton Lee-Dillon.
 George Sholto Douglas Murray, Esq., M.A.
 Captain William Joseph Myers.
 Augustus Prevost, Esq.
 Colonel John Henry Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., A.D.C.
 Rev. John Robbins, D.D.
 John William Ryland, Esq.
 Lieut.-Col. John Glas Sandeman.
 Rev. Francis Sanders, M.A.
 Samuel Clement Southam, Esq.
 Benjamin Franklin Stevens, Esq.
 Alfred Robert Ogilvie Stutfield, Esq.
 Rev. George Frederick Terry.
 Henry Yates Thompson, Esq., B.A.
 Edward Prioleau Warren, Esq.
 Rev. John Frome Wilkinson, M.A.

The first name which I have to mention is of course that of our late President, Sir AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

* Denotes Compounder.

Born in 1826 at Geneva, where, as also in Rome, he spent part of his boyhood, he was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. While at the latter place his future archæological eminence was foreshadowed in the taste he displayed for such subjects. Association with the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in which his rising influence was no doubt felt, bore fruit in amongst other work a valuable volume on *Ornamental Glazing Quarries*, published in 1849, and containing numerous drawings by his own hand.

It was at this period that he commenced among other collections that extensive one of Rubbings of Engraved Brasses, which, as we are all aware, he in later days presented to the Society, thus bringing our series of these memorials into probably the first place among such collections. In 1850 he performed the important duties of Secretary to the Exhibition of Mediæval Art held by the Society of Arts, a most important epoch in what may be considered the revival for the public of an interest and taste for the past; a revival most necessary after the deep debasement into which, so far as the general public were concerned, our national taste had sunk.

His success in this office was very probably the cause which influenced our Fellow, Mr. Hawkins, at that time Keeper of the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum, to secure the services, knowledge, and energy of our future President as an assistant in the National Collection. In 1851, then, he joined the British Museum, and began that steady and successful course which was in a few years to raise the particular line of study to which he brought such resources into a separate department, which it became in 1866.

About the time he joined the British Museum, he had been asked to bring his knowledge to the assistance of the recently formed South Kensington Museum, but fortunately for the British Museum this was after some consideration declined.

It was on 15th December, 1853, that he was elected into our Society, to which he ever after proved so generous, faithful, and thoughtful a friend.

The Council had the benefit of his experience with but short intervals from the year 1858, when he became Director. This office he held for nine years, and again from 1873 to 1879. In 1873 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Other Societies, such as the Anthropological Institute, the Geological and the Royal Geographical Societies, had the advantage of being able to benefit by his association with them, and the Royal Archaeological Institute owed many valuable communications to his pen. He was also an

honorary member of the Royal Academy, and held the post of Antiquary to that body.

In 1888 Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer on him the Civil Companionship of the Order of the Bath, in which order he was six years later promoted to the Knight Commandership.

In 1889 the degree of Litt.D. was conferred on him by the University of Cambridge, and in 1895 the University of Oxford honoured themselves in making him a D.C.L.

In 1891, on the expiration of the term of office of his and our friend Sir John Evans, K.C.B., he was persuaded to accept the office of President of this Society, an office which but for his own wishes on the subject might have been his many years earlier.

In 1896 he retired from the British Museum on reaching the official limit of age, after his 45 years of invaluable work, but as President of the Society of Antiquaries continued to be a Trustee of the National Collection, and was made a member of the standing committee. His friends and others hoped that the release from official duties would enable him to spend many years in the quiet prosecution of the many pursuits to which he had devoted himself, but, as we know to our regret, it was not to be so, and the Society, after 44 years of continuous observance on his part of the obligation in the Statutes "to promote to the utmost of his power the honour and interest of the Society of Antiquaries of London," lost the guidance, wisdom, and presence of its most valued President.

Of the important services of our late President to the cause of Archæology it is impossible to give any adequate idea within the limits of this address. His investigations with regard to the Late-Celtic period are known to all, and the study of this class of antiquities received enormous assistance from the collection and classification of objects which he so carefully conducted.

Sir Wollaston's communications to this Society were most valuable and numerous, and it has often occurred to many that it was to be regretted that our *Proceedings* were not more full in details, as hardly any object exhibited, or question raised in his presence, failed to draw from him remarks of the greatest value.

Among the communications printed in the *Archæologia* few were of more general interest to amateurs than the masterly letter directed by him to Earl Stanhope on the important discovery of Holbein's will by our Fellow, Mr. Black.* In this letter Sir Wollaston examined and justified

* Vol. xxxix. 1-18.

the surmises of Mr. Black, and gave the discovery the full value to which it was entitled. It was hardly satisfactory to the owners of pictures reputed to be by Holbein during those eleven years which by the evidence were improperly assigned to the Master, but to lovers of truth it was a valuable rectification of the limits of his work. Of the wonderfully catholic range of knowledge and of the benevolent and generous nature, as also of the modest and retiring manner so combined with dignity and gentleness, all who were brought into contact with our late President were appreciatively aware; but to some few who had the privilege of seeing him in his hours, one cannot say of idleness, but when not officially employed, the great charm of his personality was most precious. He was natural and cheerful, taking part in the pleasures and tastes of his friends in a way unusual with a man of his years and attainments, and it is impossible to express in words the extent of their loss. To the public in this country he was not so well known as his learning and generous gifts to the National Collections should have made him, but to the learned and to the artistic amateurs on the Continent the name of Franks was one which was familiar and respected.

He was an honorary member of most of the foreign learned societies, and these honours and friendships were due not so much to his writings, which were comparatively few, but rather to the appreciation of his wide range of knowledge, his great accuracy and judgment, and especially to the charm of his personality, which, with his linguistic attainments, brought him into such close touch with the learned throughout Europe, and made him an honoured guest wherever he went.

An instance of this was his selection, with two other gentlemen, by the Government of Switzerland to decide on the site for the National Museum.

And at home, the friendships and respect which he inspired were productive of most important results for us. It was no doubt owing to such friendships that the British Museum now possesses the splendid treasures collected by Slade, Henderson, Meyrick, Christy, and Burges. In the original selection of these valuable treasures of art and antiquity the advice and encouragement of our late President counted for much, and it must have been a source of pride and pleasure to him to see them one after another coming into his care in the National Collection.

To his generous and judicious help the nation was on various occasions deeply indebted, as when, in 1884, on the occasion of the Fountaine sale, he joined the syndicate of gentlemen who

secured for the collections in Bloomsbury and in the South Kensington Museum the objects now in those places. In order to assist the British Museum he offered to give objects equivalent in value to the special grant asked for by the Trustees from the Government, and the works of art he then presented to the nation were worth about £3,000.

Again in 1892, when the magnificent gold cup formerly in the Royal Collection came by course of events into the market, he himself purchased it from Messrs. Wertheimer, and it was only the consideration that such an outlay would for a time curtail his purchasing powers which decided him to appeal to others for help in keeping it for the nation.

His collection of finger rings, the finest in the world, and to which he was adding at the time of his death, he bequeathed, with other objects too numerous to be detailed on this occasion, to the National Collections and thus increased their scope in a manner only to be appreciated by the collective admiration of amateurs of almost every department of antiquity.

In *Archaeologia* will be found papers by Sir Wollaston on Ancient Fibulæ, xxxv.; the Stall Plate of Sir William Parr, xxxvi.; Bronze Weapons from Arreton Down, xxxvi.; Excavations at Carthage, xxxviii.; Letters of Elizabeth of Bohemia, xxxix.; a Memoir of Edward Grimston, xl.; on bronze mirrors found at Plymouth, xl.; the Portrait of the Empress Leonora, xliii.; a sword from Catterdale, Yorks xlv.; and on two psalters in the collection of Mr. Bragge, xlvi.

In our *Proceedings* his name of course occurs very frequently, and some notes on bookplates in May, 1894, remind one of the latest subjects in which he interested himself having taken it up in conjunction with his friend the late Lord de Tabley.

He was also reputed an eminent Punic scholar, and in 1863 he edited for the British Museum *Himyaritic Inscriptions from Southern Arabia*.

We all remember what an active share he took in the successful exhibitions in these rooms of Heraldic Art, 1894, and more recently in that of specimens of Early English Paintings.

His co-operation with Mr. Grueber in 1885 produced in the *Medallic Illustrations of English History* a work which will for all time be a standard for reference, and to which little will remain to be added or corrected. So also his work with Dr. Latham in preparing a new edition of Mr. J. M. Kemble's *Horæ Ferales*, and the completion of his late friend Lady Charlotte Schreiber's great work on *Playing Cards*. Works on enamels and on glass also came from his pen, but it is

indeed sad to think how much antiquarian lore died with him. Of his private and unrecorded generosity there are many interested witnesses, and his liberality with his purse was on a par with the generous assistance so many derived from his knowledge and experience.

To the extraordinary liberality of Sir Wollaston Franks it is also impossible to do justice in a brief survey of his gifts to the Nation and to this Society. Anyone visiting the British Museum must have been astonished by the magnitude and richness of the collections of china, pottery, enamels, etc. which the National Collection owes to his generous and discriminating action.

In the Mediæval Room a selection of some of these treasures was by the affectionate care of Mr. Read presented to the public inspection, but it would be almost impossible to show the full extent of Sir Wollaston's liberality towards that and other institutions.

It is, however, a sad reflection that in this year of overflowing national wealth the grants of money necessary for the casing and proper exhibition of these treasures should be reduced, so that the public will have to wait for some time before they are able to see and appreciate the wide extent to which they benefited at his death. It is to be hoped that means will be found soon to remedy this, and to give the nation the educational benefit of these valuable and instructive collections.

At various periods of his life Sir Wollaston appears to have devoted his time, energy, and much cost to the collection of almost every class of antiquities worthy of his attention. Japanese art, ceramics, enamels, ivory carvings were in turn collected and carefully distinguished. In his latter days he brought his accustomed energy and discrimination to the collection of *Ex Libris*, and his collection, perhaps the finest in the world, is now by his liberality in the British Museum.

Of his untiring generosity to this Society the wonderful collection of brass rubbings, which included the collections of many amateurs, the frequent presents to the library, and the last valuable bequest of all, his volumes relating to subjects which are of interest to this Society, bear witness.

The above is, I know, but a poor attempt to record the benefits which archæology received or the loss sustained in the death of Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, but it is impossible to do full justice to the character and work of such a one as he was, and I hope the Fellows will excuse the incompleteness of my remarks.

I think this will be a fitting opportunity to present to the

Society in the name of the subscribers the medallion portrait of our late President. It is but right that the portrait of one who so closely identified himself with the interests and aims of this Society should have an honoured place at our meetings. It has been executed from very scanty materials by Mr. Prætorius.

Of other Fellows who have died since the last Anniversary Meeting the oldest was Major WILLIAM COOPER COOPER, who joined the Society in 1838, and died on January 23 this year. He was our Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, and made numerous communications to the Society, and some twenty of these on various subjects are recorded in our *Proceedings*.

Mr. WILLIAM WINCKLEY joined the Society in 1860. He interested himself much in the affairs of Harrow, where he lived, and was instrumental in restoring to its original site the font of St. Mary's Church. He died 16th November, 1897, aged 76.

Mr. JAMES HEYWOOD was elected a Fellow in 1839. A colleague of Cobden in the representation of North Lancashire 1847-1857, he helped with him in the establishment of the Manchester Athenæum. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died October 17, 1897, aged 87.

Mr. GEORGE T. CLARK, or, as he was known to many, "Castles" Clark, was born early in the century, and came of a family well known from the Civil War days for their successes in religious literature. Mr. Clark, having been educated at Charterhouse, adopted the career of a civil engineer, in which profession he worked with success for the Great Western Railway, and later on in Bombay. Having received the appointment of sub-commissioner under the Board of Health he returned to England, and in 1852, on the death of Sir John Guest, found himself sole trustee for the Dowlais Ironworks. Having by his energy and prudence overcome the many difficulties in which these works were involved, he raised them to the high position they subsequently occupied. He married in 1848, and after some years retired to enjoy his well-earned rest at Talygarn, where he expired on the 31st January of this year. But he will probably be better remembered, at least by his friends here, as the author of many works of a special and high order. His *Land of Morgan*, first printed in the *Journal* of the Archaeological Institute, and afterwards as a separate volume in 1880, with many

other works on Welsh family history, fixed his fame in the Principality, while his *Medieval Military Architecture of Great Britain*, published in 1884, is the text book for students of the subject, and will always be a work of the greatest use and importance. He joined the Society in 1860, and an important paper on the "Customary of the Manor of the Soke of Rothley, County Leicester," was printed in the forty-seventh volume of *Archaeologia*. He was at various times a frequent contributor to the *Cambrian* and other *Archaeological Journals*, and his work was exhaustive and accurate. He was a great favourite with all who came into contact with him, and will not be easily replaced in his especial line of study, to which, as to his genealogical work, he brought the firmness and justice which marked his business life. He was at the time of his death engaged on another work on the Glamorganshire pedigrees.

Mr. JOHN LOUGHBOROUGH PEARSON, R.A., though a Fellow of the Society since the year 1853, was never formally admitted, nor did he make any communication to the *Proceedings*.

Born in Brussels in 1817, he early in life studied under Salvin and Peter Hardwick, and came to the front in the Gothic revival. In 1874 Mr. Pearson became A.R.A., and in 1878 received the Legion of Honour. He designed the cathedral church of Truro in 1880, in which year he was made an R.A. His original work has had general praise, but in the restoration of the north transept of Westminster Abbey and the treatment of the ground next to Westminster Hall he came into conflict with many able architects. So also in the recent restoration of the west front at Peterborough he was unable to reconcile his views with those of a large number of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries. He died December 11, 1897.

Mr. CHARLES JOHN PHIPPS was elected a Fellow in 1862. He designed many of the latest erected theatres in the metropolis, and died May 25, 1897, in the midst of his work.

Sir EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, K.C.B., LL.D., was born on the last day of 1815. The son of the vicar of Ashford, Kent, he was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School till 1833, when he commenced his connection with the Public Records under Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy at the Tower of London. In 1837 Mr. Bond entered the service of the Trustees of the British Museum in the Department of MSS. In 1852 he was

appointed Egerton Librarian, and in 1867 he succeeded Sir Frederick Madden as Keeper of the MSS. In 1878 he was appointed Principal Librarian and Secretary, which office he filled till his retirement in 1888. In 1885 he had been made a Companion of the Bath, and the day before his death on January 2nd last he was promoted to K.C.B.

Sir E. Bond joined the Society in 1880, the honorary degree of LL.D. having been conferred on him the year before. His contributions to *Archaeologia* were, in 1840, Extracts from the Liberate Rolls relative to Loans to the Kings of England by Italian Merchants in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries (*Archaeologia*, xxviii.), and in 1854, Notices of the Last Days of Isabella, Queen of Edward II. (*Archaeologia*, xxxv).*

Besides the above, Sir E. Bond edited the *Statutes of the University of Oxford, Russia at the close of the Sixteenth Century* for the Hakluyt Society, and *Chronica Monasterii de Melsa* for the Rolls Series.† He also actively assisted in the editing of the publications of the Palaeographical Society, of which he was one of the originators. He died two days after the completion of his 82nd year, having married in 1847 a daughter of the author of *The Ingoldsby Legends*.

Mr. JOSEPH RICHARD COBB became a Fellow of the Society in 1892. Although a native of Oxfordshire, his life and work lay chiefly in Wales, where by his exertions many ancient buildings were rescued from the destructive influence of time and restorers. Amongst these may be mentioned the priory and church at Brecon, Caldicot House, Monmouthshire, and St. Mary's church, Brecon. He also assisted in the excavations and preservation of the castles of Manorbier and Pembroke. London also benefited by his liberality, he having guaranteed the money required for the purchase of the factory built inside the Lady Chapel and triforium of St. Bartholomew's the Great, Smithfield. He contributed to the *Cambrian Archaeological Journal*, and was an authority on medieval military defences. In recent years he spent some £25,000 on the attempted preservation of Nelson's ship, the *Foudroyant*, whose eventual destruction he only survived by a week. He died December 6, 1897, but does not appear to have made any communications to this Society.

* In 1865 Mr. Bond was a member of the committee appointed by this Society to assist in the collation of the 5th volume of the *Paston Letters*.

† For the Government he edited the speeches in the *Trial of Warren Hastings*, 4 vols.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM TOMLINSON was elected a Fellow in 1878, and died 21st August, 1897. An engineer by profession, he was an active member of the Huddersfield Archaeological and Topographical Association, later styled the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and in 1875 became secretary of that body, acting in conjunction with the late Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A.

Mr. WILLIAM HILTON LONGSTAFFE became a Fellow in 1852. He contributed many papers on antiquarian subjects to the Darlington local society, and was one of the founders of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland. He also wrote a History of Darlington. He resigned his Fellowship in our Society in 1863, and died, aged 71, 4th February, 1898.

Mr. ALFRED COCK, Q.C., who joined the Society in 1893, was an active member of the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and had a keen taste for china, enamels, etc. He died on the 20th April, 1898.

On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty, our Patron, she was graciously pleased to receive, through His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, an address of congratulation from the Society.

During the past year additional bookshelves and cases have been placed in the library and tea-room, and a certain amount of relief has been provided for the ever-increasing numbers of volumes purchased and received by the Society, but care will have to be taken to from time to time weed out such books as, while taking up space, can in no way be considered suitable for our shelves.

The library itself also underwent a complete cleaning and painting, and many of the pictures there and in the meeting room were cleaned and re-hung.

The supplemental catalogue of books in the Society's possession, including the munificent bequest by our late President, and Mr. G. Cokayne's gifts, has been brought up to the end of last year, and is in a forward state for sending to press. It will form a volume of some 360 pages, and in the course of a few years we shall have to undertake its incorporation with future additions in the general catalogue.

Alterations in the sanitary arrangements of the Society's

apartments and the house occupied by the Assistant Secretary, have been for some weeks in operation. These were rendered necessary by certain defects, and on the matter being represented to the Office of Works the consequent works were ordered and begun at some considerable inconvenience to the Society. It is hoped that they will soon be complete.

The large collection of rubbings of monumental brasses presented and bequeathed to the Society by our late President is in course of arrangement and cataloguing under the valuable and generous care of our Fellow, Mr. Mill Stephenson, and will in a short time be available for reference and use by the Fellows.

In the month of May the now annual exhibition of objects of interest from the Romano-British town of Silchester was held in the Society's meeting room, and visited by a great number of persons interested in these excavations.

In connection with these remains our Fellow, Mr. G. E. Fox, has presented to the Society his exquisitely finished and carefully made drawings of the pavements and architectural remains which have been discovered. The drawings, some of which have been used for illustrating various papers on Silchester by Mr. Fox and the Assistant Secretary, will form a notable addition to the Society's collections of this class.

The excavations at Silchester last season, for the eighth year in succession, were productive, as usual, of interesting results. About five acres in all were explored, covering two *insulae*, and the foundations of a number of buildings, several of considerable extent, were laid bare. Some of these were probably houses, but others exhibit peculiarities of planning that have not been observed in other parts of the city. Two detached buildings, warmed by hypocausts, also belong to a class of which no other examples have hitherto been met with. A full account of the excavations will be laid before the Society in a few weeks by Messrs. Hope and Fox, when the Fellows will also have an opportunity of seeing, amongst other objects found, two large wooden barrels, each over 6 feet high, which may fairly be claimed as the oldest barrels in the world.

The fact that these important excavations have now been carried on for eight successive years without difficulty shows that the public interest in Silchester has in no way diminished. I understand that this year, through the necessities of the site, a larger tract than usual, containing eight acres, must be excavated, and it is to be hoped that the subscriptions of the Fellows and other friends will enable

the energetic Executive Committee of the Excavation Fund to successfully carry on their undertaking.

The Blue Book on the Preservation of National Monuments and the means taken for this end in other countries, which was largely referred to in the last year's Presidential Address, has now been published, and is procurable from Her Majesty's printers.

The annual income derived from the bequest by the late Hugh Owen in 1894 of £300 in 2 per cent. annuities, though now forming a part of the general funds of the Society, has been specially devoted to the purchase of works on Ceramics.

It will be a matter of congratulation to the Society that the care of St. Paul's cathedral church and of Westminster Abbey has been confided to our valued Fellows Messrs. Somers Clarke and Micklethwaite, in whose action the public and ourselves will have the full confidence that their experience and intimate knowledge of those buildings will be employed to the best advantage.

The aid and advice of the Society toward the preservation and judicious repairs of various buildings in this country have, as usual, been sought on several occasions during the past year, and if not with uniform at least with considerable success.

Our Fellow, Mr. Percy Stone, has completed the excavation of the keep of Carisbrooke Castle, which will now be preserved for many years for the study of students of military architecture, the building having been protected from further damage, and it is proposed to use the gatehouse as a local museum.

The threatened destruction of the old Red Hall at Bourne by the Great Northern Railway has been the subject of correspondence with that company, and though nothing is as yet decided there is a prospect of the building being preserved.

With regard to Gowthwaite Hall, the Society has not been successful, the exigencies of a water supply for Bradford compelling the destruction of this building for the creation of a reservoir.

It having been reported that it was proposed to erect a tower at the north-west angle of the nave of Chichester cathedral church, our treasurer and myself visited that place, and we then communicated with the late Mr. Pearson, in whose charge the projected works were to be placed, as to the destruction or temporary removal of any part of the old

work. The reply stated that no such destruction or removal was contemplated, and we may hope that whether the tower is built or no the fabric of the church will not be interfered with.

The question of St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Oxford was also before the Council on more than one occasion, but it is one that rests with the Charity Commissioners and Oriel College. However, the interests of the building are being looked after by a member of the County Council of Oxon, and it is probable that the interests of Archaeology will not suffer.

So with regard to the Blue Coat School, Westminster, and Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon, there is every reason to feel that the wishes of the Society and lovers of antiquity will be respected.

At Southampton the preservation of the vault in Simnel Street is still in question, the diversion to a slight extent of a new street, if allowed by the municipal authorities, providing a way of escape from the destruction of a very interesting relic of past times.

At Afton Downs, Isle of Wight, the obliteration of some of the barrows for the convenience of golf players aroused much local and wider indignation, but on the circumstances of this destruction being brought to the knowledge of the owner of the site he caused such reparation as was possible to be made, and it may be presumed that the barrows left intact are safe for some years to come.

Similarly at Strata Florida Abbey, where it was proposed to utilise the ruins for the construction of a new church, the Society's appeal to the ecclesiastical authorities and to the vicar at once brought forth an expression of regret, and a promise not to allow of the destruction of these remains.

The last Annual Congress of Archæological Societies was held in the meeting room of the Society, on which occasion various subjects were discussed. Among these were the national portrait catalogue, a scheme for the enumeration and partial description of the portraits of historical interest in private collections, colleges, and other places; also a model index for the *Proceedings* of Archaeological Societies; index of archaeological papers from 1682—1891; and a catalogue of the monumental effigies still existing in this country, on the lines of Haines's *Brasses*; the formation of a society for promoting the national photographic survey of England and Wales was also announced under the presidency of Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P.

Thanks to the watchful energy of our Fellow, Mr. Somers Clarke, local secretary for Egypt, I am able to give the Fellows a few notes on the subject of the projected dam on the Nile.

From Mr. Clarke's information, it appears that the dam will now be some 27 feet lower than originally projected, and consequently the extent of ground liable to flooding will be less, as also the amount of necessary damage and destruction of objects of interest. The dam, which is to be a little north of Philae, will be 1 mile long, and the water level at Philae will in flood time be raised 19 to 20 feet, with a difference of 55 feet between high and low Nile. According to the original scheme, the whole of Philae would have been submerged; now the island will for a time only be under water, and the temple will at all times be clear. Of course, all brickwork, woodwork, and painting will be destroyed, but the stonework it is anticipated will be preserved. The foundation will be examined and made as secure as possible, and I suppose we must be thankful for these small mercies. When the enormous benefit to the country (and this benefit is acknowledged by the warmest opponents of the dam) is considered, it will be evident that much as we may regret the inevitable destruction of so much that is interesting, we have also duties to humanity. It will be some satisfaction to consider that the pros and cons have been well weighed, and that no hasty and unconsidered plan has been adopted.

In the Presidential Address in 1894 the question of Egypt and the proposed works for the necessary storage of the Nile waters, and consequent probable damage to, if not destruction of, the famous remains at Philae, were mentioned at some length. The resolution passed by the Society on the 22nd February of that year with regard to this object, and the request that the commencement of any work might be postponed at least until the completion of the survey which was being made by Monsieur de Morgan, was forwarded to the Earl of Kimberley, then Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The result was that it was suggested that the receipt of the Report of the Technical Commission should be awaited before any further action was taken.

Although the destruction of Philae now appears to be unlikely, it still will be necessary to watch the proceedings of the engineers in order that the promised protection of these remains be observed. It has been suggested that this Society, in conjunction with others having the same object in view, should also memorialise the Government to grant such a delay

in the execution of the works as would allow of a survey, and where necessary of systematic excavations on the land which it is proposed to submerge. It is known to Egyptologists that there are many sites in that district which, if examined now, will yield most important results, but once flooded will for ever conceal and destroy these treasures. How such a survey should be carried out, whether by England or by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, is a question to be considered. Probably the English Government would be the more satisfactory agent in the matter.

The year has been marked by the establishment of the *Graeco-Roman Branch* of the Egypt Exploration Fund for the discovery and publication of the remains of classical antiquity and early Christianity. The immense find of papyri at Bahnesa, noted in last year's Address, has formed a nucleus for the new undertaking. This promises to be very successful, wide interest having been excited by the publication of the so-called "Logia." Mr. Petrie has excavated in the cemetery at Dendera, where he has found many tombs and mastabas of the Old Kingdom, also an early sarcophagus inscribed with a long religious text, and interesting sacrificial vessels of bronze of New Kingdom date. At the temple of Deir el Bahri Mr. Howard Carter, under the guidance of Mr. Somers Clarke, has solidified and protected large portions of the building that were in a precarious and exposed condition.

The work of the Egyptian Research Account, carried on at El Kab by Mr. J. E. Quibell, has been very successful, disinterring many valuable objects, inscribed and sculptured, of the earliest dynastic period, which has only been opened to archaeology during the last twelve months.

As an instance of the modern idea of decentralisation, a system which has in many cases great advantages over the older method of bringing everything to headquarters, it may interest the Fellows to learn that the old Wiesbaden Museum being now full, H.I.M. The Emperor of Germany has ordered that the Saalburg, near Bad Homburg, shall be restored at his expense and be then called the Limes Museum of the Empire. In this will be collected and preserved all scientifically valuable objects dug up in and near the sites of the Roman frontier fortifications and colonies. Herr Jacobi has been selected as the architect to restore and complete this historic building, which is said to have been built by Drusus about the year 11 B.C., and renovated by Ger-

manicus twenty-six years later. This will be an excellent move, and, like our Reading Museum, which contains the relics of the neighbouring town of Silchester, will enable antiquaries to examine the result of the excavations at a spot not far removed from the source of so much interesting information."

At the conclusion of the President's Address the following Resolution was moved by Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., V.P., seconded by LIONEL H. CUST, Esq., M.A., and carried unanimously :

"That the best thanks of the Society be given to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed."

The PRESIDENT signified his assent.

The Scrutators having reported that the members of the Council in List I. and the Officers of the Society in List II. had been duly elected, the following List was read from the Chair of those who had been duly elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, Hon. M.A. Oxon.,
President.

Philip Norman, Esq., *Treasurer.*

Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., *Director.*

Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary.*

William Paley Baildon, Esq.

Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Everard Green, Esq.

Herbert Appold Grueber, Esq.

Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P.,
F.R.S.

Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.

Captain John Buchan Telfer, R.N.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Ernest Alfred Wallis Budge, Esq., Litt.D.

James Joel Cartwright, Esq., M.A.

Lionel Henry Cust, Esq., M.A.

William John Hardy, Esq.

Francis John Haverfield, Esq., M.A.

Henry Jenner, Esq.

John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq.
 William Henry Richardson, Esq., M.A.
 Henry Richard Tedder, Esq.
 John William Willis-Bund, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Thursday, April 28th, 1898.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. :—The Records of the Borough of Northampton. Edited by C. A. Markham, F.S.A., and Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. Northampton, 1898.

From William Farrer, Esq. :—The Court Rolls of the Honor of Clitheroe in the County of Lancaster. Vol. I. Translated and transcribed by William Farrer. 8vo. Manchester, 1897.

From the Author :—Pedigree of Hopton of Suffolk and Somerset, with an Account of the Principal Members of the Family. By W. L. Rutton, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1898.

From the Author :—Dore Abbey, Herefordshire. A Short Account of its History and an Appeal for its Repair. By Roland W. Paul. 8vo. London, 1898.

From M. Ed. Piette :—Études d'Ethnographie Préhistorique. Fouilles à Brassempouy, en 1896. Par Ed. Piette et Joseph de La Porterie. 8vo. Paris, 1897.

From Miss Haggitt :—The College or Chantry of Denston. By Rev. William Cooke, M.A., F.S.A. Privately printed. 8vo. London, 1898.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Chronicon Cisterciensis Ordinis. 12mo. Coloniae Agrippinae, 1614.
2. Lord Johan Fysher. By R. von Fischer-Treuenfeld. 8vo. London, 1894.
3. Notes on the Church of St. Peter of Mancroft, Norwich. By James Hooper. 8vo. Norwich, 1895.
4. Capitaine Martin Pringe, the last of the Elizabethan Seamen. By J. H. Pring, M.D. 8vo. London 1888.
5. The Chasuble: its genuine form and size. By Rev. William Lockhart. 8vo. London, 1891.
6. A Brief Historical Narrative of the Royal Church and Parish of St. Margaret the Martyr, Westminster. By William Bardwell. 8vo. London. n.d.

RESEARCH FUND ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

| RECEIPTS. | | | | EXPENDITURE. | | | |
|--|--|-------------|------------|---|--|-------------|------------|
| | | £ | s. d. | | | £ | s. d. |
| Balance in hand, 1st January, 1897 | | 60 | 5 3 | London Society | | 5 | 0 0 |
| Dividends: | | | | Silchester Excavation Fund | | 75 | 0 0 |
| 12 months Dividend on £1,705 13s. 4d. India 2½ per cent. Stocks | | 57 | 14 0 | F. Haverfield, Excavation Roman Wall | | 10 | 0 0 |
| 12 months dividend on £500 Preference Shares J. Dickinson & Company, Limited | | 24 | 3 4 | M. Edwards, Excavation Clanville Roman Villa | | 10 | 0 0 |
| | | <u>£142</u> | <u>2 7</u> | Balance at Messrs. Coutts & Co., December, 1897 | | 42 | 2 7 |
| | | | | | | <u>£142</u> | <u>2 7</u> |

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS, 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

| | Amount of Stock. | | Value at 11th March, 1898. | | | Amount of Stock. | | Value at 11th March, 1898. | |
|--|------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|------------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock | 10,583 | 19 7 | 11,959 | 17 11 | In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. | | | | |
| Bank Stock | 2,128 | 9 6 | 7,556 | 1 9 | In the suit of Thornton v. Stevenson. | | | | |
| Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock | 2,725 | 0 0 | 3,910 | 7 6 | The Stocks remaining in the Court to the credit of this cause are as follows: | | | | |
| London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock | 2,757 | 0 0 | 4,094 | 2 10 | Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock | 8,894 | 0 0 | 16,231 | 11 0 |
| North Eastern Railway Consolidated Preferential 4 per cent. Stock | 2,761 | 0 0 | 3,989 | 12 10 | Midland Railway 4 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Preference Stock | 9,466 | 0 4 | 14,057 | 0 8 |
| Midland Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Guaranteed Preferential Stock | 370 | 3 8 | 549 | 14 5 | | <u>£18,360</u> | <u>0 4</u> | <u>£30,288</u> | <u>11 8</u> |
| 2½ per cent. Annuities | 300 | 0 0 | | | After payment of the Annuities, now amounting to £500 per annum, the Society is entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of the Income on the above Funds. This is payable after the 10th April and 10th October in every year. | | | | |
| | <u>£21,625</u> | <u>12 9</u> | <u>£32,059</u> | <u>17 3</u> | | | | | |

RESEARCH FUND.

| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| India 2½ per cent. Stock | 1,705 | 13 4 | 1,952 | 19 9 |
| John Dickinson & Co., Limited, Preference Stock | 500 | 0 0 | 615 | 0 0 |
| | <u>£2,205</u> | <u>13 4</u> | <u>£2,567</u> | <u>19 9</u> |

Witness our hands this 18th day of March, 1898.

JAMES HILTON,
MILL STEPHENSON,
HENRY JENNER,
WM. H. RICHARDSON.

From the Author:—Dwellings of the Saga-time in Iceland, Greenland, and Vineland. By Cornelia Horsford. 8vo. Washington, D.C., 1898.

From the Author:—Address to the Students of the Durham School of Art, 3rd March, 1898. By T. G. Jackson, R.A. 8vo. Durham, 1898.

Captain WILLIAM JOSEPH MYERS was admitted Fellow.

The President announced that he had appointed John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1898 was read.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

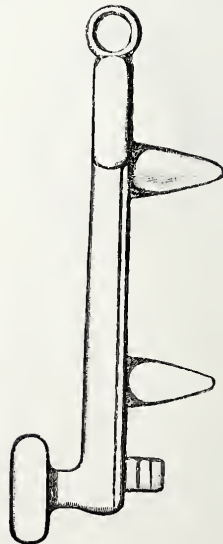
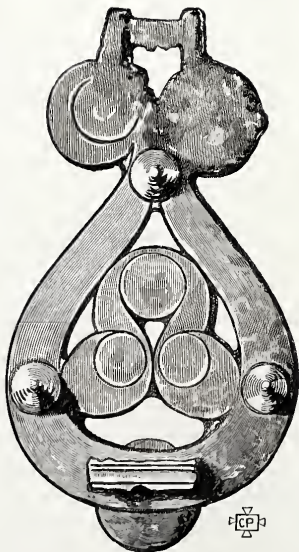
The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited: (1) a



GOLD RING FOUND AT HIGHAM, NEAR NORWICH. (1).

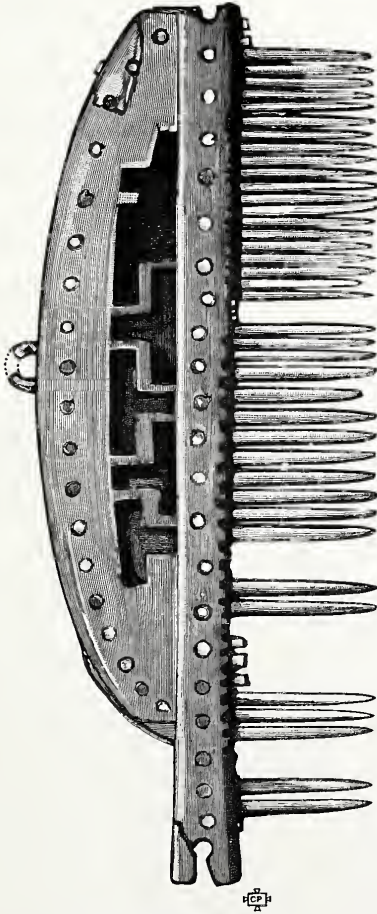
late-Celtic bronze ornament, with inlaid encrinite stem, found in Northamptonshire (*see illustration*); (2) a bronze stylus and scraper, in bone case, probably of Roman date, found in Woolmonger Street, Northampton; (3) a Saxon or Danish comb found in Fish Street, Northampton; and (4) a gold ring found at Higham, by Norwich.

The comb (*see illustration*) was originally $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and is of bone or ivory with large and small teeth, fixed between two side plates with bronze rivets. On each side is a sunk panel with fret ornament.



FRONT, BACK, AND SIDE VIEWS OF A LATE-CELTIC BRONZE ORNAMENT
FOUND IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. (†).

The gold ring is of fifteenth century work, and bears for device a cockatrice's head and foot, both erased, with the inscription: *pn to wode* (*see illustration*).



SAXON OR DANISH COMB FOUND IN NORTHAMPTON. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

It is curious to note that Intwood is the next parish to Higham, where the ring was found. On the shoulders are engraved flowers, originally enamelled. The ring, which is

now in the possession of Henry Cooper, Esq., is said to have been found in a stone coffin at Higham, about a century ago.

T. J. GEORGE, Esq., exhibited the following antiquities, chiefly found in Northamptonshire, and lately acquired for the Public Library and Museum, Northampton :

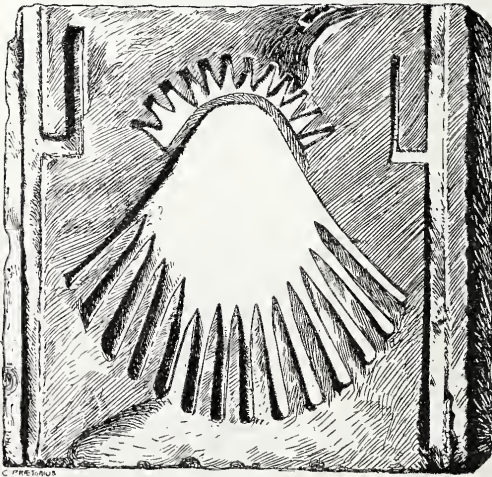
1. A small "incense cup" of hand-made pottery, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, with rudely incised lines and dotted surface pattern ;

2. Two British gold coins ;

3. Seven small British bronze coins, a bronze coin of Hadrian, and a gold coin of Valentinian ;

4. A lozenge-shaped brass pendant, with the royal arms of Edward III. ;

5. An encaustic tile charged with an escallop shell and two



ENCAUSTIC TILE WITH EMBLEMS OF ST. JAMES ; FROM THE SITE OF ST. JAMES' PRIORY, NORTHAMPTON. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

pilgrim's staves, from the site of St. James's Priory, Northampton (*see* illustration) ;

6. A small earthenware pot, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch high, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter, with deep brown glaze round the lip, from St. Andrew's Priory, Northampton ;

7. A carved sapphire, of unusual size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch

wide, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, with figure of Siva, of Indian workmanship (*see illustration*);



INDIAN CARVED SAPPHIRE, FORMERLY IN THE COLLECTION OF THE MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON. (†).

8. A rudely carved bone fastener of doubtful date; and

9. A dish of Lambeth ware, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. In the centre is a representation of a queen sitting in a chair and being fitted with a shoe, with a recumbent armed figure in front of her, by whom stand another soldier and a man in civilian dress. At the back is a large plain banner and the initials $\begin{matrix} H \\ RM \end{matrix}$ (for Richard and Mary Hedges) with the date 1677.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Egypt, communicated the following Report :

“It might be supposed that being in Egypt, as I am, I might be able to give the Fellows of the Society some particulars connected with the dam which it has now been decided shall be built a little north of the Island of Philae. Unfortunately I am not able to give minute details, as I am living not less than 500 miles south of Cairo, and in so secluded a place that little information reaches me. Such as I have I beg leave to lay before the Society.

It will be in the recollection of the Fellows that the Society took a leading part in raising a protest against the proposed submersion of the Island of Philae, and of half the Nubian

Valley by the formation of a colossal reservoir not less than one hundred miles in length.

The Egyptian Government listened very courteously to the objections raised, and in the end the scheme was so much modified that the water level of the reservoir was reduced to not less than twenty-seven feet lower than at first proposed.

It is this reduced scheme that is now to be begun. The place on which the dam is to be built is some little way north of the Island of Philae. From the north end of the island it may in part be visible, but I almost doubt it. From the most interesting and beautiful part of the island it will not be seen, nor will its long horizontal line enter as an important feature in the landscape quite near the island. The picturesque charm of the cataract itself will be entirely destroyed.

The dam itself will be a long low structure of granite, not less than a mile in length, through which the water will flow as long as certain sluices are open. These sluices are sufficient to let pass the waters of the full Nile flood. After the flood has subsided a good deal the sluices are to be closed, and the waters will then be collected in the reservoir, always leaving the ordinary Nile flow of the season to pass unobstructed.

The levels of high and low Nile at any given place are variable. The average rise at Philae is some ten metres (about 33 feet). When the dam is finished the water is to be raised fully six metres more, about 19 to 20 feet.

When the reservoir is fullest the Nile will be lowest, there will consequently be a difference of level of some 17 metres, or 55 feet, between the water above and below the dam.

That which it is important to us to know is the effect on the Island of Philae which an additional 13 feet of water will have.

According to the first scheme the whole island, with everything on it, went completely under water. For part of the year nothing would have been seen, but the upper part of the pylons standing some few feet above the waste of water. Such submersion as this must have ended in the ruin of all the best preserved buildings. Nor was this the end of the damage. The temples which lie south of Philae, those at Dabod, Qartassi, Tafa, Kalabsha, Dendur, and Dakka, would all have been more or less submerged, and must sooner or later have fallen, except perhaps the temple at Kalabsha. Many ancient and as yet unexplored sites would have been reduced to mud.

The modification of the scheme has very much reduced the evil. Philae alone is seriously affected, and the Department of Public Works at Cairo is doing all that can be done to reduce the evil to a minimum.

I believe the idea has now got abroad that Philae will rise, untouched, above the face of the waters, but this is not at all the case.

The whole surface of the island, with the exception of the Temple of Isis, which stands upon the highest part, will be more or less under water for a short time.

The degree of immersion of various buildings is shown on plate vii. of "A Report on the Island and Temples of Philae," by Captain H. G. Lyons, printed by order of the Egyptian government, a copy of which was, I believe, presented to the Society of Antiquaries.

It was but too clear that the submersion of the venerable ruins was likely to insure their destruction, their foundations being placed under quite fresh conditions. Under the care of Captain Lyons the foundations of all the buildings have been examined, and his work is described in the report I have mentioned. I also have had the opportunity of seeing the foundations. There is no difficulty in making them absolutely secure, more secure in fact than they have ever been before, and it is the intention of the Egyptian government to do this before the reservoir is made. It may be well briefly to state what buildings will be affected by the submersion.

In the first place all the brick buildings will be resolved into their primitive mud. Many of these are the remains of the Christians' houses which had taken the place of those built by their Egyptian predecessors. Some of the walls certainly belong to the buildings which clustered close around the temple, and were no doubt residences for those who served in them.

The remains of the thick brick wall faced in part with masonry and which inclosed the temple of Isis (see plan viii. of the Report) will also disappear, as will the ruins of the Christian Church (see the plan of the island, plan i. in the Report). This is to be deplored, as there are now left but few of the ancient churches which retain any traces of the basilican plan which it seems beyond doubt was that first adopted for these structures.

Of the stone structures, that which is one of the most interesting and of the highest antiquity on the island is the little Temple or Porch of Nectanebo standing at the extreme south end (see A in the plan on the Report). This little building will be immersed to nearly the whole height of its columns. It is much ruined, and will be difficult to maintain.

The colonnades leading from it northwards towards the Temple of Isis will, with all the other stone structures, stand

in more or less water for some weeks, but these are for the most part solidly built.

Beneath the foundations there lie, in most cases, the granite rock. As before said, the sub-structures resting on this can be made perfectly secure, and the question we have to consider is the effect the Nile water may have on the stone surfaces. In some cases they are sculptured and painted. The paint will certainly perish. There is no reason to think the stone itself will suffer. The annual flood has immersed and then left dry the quay walls which surround the island, and this it has done without injury to them for the past 2,000 years. Why, therefore, should it hurt the stones at a higher level?

As we leave the Temple of Nectanebo the surface of the island rises towards the central Temple of Isis, and the buildings which stand nearest to that temple will be less flooded than those farther off. The Temple of Isis, marked M on the plan in the Report, stands altogether above the highest level of the reservoir.

When the Nile waters retire, as the reservoir is emptied, there cannot fail to be a nasty deposit of Nile mud left upon the paving. The water which flows freely through the Temple of Luxor leaves a deposit some inches deep, which has to be removed every year. It does not, however, stick on the walls.

At Philae the water level will not be artificially raised until some time after the fullest Nile flood. The richest water will already have passed down the river, and that which rests for some weeks above the various floor levels on the island will have comparatively little alluvium in suspension. The evil will certainly be much less than it is at Luxor.

It is to be deplored from the points of view of the antiquary and the artist that there should be any necessity to make the reservoir; but it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the immense importance of it to the agricultural interests of the country.

Much as I wish to think otherwise I feel it is beyond question that there is no site between Cairo and Wadi Halfa where a dam could be raised with so great security and economy.

The low Nile of last year has left thousands of acres imperfectly irrigated and therefore unproductive. In the present case the low Nile has been followed by a winter of excessive cold. The ill-watered crops have succumbed, and already want and misery are staring the peasantry in the face.

The ability to supplement the failing water and keep the canals fed after the falling of the Nile will be an inestimable boon to those parts of the country which can be served by the proposed reservoir, which is to be supplemented by a dam at Asiout.

I hope shortly to send a brief account of the very successful excavations we have made at Hieracoupolis.

P.S.—Perhaps I should add that the level to which the waters of the reservoir are to be raised is that which was submitted to the inspection of a commission invited by the Egyptian government in February, 1894, and of which I had the honour to be a member. Its object was to agree upon some compromise between the demands of agriculture and archaeology.”

Mr. Clarke further communicated the following Report on the excavations made at Hieracoupolis :

“I sent a short time since a statement about the proposed reservoir at Asuan and the effect it will have on the Island of Philae, and on the Nubian Valley for some distance to the south of it.

I now propose to give a short description of the works of excavation and discovery that have been this winter very successfully carried on at Kom el Ahmar, which lies on the opposite side of the Nile to El Kab, at which latter place I have now for seven winters taken up my head-quarters.

The vast inclosure of brickwork, the numerous ruins of temples, the tombs, and the very ancient rock inscriptions are more than sufficient to prove the importance in old time of El Kab, Nekheb of Hieroglyphics, and the Eileithyia of the Greeks.

Our fellow, Mr. J. J. Tylor, with whom I have the pleasure to work, has already published the tomb of Pahari and of Sebeknekht at El Kab. We have now completely surveyed the valley in which the town and tombs lie, and have excavated the remains of the large group of temples. We have also completed, ready for publication, the sculptures and architectural drawings of the temple of Amenhetep III. and the wall sculptures of some additional tombs.

In addition, however, to all these monuments there was a large cemetery demanding examination.

Mr. Tylor's ill health does not permit him at present to spend a winter in Egypt. I felt myself to be unequipped with the special knowledge required for tomb excavation, an

enterprise which differs materially from clearing and describing temples. Dr. Flinders Petrie has already shown us how this work should be scientifically undertaken; how the position and nature of each fragment of bone, pottery, etc., should be observed and noted.

Excavations undertaken without knowledge are worse than useless; they lead simply to plundering and destruction.

At the suggestion of Dr. Petrie, Mr. J. E. Quibell superintended the work at El Kab, acting on behalf of the Egypt Research Account. In this way the early cemeteries, mastabas, etc., etc., rendered up their treasures. The result of the season's labours will shortly be issued.

So much for the work of last season.

The neighbourhood would, however, have been but half investigated unless our attention had been turned to the west bank of the Nile, where the ancient town of Nekhen stood opposite to Nekheb, now El Kab.

I can claim to have taken but a very small part in the active work, as I have been busily occupied, as heretofore, at El Kab. It is to Mr. Quibell's skill we owe such good results.

The site of the town of Nekhen, known as Hieracoupolis to the Greeks, is called by the natives El Kom el Ahmar, the Red Mound, from the great quantity of red broken pottery found in one part. The name is inconvenient as it is applied to so many old sites, but it has been generally accepted amongst Egyptologists as the name of this place.

The frequent mention of the town in the oldest inscriptions has always led to the belief that early monuments of the old empire might reward excavators. Some diggings of a desultory nature had been undertaken before our work began.

It has now been undertaken by the Egypt Research Account, acting on the instance of Mr. J. J. Tylor and myself, and Mr. J. E. Quibell has, as I have already said, superintended the work.

Attention was at first given to the strip of desert bordering on the cultivation where, for a length of more than two miles, the ground is strewn with fragments of that type of pottery which Dr. Petrie attributed to his so-called New Race and M. de Morgan, perhaps more correctly, to the aborigines who inhabited the country before the advent of the Egyptians.

A fair number of tombs were found with the characteristic red and black pottery, tools of copper, contracted burials, and all the peculiarities of the tombs of Naqada, Tukh, and Abydos.

Amidst the tombs stand the crude brick walls of a rectangular fort, some 180 feet by 220 feet. The date of this structure has not yet been ascertained. Tombs of the kind last described were found within the area of the fort, and underneath its walls, thus giving one limit to the possible date.

Three large mastabas were examined and planned. From one came many fragments of fine diorite bowls. In another quarter of the cemetery were large wells with chambers below containing bones and Twelfth Dynasty pottery.

All this cemetery had been so terribly ravaged by the antiquity dealers that but little in the way of objects or information rewarded the labours of excavation; so the workmen were moved to the mounds which marked the site of the town, and which are now surrounded by the cultivation.

Here, within the lifetime of men not yet old, was a large mound, perhaps 30 feet high, surrounded by massive walls of crude brick. Within these walls were the remains of a temple of sandstone, which is mentioned by Wilkinson, and on which was the cartouche of Usertesen I.

The stones, under the enlightened influence of Mehemet Ali and his French engineers, were carried off to Esneh to build a river wall, now fallen down, and a sugar factory. The mound has been carried off bodily to be scattered as a fertilizer over the neighbouring fields, and in this way ancient sites are still disappearing, the Department of Antiquities placing no proper guardians over them.

On a site so denuded we could not expect to find great things. It was the more surprising when, almost on the first day of investigation, the great prize of the season was revealed. A hawk of bronze, life size, with the head and crown and plumes of gold of the finest workmanship. The plumes are $\cdot 25$ high. The uræus crown is $\cdot 07$ in diameter, whilst the head of the hawk is $\cdot 14$ in its greatest length, and modelled with extreme skill and reserve. The eyes, of polished obsidian, are magnificent in their life-like effect. A bronze figure of the king, $\cdot 14$ high, stood immediately in front, and under the protection of the hawk. The gold work is absolutely perfect. The bronze has been sadly broken by age, not as it seems by any violence. This splendid object was placed in a little square well of crude brick, about 3 feet deep, and covered with a slab of slate. It stood on the top of a tall earthenware trumpet-formed vessel.

It is strange to have found an object of such considerable intrinsic value hidden away clearly by design. A possible explanation is that the bird was the actual idol of the old kingdom temple. That Usertesen, when he rebuilt the shrine,

provided it with a more magnificent image of the deity, and from religious scruples would rather bury with reverence the old image than use up the materials for the new. The well was but just below the pavement level of the room under which it was found, and such plan as can be recovered makes it probable that this room, the central one of five in a row, was the shrine of the new temple.

This view is somewhat supported by the character of the next important object found.

In the chamber adjoining the last, on the east, and buried just beneath its floor lay a strange medley of objects.

A sitting lion of red terra-cotta slightly polished on the surface and about .45 high, a small sitting statue of a king seated and wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, a statue, rather above life size, in bronze and another small one of the same material.

The seated statue of the king is of slate, on its base are scratched (one cannot say incised), in quite an un-Egyptian style, figures representing the dead after a battle. The Horus name of the king is scratched at his feet. The name may be *Heg*, but it is so carelessly scratched that it is impossible to speak with certainty.

The style of the inscription and the occurrence of the Horus name without any other title would suffice to date this statue to the period before the Fourth Dynasty. The bronze statue is much broken up. The pieces were laid one upon the other. The forepart of the head was so perfect as to retain the eyes of white chalcedony and obsidian. The body was nearly complete. One leg almost complete. There was sufficient to place together the whole figure showing it to have been just 2 metres high. The lower part of the body and thighs which would be hidden by the loin cloth was entirely wanting, and was possibly of wood. The modelling is very good, the bronze thin, cast in many pieces and joined very neatly with rivets which stuck out within the hollow of the figure like nails. A plate of bronze found with the fragments of the figure bears a hieroglyphic inscription in relief of Pepi I. The attitude of the figure is the usual one of standing with the arms down and one leg advanced. It is by far the most important figure in bronze, in size and workmanship, that has yet been found of so early a date.

It is grievously broken up, but could be made nearly complete on a plaster core. Stuffed within the torso is a small bronze figure. The two are so united by rust that we cannot get it out.

The circumstances of the find as well as the name point

decidedly to the view that the large bronze statue dates from the old empire.

In the axial line of the temple was found a large granite block bearing, twice repeated, the name Kha Sekherra, a name only known previously from a cylinder found at Abydos, but to be attributed with certainty to one of the first three dynasties. These blocks are probably the oldest architectural fragments in Egypt.

We come now to the chief collection of objects found this season, a large group of ivories, statuettes, mace heads, flint knives, etc., etc., etc., all of the earliest old empire.

We have not been able to find whether the objects come from a royal tomb or are merely disused temple treasures and furniture buried during some reconstruction of the building. No human bones and no tomb walls were found, though careful search was made for them.

The soil, although wet and salt, had preserved, in recognisable condition, large quantities of ivory and animal bones. It is not therefore likely that human bones, had they been there, would have entirely perished.

The principal objects found in this group were as follows:

A large vase of alabaster, 81 centimetres high; not turned on a wheel, and bearing a hieroglyphic inscription of a king whose name may be read *Besh*. The hieroglyphics are scratched deeply on the surface and not well worked. The workmanship of the vase is good. That the inscription should be so roughly done seems odd.

A vase of rather coarse red granite, 64 centimetres high, and with the same inscription.

A very fine vase of black and white diabase porphyry, 36 centimetres high and 54 in diameter. Its surface still retained a dull polish, and the inside is finished as smooth as the out. It is probably the finest vase of this splendid material that is known.

A large number (more than 100 of mace heads), chiefly in cherty limestone.

Bowls of alabaster.

Models of snakes, scorpions, and hyænas, a captive and dwarf all in a coarse green glaze.

A great mass of ivory statuettes, pieces of ivory furniture, etc. These formed perhaps one of the most melancholy spectacles that an excavator has ever had to view. Had the ivory been in good condition there would probably have been quite 100 statuettes,

handles of mirrors, etc., many of the pieces being covered with minute carvings of birds, beasts, etc., etc.

But the condition of the ivory was as bad as it could well be, yet remaining ivory. Much of it looked like bundles of dry sticks and splinters thrown into a hole and buried for many weeks. The ground in which they lay was moist from infiltration of Nile water, the long thin roots of plants ran right through many of the statuettes; most were covered with a hard crust of calcite; all were embedded in a close mass of dark soil stronger than their own material.

For a fortnight two of our party were occupied in taking out with knives all that could be saved of the valuable find, tenderly digging and probing. In addition to these, two large mace heads of fine white limestone, one very perfect, are of extraordinary interest. The first of them found has figures on it far more Asiatic than Egyptian in their type; and indeed the same may be said of many of the figures upon the ivories, but here and there the dawn of the Egyptian severe and reserved style may be traced. On the larger mace head the growth of the more severe style is still more to be observed. In one place the king sits on his throne with a tester over his head. The tester is in its form and treatment precisely the same as we may see in the best work of the Eighteenth Dynasty. Above him hovers, according to rule, the vulture. But such a clumsy bird! His attitude is correct, but the craftsman's hand was sadly in need of training.

In these things, and still more in the other I am about to describe, we are brought face to face with examples from the dawn of the Egyptian style. The hieroglyphic signs had been fairly settled. Many of the conventions of treatment had been crystallised, but the actual style of workmanship, the art of Egypt, was in its dawn. The two last things to be described are not only in the most perfect condition, but one of them, the largest, is unique.

These objects are plates of schist, shaped like a shield, the largest of them being not less than 64 centimetres in its extremest length and 42 in width, heart shaped, and the surfaces highly finished. They are sculptured in low relief, and each of them has on one side a circular space of some .07 centimetres in diameter left smooth. The shields are of the material, and may perhaps be most glorified examples of those objects classed by Mr. Petrie as "slate palettes," and of which he shows many on plates xlvi. viii. ix. l. in the book on Naqada and Ballas.

On the smaller are animals fighting and beasts with curiously intertwined long necks. The workmanship of this one has about it nothing one can distinctly specify as Egyptian, rather Asiatic.*

On side of the larger shield at the bottom is a bull trampling on a fallen man. Above are two beasts, their bodies somewhat panther like in type, facing one another. Their necks are of great length and are crossed over so as to form a border and inclosure to the circular space before described. Above these we have the king with four standard bearers in front of him and a group of beheaded enemies laid out neatly in two rows. At the top are two Hathor heads, and between them the name of the king, which seems to be the same as one found at Naqada by M. de Morgan and figured p. 241 in his description of the royal tomb which he excavated there.†

On the reverse side of the shield nearly the whole field is occupied by the standing figure of the king wearing the crown of Upper Egypt only, holding a captive by the hair and preparing to smite him with a mace. Captives lie below.

The workmanship is Egyptian in type. The king's face, the fashion of his crown and beard case, are all consistent. The face of the captive with his big thick nose is very Semitic.

This unique specimen is without a scratch or flaw, perfect as it came from the craftsman's hands. With regard to the temple from which these things have been taken we can give no account.

The site has been diligently searched and many walls of brick found, some of extraordinary thickness, but no general plan can be made out. It seems probable that the structure has been rebuilt two or three times. However low we dug we did not come to rock or to a good bed of solid sand. There was most probably a slight elevation of hard, dry earth, standing above the highest Nile at the time the first structure was built. Usually the lowest courses of intended brick buildings are set upon courses of stone, but in no case have we found traces of such. The brick stands immediately on the earth. It is the same with the latest walls which we can trace as with those under them. The ground level is at this place above the level of the present highest Nile, so that the damage done by salt, etc., is due to infiltration only, and not to flood, but we must not forget how abundantly the sur-

* See J. de Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Égypte, Ethnographie préhistorique*, plate ii.

† *Ibid.* 241, fig. 811.

rounding land is artificially irrigated. So much for Kom el Ahmar.

The new director of the Department of Antiquities, M. Loret, has already begun to excavate at Thebes.

It is to be deplored that whilst the whole administration of the department is rotten to the core and needs thorough reform, the limited funds at command should be spent in one direction only, whilst the museum remains a chaos, the great historic monuments are ill protected and falling to decay, and sites brimming with history are ravaged and plundered by curiosity dealers.

M. Loret has opened—we must not say discovered, because the existence of them was long known to sundry folk at Thebes—the tombs of Thothmes II. and III., Amenhetep II. and III., and Rameses IV. and VIII.

I give this list with reserve, as, not unnaturally, M. Loret does not yet admit the public, and my information is not from himself. It is said that he has found several royal mummies.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 5th, 1898.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., M.P., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The Treatment of our Cathedral Churches in the Victorian Age. By Rev. J. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.

From the Author :—Note on the Classical Murnex. By Dr. D. G. Brinton. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1897.

From the Archaeological Survey of India :—Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in the Presidency of Madras. (New Imperial Series, vol. xxv.) By Alexander Rea. 4to. Madras, 1897.

From the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association : Papers on Monmouth Castle and Priory, The Raglan Castle, Grosment, Skenfrith, Whitecastle, Pembridge. 8vo. Gloucester, 1898.

The Rev. FRANCIS SANDERS, M.A., was admitted Fellow.

F. TRESS BARRY, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., exhibited a number of antiquities found in the river Thames at Windsor and at Boveney Lock. They included a few flint implements, animal bones, fragments of Roman and other pottery, etc.

E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.D., Local Secretary, exhibited a cocoa-nut cup belonging to Yarborough church, Lincolnshire, on which he read the following notes :

“The cocoa-nut cup mounted in silver has been kindly lent me by the Rev. Stafford Bateman for exhibition to-night. It is $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, with a silver band and foot, the latter partly formed by the cut-off top of the cocoa-nut. The band, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the lip, and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch deep, has a delicate three-fold cord round the constriction, and a vandyked lower edge. It is attached to the foot by four channelled and vandyked straps of silver with hinges where they join the band. The absence of hinges at their lower ends and the style and appearance of the knot make me suspect that the stem is of later date than the rest of the cup. On the silver top to the piece of cocoa-nut forming the foot, which is vandyked similarly to the band, is a small shield of arms bearing a *chevron between three lozenges*, accompanied by the palm branches characteristic of the second half of the seventeenth century. The arms are apparently an addition, as the cup seems to be *temp.* Charles I. There are no hall marks. It is now used as a communion cup or chalice in Yarborough church.”

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an original agreement, dated 3rd December, 1392, between the Prior and Convent of the Cluniac Priory of St. Mary Magdalene, Monkbretton, co. York, and the Prior and Convent of the Benedictine Priory of St. Mary, Blyth, co. Notts., concerning tithes in the Manor of Bolton-upon-Dern, Yorks., of which the following is a transcript :

“Hec indentura facta inter Priorem de Munkbretton et ejusdem loci Conventum ex una parte et Priorem de Blyda et Conventum ejusdem loci ex altera parte testatur quod cum quedam discordia mota fuerit inter partes predictas de eo quod idem Prior de Blyda clamabat et exigebat decimas garbarum de diversis terris dominicalibus pertinentibus Manerio de Bolton super Derñ que terre notorie existunt infra fines et limites ecclesie de Bolton super Derñ predicta dictis Priori et Conventui de Munkbretton canonice unite et

appropriate dictusque Prior de Munkbrettoñ asserens se et omnes predecessores suos Rectores dicte ecclesie a tempore quo non extat memoria in possessione dictarum decimarum cognovit tamen quod ipse et dicti predecessores sui solebant annuatim solvere dicto Priori de Blyda et predecessoribus suis sex solidos et octo denarios super quod tandem discordia predicta amicis intervenientibus quievit in hunc modum videlicet quod predictus Prior de Blyda et ejusdem loci Conventus concesserunt et per presentes remiserunt et relaxaverunt pro se et successoribus suis dictis Priori et Conventui de Munkbrettoñ et eorum successoribus imperpetuum omne jus et clameum que eis quovismodo competere vel pertinere poterunt de decimis predictis Ita quod nec dicti Prior et Conventus de Blyda nec successores sui aliquas decimas de terris predictis decetero exigere vel vendicare poterunt infuturo Et predictus Prior et Conventus de Munkbrettoñ pro predictis remissione et quieta clamacione concedunt per presentes pro se et successoribus suis dictis Priori et Conventui de Blyda et eorum successoribus predictum redditum sex solidorum et octo denariorum annuatim percipiendum in festo Pentecostes de predictis Priore et Conventu de Munkbrettoñ et eorum successoribus imperpetuum Ita quod si contingat dictum redditum sex solidorum et octo denariorum a retro fore non solutum in parte vel in toto per quindecim dies post aliquod festum predictum quod tunc bene liceat dictis Priori et Conventui de Blyda et eorum successoribus in omnibus terris et tenimentis dicte ecclesie de Bolton qualitercumque spectantibus distringere et districciones abducere et retinere quousque de predicto redditu et suis arreragijs plenarie fuerit satisfactum In cujus rei testimonium uni parti istius indenture penes predictos Priorem et Conventum de Blyda et successores suos remanenti dicti Prior et Conventus de Munkbrettoñ sigillum suum commune apposuerunt alteri vero parti penes dictos Priorem et Conventum de Munkbrettoñ et successores suos remanenti dicti Prior et Conventus de Blyda sigillum suum commune apposuerunt Dañ tercio die Decembris anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie sexdecimo.

A mutilated impression of the seal of Blyth Priory is appended. It bears a seated figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child, and is apparently contemporary with the foundation of the house in 1088.

W. J. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on a lawsuit concerning the Lady Elizabeth Stuart's jewels.

Mr. Hardy's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Mr. W. PALEY BAILDON called attention to the threatened destruction of part of the ancient buildings of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Oxford, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, V.P., and carried unanimously :

“That the Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with regret that there is a possibility of the domestic buildings connected with St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Oxford being destroyed, and would venture to urge upon the authorities the importance of preserving these as well as the religious buildings.”

Copies of the resolution were directed to be forwarded to the Charity Commissioners, the Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, the Town Clerk of Oxford, Viscount Valentia, M.P. for Oxford, and Mr. F. J. Haverfield, F.S.A., Local Secretary.

Thursday, May 12th, 1898.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—Reproductions of Prints in the British Museum. New Series. Part VII. Specimens of line-engraving by masters of the Netherlands schools under the influence of Rubens and Vandyck. Folio. London, 1898.

From the Author :—The Medical Experiences of Benvenuto Cellini. By D'Arcy Power, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1898.

From the Author :—History of the Board of Agriculture, 1793-1822. By Sir Ernest Clarke, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1898.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 9th June, 1898, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

ROBERT BATEMAN, Esq., through ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited part of a *gypcière* frame found at Benthall Hall, Shropshire, on which Mr. Hartshorne communicated the following notes :

"The half of the brass frame of a *gypcière*, exhibited by Mr. Bateman, was found in 1896 among débris at the Elizabethan Hall of Benthall, near Broseley, Shropshire. Two or three precisely similar examples, cast in the same mould, are preserved in the British Museum, complete with the other half of their frames. The ornamental parts on either side of the swivel bear a crude and distant but apparently deliberate resemblance to open-mouthed dragon heads, and have the character of work of the middle of the thirteenth century. Dragon's heads of an earlier period, but of exactly the same general type, may be seen in connection with some of the ancient abbatial effigies in Peterborough cathedral, and with that of Bishop Roger at Salisbury. A similar ornament appears on the near side of a stirrup iron of about the middle of the thirteenth century, exhibited in 1877 to the members of the Archæological Institute, and figured in their proceedings.*

The *gypcière*, as an attribute of male and female civil costume, is more commonly met with in illuminations and sculptures of later times than those already spoken of, and constantly during the fifteenth century. In this relation there are in the British Museum examples of *gypcière* frames of the later period and exhibiting a coarser rendering of the dragon's heads above mentioned, indicating their derivation from a recognised, ancient, and common origin. The fact of brass being used instead of the usual medieval latten is not considered as affecting the presumed date of the object in question."

The Warwickshire Natural History and Archæological Society, through J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a series of enamelled discs, etc. forming the ornaments of a Late-Celtic bronze bowl found at Chesterton on the Fossway. These will be described and illustrated in Mr. Allen's paper on such bowls † in *Archæologia*.

J. STARKIE GARDNER, Esq., read a paper on iron casting in Sussex.

* *Archæological Journal*, xxxiv. 464.

† Read 20th January, 1898. See *ante*, p. 43.

The principal object of the paper was to show that the art of casting in iron originated in Sussex rather than in Germany. The range and the kind of objects produced by the Sussex founders were also described. The most ancient example of cast iron known is a grave slab in Burwash church with a raised cross and inscription in the Lombardic letters of the fourteenth century. Next in point of antiquity are the Sussex cannon of wrought-iron hoops and bars, shrunk upon hollow cast-iron chambers. One specimen, a large mortar at Woolwich, is of the type used in the early part of the fifteenth century in the siege of Rouen. Another one which formerly stood in Eridge Farm, near Frant, has been described in *Archaeologia*,* and was reputed to be the first cannon made in England. These examples suffice to prove that iron-founding was not merely in the air in Sussex quite early in the fifteenth century, but had progressed from the stage of plain solid casting to that of core casting. It is probable that these latter were preceded by the production of solid cannon shot. The immense technical difficulties in the way of forging spheres of iron to a given gauge and weight must have led to the adoption of moulds into which the heated mass could be hammered, and when this stage had been reached the process of casting was not far distant. As the English under Edward III. are the first people mentioned by chroniclers as users of cannon, and seem to be the first to have cast-iron slabs and iron cylinders for guns, it is reasonable to suppose they were also among the earliest to cast iron shot.

The chief material for a history of the founder's art in Sussex is the series of pictorial representations seen in fire-backs. These also prove that the industry was indigenous and not transplanted as a full-blown art from abroad. The earlier and more interesting were produced from numerous small moveable stamps, as in bookbinding, and exhibit most primitive arrangements of ornament. Backs with armorial bearings from a single piece-mould followed, and then those with emblems, allegories, animals, objects such as clock faces, and allusions to current topics. Early in the seventeenth century rectangular fire-backs with scriptural subjects were imported from Germany or the Netherlands for reproduction; and towards the end of the century a change of fashion rendered all previous designs obsolete, introducing the taller, upright, and lighter forms from Holland, which remained in vogue until the demand for fire-backs ceased.

* Vol. x. 472.

Andirons are of subordinate interest, and principally of one type, a pilaster with moulded cap and base resting on a depressed arch, a shield hiding the intersections. The ornament was confined to the sunk face of the pilaster and arch, and the shield, and changed from Gothic to Renaissance, the general form surviving until far into the seventeenth century, when more florid designs replaced them. Besides cannon, backs, and andirons the founders of the Weald produced a few grave slabs, mortars, weights, some wonderful gipsy cauldrons, and, just as the industry was expiring, a few vases, plaques, and other objects aiming at a higher artistic standard. The copings of old Rochester Bridge were supplied from Mayfield in the sixteenth century, and the railings to St. Paul's cathedral church early in the eighteenth. These were charged at the excessively high rate of 8*d.* per lb., the rate for cast fire-backs being at the same time $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* The enormous cost, which amounted to £11,202, on Wren's opposition, prevented other orders for railings and gates being placed in Sussex, for no others of Sussex make are known.

As to the wrought iron of the Weald it seems limited to trifling domestic utensils, tobacco-tongs, rush-holders, etc. produced as the wholesale manufacture of iron began to wane by smiths who clung to their homes. As long as the Weald was the chief seat of such operations as smelting, rolling, shingling, and stamping iron the artistic working was neglected, as it is in the "black countries" to-day; and perhaps no part of England is so bare of important works in wrought iron as the Weald.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said that he had more than once expressed the opinion that the use of iron casting began in Sussex, and he was glad to find Mr. Gardner's researches led him to the same conclusion. Nothing of cast iron has yet been found which can be dated before the Burwash grave slab; this can scarcely be later than the end of the fourteenth century, and is probably nearer the middle. And it is just the sort of thing that might be expected as an early attempt to run iron. Cast iron might be, and no doubt often was from the earliest times, produced accidentally from the overheating of forges of the Catalan type. Its production would be looked on as a misfortune, until one day it occurred to some man, all unconscious of the vast future to which he was leading the way, that he might turn this spoilt stuff to account by making a casting of it. The bed of sand with devices pressed into it by stamps was in use by plumbers for casting lead, and when the idea of casting in iron came up,

this very simple plan would naturally suggest itself as the easiest whereby to try the experiment. What preceded it we do not know, but we have in the Burwash slab a quite successful casting of considerable size and weight done in the bed of sand. It would be interesting to know its thickness, which might be found out without much disturbance of the floor in which it lies.

Mr. W. GOWLAND said he was much gratified to find that Mr. Starkie Gardner had made out such a good case for an early date for the manufacture of iron castings in Sussex. It must be remembered, however, that cast iron itself was undoubtedly often produced at a very much more remote period, possibly in prehistoric times, wherever wrought iron was made. In the small low primitive furnaces of early days, the forms of some of which have survived, the production of *malleable* iron direct from the ore was aimed at. The iron was not melted, but was obtained as a solid lump, which was beaten out with hammers into useful forms. But, whenever the temperature of these furnaces was accidentally raised by an undue increase of the blast or by an excess of fuel, more or less of the iron must have become carburized, and white cast iron would be formed which would run out of the furnace along with the slag. This cast iron, however, owing to its want of malleability and its high melting point, was not applied to any useful purpose. From certain old German metallurgical terms it would seem that the old smelters regarded it as a worthless compound of iron and sulphur. In the low primitive furnaces in Japan, which in form are survivals from very ancient times, he had frequently noted this production of cast iron, even when the object of the smelter was the production of malleable iron and steel.

He thought the author had hardly proved that iron castings were made in Sussex earlier than on the continent of Europe. The researches of Dr. Ludwig Beck on this point had brought out very strong evidence in favour of Germany being the first locality, and in support of this view he (Beck) quotes the statements of various ancient records, the following being the most important.

1372. Small iron cannon-balls were cast by Johann von Aran, a founder of Augsburg.*

1388. Ulrich Beham, in Memmingen, cast small cannon-balls of lead and of iron.*

* Gassarius, *Annalen*, 1519.

1412. Records of the town of Lille (Belgium) contain an account of a payment of this date for two small cast-iron cannon.

1412. Two cannon from Pössneck (Thuringia) now in the museum at Nuremberg, are attributed to about this date.

The claims of Germany, and possibly Belgium, for priority in date over Sussex in iron casting hence appear to be decidedly strong.

That the use of cast iron as a material for castings should not have been discovered in Europe until as late as the fourteenth century is very remarkable, as in both China and Japan its application to that purpose dates from a very much earlier period. In Japan an edict of the Emperor Mammu, issued in 700 A.D., restricting the making of coins of gold, silver, copper, and iron, shows that the process of casting iron was then known to the Japanese, whilst in China there are records of issues of cast-iron coins as early as 24 A.D.

Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE said that he had hoped that the old wills would have thrown some light on the subject, but although he had examined all the Sussex ones proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (1649 to 1685), and all the Consistory wills at Chichester (1688 to 1782), they had yielded but little. Bequests of chimney backs, as, for instance, "the iron plate in the chimney," bequeathed by William Vinall, of Chailey, in 1651, and also of andirons, were not uncommon; but it was often difficult to distinguish the wills of the master men engaged in the smelting industry, for many of the proprietors of the furnaces were esquires and gentlemen, and they so described themselves in their wills, and but rarely referred to their works. An interesting exception was to be found in the will of John Roberts, of Beckley and Salehurst, "founder," who, in a codicil dated 27th January, 1680-1, mentions not only his "forge" and "furnace," but also his "stocke of gunns, iron, coles, mine," etc. and he gives detailed directions as to the manner of carrying on his business after his decease. Mr. Rice suggested that perhaps the initials on two of the backs exhibited, viz. J. S. in monogram and R., might stand for John Roberts, of Salehurst, and mentioned that a seventeenth-century back at Horsham, a drawing of which was amongst the sketches shown by Mr. Gardner, was an original casting from a pattern made of oak, and now in the Brighton Museum. Much had been said with reference to the early cast-iron monumental slab at Burwash, but very late examples, dating from the time when the industry was

declining, were also of considerable interest; two large thick cast slabs with inscriptions, in raised Roman capitals, to Richard and Mary Still, who died respectively in 1726 and 1730, cover a large brick tomb in the churchyard of Cowden, Kent, and in the church is an interesting cast slab to "John Bottinge, of the Bower, who died the 2nd day of June, ano. do. 1622." Such slabs of seventeenth-century date are not uncommon in Sussex and Kent, and that they were a recognised form of memorial may be inferred from the will of Jane Darby, of Sedlescombe, Sussex, dated 1678, who directs her executor "to lay upon my grave an iron plate."

Mr. H. LONGDEN said that the subject of Mr. Gardner's paper was interesting to him as a founder, and he had for years past collected fire-backs and fire-dogs, some of which were exhibited. He had only sent specimens which he had good reason to know to be English.

Sir George Sitwell, of Renishaw, some years ago drew his attention to a paper he contributed to the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*,* which contains interesting information about the casting of fire-backs in the seventeenth century. The paper is founded on a letter book of George Sitwell, of Renishaw, between July, 1662, and August, 1666. George Sitwell was born in 1600. He was a Royalist, was twice fined by the Star Chamber, and had protection in 1644 from Lord Fairfax (of whom a representation of "Fairfax Conqueror" is on one of the backs lent to Mr. Gardner) to prevent Renishaw being pillaged or plundered. He was repeatedly and heavily fined by the rebel party, and had to compound for his Yorkshire estate. He was high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1653, died in 1667, and was buried in Eckington church, where is a monument to his memory with kneeling figures of his wife and himself in alabaster. He entered into the working of iron to retrieve his fortune, as did other gentlemen about that time. He was a shrewd, successful man of business, and his saws, sugar-stoves, and rollers for crushing sugar-cane found a market as far away as Barbados.

The iron was smelted with wood from the local ironstone, which has been worked at Renishaw by Mr. Longden's uncle, Francis Appleby, within his memory. In 1664 George Sitwell offered to buy all the trees which the commissioners were about to sell in Sherwood. The wood was "coled" where it was cut, as carriage was a great item in the cost of the fuel. From this iron were made chimney plates, *i.e.* fire-backs and

* Vol. x. 28-46.

other castings, also bar and rod iron, saws and nails in wrought iron. The mode of doing business shown by the letters is interesting, but it would be too long to describe it. To quote from the paper verbatim: "chimney plates, or chimney backs, were an important item of manufacture at the furnaces. Mr. Trubshaw, of Birmingham, and his brother, an ironmonger, of London, contracted to buy 30 ton weight in October, 1664, at £7 5s. 0d. per cwt. Three moulds, the king's arms, the flower pot, and the Phoenix, were sent down from London, and the work was turned out as light as could be, considering the deep cutting of the moulds. The manufacturer writes, 'I stood by whilst some were cast and call'd of the ffounder to make them thin and light soe that one or two had holes in the worke, and not fitt to be sent.' This bargain led to others, for in April, 1666, 362 back plates were sent to the Trubshaws In his letter to Mr. Marriott of the 28th November, 1664, he writes, 'I heare you are a builder, so that I purpose to send your wife a chimney back as soon as our Derbyshire ways are passable.'"*

It is interesting to note that among the backs shown are the King's Arms, the Flower Pot, and the Phoenix, probably from the very models which were sent from London, which would be Sussex castings. This shows how the iron trade was being transferred from Sussex to the North of Derbyshire, and, no doubt, to other parts of the kingdom. As we know, the railings round St. Paul's are said to be some of the last castings made in Sussex.

In illustration of Mr. Gardner's paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, a large series of firebacks, and other objects of Sussex cast iron, were exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 26th, 1898.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—Proceedings of the Institute at Norwich, 1847, and at Lincoln, 1848. 8vo. London, 1850-51.

* *Op. cit.* x. 37, 38.

From the Author, Henry C. Mercer, Esq. :

1. Tools of the Nation Maker. A descriptive catalogue of objects in the Museum of the Historical Society of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. 8vo. Doylestown, Pennsylvania, 1897.
2. The Survival of the Mediæval Art of Illuminative Writing among Pennsylvania Germans. 8vo. n.p. 1897.
3. Light and Fire Making. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1893.

From the Author, Thomas Kemp, Esq. :

1. Extracts from the Brief Book of St. Mary's, Warwick. 8vo. Warwick, 1892.
2. A Peep at our Forefathers through Churchwardens' Accounts. 8vo. Warwick, 1891.
3. Before the Warwick Magistrates in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 8vo. Warwick, 1897.

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., B.A., D.C.L., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 9th June, 1898, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

F. TRESS BARRY, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., exhibited a number of painted pebbles found in the Keiss Brochs, North Caithness, on which he read the following notes :

"These stones were found in the underground habitations surrounding four of the Brochs which have been lately excavated by me on my estate of Keiss, about eight miles from John o'Groats, and situated close to the sea.

The habitations are supposed to be secondary constructions, made principally from the partial ruins of the brochs. They are in almost every instance below the present level of the ground, invisible, and there is nothing to indicate their existence.

They are entirely filled with débris, earth, stones, ashes, animal bones split for the marrow, limpet shells, and rude unpolished stone implements, without any trace of metallic tools.

There are numerous pieces of stags antlers showing cuts, but these may have been done with pieces of split quartz stones, as many of these are found with them.

In one place were discovered pieces of reindeer horn, in another, part of the antler of an elk (*Alces machlis*), and in a third the canine of a bear.

The painted pebbles were found amongst the débris above mentioned, and widely separated from one another, and it is probable that some may have been overlooked, covered as they were with clay and mud.

The colouring matter, a dark brown, appears to have been partially absorbed by the stone.

They are round quartz beach stones, which can be picked up on the adjacent shore."

Mr Barry promised to communicate to the Society on a future occasion a fuller notice of these curious pebbles in connection with a detailed account of his explorations of the brochs in which they were found.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, and GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., Hon. M.A. Oxon, F.S.A., communicated a paper on excavations on the site of the Romano-British city at Silchester, Hants, in 1897.

In illustration of the paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, a large number of antiquities found during the excavations were exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 9th, 1897.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Tickets of Vauxhall Gardens. By Warwick Wroth, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1898.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Cavaliers and Roundheads in Barbados. 12mo. Demerara, 1883.
2. English Church History : a Reply by Rev. W. M. Smith to the Lectures given in the Market Hall, Crowle, by Rev. C. W. Foster, M.A. 12mo. Market Weighton, 1896.

From the Author :—The Libraries of the Middle Ages. By T. G. Jackson, R.A., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1898.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

F. M. NICHOLS, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a panel portrait of Edward VI. as prince, dated 1545.

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary, exhibited a wooden post formerly in the church of Pennington-in-Furness, Lancashire, carved with a spiral wreath of conventional vine leaves and grapes, and the following instruments of the Passion: (1) a mace and battle-axe, (2) a mallet and axe, (3) the sword, and the pillar, spear, and reed with sponge, (4) the seamless coat and three dice, (5) the bason and ewer, (6) the cock. The post, which is 3 feet in length, appears to have formed part of an elaborate screen of early seventeenth-century work, similar to the stall-canopies erected in Cartmel priory church, between 1617 and 1620, by George Preston, of Holker. Pennington church was unfortunately rebuilt in 1826.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

Miss MARGARET STOKES also exhibited a large number of enlarged photographs of ancient Irish crosses, which form the subject of a memoir by her about to be published by the Royal Irish Academy.

Special thanks were accorded to Miss Stokes for this exhibition.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m., and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

William Brown, Esq., B.A.*
Francis Cranmer Penrose, Esq., M A., F.R S.*
Charles van Raalte, Esq.
Leonard William King, Esq., M A.
Thomas Morgan Joseph Watkin, Esq.

* Proposed by the Council *honoris causâ*.

Thursday, June 16th, 1898.

Sir HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P.,
F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—A Guide to the Roman City of Uriconium, at Wroxeter, Shropshire. By G. E. Fox, Hon. M.A. Oxon, F.S.A. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1898.

From Miss Margaret Stokes :—William Stokes, his Life and Work (1804-1878). By his Son, Sir William Stokes. 8vo. London, 1898.

From the Author :—Index to Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions, and Books of Secrets, Parts I.-VI. By John Ferguson, LL.D., F.S.A. 4to. Glasgow, 1898.

From the Author :—Journal of a Summer Tour in the Perthshire and Invernessshire Highlands. By J. C. Roger, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1898.

CHARLES VAN RAALTE, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., exhibited an iron sword, shield-boss, and knife, probably Danish, found in Ormside churchyard, Westmorland, on which he communicated the following descriptive notes :

“I have the honour to exhibit some Danish arms and armour found recently in a grave in Ormside or Ormshead churchyard, near Appleby. Early in February last the vicar, the Rev. J. Brunskill, was taking a funeral when he noticed in the grave some objects of metal. After the funeral he had them taken out, and they are now on the table. They consist of :

(1) a straight two-edged sword, 3 feet in length from pommel to point, and exactly similar to one engraved in O. Rygh's *Norske Oldsager*,* and assigned to 'Le Second Age du Fer.' The blade is widest at the quillons, namely 2 inches, and the quillon is 4 inches long. The handle from quillon to pommel is 3½ inches, and the pommel is 2½ inches. The blade was unluckily broke by a blundering sexton in getting it out.

* (Christiania, 1885), fig. 502.

(2) the umbo of a shield, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a flange at the bottom, portions only of which remain. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width. Three nails remain in this flange by which the umbo was affixed to the wooden shield. The umbo itself is about 4 inches in height.

(3) a piece of metal about 1 foot in length, and semicircular in section. This, it has been suggested, is part of the rim of the shield, or more probably a strap across the back of the shield for reinforcing it. As this piece of metal has nails driven through it at regular intervals of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it cannot be for holding the shield; the intervals would not admit of the insertion of two fingers, let alone the whole hand.

(4) a knife-blade with metal tang, in length from end to end $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The church of Ormside or Ormshead stands upon a large mound, partly, as I think, natural, and partly artificial. There are several of these mounds in this part of the country. They are generally assigned to Danish settlers."

A. T. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a Paper on the identity of the author of the *Morte d'Arthur*, with notes on the will of Thomas Malory, and on the genealogy of the Malory family.

Mr. Martin's Paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on the cross in the churchyard at Claverley, Shropshire. In giving a comprehensive sketch of churchyard and other crosses of pre-Norman times, the author showed the gradual appearance, among the pagan and Christian details on them, of the figure of the crucified Saviour, instancing, particularly, the example of the cross at Bradbourne, Derbyshire. Mr. Hartshorne pointed out that the sacrificial figure, at first of quite moderate size in the sculptured compositions, and not specially conspicuous as to position, rapidly advanced in this respect up to the Conquest, and already before the Invasion occupied the principal place at the intersection of the arms of the cross, and was then necessarily shown to a much larger scale. It was pointed out that the custom of setting up churchyard crosses seemed to have languished into Norman times and then died away until the last quarter of the twelfth century, showing the remarkable discontinuity in the history

of a prominent series of monuments, a *hiatus* of about a century, and as to visible examples a gap of two hundred years, a cross head at Yeovil, about 1240, exhibiting "the Rood, Mary, and John," being the earliest that has been noticed of post-Conquestal times. Mr. Hartshorne suggested that during the period of intermission the attention of the faithful was directed to the sculptured figures of the Majesty and the Saviour, so frequent in tympanums or in set spaces over Norman doorways, and that with the new style came the gradual growth of the canopied cross-head, of which that at Yeovil is so important an early example. It was shown that we possess no graduated series of sculptured examples showing the change from the pre-Conquestal cross-form to the cross-head proper of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and that the general ignorance respecting two distinct designs of widely separated periods had in modern times caused the falsification by "restoration" of countless village, churchyard, and other crosses.

The interest of the cross at Claverley was shown to consist in its still retaining its original head terminated by a cross instead of the usual "knotte;" and it is noteworthy that the monument was removed at so ominous a date as 1827 from the Bull Ring in the village street to the churchyard, the old base being used in making a bridge, and a new one substituted in the churchyard. It is evident, from its repairs, that the head has given way more than once, the final fall taking place two years ago. The four sides of the head consist of trefoil-headed niches only 2 inches deep, and Mr. Hartshorne suggested that these being too shallow for sculptured alabaster slabs, contained formerly wooden "tables" painted with the usual subjects, or, possibly, engraved brass plates. The original terminating cross, so rare a feature, retains on its face at the intersection the lead in a hole which has fastened something, perhaps a wooden figure coated with gesso, and painted to the life in the usual way, or a latten figure, of the crucified Saviour. Mr. Hartshorne concluded by quoting from a letter to himself from the Bishop of Bristol, who had arrived independently at much the same conclusion regarding the absence of churchyard crosses during the Norman period, and the veneration paid in a long interval to the religious sculptures over the Norman doorways.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 23rd, 1898.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author, R. Phené Spiers, Esq., F.S.A. :—

(1) Sassanian Architecture. 4to. London. 1891.

(2) The Great Mosque of the Omeiyades, Damascus. 4to. London, n.d.

From F. Church, Esq. :—Sutton Valence and East Sutton, their Early History. By Rev. J. Cave-Brown. 8vo. Maidstone, 1898.

From S. J. Chadwick, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Registers of Dewsbury, Yorkshire. Vol. I. 1538-1653. 8vo. Dewsbury, n.d.

From Clement Reid, Esq., F.G.S. :—Die Moorbrücken im Thal der Sorge auf der Grenze zwischen Westpreussen und Ostpreussen. Von H. Conwentz. 4to. Danzig, 1897.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Leonard William King, Esq., M.A.

Thomas Morgan Joseph Watkin, Esq.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had had the satisfaction of handing over on Friday, 10th June, to its lawful custodians, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the beautiful early painted *tabula* or frontal which had so long been preserved in the Abbey Church of Westminster. Owing to its bad condition the *tabula* had lately been most successfully repaired by Mr. Morrill under the auspices of the Society and at the expense of a few of the Fellows, and the President thought it worth while to put on record the good feeling that existed between the Society and the Dean and Chapter, as shown by so valuable a work of ancient art being entrusted to the Society for repair. Before operations had been begun by Mr. Morrill, full-sized photographs had been made of every part of the frontal, so that its condition before and after repair could at any time be compared.

It was unanimously resolved on the motion of the President that the congratulations of the Society be forwarded to M. Frédéric Moreau, the well-known French antiquary, on the completion of his hundredth year on 1st July.

W. D. CARÖE, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following notes upon an early fourteenth-century door in Gedney church, Lincolnshire :

“The south-western door of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Gedney, seemed from the exceptional characteristics which it has retained to be worth bringing to the notice of the Society.

The date of the door is about 1320. It is 10 feet 6 inches high and 6 feet wide, and opening as it does in a single leaf, is provided with a wicket irregularly placed. The general design of the door is a succession of vertical panels separated by somewhat heavy muntins enriched with ball ornament. The panels are sub-divided by a strong horizontal line forming a cornice across the springing of the arch. This is ornamented by a fine and bold inscription, in two lines, in admirable Lombardic raised letters :

PAX · XPI · SIT ꝥVIC · DOMVI : ET OMNIBV | S · ꝥABITAN-
TIBVS IN EA · ꝥIC · RÆQVIÆS · NOSTRA

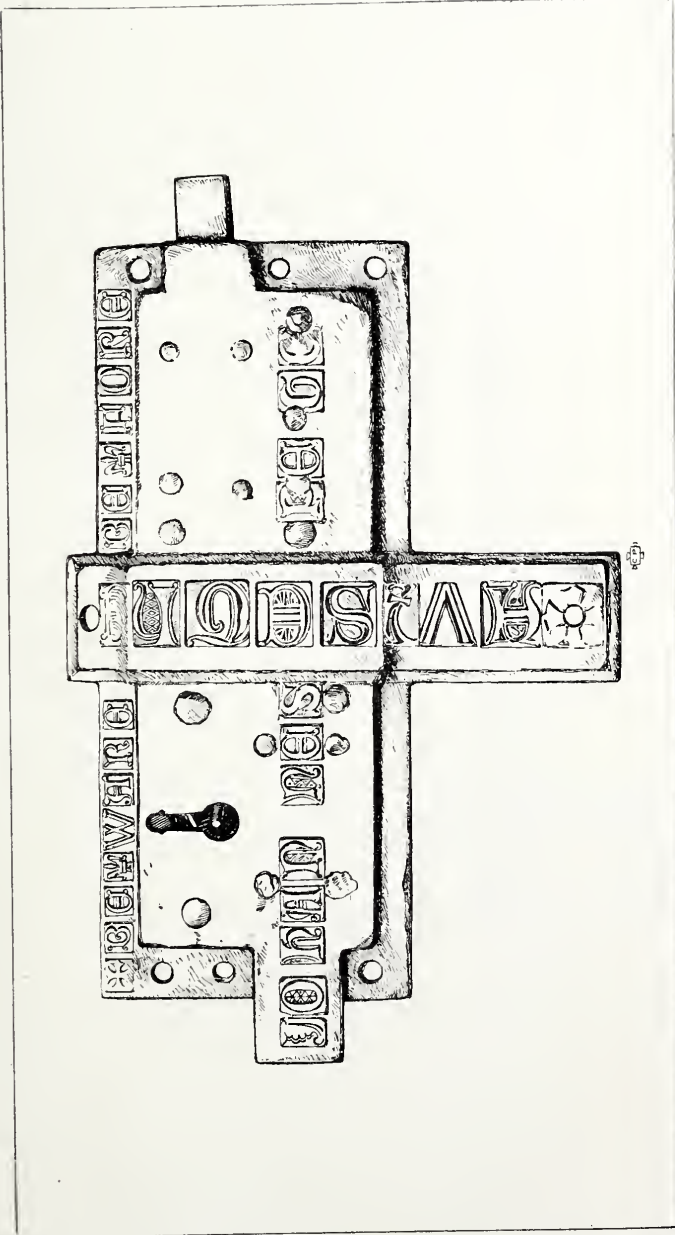
I exhibit a rubbing of these letters.

The head of the wicket is also curiously enriched. There are four shields, now blank, showing no traces of carving or colouring, and between them a small deep panel, 3 inches high and 2 inches wide. Filling in the small spandrils beneath the shields are the letters, also in Lombardic characters, of the words : IN ꝥOPÆ.

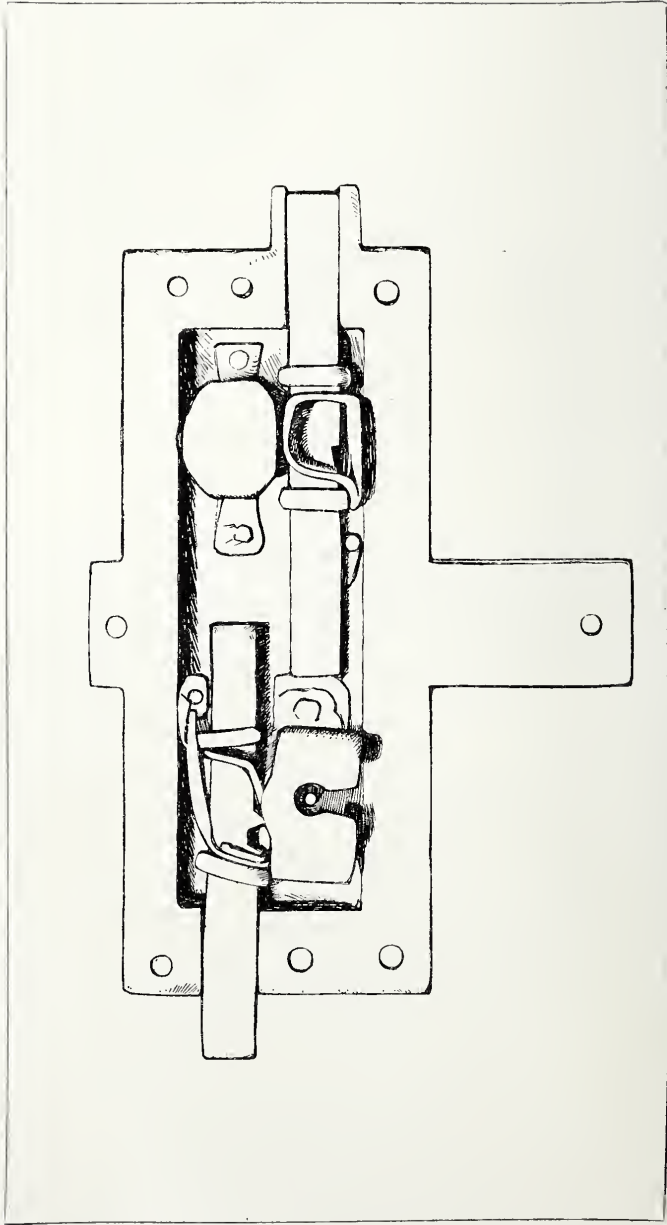
The whole door, as I found it, was thickly coated with brown paint and varnish, and the back of the panel was flat, although it seemed to show traces of some form of carving. Upon pickling off the paint, I was surprised to find that the panel enshrined an ivory carving, with the Rood, St. Mary, and St. John, under a triple canopy, of the same date as the door, and apparently of English workmanship. I have here a cast of it, although I regret to say a somewhat imperfect one, as the original is in better condition than this cast seems to indicate. It has been considerably damaged, but some portion of the canopy and the lower draperies of the side figures still retain their original surface.

A point to be noticed is this ; the rectangle of the ivory is not quite true, but the panel has been exactly cut to fit it, showing the care which was exercised in the housing of it. The carving of the ivory had been filled up fairly deeply with some form of stopping as a surface for the painting and graining, to which probably we owe its preservation, concealed perhaps, one would like to think, for this object, by some pious person of Reformation times. Over the panel are incised rather weakly in Elizabethan or Jacobean character the letters I N.

The panelling upon the back of the door is a Jacobean



BELL-METAL LOCK CASE IN GEDNEY CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.
(4 linear.)



INTERIOR OF LOCK IN GEDNEY CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

addition superficially attached. The bottom rail of the door has been removed and its place taken by an iron band, much to the detriment of the whole. The present step partially covers the sill of the jamb mouldings of the doorway, and it is evident that the floor was intended to be at a lower level, although, beyond the step, there is no indication remaining of any change.

The furniture of the door also deserves comment. I exhibit the lock case, which is evidently coeval with the rest of the work. It is of bell-metal, and as will be seen from the accompanying illustration is of unusual form. It is 17 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a vertical member, forming a false strap, projecting $\frac{1}{16}$ inch above the top and $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches below the bottom. It appears to be the work of a bell-founder, and bears, in similar letters to those found upon bells of the period, the curious inscription :

| | | |
|-----------|---|----------|
| +BÆ+WARÆ | þ h t r e s y a r + A V Y S T h t | BÆ+FORÆ+ |
| IOhAN RÆS | | P Æ T Æ |

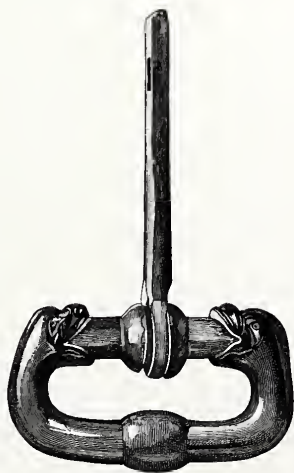
No doubt a careful comparison of these letters with those of bells of the same period might establish the common origin of this lock case with some of them. The Gedney bells tell us nothing, as they were all recast in 1789, and I have not yet had opportunity to seek further.

The bolts of the lock are double, one with external key controlling the wicket, the other, with internal key, the whole door. The mechanism is entirely decayed, and bears signs of having been frequently repaired.

It is exceedingly common-place, of the most ordinary tumbler pattern, in which tumbler and spring are in one piece.

In addition to the lock, there is a fine bronze ring handle, with dragons' heads, which I am also able to exhibit.*

The existing hinges are probably of the same date as the internal panelling.



BRONZE DOOR-HANDLE IN
GEDNEY CHURCH, LINCOLN-
SHIRE. ($\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

* This handle is apparently of the twelfth century, and of quite different alloy from the bell-metal of the lock-case.—W. H. ST. J. H.

A few remarks upon the history of the church may be of interest. The general dates are :

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Tower to upper belfry stage . . . | 13th century. |
| Belfry stage | 15th „ |
| Nave and chancel | 14th „ |
| Nave clerestory and roof, and inserted window in chancel | 15th „ |
| West window. N. Aisle | 17th „ |

But while nave and chancel exhibit, in their main features, the same developed Decorated character, the work is of two distinct periods. An earlier nave and chancel must of course have existed in connection with the thirteenth century tower, upon which are distinct marks of two roofs, both anterior to the present one.

The lower of these roofs covered some earlier building, the upper one the present nave before the addition of the fifteenth-century clerestory.

It would appear that the westernmost portion of the earlier church was first demolished to make way for four bays of the existing nave, about 1320. At the same time, or a few year later, the two easternmost bays of the chancel were erected, probably stretching out beyond the eastern termination of the then existing church. The portion of the old structure remaining between the two parts of the new work was then pulled down, and the gap filled in by two more bays of the nave and one of the chancel. The porch was also an addition of this later period.

In this later work there is strong evidence that the stones of the former edifice were re-used. While the work itself is evidently the later, the ashlar appears to be of an earlier type, and this is of course what might be expected, had existing material been worked afresh.

It is not a little unfortunate that in a recent rebuilding of part of the south aisle this difference of date has been overlooked, so that the stones of both periods have been indiscriminately mingled, with the result that the evidences of the history of this aisle have been obliterated. In addition to this the form of some of the mouldings has been misunderstood and falsified in their supposed reproduction.

The chancel was re-roofed, to a high pitch, some thirty years ago, in pitch pine.

A squint of some interest was recently discovered on the north side communicating with the present vestry. There are also other evidences to show that this vestry stands in the

position of a side chapel or chantry coeval with the rest of the chancel.

The nave clerestory and roof may truly be described as magnificent, and both are fortunately in a fine state of preservation.

No mention of the fabric would be complete without reference to the remnants of early fourteenth century stained glass, which are very beautiful. One window is nearly complete.

I have to express my indebtedness to the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Atkinson, who takes a keen interest in the building under his charge, for the opportunity of exhibiting the original objects to the Society."

WILFRED J. CRIPPS, Esq., C.B., M.A., Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, communicated the following report on the discovery of the Roman *basilica* of *Corinium*, at Cirencester :

"I beg to report that in the course of some excavations made in the months of November and December, 1897, and January of the present year, I have been able to ascertain the position of the *Basilica* of the Roman city at Cirencester (*Corinium*), and to lay down more or less accurately a portion of its ground plan. The position of this important building has hitherto been entirely unknown.

Of the general plan of the Roman town very little has ever been ascertained. The difficulty of making excavations amongst streets and houses is obvious, and Cirencester has been the site of an inhabited town since Roman times, unless indeed it relapsed almost into waste, as some think was the case, for a period between its Roman and Saxon occupation.

Until recently little interest has been taken by the inhabitants of the town in its ancient history, and the wanton destruction of relics of antiquity when they came to light has not been limited to the days of the learned Dr. Stukeley, who lamented it nearly two centuries ago. Even in modern times competent archæologists have been content with the discovery of the fine tessellated pavements and other objects now preserved in the local museum, and seem to have directed too little attention to the plan and structure of the buildings containing them, or the relation of these buildings to the town itself.

Only one or two of the modern streets run upon the same lines as those of ancient *Corinium*, and little more than the course of the enclosing wall with the position of some of its gates is known with any degree of certainty.

It has even been a doubtful matter to fix the crossing-place of the two main Roman ways, but from the fact that the modern thoroughfare formed by Lewis Lane and Querus Lane runs almost exactly across the centre of the space enclosed by the city walls from the east gate towards the Roman amphitheatre on the west side of the city, it has always seemed probable that the business centre of the Roman town would be marked by the point at which a street running from the north to the south gate crossed this roadway. Of such a street the present Gloucester Street forms part from the north gate as far as the parish church, which stands athwart the Roman way. But no present street carries on the central Roman thoroughfare from the parish church towards the south gate, except for the 150 yards much further on, of the quite modern street called Tower Street, which is stopped short, after running out of Lewis Lane for about that distance in a southerly direction, by the intervention of the land which has now been explored.

This land is a narrow peninsula of the Watermoor House Estate, abutting on the south side of Corin Street for a space of about 60 feet wide. It consists of open garden ground over which Tower Street would run if prolonged in the direction of the Roman south gate, and the land on either side of it is occupied by the houses forming the south side of Corin Street.

Two considerations seemed to make even this comparatively small area worth examining. One was the high probability that the junction of Tower Street with Lewis Lane was the central point of the Roman city, and the other, the possibility that the *Forum* and *Basilica* occupied a similar position with regard to this central point to the position occupied by the same buildings at Silchester.

If these things were the case the plot in question might perhaps form the south-west corner of an *Insula* corresponding to that which contains the Silchester *Forum* and *Basilica* adjoining.

It proved to be entirely occupied with the portion of the great *Basilica*, a plan of which accompanies this account of its discovery.

The modern streets and boundaries are given on this plan, and the principal points to which attention is drawn are marked by Roman capital letters.

Entering the garden by the gate from Corin Street at A, we are about 150 yards distant from the point at which the two main Roman streets are supposed to cross.

Excavation began at the point marked B, and the wall

dressed stones are set in the solid masonry. These stones are about 3 feet long by 2 feet 3 inches or more wide, and are about a yard deep, and each stands upon a lower stone some 6 inches larger in square, and about 1 foot thick, the two together forming the base apparently of a column imbedded in the wall. Both upper and lower stones are in their places in the case of the two columns first found, but the upper stone has been removed in the case of the other two columns further west, the larger lower stones alone remaining *in situ*. A curious piece of projecting masonry is built round the most westerly stone, which is the corner stone of the building; whether this was intended as a sort of fender to protect the corner is matter for conjecture.

From each pair of pier-stones a cross wall runs in a northerly direction, and each such wall finishes in another great wall running parallel with the first and about 18 feet distant from it in the clear. A fifth less important wall, not starting from a pier, runs parallel with the other four, and cuts off a very narrow slip from one of the chambers formed by them. The chamber marked (E) has a doorway to the north which had been roughly walled up with large stones, and the walls of that chamber showed in several places the remains of unpainted plaster.

The doorway formed an entrance to or from the small court or area (D) left between the chamber and the apsidal wall next to be described, and in one of the corners of this area to the east of the doorway was found a quantity of Roman oyster shells, the bones of a small dog, and some fragments of coarse pottery both gray and red.

No other doorway was anywhere found.

The work of following the curving wall which ran north (C C¹) was then undertaken and completed as far as the boundary of the property. It was impossible to follow it further, as the public street under which it then runs, with its sewer, gas, and water pipes, cannot be easily disturbed; but it has been possible to ascertain something of its onward course, as will be presently seen. It seems certain that in placing the sewer the very foundations of the Roman walling, as it runs under the street and are indicated by dotted lines in the accompanying plan, were removed by blasting.

It should be mentioned too that a piece of good walling is found on the opposite side of Corin Street exactly corresponding to the main north wall with the columns in it, that is to say, at the same distance north of the central line of the apse that the south wall is in the opposite direction.

Quite enough, however, of this great curve had been

unearthed to show that it formed part of a true semicircle, and that it ran into and was structurally connected with the straight wall at its back, which forms the west end of the building. This last-mentioned straight wall no doubt abuts on the main Roman street running from north to south through the city. From its grand dimensions it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that the great semicircle formed the apsidal end of the *Basilica* itself. It is no less than 39 feet in *radius*, and the close correspondence of 39 feet English with 40 Roman *pedes* more than suggests that the latter was the measure adopted by its Roman architect for the internal width of his building.

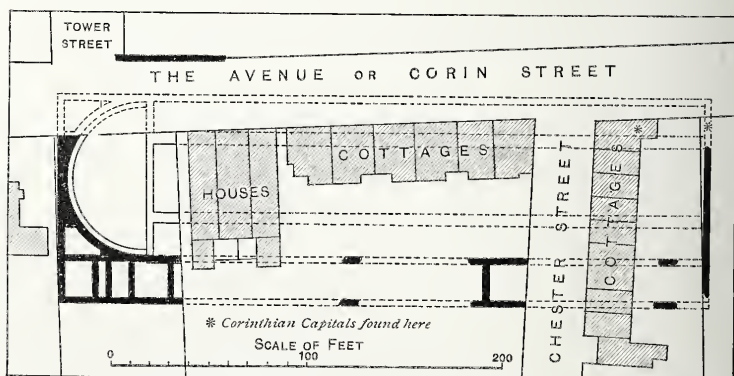
Before leaving this curved wall it should be mentioned that an offset, a foot or more wide, formed a sort of step all along the inner side of the curve below the floor line, and that near the gate where the wall runs away under the modern public street some remains of stone-paving had rested upon this offset, but had slipped forwards somewhat from the curve of the wall to which it had been shaped. No other remains of stone-paving were anywhere found. Indeed, the traces of floors of any description were very slight, and suggested a kind of rough *opus signinum* if anything.

A very long and large stone (5 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 13 inches thick) lay near c in the apse, having fallen edgeways from its former position, and was, perhaps, the lintel of a doorway through the apsidal wall at that point.

It remained to follow up a wide sleeper wall (4 feet wide) springing from the point at which the semicircular wall finished at its south end into the straight wall forming the south side of the building. This sleeper wall would form the chord of the semicircle, and would probably carry the westernmost columns of the arcades necessary to support the roof of a building that was, unless it proved to be sub-divided, not less than 80 Roman *pedes* in clear width.

At a distance of 17 feet 3 inches along this wall an even wider sleeper wall was found, running out of it to the eastwards, and at the same point the wall now being followed disappeared. The disappearance of the wall appeared to be owing to the removal of a great stone, some 5 feet square, for the wall reappeared after an interval of about 5 feet, and was found still to exist, but at a greater depth, through the intervening gap. The wall joining it at this point was 4 feet 6 inches in width; and if the main building were to consist, as now seemed highly probable, of a nave and two aisles, with two rows of columns supporting the roof and dividing the

nave from its aisles, it was only requisite to assume that the semicircular wall finished under the street to the north, in the same relation to the sleeper wall as it commenced at its southern end, to ascertain the probable width of the nave. Allowing, accordingly, a length of 17 feet 3 inches at the north end of the sleeper wall to match the 17 feet 3 inches on the south, and then a width of 4 feet 6 inches to correspond with the cross sleeper wall already found, a distance of 34 feet 6 inches would remain (estimating the general width of the building to correspond with the diameter of its apse) for a central nave; and at that distance farther on along the course of the sleeper wall should be found the base stone of a column of the northern arcade, or the gap where it had been once placed. It was noticeable that this estimated



PLAN OF REMAINS OF A ROMANO-BRITISH BASILICA UNCOVERED AT CIRENCESTER.

width of 34 feet six inches would provide a nave of exactly double the width of its aisles; and, as good luck would have it, at precisely that distance appeared the side of a great stone standing on the sleeper wall almost exactly in the position in which it was originally set. It was 4 feet 10 inches square, by 1 foot 6 inches thick, and its weight would be more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

This find satisfactorily proved that the undiscovered portion of the apse and the north aisle (both of them under the street) are situated as expected, and that the building comprised a nave with its two aisles, and two arcades to support the roof over them.

Nothing was found of the columns standing next the bases already ascertained on following the two cross sleeper walls, and the presumption is that the arches or spaces were wider

than could be contained in the ground available for excavation. This would indicate an interval of 13 feet or more between the columns, which if wider than is sometimes the case is not perhaps too large for so spacious a building. It was not possible either, owing to the interposition of the rows of houses and cottages now occupying the very centre of the nave and aisles, to find any of the more distant columns of the arcades. But permission was obtained to dig in various cottage gardens for traces of the continuation eastwards of the two great southerly walls of the building, and the result of this was to show that these walls are both of them continuous for about 323 feet from the westernmost face of the building. Wherever dug for these walls appear for that distance, and they then finish into a straight wall corresponding with that at the west end of the building, but without the occurrence of any apse.

I am left with a strong impression that no apse existed at the east end, but that the building ended in a square portico. On the eastern wall was found the upper portion of a fine Corinthian capital now in my own museum; and about thirty years ago the lower portion of a similar capital of the same size was found some 15 or 20 feet away from the former. This also is in my possession.

What seems certain is that the *Basilica* of Roman Cirencester was a building with a western apse 78 English feet in diameter, and a nave and aisles of 34 feet 6 inches and 17 feet 3 inches wide respectively, and it is almost certain that the total length of the building was some four diameters. It is also probable that the row of chambers of which the three or four westernmost have been excavated continued along the whole of the south front.

If it were allowable to add speculation to exploration, is it not possible that the *Forum* will be found to lie on the north side of this splendid *Basilica* and contiguous to it as at Silchester? The space between the northern wall of the *Basilica* under Corin Street and the line of Lewis Lane will fairly allow of a forum situated like that at Silchester, and of a spare space against the central thoroughfare similar to that which fills the northernmost portion of the *Insula*, containing the corresponding public buildings in that city.

The position of the building with regard to the town generally and its plan having now been considered, it remains to say that the whole centre of the *Basilica* was filled to a depth of some 3 feet with a chaotic mass of fallen masonry. The walls seem to have been battered down from the outside with great violence and at once, and not to have perished gradually; and the remains of broken roofing tiles were found in abundance

amongst the fallen mass. These were made of the close-grained micaceous sandstone called *Pennant grit*, which forms a better roof, and is more durable than the local oolite, which does not split so smoothly and is of coarser and looser texture than the sandstone. Much Roman roofing at Cirencester was formed of oolite stone, but it must have seemed worth while to the builders to fetch the better material from a distance (and it could not have been procured nearer than Yate and Iron Acton) for so important a work as this great *Basilica*.

Except for the long stone supposed to be a door lintel, before-mentioned, hardly any architectural fragments were found. A piece of a slightly tapering oolite column, about a yard long and having a diameter of 2 feet at its widest, was found close to the walled-up doorway; and two pieces of the base moulding of a column of not greater diameter than this and too small to have belonged to the main arcades of the building, are almost all except mere fragments showing only traces of masonic work. Of still smaller architectural relics must be mentioned a single piece of moulding made of Purbeck marble; and a single small piece of lining marble (yellow with green veins) called, I believe, *cipolino*. Of other objects, the only ones worth recording were a fragment of bronze representing a human eye roughly broken out of the head of some statue of that material, and of about life size. This was near the fallen lintel at c. Great search was made for any more fragments of a bronze statue, but in vain. A goddess's face of small size in fine red pottery ware was also found.

It will be noticed that not any coins are mentioned. A few coins of all dates were found, but none of any importance, and the ground in which they occurred had been so much disturbed at various periods that no conclusions of any historical value can be drawn from them or from the position in which they were found.

I must conclude by expressing my thanks to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for his assistance, and my indebtedness to the papers in *Archaeologia* by Mr. G. E. Fox and Mr. Hope about the excavations at Silchester, which those gentlemen have made so useful to other explorers in similar fields."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 24th November.

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- From the Author :—A Register of the Members of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. New Series. By Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1894-1897.
- From H. Yates Thompson, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.:—A descriptive Catalogue of fifty manuscripts from the collection of Henry Yates Thompson. By M. R. James. 8vo. Cambridge, 1898.
- From the Author :—The Star Chamber, Palace of Westminster [an extract from *The Leisure Hour*, Nov., 1898]. By Sir Reginald F. D. Palgrave, K.C.B. 8vo. London, 1898.
- From the Author :—Ancient Pagan Tombs and Christian Cemeteries in the Islands of Malta. By Dr. A. A. Caruana. Folio. Malta, 1898.

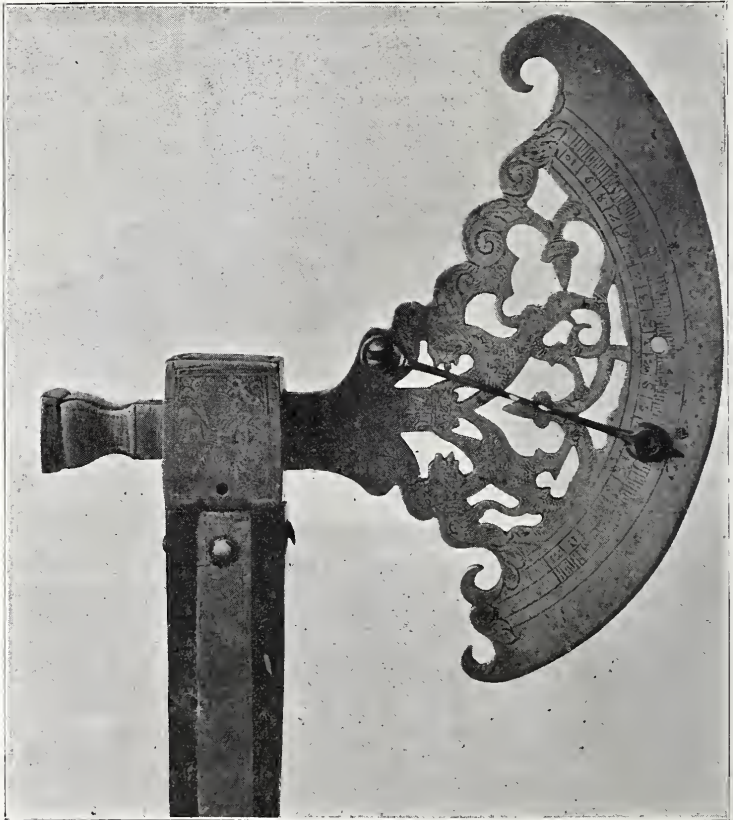
The Right Hon. EDWARD CECIL, BARON IVEAGH, K.P., and the Hon. REGINALD BALLIOL BRETT, C.B., were proposed as Fellows, and their election being proceeded with in accordance with the Statutes, ch. i. § 5, they were duly elected Fellows of the Society.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, exhibited a German master-gunner's axe from the Tower Armoury, on which he read the following notes :

“ Among the weapons in the Tower of London is one which from its rarity, for I have seen none like it in the collections in Paris, Vienna, Madrid, or Brussels, is worthy of attention. It is a master gunner's axe,* and such weapons we see in the drawings of many of the sixteenth and seventeenth century German artists. The staff of wood is 45 inches long, and tapers from the head to the lower end with a section of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by 1 inch. Into the wood is let on each face a metal ribband fastened by nails. These ribbands, which are $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch broad, are marked in part with scales and in part with engraved ornament. The ribband on the back of the staff is inscribed BLEI (lead), and the scale shows a series of lines marked up to 100. This scale is 8 inches long. On the

* Purchased at the Penker sale in 1854.

side faces of the staff are similar scales inscribed SLAGGEN (slag) and EISEN (iron) marked respectively up to 50 in a length of 9 inches and 100 in a length of $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The riband on the fourth side is inscribed STEIN, and has a scale $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches long with divisions to 40. These scales are on the upper end of the staff, the lower portions having engraved



GUNNER'S AXE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON, 1585.

ornaments, except on the BLEI scale, below which is a scale marked ZOL, and showing 12 German inches, each divided into quarters. These scales appear to give the diameters of shot of the respective weights and materials in pounds. Thus the 100 EISEN represents a 100 lb. ball of iron. The scale of ZOL is about $11\frac{1}{2}$ English inches. As a matter of fact the

Brunswick foot is 11·230 English inches, that of Lüneburg 11·450.

On the lower end of the staff is a square ferule with a raised flange on one face. This flange has a v-shaped notch in the centre and serves as a back sight. Beyond the ferule is a four-sided spike about 1 inch long which might serve for offence or for steadying the axe by holding in the ground. The axe-head is peculiar, being somewhat semi-circular in outline and of pierced design. On one face is this inscription in German characters: 'Princeps Julius Dux Brunswigencis et Luneborgencis me fieri fecit Henricopoli (Heinrichstadt). Aliis in serviendo consumor. 1585.'

The chief design consists of two lions supporting a square shield on which are the letters S + Q beneath a coronet. The lions stand on a fanciful border with acorn ornaments.

The part of the axe through which the staff passes is square, and has engraved on each face a Burgundian cross raguly with the fusil and the date, 1585. The back of the axe-head consists of a small square hammer, through which a hole is pierced. This hole serves, with a v-shaped sight at the distal end of the shaft, to get a sight through if laid on the top of a gun. In the blade of the axe is a small screw-hole, the screw of which serves to hold a small pendulum like a clock hand. This works freely on the face of the axe, which has marks and numbers engraved like those on a sextant or quadrant. Zero is shown by a small hole through the axe, and the numbers run each way from zero, those on the forepart going up to 10, while on the hinder part they reach to 12. That is to say the quadrant shows elevations up to 12, but depressions only to 10. In both cases 10 is equivalent to 45°.*

Robert Ward, gentleman and commander, in his *Animadversions of Warre*, 1639, chapter 50, gives 'Divers Rules and observations to bee used in levelling of Ordnance, by the Gunner's quadrant Scale, Inch sight Rule and other Instruments very materiall for every Commander to understand.' He mentions three things to be considered in making a true shot, 1st, the distance to the mark; 2nd, is beyond the distance of point-blanke; the 3rd, is under point-blanke. He then describes a quadrant as an instrument containing in circumference a quarter of a circle divided into ninety equal parts in the outmost limb, and in the second limb within, into twelve equal parts, each of these also divided into ten parts. This quadrant must have a ruler made very straight about

* No. 1=21°, 2=7½°, 3=12½°, 4=16°, 5=20°, 6=25°, 7=30°, 8=35°, 9=40°, 10=45°, 11=50°, 12=55°.

2 feet long, and firmly joined to one side of the quadrant. He gives a representation of this, and notes that the long ruler is divided in inches with a hollow slip in the midst in which is placed a sight.

The rules for using this quadrant are: first aim through the two holes at the object, and by means of the plumb line you can see whether the mark aimed at be above or below the level; next place the rule in the mouth of your cannon and raise or lower the piece till the plumb line falls at zero when the piece is level. But if the mark aimed at be above the level, or point-blank, then the piece must be raised according to some tables which he gives.

Then by means of the quadrant the piece can be raised or imbasd as required. The tables provide for different kinds of cannon as Double cannon of 8, Whole cannon of 7, Demy Cannon, Culvering, Demy Culvering, Saker, Minion, Faulcon and Faulconet, and also for different required distances.

It will be seen that the axe quadrant here shown, provides for the cannon being depressed as well as raised, whereas the quadrant shown by Warde is only of use in raising or imbasing a piece, for if the gun be aimed below the horizontal line the pendulum will drop outside of the quadrant.

The scales on this axe vary somewhat from the dimensions given in Ward's book, but some allowance may be made for iron and lead of different densities, while the stone would vary much in accordance with the kind employed. As to slag shot, I could find no reference to this material being used, but the following note, kindly sent me by our Fellow, Mr. W. Gowland, fully explains the appearance on the axe of this scale, and identifies the axe with the noble name inscribed on it, and further makes it improbable that many similar weapons exist."

Mr. Gowland's note is given herewith:

"The scale on the Gunner's Quadrant marked *Slaggen* undoubtedly relates to cannon balls made of slag. From the tracing, showing the divisions of this scale, I have calculated the specific gravity of the material of which the balls must have been made, and find it to be 3.53. This indicates that it is a slag containing a large proportion of iron oxide (not less than 40 per cent.) which corresponds either to the slag obtained in the manufacture of wrought iron, or the slag produced in smelting lead ores.

In the 'Leben der Herzogs Julius von Braunschweig und Lüneburg,' by Algermann, extracts from which are given in Beck's *Geschichte der Eisens* * it is stated that the Prince

* Vol. ii. 789.

Julius (died 1589) not only greatly advanced the arts of mining and metallurgy, but made many wonderful inventions in artillery and the munitions of war. One of these inventions, which proved most lucrative to him, was the manufacture of cannon balls from the slag from his iron works and from furnaces smelting lead ores. The slag was poured into cast-iron double moulds with spherical cavities of various sizes. Each ball bore his monogram.

Beck also states that in the year 1822 in demolishing the fortifications of Philippsburg (Baden) about a thousand cannon balls of slag were found in a grass covered mound, many of which bore the above-mentioned monogram and the date 1575.

According to Algermann these slag balls were supposed to be poisonous, for when they broke up in striking a fortress any wounds inflicted by the fragments were very difficult to heal.

Up to the year 1572 about 54,000 of these cannon balls had been supplied by the lead smelting works at Sophienhütte, near Goslar, in addition to large quantities from ironworks.

The date when cannon balls of slag were first made would hence be the first half of the sixteenth century."

BRIAN P. LASCELLES, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze knife from the collection of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, preserved in the museum of Harrow School, and said to have been found at Thebes in Egypt, upon which C. H. Read, Esq., Secretary, made the following observations :

"The bronze knife which Mr. Lascelles has been good enough at my instigation to bring for exhibition, was first figured in Keller's *Lake Dwellings of Switzerland*,* in illustration of knives of like form from Switzerland. Later it was reproduced by Sir John Lubbock in his *Prehistoric Times*.†

Thus it stood in two well-known archæological works as an unquestioned example of the discovery of this special form of knife in an ancient Egyptian site, until General Pitt Rivers entered into the investigation of the peculiar chevron pattern filled with diagonal lines that forms the only ornament upon it. In *Excavations in Cranborne Chase* ‡ he says: ' . . . As this is the only specimen of this form of knife and ornament found in Egypt, unless

* 1st ed. 1860 p. 276.

† 5th ed. p. 38, fig. 48.

‡ Vol. iv. 226.

others should be hereafter discovered, it is probable that its occurrence in that country ought to be set down to an error.' After some inquiries that went to strengthen the probability of this judgment being accurate, I heard from Mr. Lascelles that the knife itself was in the collection at Harrow, and since I have been able to examine it I feel convinced that there is an error in the story of its discovery. The knife is covered with a fine smooth patina of a subdued green tint, such as is commonly seen upon ancient bronzes found in Europe, but entirely different from that produced by the action of the soil in Egypt, where in most cases there is an efflorescence leaving a rough decayed surface. Further, none of the authorities on Egyptian antiquities to whom I have shown the sketch will allow that it is an Egyptian form, nor has he known the form to occur in Egypt.

On the other hand, this form of knife is characteristic of the lake finds of Switzerland and Savoy, where not only are the knives themselves commonly found, but also the moulds for casting them, showing conclusively that they were made on the spot. The type also occurs in other parts of France, and even in Italy, where it has been found, among other places, at Præneste (Palestrina). It seems to me, therefore, that the weight of evidence is decidedly in favour of General Pitt River's contention, viz. that the knife is not of Egyptian origin, and that it was not found at Thebes."

The knife is thus described in Sir G. Wilkinson's illustrated *MS. Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities*, presented to Harrow School, 1864:

"Knife, length $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches, from Thebes. Knives of this form have been found elsewhere, and have been supposed by some antiquaries to be Celtic. They are not of an Egyptian type, and this may have belonged to some foreigner in one of the Roman Legions in Egypt, or perhaps to one of the Gauls in the service of Ptolemy Philadelphus, mentioned by Pausanias (i. 7); and although they were employed in Lower Egypt, and afterwards killed there in an island of the Nile, this weapon may have been taken to Thebes by an Egyptian. There is one in the British Museum which has the handle and blade both of the same piece of metal but not found in Egypt, it is from France."

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, read the following Notes on some Flint Implements found at Keston, Kent:

"Towards the end of the year 1897, in the course of some

excavations in connection with a newly-built house known as Millfield, in the parish of Keston, but facing Hayes Common, a large number of fragments of chipped flints were discovered at depths varying from 1 foot 6 inches, to 2 feet 3 inches below the surface of the ground. The group of flints was found, upon careful examination, to cover a circular area 14 feet in diameter, situated at a distance of 78 feet north-east of the north-eastern angle of the house. The hard, undisturbed pebble-beds which lay below this deposit formed a shallow dish-shaped depression similar to those of the adjacent hut-circles or pit-dwellings on Hayes Common.

Several of the Hayes Common pit-dwellings were excavated about twelve years ago, and particulars of their contents were communicated afterwards to the Society, by Mr. George Clinch.*

There is the strongest reason for believing that the Millfield pit is closely related to those on Hayes Common, and that, in fact, it forms a part of that group. It is of considerable interest as affording evidence of the approximate age of those pits, and also for the light it gives as to the manufacture of arrow-heads in this neighbourhood.

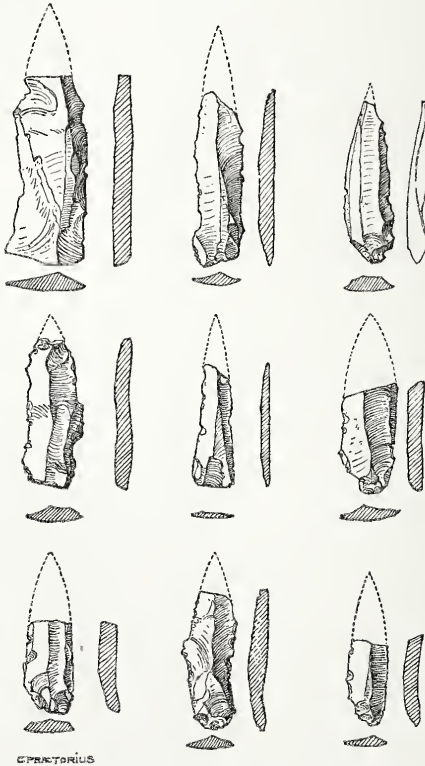
The relation of the Millfield pit to those on Hayes Common is shown by their proximity and agreement in the following particulars: (1) shape and size of ancient excavated floor; (2) character and thickness of the material with which the floor has been covered; (3) evidence of fire on the floor of the pit; (4) absence of pottery of any kind; and (5) character of chipped flints found in the pits. In short, they are exactly alike, except that the Millfield pit has been levelled and has lost its upper covering of peat in the process of cultivation, and has also been found to contain a very much larger number of flint flakes and cores than has yet been found in the pits on Hayes Common. Nearly the whole of the flint flakes in this one pit were found in a thin stratum of whitish sand, the first appearance of which suggested an admixture of a considerable proportion of ash. Further examination by geological experts, however, has shown that the whiteness is due to the presence of clay, and that the sand contains no perceptible trace of ash.

This stratum of sand is only about 2 or 3 inches in thickness, and in every case it occurs immediately above the hard original floor of the pit.

With regard to the flints found, it is significant that they are much more abundant at Millfield than in those of the Hayes Common pits which have been excavated. Waste

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xii. 258-264.

chips and fragments with the rough original coating of the flint are very numerous, and everything, in fact, points to the probability of this being a place where flint instruments were manufactured. In method of working and character of material these flints are precisely like those which are found sparsely but pretty evenly distributed over the surface of Hayes Common.



FLINT FLAKES FOUND AT KESTON, KENT. ($\frac{1}{2}$ LINEAR.)

The effect of a more detailed examination of the flints themselves is to strengthen very materially the theory that the Millfield pit is the site upon which neolithic implements have been chipped into shape.

No flints except in the form of rounded pebbles occur naturally at Hayes Common. It was necessary, therefore, to bring from pits or outcrops of the chalk* the kind of flint

* The nearest outcrop of chalk is probably that at Fox Hill, about a quarter of a mile distant from Millfield.

which we find at Millfield. Here we find cores, flakes, and numerous waste chips of the finest quality of flint, tough in texture, and varying in colour from pale yellowish grey to deep black. This is the kind of flint which was most suitable for the manufacture of implements, and also the kind which could only be obtained from the chalk rock.

Curiously enough we do not find any very good work here, excepting a number of well-made flakes. Neither do we find many flakes which have been subsequently shaped by secondary working.

There is, however, one strongly pronounced feature which is peculiarly significant. It is this. The flakes, especially those which are straight, well-formed, and triangular in section, have in most cases lost their pointed end, consisting of about one-fourth or one-third part of the entire flake. The butt end has been thrown away apparently as of no use, for only in a few examples do we find marks of wear upon the edges of the flakes. About 40 per cent. of the flakes found have lost their points in this way, and as the missing parts must have been sharp, pointed, and more or less triangular in form, it is probable that they have been purposely broken off and employed as arrow-heads, and thus dispersed over the surrounding district.

The total numbers of flints found in the Millfield pit are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Cores | 22 |
| Flakes | 461 |
| Waste chips | 475 |
| Total | <u>958</u> |

It is probable that the whole of the flints deposited in this pit have now been discovered and brought together, as the material removed was screened by the workmen, but attempts to fit together the various flakes and chips upon their original cores have been unsuccessful. This may indicate that the flint-chipping at this place extended over a considerable space of time, long enough for some of the fragments to be lost or used up in the manufacture of arrow-heads, and long enough for many varieties of flints to be brought into the workshop.

The cores from which flakes have been struck are somewhat small, and could in no case have produced flakes of a greater length than about 3 inches. This fact, and the absence of implements of large size, points to the probability that the Millfield site was essentially a manufactory of arrow-heads or pointed and triangular implements of a similar

shape. Whether those arrow-heads were subsequently shaped with greater precision by secondary working, as we find them in the adjoining parish of West Wickham, is doubtful, and judging from such examples as have come to light on the surface of Hayes Common, it seems likely that they were not subjected to further working.

Although no regular hammer-stones were found, several large pebbles, some over 2 pounds in weight, were collected in the pit at this spot, and there is reason to believe that they were employed for breaking and chipping the flints into the desired shapes.

It seems desirable that these few facts should be placed upon permanent record; and it is satisfactory to find that they afford pretty conclusive confirmation of the theories which were advanced some years ago respecting the approximate period to which the Hayes Common hut-circles may be reasonably assigned.

Sir John Evans, who has had an opportunity of personally inspecting these flints, pronounces them of unquestionably neolithic age, and is of opinion that they indicate that there was a manufactory of flint implements at Millfield. As long ago as 1860 Sir John Evans communicated to the Society an account of flint flakes and chips found under somewhat similar circumstances. They were discovered in two circular patches in a field near Redhill Junction, Surrey.* The two patches had, it would seem, been originally tumuli, portions of burnt bones and calcined flints being mixed in some black earth about 18 inches below the surface. There was also found a rounded stone such as may possibly have been used for crushing corn, or even for chipping flint, its surface bearing the mark of long-continued use as a pestle or hammer. The worked flints consisted of flakes, some being 5 inches in length, and their edges were much chipped and worn down by use. These deposits of flint implements do not, however, appear to have been associated with dwellings.

Another discovery, in some respects comparable with that at Millfield, was made by Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., in a field near Grovehurst Manor House, at Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent.† Here a bowl-shaped hut-floor was found, 10 feet in diameter, and 3 to 4 feet below the surface in the deepest part. This floor of a primitive hut was covered by a deposit about a foot in thickness of partially burnt vegetable matter, among which numerous weapons, implements, and waste chips were found; but neither at Grovehurst nor at Redhill were

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. i. 70-77.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, xiii. 122-126.

there any signs of a neolithic settlement in the immediate neighbourhood.

Perhaps the chief value of the Millfield discovery arises from the fact that here this is the case; in short, it establishes beyond the possibility of doubt what had before been somewhat a matter of theory and based upon negative rather than positive evidence, viz. that the important group of depressions, commonly called pit-dwellings, which still exists on Hayes Common, is the site of one or more neolithic settlements.

The thanks of the Society are due to Lady Margaret Cecil for the loan of a small collection of flint implements found at Hayes Common between the years 1878 and 1886. Our thanks are also due to Miss Thompson for her kindness in allowing a part of her garden to be excavated in order to discover the precise extent of the ancient floor upon which the manufacture of flint implements was carried on. And, finally, to Mr. G. W. Smith for drawing attention to the discovery and assisting to rescue these relics of a former age from oblivion."

Mr. NORMAN also read the following note on a pit at West Wickham Common, Kent :

"On September 30, 1898, a small pit exposed in section at the gravel-pit on West Wickham Common, adjoining Hayes Common, was excavated by the kind permission of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London. The digging revealed the presence of a stratum of charcoal, 4 inches in thickness, at the bottom of a small pit 1 foot 8 inches below the surface of the ground. The pit was 7 feet in diameter. A few flint implements and specimens of the charcoal found are exhibited.

This is probably another example of the type of pit dwelling at Hayes Common opened in August 1879, and already described in *Proceedings*."*

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following notes on the walls of Southampton, and recent proceedings relating thereto :

"Among other matters that have demanded the attention of the Society during the recess was a letter from Mr. Percy G. Stone, F.S.A., addressed to myself, pointing out the necessity for immediate action to prevent, if possible, the proposed destruction of an important section of the ancient walls of Southampton. By the energetic efforts of some of

* 2nd S. xii. 259.

the members of the Corporation, seconded by the representations of our President and of the Hampshire Field Club, the danger has been averted, but there are several interesting features, the ultimate fate of which is still a matter of anxiety.

As the ancient defences of Southampton are of great historical value, and, in some respects unique, the President has suggested, and his suggestion is equivalent to a command, that I should lay before the Society at this the first meeting of a new session, a short account of the walls and gates, and of the recent proposals with regard to them. Through the kind help of Mr. William Dale, Secretary of the Hants Field Club, Mr. Percy Stone, F.S.A., the Rev. G. W. Minns, F.S.A., and Mr. H. Glasspool, a member of the town council, I am able to illustrate my remarks by a valuable series of photographs and drawings.

The walls of Southampton have claimed the attention of antiquaries for some considerable time. So long ago as the reign of Henry VIII., Leland wrote an interesting account of their condition in his day, and in 1596 Speed first published his valuable little plan, which was re-issued in 1611 and 1676. In 1774 Grose published in his *Antiquities of England and Wales* engravings of three of the gates, two of which have since been destroyed. In 1801 Sir Henry Englefield in his *Walk through Southampton* recorded the then state of the walls, and a few further particulars in his second edition of 1805. But the most critical examination of the walls is that made by the late Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., and published by him in the *Builder* for the 28th December, 1872, under the title 'The Ancient Defences' of Southampton.' The plan which accompanies his paper is also printed in vol. xxix of the *Archæological Journal*. Since the publication of Mr. Clark's survey, which is included in his volumes of collected papers entitled *Mediæval Military Architecture*, issued in 1884, the story of the walls, gates, and towers has been further elucidated by the light of the borough records and account rolls, and other documents, by the Rev. J. Silvester Davies, F.S.A., who has written an excellent chapter embodying the results of his researches in his *History of Southampton*, published in 1883.

The walls enclosed an irregular parellelogram about 1,000 feet wide and some 2,200 feet long, containing about 55 acres. On the west and north sides they are fairly perfect, but on the east and south only fragments remain.

The height of the walls varied from 25 to 30 feet. They were pierced by six gates and at least one postern, and

strengthened at intervals by some thirty towers and bastions; there was also a water-gate to the castle on the west side.

The accompanying sketch plan shows what is left of the walls, and renders a detailed description of them unnecessary.

The Corporation of Southampton has recently acquired a good deal of property on the western side of the town under the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890 and the Simnel Street and West Quay Improvement Scheme of 1894, and extensive clearances have already been made of the wretched houses that used to stand in rear of that section of the wall which extends from Biddle's Gate to Blue Anchor Postern. These clearances unfortunately included the northern of the two Norman houses that flanked the Postern, as well as some interesting remains of Biddle's Gate. A further clearance just outside this gate, on the north-west, has also resulted in the destruction of a portion of the interesting projecting section of the wall there.* The removal of the houses within the wall has well exposed the wall itself, and this is to be carefully repaired and preserved.

Just to the south of the well-known Norman house, called 'King John's Palace,' the exterior of the wall was covered by a long building erected against it. This has now been taken away and the wall repaired. In all probability the remarkable series of external arches to carry the rampart walk, which characterises this portion of the town wall, extended southwards from the Norman house along this newly exposed section, as far as the small square turret at the end of it, but all traces of the arches have been obliterated.

Still further to the south, and almost touching the West Gate, is an interesting building which is in imminent danger of destruction through the refusal of the authorities to spend even a few pounds in preventing its present condition from becoming worse. It is a two-storied building extending along the wall, and consisting of (1) a basement, partly of stone, partly of wood, now converted into stables, and (2) an upper story wholly of wood. This upper story has a fine open timber roof of five bays of the fifteenth century, and was originally open from end to end, forming a room 60 feet long and 20 feet wide. It is locally known as the 'guard-house,' and may have been so used, but there does not seem to be any evidence to support such a theory. The roof and the timber framing are still sound and fairly perfect, but the studwork has fallen out and been replaced from time to time by rough boarding nailed on outside. This gives it a very

* The tower north of this has been wantonly destroyed since this paper was read.—W. H. St. J. H.

dilapidated appearance, which is assisted by the loss of the boarding in places. The roof is covered with red tiles which for the most part fortunately remain, and the few that are displaced could easily be put back. As the site of this structure is not required for any immediate purpose, there is no reason for its destruction nor why it should not be preserved.

To the south of the 'guardhouse' there stood until a few weeks ago a nice eighteenth century house. This and the large garden attached to it, which extended behind the wall as far as the building just described, have lately passed into the possession of the Corporation, who have pulled down the house. In so doing some interesting features of the town wall have been revealed. A reference to the plan shows that immediately to the south of the 'guardhouse' the wall suddenly breaks forward for a length of about 50 feet, and is succeeded by a bastion of slight projection but 40 feet in breadth. This bastion seems to have had a series of three wide arches behind to carry a fighting platform. Beyond it to the south is a thin section of the wall, followed by a thicker section which terminated at a half-round bastion or tower long destroyed. Next to this bastion there has always been visible another of the external arches like those further north. The removal of the house has disclosed another, and the remains of piers of two others. It is evident, therefore, that there once stood here a series of five arches, filling up the interval between the destroyed tower and the broad bastion to the north. All this portion of the wall south of the west gate has just escaped destruction through the refusal of the town council, by an overwhelming majority, to confirm a recommendation of the estates committee that the site be utilised for building purposes. The town council has further ordered the wall itself to be repaired where necessary, as well as the portion north of the west gate, and freed from various excrescences and parasites, structural and vegetable."

Mr. Hope's remarks were illustrated by a number of lantern slides and drawings of different sections of the walls and gates.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.



100 50 0 100 200 Feet

Thursday, December 1st, 1898.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The Red Book of the Exchequer. A reply to Mr. J. H. Round, by Hubert Hall. 4to. London, 1898.

From the Author :—Notes on the Ancient Markets and Fairs of Louth. By R. W. Goulding. 8vo. n.p. 1898.

From the Author :—Raleghana. Part II. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. n.p. 1898.

From the Author :

1. The Devonshire "Domesday." iv. The "Domesday" Churches of Devon. By Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1898.

2. The "Domesday" Hundreds of Devon. vi. The Hundred of Withersidge. vii. and viii. The Hundreds of Bampton and Ufeulm. By Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1898.

From the Author :—Recherches archéologiques dans l'Asie occidentale Mission en Cappadoce, 1893-1894. Par Ernest Chantre. Folio. Paris, 1898.

A special vote of thanks was passed to M. Ernest Chantre for his gift to the Library.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a woollen cap and shroud from a lead coffin discovered during the extension of the Great Western Railway station at Windsor, on which he read the following notes :

"The shroud and cap I have the honour to exhibit were found at Windsor on 2nd April, 1898, behind some premises in Thames Street, 60 or 70 yards from the Castle wall. As sundry newspapers have made a variety of wild statements as to the identity of the individual whose remains have appeared in so unexpected a place, I thought an examination of the shroud might serve to dispel certain illusions, even if it should not be sufficient to prove identity.

The body was that of a man about 5 feet 10 inches in height, encased in two coffins, the inner one being lead, the outer of wood. The body was surrounded with sawdust, and clad in this shroud and cap. The shroud is 4 feet long and of the form now in use, *i.e.* open at the back, with pinked frills pierced with small holes; near the lower edge is a row of

larger pierced designs in the form of hearts, some of them having a double outline. The cap is of the same material, with a turned-up edge, pinked; the material has been gathered in pleats towards the top, producing a conical form which would fit tightly on the head.

I thought it of importance to determine the material of the shroud and cap, and therefore submitted a small piece to the authorities at Kew Gardens, and received the following report from Mr. J. R. Jackson, of the Museum there :

‘ Museum,
Nov. 2, 1898.

DEAR MR. READ,

I have at last received a reply from Sir Thos. Wardle, to whom I submitted the bit of grave cloth you sent.

I found it was not a vegetable substance, and then thought it possible if the person was really a royal person that the stuff might be silk.

Sir Thos. says “undeniably wool. There is no silk in it.”

Hoping this determination will be of some use to you.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN R. JACKSON.’

Having received a piece of the lead from the inner coffin, I submitted this to our Fellow, Mr. Gowland, and his report I give here :

‘ Metallurgical Research Laboratory,
Royal College of Science, London,
South Kensington, S.W.,
16 May, 1898.

I have made a careful examination of the piece of lead from the coffin found at Windsor by etching it with nitric acid and examining the etched surface under the microscope. I find that it does not differ in structure from ordinary rolled lead, excepting that its surfaces are slightly rougher and more irregular. This extra roughness is possibly due partly to corrosion and partly to the old rolling appliances being less perfect than those of modern date. I am hence of the opinion that the lead of the coffin is rolled lead. The first record we have of rolled lead in England is in 1670, when a company was formed for its manufacture. The metal may, however, have been rolled shortly but not long before this date. The coffin cannot hence be much, if at all, earlier than the seven-

teenth century. The lead contains '0033 per cent. silver, but this throws no light on its age, as ancient specimens contain both less and more silver, and modern specimens frequently quite as much.

W. GOWLAND.'



WOOLEN CAP AND SHROUD FOUND IN A LEAD COFFIN AT WINDSOR.

It is certain, therefore, that the material is wool, and the independent testimony of Mr. Gowland that the lead is probably not older than the seventeenth century carries the mind very easily to the enactment of Charles II., which enforced the use of wool for shrouds in order to foster the trade.

The data for arriving at a positive conclusion as to the age

of the burial, or even the race of the person buried, are not so numerous as they might have been. It is to be regretted that no thoroughly competent person was present at the time of the discovery to note such details as would be liable to change after exposure, and to take note of the shape of the skull or of any other anatomical peculiarities. Such data as we have, however, the form of the shroud, its material, and the nature of the lead of which the inner coffin was made, all tend to show that the interment was in all probability not earlier than the late seventeenth century, though it might have been later.

I am indebted to Mr. F. A. Layton, of Windsor, for the loan of the objects shown and for the piece of lead for analysis."

Since the paper was read the Rev. Canon Dalton, F.S.A., has made a suggestion that seems worthy of record, and it is therefore printed here from his letter to Mr. Read :

"The undertaker who saw the coffin taken up, and abstracted some of the nails or screws from the wood, said these, according to his notion, were no older than the end of last century or beginning of this. I did not see the corpse myself, and much regret that no competent person examined the skull.

My supposition was that as the coffin and its contents had apparently been prepared for removal, the body carefully packed in sawdust and cased in lead, and yet found deposited in what was the garden of one of the Windsor inns, without Christian burial, the occupant might possibly have been a foreigner who had died at Windsor, whose friends had intended to remove his body and give him proper obsequies in his own country, but afterwards changed their purpose. My cousin gave me the date of the Hawaiian chieftains' visit to King George III. at Windsor, and how they died shortly afterwards in London, and were taken back by the king's orders in a war frigate to Honolulu. I wondered if this was one of their princely attendants who had sickened of the same disease, been left behind here, and died. The remains being prepared for removal to the Pacific with those of his lords, but the intention never carried out on account of expense, or other difficulty with the frigate, and so quietly deposited in the garden of the inn where he died. Of course all would depend on the examination of the skull; if that was European the fancy would collapse at once."

Since the exhibition Mr. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., has also sent the following note :

P.C.C. Registrar "EXTON," fo. 67.

"William Russell of Fantt* in the County of Sussex, Butcher, in his will, dated 5th November, 1687, proved 9th May, 1688, directs as follows:

'And I give vnto the poore of the Parish of Fantt the summe of fifty shillings to bee paid vnto them by my Executor within Six monethes next after my decease in lieu and satisfaction and instead of the like summe which might be leaved for them vpon my goods by reason of my being buried in linnen, but if the said summe shall be leaved by virtue of the Act of Parliament for burying in woollen then I will the said Legacy of Fifty shillings given by this my will to be void.'

W. G. THORPE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Charter, thought to be the earliest extant granted by the Temple in England, probably in 1182, on which he read the following notes:

"Documents connected with the Knights Templars in England are rare. Not only after their suppression would their muniments be of no legal value as evidence of title, but in the many cases where the heirs of the original grantors of their former lands had quietly entered and resumed possession, their existence might prove awkward in the, by no means impossible, event of a reaction in the Templars' favour. That no trace of any such feeling exists, looks as if the complaints as to their arrogance and greed, their wealth and luxury, were well founded. Accordingly but few survive. The British Museum MSS. Department possesses about five documents connected with them. The Public Record Office, beside its Grand Inquisition of Templar lands made in 1185 by the identical Chief Master in London, who presents himself to us in the deed now before you, has a few more, and there are of course records of legal proceedings in the Courts; one, oddly enough in 1225, relating to the family and property with which we are about to deal. The great manuscript storehouse at Lambeth Palace yields many Papal Bulls issued in protection of Templar rights, as against the secular clergy (which probably accounts for the indifference with which the parochial clergy witnessed their extinction), and lastly my friend Mr. Nicholson writes me that he has no deeds of this kind in the Bodleian Library.

Templar seals are even rarer. Dr. Birch, in his *Catalogue of Seals in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum*,†

* Now Frant.

† Vol. i. 847, 848.

deals with only five and a counterseal. Of these one seems to have got by mistake upon a grant to the Abbey of Bethersden about 1164; the Templars are not parties to it, and neither gave nor took benefit by the deed to which it was attached, and one cannot understand how the seal came where it is. But at that time there was no Master of the Temple in London, Geoffrey FitzStephen being numbered first with date 1180-1200 in the MS. Roll extant at Lambeth Palace. The seal certainly had no right to be used regularly on such a document. The second of the Museum seals is appended to a charter *circa* 1241, the others to documents *circa* 1304. The Public Record Office, the Bodleian and Lambeth Palace Libraries, are alike blank, and the inference is that the document before you is the earliest Templar deed known.

The document is $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches long and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, has 12 lines of brilliant black script without any margins, and has appended to it a perfect seal in brown wax on which the legend SIGILLVM TEMPLI encircles the Agnus Dei.*

The transcript which, among much other kindly help, here and formerly, I owe to the kindness of Sir E. Maunde Thompson is as follows:

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentibus et futuris frater Gaufridus filius Stephani Milicie Templi in Anglia Minister humilis salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos communi consilio et assensu Totius Capituli nostri apud London dedisse et concessisse et hac Carta nostra confirmasse Henrico del Broch et Constantie uxori sue filie Bruni de Cestretun et heredibus suis illam terram in Cestretun quam idem Brunus nobis dedit in Elemosinam tenendam de nobis in feodo et hereditate. Solvendo inde nobis annuatim viginti solidos ad hos terminos. Scilicet decem solidos in festo sancti Michaelis et decem solidos in festo beate Marie in Martio, pro Omni servicio et exactione preter hoc quod ipse Henricus et Constantia uxor ejus et heredes sui dabunt nobis in Obitu suo tertiam partem Omnium Catallorum suorum que super illam terram fuerint. Similiter etiam facient nobis omnes homines sui qui super eandem terram manserint secundum Consuetudinem domus nostre. Et sciendum est quod idem Henricus et Constantia uxor eius et heredes sui debent habere residentiam suam super eandem terram. Hiis

* Three of the British Museum examples also bear the same device and legend. The seals bearing for device two knights riding on one horse were used by the Templars in France, and do not occur in England (see Birch, *op. cit.* v. 912, 913).

Testibus fratre Ricardo de Hast, fratre Willelmo de Niweham, fratre Gaufrido de Walecot, fratre Roberto de Cost, fratre Willelmo de Bernewde, fratre Willelmo de Wigori et toto Capitulo in festo sancti Andree.

The document is therefore a grant of Geoffrey FitzStephen, Master of the Order of the Temple in England (1180-1200), with assent of the whole chapter at London, to Henry de Broch, and Constance his wife, daughter of Broun de Cestreton, of the land in Cestreton (Chesterton, co. Warwick), which the said Broun gave to the Order in alms, to be held by the said Henry and Constance in fee and hereditary, paying therefrom 20 shillings a year, and at death they shall give to the Order a third part of all their chattels on the same land and, "according to the custom of our house," all their men abiding on the land shall do the like; moreover the grantees and their heirs ought to have their residence on the same land.

These were the usual terms of Temple feoffs; in place of 'rent service' a money payment was imposed, residence was imperative, and the feoffees were at death to pay one-third of their chattels on the land, and compel their serfs to do the same.

Let us note one good point in the Templars' conduct. The father's land was worth 40s.; they let the daughter have it half-price. This is clear, because when *Testa de Nevill* was written in 1228, it was still worth the 40s.

We will now consider the parties to the deed.

Geoffrey FitzStephen (according to the Lambeth MSS.), who is numbered first at date 1180-1200 (adding 'praefuit 1189'), stands out conspicuously among the Templars. He was doubtless a brother of William FitzStephen, Chaplain to Archbishop Thomas Becket, whence came the Chapel of St. Thomas in the Temple. He procured the attendance of the Patriarch Heraclius to consecrate the Round Church in 1185, thus preventing any claim of supremacy which would have arisen if recourse had been had to any Prelate with English title. He furthermore compiled the *Inquisitio* of the Templars' property which is now in the Public Record Office, made *quando primus obtinuit ballivam*, when he first got his bailiwick.

He describes himself in that document as *Templi milicie in Anglia minister*, while in the deed before us he adds *humilis*, an adjective probably to be read quite the other way in practice.

However, none of his successors styles himself *humilis*,

and with this we pass on to the other parties to the deed, merely noting the double insistence in the beginning and in the attesting clause of the assent of the whole of the chapter.

Now for the other parties, and herein we have valuable help from the *Testa de Nevill*, compiled circa 1327, and Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire*.

The entry in the first, condensed, runs thus :

'William the Bastard gave Richard Cheven three parts of Chesterton with the Seneschalship of Cannock Chase.' William Crok married his daughter, and sundry gifts of his are recorded, one of a hide of land [240 acres] worth 40s. to one 'Fraricus de Bishopesdon' for keeping a hound of his,* evidently worn out and past work, or he would not have been pensioned off.†

In view of Crok's untimely end, it is clear that he was a generous man; he gave other four virgates to the Templars by a deed, which was produced in court to defeat a claim made by his grand-nephew in 1225 for its recovery. Crok therefore loved something beside himself, and having neither wife nor child (for neither is provided for), but only the sister whom the king gave in marriage together with her brother's lands to the Robert del Broc who had served him so well, his sergeant or *serviens* Broun supplied their place, for he gave Broun four virgates of land, which the donee handed over to the Templars in alms, leaving to his widow and daughter only his personal chattels. It is fair to add, however, that the knights had pity upon the ladies when Crok was hanged by the king, his property escheated, and handed over, with his sister's hand, to his trusty servant Robert del Broc. *Testa de Nevill* further informs us that Broun's land was at its time (1228) in the holding of Robert del Broc under the Templars and that its value was 40s.‡

From this point Dugdale guides us, as follows :

'Evident it is, that one *Geffrey le Brune* possessed certain lands here [in Chesterton] in H. 2 time, and had a Daughter named *Constance* wedded to *Henry del Broc*; from which *Henry* descended the same *Gilbert le Harpour*; but the said land did not all come to him by her, for it appears that *Brune* bestowed part of it on the *Templars*; and that *Jeffrey FitzStephan*, the first master of the *Temple* here in **England**, in H. 2 time, by the common consent of the rest of that Order

* *Testa de Nevill sive Liber Feodorum in Curia Seaccarii* (ed. 1807), 86.

† Mr. Scott tells me this is the first instance on record of dog devotion, though he recalls, centuries later, a foundation for a sitting cat at Queen's College, Oxford.

‡ *Op. cit.* 86.

in this Realm (here at **London**) gave that part so bestowed on them, to the said *Henry* and *Constance*, and their Heirs, paying to the Knights *Templars* and their Successors 20s. *per Ann.* Howbeit the rest that *Brune* had here, descended (as I conceive) to the said *Constance*; for I find that *Rob. fil. Odonis* (at that time Lord of **Herberbury**) confirmed it unto the said *Henry* and *Constance*, to enjoy as freely as the same *Brune* held it; the extent thereof being 4 Messuages, and 4 yard land, and held of his heires by the service of 20s. payable at the *Annuntiation* of our Lady, and St. *Michael* the Archangell, by equal portions.*

From the pedigree Dugdale subsequently gives, they had a son Richard and a daughter Hawise. That Richard had a son Robert who died childless, 48 Henry III. (1263-4). The land then passed to his sister Hawise, who married Gilbert le Harpourt, the manor continuing in that family till John le Harpourt, in 25 Edw. III., passed away all his lands on this place to William de Peito and his heirs, who remained lords of the manor till the end of the seventeenth century, when it passed through a female into the family of Willoughby de Broke, with whom it now remains.

With the land passed its muniments, among them our charter. Dugdale appears to have had great touch with Sir Edward Peyto, Bart., who died in 1687, and whose tomb, together with others, is in the church of Chesterton, and he gives as his authority for his account our charter, '*Ex autog. penes præfat, E.P.*'

Having been thus produced to Dugdale, it was remitted to the muniment room, where it remained until some such drop in rents as caused the transfer of the Spencer Library to Manchester brought it into the hands of Sir Thomas Phillips, from whom it came to me.

The history of the deed before you is therefore, I submit, complete, and its splendid condition and the perfect state of its seal fully accounted for.

One would like to give a definite date to this little deed which has occupied us so long, and it is submitted that 1182 is very near the mark.

FitzStephen made an *Inquisitio* or general list of the Temple possessions in 1185, which is now in the Public Record Office, and it is not I think too much to assign three years for the collection of its matter, thus taking us back to 1182.

Now under 'Cestretton' are named the 4 virgates given by

* Sir William Dugdale, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire Illustrated*, 2nd edition. By William Thomas, DD. (London, 1730), i. 477, 478.

Croc, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ are held by persons named at the price of 6 shillings per virgate, the remaining half virgate being held by Ada, 'quae fuit uxor Bruni' at 3 shillings or half price.

Hence Broun was dead and his widow got her plot half price, doubtless in compassion.

But the daughter and her husband also get their land half price, as though done at the same time and with the same motive.

If this be so, and it seems very probable, our Charter cannot be later than 1182.

I may say that this last identification is due to the acumen of our Fellow, Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte."

J. H. ROUND, Esq., M.A., read a paper on the foundation of the Priors of St. John and St. Mary, Clerkenwell.

These priories have always been believed to have been founded *circa* 1100 by one Jordan Briset, and St. John's priory has consequently been claimed as the earliest house of the Order of the Hospital, not only in England but in Europe. Mr. Round has identified the founder as the younger son of a Domesday under-tenant, who had himself founded the priories of Bricett and Stangate, and has arrived at the conclusion that both Clerkenwell foundations may be assigned to the reign of Stephen, probably *circa* 1145.

Mr. Round's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., through the courtesy of E. Cocks Johnston, Esq., exhibited a wooden chair from the church of Stanford Bishop, Herefordshire, traditionally assigned to St. Augustine, on which he read the following notes:

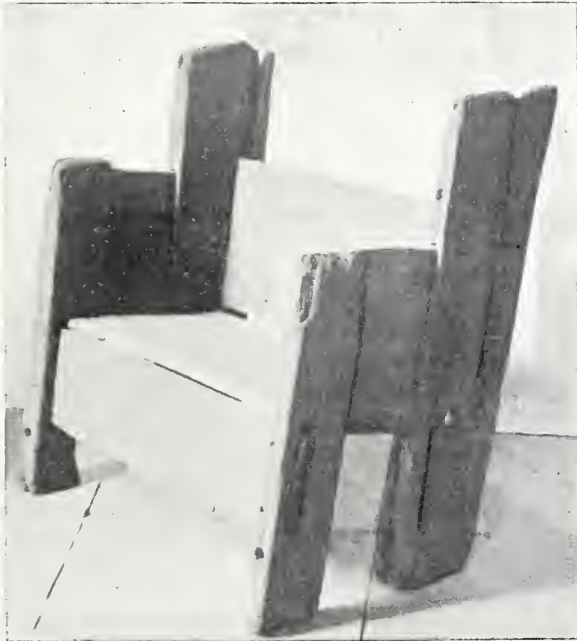
"About the year 1840 the late Dr. James Johnston, afterwards a well-known medical practitioner of Birmingham, was visiting the church of Stanford Bishop, near Bromyard, Herefordshire. He noted amidst rubbish under the tower the rude chair or settle now exhibited, which was then in a more stable condition.

The old sexton told him that it was the chair of Augustine, used by him when missioning in those parts, and that it had been ejected from the chancel, where it used to stand, because of its shabby condition.

Some forty years later Dr. Johnston again visited Stanford Bishop, when he found that the church had been restored, and that the ancient chair had disappeared with other so-

called rubbish. The successor to the ancient sexton remembered the chair, and told how he had rescued it when about to be burnt by the working masons, and placed it as a seat in his garden. There in a garden of a cottage on Wolforwood Common, Dr. Johnston found the neglected chair, and after some negotiation became its owner.

The tradition of this chair being assigned to St. Augustine has been curiously corroborated in the last few days by a communication from a Worcestershire gentleman, who made



WOODEN CHAIR FROM STANFORD BISHOP, HEREFORDSHIRE.

diligent inquiries at Stanford Bishop and neighbourhood soon after the removal of the chair to Birmingham. He found an old farmer who remembered well, as many did, the chair when under the tower, and who also knew that it had been turned out from the chancel as unseemly. On being asked if he had heard it assigned to St. Augustine, he replied that he had never heard tell of any gentleman of that name, but that did remind him that when he was a lad it used to be called Old Horstin's chair, and he supposed it was

the name of some old minister away back. On being asked to write down the name he spelt it Horstin, obviously a corruption of Austin, the old English abbreviation of Augustine.

Stanford Bishop is an old portionary church in connection with the churches of Avonbury and Bromyard. Many of the Welsh and Celtic churches were of that character, being extensive benefices denoting the old area of conversion, and served by several priests instead of being broken up into separate ecclesiastical domains. A portionary church, as is well known to ecclesiologists, always denotes an early Christian foundation. The church of Stanford Bishop has a pre-Norman tower, and in the churchyard is a series of the most ancient yews of the district, the oldest and largest having unfortunately disappeared in the last few years. The great hollowed trunk had become a favourite night shelter of gypsies and tramps, and was for that reason hewn down.

The name Stanford Episcopi, by which it is termed in Pope Nicholas' taxation of 1291, seems to point to it being the old centre of the portionary district. The first church on this site would have its episcopal chair.

Bede's history was written at the request of Ceolwulf, King of Northumbria, about 720. About the most interesting occurrence that he narrates is the account of the two synods that took place between the British bishops and St. Augustine about 600, written about 120 years after the event.

At the second of these synods Augustine was found seated in a chair awaiting the British bishops, and it will be well remembered that his thus 'taking the chair' was considered a proof of his presumption. There is much diversity of opinion as to the place where this second meeting was held; but if not at Stanford Bishop it was certainly in that immediate district.

Entirely composed of oak without a nail this chair is a veritable sample of ancient carpenter's work. Simple in style and rude in construction, it is very much what the ordinary official chair or chair of state would be during the Roman occupation, that is the *solium* or Greek throwing, which is described as a small high-backed chair with closed sides for arms and footboard for the feet.

The outside measurement gives $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches for breadth and $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front to back. It is supported by four principals or posts, each of them a flat slab of oak, filled up by boards, with tenons fitting into mortices and secured by pegs driven through both timbers. The upper part of the back has been evidently sawn off. It is of sound English oak, all of cleft

heart, except the back piece, which shows original coarse saw marks. All timber up to about 1600 was sawn from both ends, which proves that they had no saw pit, but sawed it at each end fixed on a wooden bench. The seat lifts up, the hinges being formed by two wooden centres, one of which is now broken off, fitting into holes. The bottom of the box is now gone.

There are several Norwegian chairs of the 12th and 13th centuries in Scandinavian museums with boxes under the seats and footboards.

Footboards were a distinguishing feature of early chairs of any importance, as is shown on Norman royal seals, and elsewhere.

Oak will last for many centuries under cover if the building is not damp, and several instances could be brought forward of pre-Norman woodwork still extant.

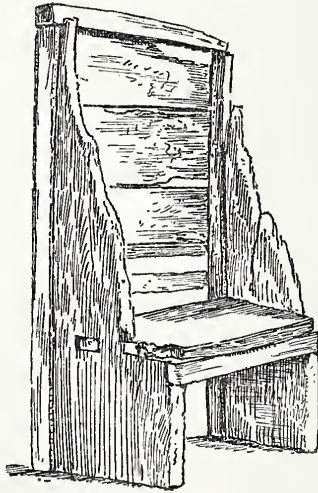
It may then be said in support of the contention that this ancient chair from the church of Stanford Bishop may be the one used by St. Augustine at the memorable synod (1) that there was a very early church at Stanford Bishop, (2) that there or thereabouts was the scene of Augustine's second synod, (3) that the church had a rude chair long standing in the chancel known as the Austin chair, (4) that there is nothing impossible in its preservation for some 1300 years, and (5) that its construction and shape denote considerable antiquity. There is therefore a reasonable probability on the side of the truth of this tradition. If true, this the most interesting relic in the possession of the English Church."

The general opinion of the meeting was that the object exhibited is much more modern than the date claimed for it.

By the courtesy of the rector, the Rev. C. R. J. Loxley, and the churchwardens of Jarrow-on-Tyne, the so-called "Bede chair" preserved in that church was also exhibited. It is of totally different type from the Stanford Bishop seat, being a tall and straight-backed settle, 4 feet 10½ inches high and 2 feet 6 inches wide, with two projecting side pieces or standards to carry the seat, which is 1 foot 2 inches wide. The whole is of oak, but the boards forming the back are modern.

Mr. Micklethwaite said that the Jarrow chair had been cut down from some larger piece of furniture, but that only the seat board and the dexter standard can be said with confidence to have been part of the original, though some of the frame of

the back may have been. The sinister end of the seat board shows that it has been sawn off from something larger, and it is fastened to the standard by iron spikes only. On the dexter side the seat has been properly tenoned into the standard. The standard has been so reduced by the whittling of relic makers that one tenon has been denuded, and only one very small piece of the original edge remains. This shows a slightly hollow chamfer. What was the outline of the standard when complete can only be guessed. It



WOODEN CHAIR PRESERVED IN JARROW CHURCH.

and the seat board probably belonged to a settle which was cut down and rudely made into its present shape at some time which cannot be very recent, because the newer standard is as much whittled away as the other, and there are *grafiti* of the last century on the sawn boards of the back. The original settle may perhaps have been as old as the fourteenth century. It would be interesting to know when "Bede's chair" is first mentioned.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 8th, 1898.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author : *The Romano-British City of Silchester*. By Frederick Davis, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1898.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq, M.A., F.S.A. :—*Notices and Extracts relating to the Lion's Head which was erected at Button's Coffee House in the year 1713*. By Charles Richardson, Esq. 8vo. London, 1828.

From Robert Burnard, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. *The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Reports of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee* 8vo. n.p. 1894-1898.

2. *Exploration of the Hut Circles in Broadun Ring and Broadun*. By Robert Burnard. 8vo. n.p. 1894.

From the Author : *The Northern Trolls*. By David Macritchie. 8vo. n.p. 1893.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A. :—*Three Chronological Ground Plans of Rochester Cathedral Church*. 1898.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 12th January, 1899, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, through the courtesy of the Rev. Richard Dawson, vicar of Sutton Benger, Wilts, and the Rev. George Yonge, vicar of Hullavington, Wilts, exhibited two pieces of English medieval embroidery, preserved in their respective churches, on which he read the following descriptive notes :

“The piece of medieval embroidery preserved as a desk-hanging in Sutton Benger church belongs to a class of which, though far from common, more examples exist than is usually supposed.

Although the sacrilegious rapacity of Edward VI. and his Privy Council, during the age of robbery in the middle of the 16th century, spared many a cope and suit of vestments, the general spoliation of church goods, as well as the subsequent ascendancy of the Puritan faction, made no provision for the replacement of such vestments as they wore out or got shabby, for there can be little doubt that in many places they

continued to be worn. Copes, chasubles, and other vestments, were accordingly converted into altar hangings, pulpit covers, herse cloths, or other uses, and in this manner many a beautiful piece of medieval embroidery has been preserved to our time.

The piece of work at Sutton Benger in its present state measures 5 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length by 2 feet 4 inches in width, and is composed of ten vertical strips of embroidery sewn side by side. Eight of the strips are severally made up of three panels, each representing a saint or prophet standing beneath a canopy. But the strips thus formed were found too long for their appointed place, so the upper panel has in every case been cut in two, and the pieces sewn on at the ends so as to make two more strips. This mutilation has unfortunately had the effect of cutting off the upper half of eight figures.

The panels composing the strips have an average height of 12 inches, and as they appear to have been originally in sets of three, they evidently have been the orphreys of a set of vestments. From the difference in the design of the canopies it is clear that the original twenty-four panels formed two series of twelve each, which again contained two double sets of three. Now three panels are too short for a cope orphrey, but they are the right length for the orphreys of a dalmatic or tunic, and there can be little doubt that this is their origin. There will thus be orphreys for two pairs of tunics, which are the vestments proper to the deacon and sub-deacon when "vested agreeably" according to the Canon.

The conclusion thus arrived at is borne out by another example of a similar conversion of vestments to other uses. In the church of Littledean, Gloucestershire, is a herse cloth entirely made up of a pair of tunics. They have been deprived of their sleeves, the side seams undone, and the tunics opened out lengthwise so as to form two long strips, which have been sewn side by side and the openings for the head filled up with portions of the sleeves. The orphreys are untouched, and consist of tiers of figures of saints under canopies, three in front and three behind, of precisely similar work to the Sutton Benger embroidery.*

Besides the difference in the style of the canopies, there is an interesting variation in the figures of the Sutton Benger series. In one pair of tunics the figures were those of saints and prophets alternately, in the other apparently of saints only. Owing to the somewhat dilapidated and worn condition

* See *Proceedings*, 2nd Series, xii. 255-257.

of the whole it is not always easy to identify the figures, but they appear to be as follows:

SERIES A:

1. (a) *Mutilated*; (b) A prophet in cap and ermine-bordered mantle, holding a scroll; (c) An apostle (emblem destroyed).
2. (a) *Mutilated*; (b) Moses, with rod and Tables of the Law; (c) St. James the Greater, as a palmer.
3. (a) An apostle, *mutilated*; (b) A prophet in gold robe, blue tippet and coif, holding a scroll; (c) St. Peter, with two keys.
4. (a) A prophet (?) in gold mantle, *mutilated*; (b) St. James the Less, with fuller's bat; (c) A prophet in cap and gold mantle.

Among the pieces cut from this series are the head and shoulders of a second figure of Moses, and of two other prophets, part of another holding a sceptre, and the top of the head of a saint.

SERIES B.

1. (a) *Mutilated*; (b) St. Andrew; (c) St. James the Less.
2. (a) *Mutilated*; (b) St. Katherine; (c) St. Paul.
3. (a) Saint, with long staff, *mutilated*; (b) St. Katherine; (c) St. Bartholomew.
4. (a) *Mutilated*; (b) A deacon holding two swords in his left hand and a heart in his right. This is a very unusual figure, and it is uncertain which saint is here depicted (*see* illustration); (c) St. Appolonia, holding a large tooth.

Among the pieces cut off these are the head of a prophet, apparently from 1 (a); and the heads of two apostles, probably from 3 (a) and 4 (a).

The strips are arranged in the following order: B 1, B 2, A 1—4, B 3, B 4. The end strips are made up of pieces from both series, sewn in anyhow, some the right way up, others upside down or sideways. The two figures of St. Katherine, though they differ in the arrangement of the colours, have obviously been copied from one and the same pattern. The duplication of the figures of St. Katherine and Moses is further proof that the orphreys are those of a pair of tunics.

All the figures are represented standing on a pavement, and with a gold background. A good deal of gold is also used in the dresses. The canopies have clumsy side shafts, and are worked in various shades of yellow silk, with the groining in blue silk.



FIGURE OF A SAINT IN MEDIEVAL EMBROIDERY AT SUTTON BINGER, WILTS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ LINEAR.)

The whole is undoubtedly of English work, of the last quarter of the 15th century, or perhaps a little later.

The piece of work from Hullavington consists of a square of dun-coloured silk, measuring 3 feet 7 inches each way, with applied ornaments in embroidery (*see illustration*). The most important of these is a cross-shaped piece occupying the centre. It bears a representation of Our Lord crucified, with the Holy Dove in a circular panel above, and on either side an angel catching in a chalice the blood dropping from Our Lord's hands; at the foot of the cross is the skull of Adam. Below



MEDIEVAL EMBROIDERY IN HULLAVINGTON CHURCH, WILTS.

(Size, 3 feet 7 inches square.)

is St. Mary Magdalene under a canopy, and the upper part of the canopy of a second figure. At the corners of the work are four other panels with figures of saints, but the upper two have lost their canopies. The upper left-hand figure is identified by his name, **scs Thomas**; it is uncertain whom the other figure represents. The two lower figures are, on the left, St. Philip holding three loaves and a book enclosed in a chemise or forel, and on the right St. James the Greater. The canopies of these figures differ in design from the canopies on the cross. The field is sprinkled with flowers of several species, fleurs-de-lis, and seraphim holding scrolls lettered **Da Gloriam Deo**.

There can be little doubt that the whole of the applied ornaments have once formed part of the decoration of a vestment or chasuble. The cross ornamented its back. The four corner panels may have formed the pillar-orphrey in front, and the flowers, etc. are the remains of a series with which the vestment was powdered. All are of a date *circa* 1490-1500.

It is not at all unlikely that the whole received its present form during the Caroline revival in the seventeenth century, when the ornaments of a worn out or discarded chasuble were rearranged on a piece of new silk to serve as a hanging behind or above the altar.

I am much indebted to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bristol, F.S.A., for bringing these pieces of embroidery to my notice, and to Mr. Dawson and Mr. Yonge for the opportunity of examining them at leisure, and exhibiting them to the Society."

CLARENCE BICKNELL, Esq., communicated the following notes on further rock-pictures in the Val Fontanalba district,* in a letter to the Secretary:

"I beg to thank you for the extracts from the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* of 9th December, 1897 and 27th January, 1898. This year on my return from England I stopped three weeks in the mountain valley Val Casteuno above Tenda in order more fully to explore the rock-figured district of Val Fontanalba and to take some photographs, some of which I now send you. The results of my explorations are, in brief, as follows:

I discovered in a third valley, also underneath Monte Begs and near the Upper Lago del Basto, a small number of

* See *ante*, pp. 13-15, and 43, 44.

figures; here, I believe, they have never been seen before. There were probably many here, but the smooth surface has been almost entirely worn away.

In the Val Fontanalba region I found an immense number of figured rocks not seen last year, including about one hundred and twenty figures of weapons, many more of men holding up weapons, and a great many more of men with ploughs and of ploughs without human figures; also a certain number of figures of a somewhat new form. I also took rubbings of about five hundred and fifty figures, some of whole rock surfaces and some single figures as much as 2 metres long. A very large number of rocks have evidently at one time been completely covered with figures, and the area where they exist is much larger than I thought. I said last year that I thought there must be two thousand still clearly visible, but I am aware now that that number ought to be doubled, at least. It seems, therefore, clear that the authors of these were an agricultural people living in one of the lower valleys, and they may have been in Val Casteuno, distant about two hours, where there are signs of terraces on the hill-sides, long since abandoned, and no one could tell me when these had been cultivated. I was also assured that the shepherds have only in comparatively recent times gone up to these high regions with their flocks, as they used to be so afraid of the wolves in the mountains.

As there are a few figures of oxen with what may represent a harrow, I am inclined to think that the numerous figures of this kind may represent harrows, and perhaps *all* the horned things may be fanciful or artistic ways of representing men, or other domestic animals, *i.e.* goats, though if some of them which are evidently oxen, being yoked to the plough, were figured as a kind of votive offering or prayer, others may represent animals such as deer or chamois which they hunted. I also think that the very numerous and complicated figures which after the men, ploughs, weapons, and animals, are the most striking, and which consist chiefly of rectangular figures joined by curved lines, etc. may signify the dwellings of the people with enclosures round them; and then the different kinds of dots, sometimes large and sometimes small, with which the enclosed spaces are generally ornamented, would represent either their creatures or else crops of different kinds. The very curious method of drawing the animals, as far as I am aware not drawn so elsewhere unless to represent a head only, whereas here they often represent the whole animal with legs and tail, may have arisen from the people on the terraces of the steep mountain sides looking

Zermatt, which bear what M. Reber considers '*sculptures préhistoriques*.' I had not previously heard of these 'monuments.' My introduction to them is entirely due to M. Reber, to whom I feel much indebted for his communication.

I visited them at the end of August 1898, and found that his stone No. 1 was a slab of mica-schist, 10 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches broad, and about 2 feet 4 inches thick, partly imbedded in the soil, at an elevation of about 7,300 feet above the sea, on the slopes to the north-east of Zmutt, from which place it can be reached in a little more than half-an-hour. The uppermost surface is unusually flat for so large a slab; and there are upon it about 100 hollows, which, it seems to me, must have been fashioned by man (Fig. 1). The largest is 8 inches and the smaller ones are about 2 inches in diameter, and their depth varies from a little more than half an inch to more than 3 inches. Some of them have vertical sections like those given below in Fig. 2, and there are numerous intermediate forms. Some are grouped, that is to say have



Fig. 2. SECTION OF CUP-MARKINGS ON SLAB AT ZMUTT.



Fig. 3. PLAN OF CUP-MARKINGS ON SLAB AT ZMUTT.

connecting channels or grooves, as shown in Fig. 3, but these shallow channels have been fashioned, perhaps, long after the formation of the pit-holes.

M. Reber says the tradition is current in the Canton Valais that this stone (*Heidenplatte* or *Pierre plate des païens*) was a centre for heathen assemblies, at which important questions were discussed, and worship was practised. The chiefs stood upon the stone, the place of honour, and while speaking to the assembled multitude turned upon their heels, and so produced these circular excavations. It will occur to many who look at this slab that these prehistoric people must have been gifted with very hard heels and surprising agility, and must have rotated at a great pace, to have drilled such holes in a rock containing so much quartz.

In September, 1895, M. Reber was endeavouring to revisit his *Heidenplatte*, and while searching for it discovered another large slab and a smaller one not far away that were he said, 'entirely covered with *sculptures préhistoriques*,

among which some quite new figures, unknown until now in prehistoric archæology, seem of the first importance for the study of these mysterious monuments. If these signs have, for example, a signification of the nature of Egyptian hieroglyphics, then our two new stones would represent veritable prehistoric archives of the district.'

The larger* of these two 'monuments' is distant only a few minutes walk from Mr. Reber's No. 1. It is situated at a height of about 6,900 feet above the sea, on a bit of grassy land, a third of a mile or so to the south-west of the Chalets of Hubel, between two ranges of cliffs which face the south-east.† It is a flat slab of rather fine-grained gneiss, almost completely imbedded in the ground, and is covered with signs or inscriptions of various sorts, many of which are quite recent, and are, as M. Reber points out, initials and other marks scratched by tourists or by people of the country. 'I have not yet succeeded,' he says, 'either here or elsewhere in the Canton Valais, notwithstanding frequent applications to the authorities, in getting these monuments protected from destruction. . . . Before it is too late, steps should be taken for their preservation.' In this matter I wish M. Reber all possible success.

These superficial markings or scratches have no depth, and underneath them there are the signs or characters that M. Reber terms prehistoric, and which he conjectures may prove to be 'veritable prehistoric archives of the district.' In regard to that there may be difference of opinion. The rock of this slab (M. Reber's Fig. 3) is compact and hard, and does not weather rapidly. None of the incisions can have lost much depth since they were formed. They are all shallow, and have not the look of serious intent which might be expected in such sculptures, if they were intended to stand in the place of records or archives; and in this respect they differ from the pit-holes in the 'Heidenplatte,' which, from the labour that must have been incurred in their formation, convey the impression of purpose and earnestness. These two large slabs, whatever they should be termed, are, I think, worthy of the attention of experts. I mention them to you to explain why, last year, I began to inquire at Zermatt for 'things in stone.'

In the first of the two articles to which I have referred, M. Reber gives figures of three rudely-fashioned objects in stone which he terms 'heathen-bowls.' After visiting his

* I was not able to identify the smaller stone.

† It can be reached from Zermatt in an hour, going by way of these chalets.

monument préhistorique No. 1, 'I continued,' he said, 'my researches at Zmutt, which I took for half-an-hour to be a deserted village, but I ended by finding a delightful family, composed of a grandmother, a mother (an intelligent woman, acquainted with her district and its traditions) and her two children, a boy and a girl. From these '*brave femmes*' I learnt that the wild men' [*les sauvages*] 'formerly inhabited caverns under the Zmutt Glacier, and that later on they left the ice, and took up their abode in numerous rocky shelters and caves, some of which are still called *Heidenloch* or *trou de païens*.' 'While chatting with these amiable ladies, I noticed in the hands of the children some rudely-dressed stones, hollowed out on one side, which I recognised at once as the work of man. I then learnt that they were *Heidenschüsseli* (*écuelles des païens*), and that they

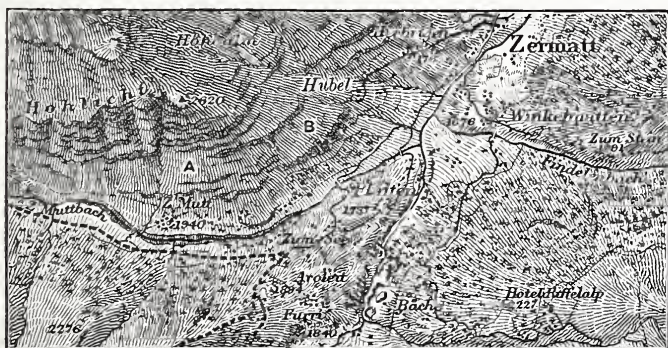


Fig. 4. MAP OF THE DISTRICT ROUND ZMUTT.

were found inside or roundabout the caverns which were formerly inhabited by the heathen. I acquired them, and give figures of two from Zmutt, and one from Ayer in the Val d'Anniviers, where I have found similar objects. Some have served as lamps, and others perhaps as cups. Once upon a time I noticed a similar object in the museum at Sion, and now, having some in my own collection, I hastened to compare them. Alas! I only found the ticket, forgotten by the *amateur*, who doubtless slipped the bowl into his pocket.'

I exhibited at Zmutt Mons. Reber's figures of his stone bowls [*Heidenschüsseli*], and obtained a single example of the same type; and, by showing this about in the neighbourhood, subsequently had several others brought in from the outlying hamlets, Platten, Furri (Furri), etc. It appears that these articles are pretty well known in this district, but they are said to be scarce, having been used as playthings and been

broken, etc. They are rough in workmanship, and in general appearance bear some resemblance to the stone blubber-lamps of the Eskimo. In the four examples I send you the stone is sometimes an inch and a-half in thickness. They measure 6 to 7 inches across, and weigh $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6lbs. apiece.

A single pot or cauldron in stone, of a different type, which came in from Aroleit, is 7 inches in diameter and 3 inches deep, and only about five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. An iron rim and handle had been added not many years ago by the father of the man who brought it, as the vessel had become cracked, and was in danger of falling to pieces. The hollowing out of so large a mass of stone must have required dexterity and a considerable amount of trouble, and it seems not unlikely that this utensil was, in part at least, turned. I was told that vessels of this type were by no means rare, but I was unable to procure another example.

My inquiries for 'things in stone' brought in the information that some had been found recently at the Riffelalp, while excavating for the foundations of the new buildings which have just been erected. I went to the Riffelalp and at once obtained a few objects from the workmen who had discovered them. These had obviously been *turned*, but until I had more before me I did not perceive their true nature. In the evening, when returning from the Gornegrat, I stopped again at the Riffelalp and procured a number of others, which had been collected during the day from the labourers amongst whom they had been dispersed.

All the objects obtained at the Riffelalp may, I think, be called 'turner's refuse.' The majority of them have obviously been *turned*, and they are chiefly *cores* which have been flung on one side. In some instances there is more than the core, and we seem to have articles that have been commenced, but which, for some reason or other, have not been completed. One mass of stone appears to me to be a block which has been dressed preparatory to turning, and which, from having accidentally split, has been tossed on one side. Neither on the spot, nor subsequently at Zermatt, was I able to procure 'a finished article.'

These cores were found in rather large numbers at the Riffelalp in the past twelvemonths. I was told that they were not discovered in clumps, but were scattered about and distributed over a considerable area, at a depth of two to three feet below the surface of the soil. A fortnight later, upon showing my collection to one of the more intelligent of the guides at Zermatt, he told me that he had himself found a number of similar objects at 2 to 3 *mètres* below the surface

down on the plougher below, in which case they would have noticed the animal's whole back, etc.

I dug in many places but did not succeed in finding anything, only that the figures in many cases extend to half a metre below the present surface of the soil.

It is a very wonderful and fascinating region, which I hope others, more competent than myself to observe, may visit. It seems clear that either a few people every summer went up there for a very long series of years, or else an immense number of people for a short period, but the first supposition is the more probable, and though the figures are in the main of much the same kind, it is evident they were done with different tools and by artists of different capacities, some being extremely rough and others executed with wonderful precision or artistic feeling; some horned figures are certainly curious and original, and the variety is truly amazing. There are also a certain, though small number of curious things, whether geometrical figures or creatures, which represent I know not what.

Some of the 'bronze halberds,' if such they be, have many nails represented, one having ten.

The big photograph, enlarged from one of my small ones, gives a very good picture of a series of roughly executed figures. A small one of a portion of a large smooth rock at the Laghi delle Meraviglie should be looked at with a large magnifying glass, when one can see figures of some fourteen weapons, one and quantities of other things; indeed this rock is literally covered like the pattern on a complicated carpet.

If the Society of Antiquaries would care to have tracings outlined of my rubbings of weapons or other things I should be only too glad to do them within the next few weeks.

I have never before used a camera, and therefore many of my photographs are out of focus, these I send you being among the best."

EDWARD WHYMPER, Esq., through the Secretary, exhibited some lathe-made stone objects from the Riffelalp, on which he communicated the following notes:

"In the early part of 1898, Mons. B. Reber communicated to me two articles entitled *Monuments préhistoriques et légendes de Zermatt* which he had contributed to the Geneva periodical called *Le Valais Romand* (Feb. 1 and 15). The principal part of these articles is occupied by descriptions of two large slabs of rock, situated upon slopes above the village of Zmutt, near

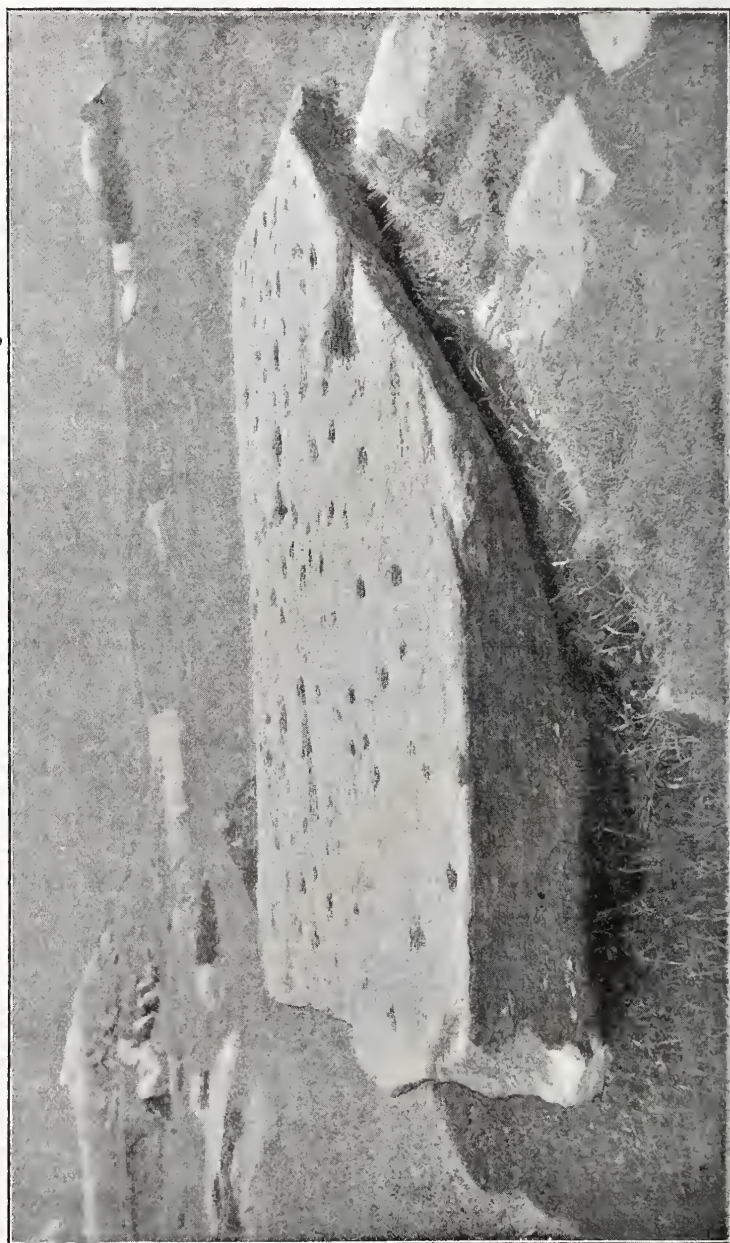


Fig. 1. SLAB WITH CUP-MARKINGS AT ZMUTT, NEAR ZERMATT.

at Zermatt, when the foundations for the enlargement of the Monte Rosa Hotel were being prepared. In this case, too, they were found scattered about, not in clumps. My informant was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and he said that



Fig. 5. STONE OBJECTS FROM THE RIFFELALP.

such things had been frequently found at Zermatt. He had no idea what they were, but upon its being suggested that they were turner's refuse he said he thought that it was very

likely. The fourteen cores from the Riffelalp that I send you vary in size from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and from 2 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. The stone which has been used should perhaps be termed chloritic potstone. The establishment of a factory ages ago, at what must then have been a remote spot, was dictated, I imagine, by the facility with which such stone may be obtained in the vicinity.

Later in the year I saw Mons. Joseph Seiler, one of the proprietors of the hotels at Zermatt, and made inquiry about the examples which I had been told were found when excavating for the foundations of the Monte Rosa Hotel. M. Seiler said the statement was true; that the objects were disinterred at depths of 2 to 3 *mètres* below the surface; and that they had found finished articles as well as refuse. He had presented the collection which was made on this occasion to the museum at La Valère, Sion.*

A few days afterwards I went to Sion to look for it. In the absence of the custodian of the museum his wife acted in his place, and no doubt did her best. She pointed out various objects of local interest which she said were made by the Romans in the thirteenth century. On surprise being expressed, she added: 'it might have been the fourteenth century, she was not sure!' She was unable to indicate anything that had been presented by Mons. Seiler, and as there was no catalogue, and no way of learning where the stone objects in the museum came from, I am not sure that I saw anything from the Zermatt district.

I examined every individual thing in this museum, so far as things were exhibited to the public. It appears to contain very few objects in stone. There were seven stone cauldrons like the one I sent you from Zermatt. Two of these were broken (that is to say, the upper parts had disappeared, and only the bottoms were left), and the five others had all got iron bands or rims round the top, like mine. Four out of these five had handles. The bands and handles, doubtless, were comparatively recent additions. Two out of the seven had been turned, but the others seemed to have been hollowed by hand. Some were about the same substance as mine, and others were thicker. I also saw six cores similar to those which I obtained at the Riffelalp, but they were poor imperfect specimens.

* M. Joseph Seiler also informed me that when excavations were being made for foundations under the present *salle à manger* of the Mont Cervin Hotel they came across an old paved road, 3 to 4 *mètres* below the surface, paved in the excruciating manner of the street which runs through the village, *but with larger stones*. This old road is now covered up and built over.

In one of the glass cases there was a vessel that seemed to be of stone, and to have been turned; about 6 inches high and 3 inches in diameter or thereabouts at the top, numbered No. 514. As the case was locked up, it could not be got at, nor could I learn anything about it. Its general form resembled that of an ordinary glass tumbler, and its thickness appeared to me, so far as one could judge in a bad light, to be about a quarter of an inch. Several of the cores that I send you may well have been excavated in making a vessel of such form and dimensions.

The visit to Sion concluded my search after things in stone, in 1898. Although I did not succeed in procuring a single finished, turned article, there seems reason to hope that some may sooner or later be discovered in the Canton Valais. From the number of cores that have been found, it is probable that a large number of vessels were produced, and it will be strange if none has survived."

The Rev. G. E. JEANS, M.A., F.S.A., read the following account of the remains of the Chapel of Our Lady at Smith Gate, Oxford:

"At the eastern end of the Broad Street at Oxford, between the modern Indian Institute and the corner of New College Lane, a tourist who is using his eyes more attentively than tourists usually do may perhaps catch sight of a graceful 15th-century doorway, imbedded in a bulging wall at the south end of a much dwarfed house, which is now a cricket-bat shop. The doorway is, however, so much hidden, being at right angles to the street, and covered by the projection of the adjoining house, that many, even of residents in Oxford, have never set eyes upon it. Even if the tourist does happen to notice it, what little information he can get about it will probably be wholly wrong. The name of the street, he will see on the street-plate, is *Catharine Street*, and such guide-books as condescend to notice the doorway, even the latest edition of 'Murray,' will tell him that it belongs to a chapel of St. Catharine on the wall. This attribution has had further consequences. When the order of *scholares non adscripti*, or unattached students, was revived, the office of their delegates was in one of these houses, and a common-room or club for the students was in the house by the gateway. Hence when they were casting about for an appropriate name for their club and boat, the name of St. Catharine's was very naturally suggested, and still remains in use.

But this is a most curious instance of the genesis and growth of a myth. The name of the street is not, properly speaking, Catharine Street; the chapel never had anything to do with St. Katharine; and it was not a chapel on the wall, but outside the wall. The true name of the street is, as it has generally continued to be called, Cat Street. This is conclusively proved by the fact that it appears in old maps and documents as '*Vicus cattarum*,' or in the quaint and interesting form of '*Vicus murilegorum*.' To the City Fathers this name did not appear sufficiently dignified; so the street was unhappily renamed Catharine Street, I am informed, within living memory. The imaginary dedication of the chapel arose entirely from this source. It is as certain as anything can be that we have here the remains of a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, of which sufficient records remain, and that this chapel stood outside a small gate in the north-east corner of the city, leading to the Parks, which was known as the Smyth Gate or Smith Gate.

Smith Gate, though a small one, was, as Mr. Boase points out, of some distinction. When the young Edward, afterwards Edward I., was passing by Oxford in 1263, the citizens, who sided with Simon de Montfort, shut all the gates against him but this one. Robert of Gloucester, who was himself probably an eye-witness, says:

'The gates when he was went were alle up brought
Soon but Smithe Gate, but that was undone not.'

It was also made memorable by the students' defence of it in 1326, when Roger Mortimer tried to take it by surprise.*

We come next to the position of the chapel, whether it was within or without the gate. That it was *on* the wall is an obvious absurdity, which the merest glance at the ground would refute. The general opinion formerly was that it stood just inside the gate; but I can find little evidence for this beyond the statement of Anthony Wood that 'it stood *within the wall adjoining*, or north of Smith Gate, opposite to Cat Street.' My friend Mr. S. G. Hamilton, Fellow of Hertford College, has pointed out to me how Wood's statement might have arisen. All authorities agree that this part of the city ditch was the earliest to be filled up and built upon, and Wood himself mentions that Smith Gate was 'from a foot-way (by the dislike of King James when he came from Woodstoke to see the newly-erected scoles) made passable for a cart.' This would involve the obliteration of the old gate

* Boase, Oxford (*Historic Towns*), 83.

altogether. But a new gate seems to have been put up for defence in the Civil War, which would naturally include the houses built on the city ditch, but would be generally supposed to stand on the site of the old gate.

More positive evidence, however, is not wanting. Mr. E. G. Bruton, who was at the time a Fellow of our Society, and was a very careful observer, read some years ago an elaborate paper on the Town Walls of Oxford before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, and this was reported, with illustrations, in the *Oxford Chronicle*. He strongly maintained, after examination of what he was able to explore of the walls, that the chapel stood not only outside the gate, but beyond a fosse of considerable width, a part of which ran round it, so that it stood on a little island. His reference to the above-quoted statement of Wood is as follows :

‘The words, “within the walls adjoining,” have been held to mean *the town or city wall*. I submit that the words are not necessarily to be so interpreted. “The wall adjoining” may merely mean that it had *an enclosure of its own* ; and—as we are distinctly informed by the author—it was on the north of Smith Gate, and opposite to Cat Street. Smith Gate must therefore have been to the *south* of it ; the result being that it must have been outside the moat which separated the chapel from the gate. I have made inquiries of those under whose direction the surface-water drain, which runs from Broad Street to Cat Street, was laid only a few years ago, and the result exactly confirms my theory. In the excavation they crossed *two* walls. The one adjoining the Lady Chapel was of moderate substance and strength, while the other was much broader, and of so much greater strength that it presented far greater resistance to the tools of the workmen.’ That is to say, the first was merely the enclosure wall of the chapel yard, the other was the city wall itself.

This view of Mr. Bruton is further confirmed to me by Mr. Hurst, of the Taylorian Library, whose knowledge of the ancient history of Oxford is exceptionally thorough, and to whom I must take this opportunity of expressing my obligations for the valuable notes with which he has supplied me in aid of this paper. He informs me that the footings of the city wall were uncovered in August, 1898, under the gravelled quadrangle behind the Clarendon Buildings, across which they run diagonally ; and that the line of this portion would, making allowance for the two gate-towers or bastions, reach not quite so far north as the chapel ; while on the east of Cat Street there seems every probability, from the high level of

one portion and the low level of the fosse, that the line of the wall would trend towards the corner of New College Lane, and that this would bring the doorway, which is the south door of the chapel, distinctly outside the wall. It seems to me therefore that this point is fairly established, but I need not labour it, since the approaching demolition of the buildings will doubtless fix the exact line of the city wall in this part.

Next we come to the existing remains themselves. Of these the most important, and the only one generally visible, is the doorway with which I begin. Of this I exhibit two tracings from drawings of Agas, 1588, and Loggan, 1675. I have also had it photographed by Mr. Court Cole, though a photograph could only be taken with some difficulty owing to the blocked position. It will be seen that this doorway is of fully developed but in no respect debased Perpendicular work, which may fairly be assigned to the second quarter of the fifteenth century. Over it is a sculptured band of work, in better preservation on the whole than might have been expected, representing the Annunciation. This is in five panels, under projecting canopies of the kind frequently represented in brasses of the date; and these contain (1) the Blessed Virgin kneeling; (2) a lectern or desk on a rather unusually high shaft; (3) a vase, from which the lily has unhappily perished; (4) a scroll, of which only a fragment without lettering remains; and (5) the Angel Gabriel. It is a curious proof of what imagination can do, that Ingram (1829) thought that this 'appeared to represent the marriage of St. Catherine'!

The doorway is not quite alone, however. Several traces of mediæval stonework besides can be seen behind the houses, especially of the shaft of an arch and a Perpendicular window from the garden of Clarendon House; and one, at least, of the cornice bosses once under the wall-plate can still be seen over the doorway itself. Other features may very probably be discovered, especially in the cellars, when the buildings are, as they shortly will be, pulled down, and it is to be hoped that everything will be carefully noted. The house on the south side, which almost hides the doorway, as I described, by its bulge towards the street, is called Clarendon House, from having been used as a *dépôt* by the Clarendon Press. It formerly only came up to the eastern shaft of the doorway, and, as appears in the drawings, was a picturesque half-timbered house, with a projecting oriel, under which were two carved figures of satyrs or monkeys.

We have next to ask, What was the shape of the chapel of

which this is the south door? The approaching demolition may, perhaps, reveal further evidence, but the still visible vaulting-shafts in the wall entirely confirm the unanimous statements that it was either hexagonal or octagonal. Mr. Bruton, on examination, thought that the shafts indicated wooden vaulting ribs, meeting in a point (much as Agas drew it before the extra story was added) and forming a vaulted roof. Skelton calls it, by a curious barbarism, 'sexagonal.' Wood, Hutton, and others call it a 'round' or 'rotund' chapel, but it must be understood that by this they simply mean that it was not the usual rectangular. Mr. Hurst informs me that he has examined the valuable old Vellum Book of the city which contains plans for leases, and that these are drawn most carefully in detail. There are two plans of the chapel, of the dates of about 1760 and 1790, and in both of these the plan of the chapel is distinctly octagonal. Whether the chapel had a central eastern apse is doubtful, and in an octagonal chapel unlikely. Loggan's view (1675) certainly shows no apse, and the 'fair-wrought neech on the east side' of Wood, to be mentioned directly, seems more likely to be a statue-bracket.

Lastly, we come to what little is known of the history of this little chapel. Of this very little is known, and the guesses have been of the wildest. I have already exposed the curious myth of the chapel of St. Katharine upon the wall, but there are two other statements of the same value: (1) that it was a chapel of St. Margaret; (2) that it was a Jewish synagogue! Hearne* describes it as 'that old round building of stone at Smithgate, which is said sometimes to have been a synagogue of the Jewes. . . . This is the common received opinion, but I have understood since that it was a private oratory, and dedicated by the name of St. Margarett's Chappell.' To this he adds in a note that it 'is commonly called the Virgin Chapel.' That a Jewish synagogue should have had a doorway representing the Annunciation ought to open the eyes of those who take in blindfold the statements of seventeenth and eighteenth century writers on churches. The Jews' synagogue at Oxford was really somewhere on the site of the Tom Quad of Christ Church. This 'common received opinion' obviously arose merely from its unusual form. Of the attribution to St. Margaret I can trace no foundation, and I would hazard the guess that it was merely a misreading of 'Marg.' for 'Mary' in some register.

* *Textus Roffensis*, p. 364.

A much more interesting statement is given by Wood, who says that the chapel was open 'for candidates that took degrees to pray for the regents,' a really delightful touch.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Peter's in the East (Wood, D. 2) we find the entry: 'Item: paid for the carrying of the table [picture] that was at Our Lady at Smyth Gate and for the carrying of other images, 2d.'

Wood, as I have already mentioned, speaks of 'a fair wrought neech on the east side,' which I suppose to be a statue-bracket above the altar, perhaps forming a reredos. He expressly says that this continued there till the Popish plot broke out, 1678-9, so that he might himself have witnessed its destruction.

This doorway and the adjoining buildings have lately come, partly by purchase, partly by exchange, into the possession of Hertford College, of which I am a Fellow, and the college is about to pull down these houses for the erection of new buildings which are designed by our Fellow, Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A. The plans for the new buildings, which I have not yet seen, provide, I am told, most ingeniously for the preservation of the doorway as the entrance to the tower. But there is always a danger to all old work where rebuilding is going on, and where new needs press, however eminent the architect and however learned the custodians. And therefore I have been specially glad at this crisis to call the attention of the Society of Antiquaries to a beautiful fragment which still remains, and we trust will long remain, of such an interesting, though almost forgotten building."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 15th, 1898.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author, Viscount Dillon, Hon.M.A.Oxon., P.S.A. :

1. *Tilting in Tudor Times.* 8vo. London, 1898.
2. *The Story of Whitehall Palace.* Obl. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author :—The Authentic Portraiture of S. Francis of Assisi. By N. H. J. Westlake, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1897.

From the Authoress, Miss Williams :—Notes on the Painted Glass in Canterbury Cathedral. With a Preface by the Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D. 8vo. Aberdeen, 1897.

From the Author :—St. Alban's Cathedral and Abbey Church. By William Page, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1898.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—

1. Historical Account of the Old Manor House at Harvington, Chaddesley Corbett, near Kidderminster. By G. K. Stanton. 8vo. London, 1895.

9. Saint Peter-at-Pleas (ad Placita). Lincoln. By Thomas S. Nelson. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 12th January, 1899, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited a Greybeard, or "Cullen Pot," dated 1609.

HERBERT SOUTHAM, Esq., exhibited two early 18th century bleeding dishes of pewter. One has a shallow bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, with a plain handle stamped with the initial M, and the maker's mark, IF surmounted by a fly's head in a lozenge. The other is about the same size, but has no maker's mark, and on the handle, which is of ornamental character, are stamped the letters ME, both crowned.

Rev. W. K. W. CHAFY, D.D., exhibited a carved stone of the Saxon period lately found built into the wall of Rous Lench church, Worcestershire.

The stone, which is of oolite, has been split along a cleavage plane and is now in two pieces. It measures $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth, but has been rounded at one end and the back chopped roughly away. The top and bottom beds are flat. The vertical front face is sculptured with elaborate carving, representing a mass of vine branches, amongst which stands a man with a sickle in his right hand and a bunch of newly-cut grapes in his left. These he is holding up to a pair of peacocks carved above which are pecking at them. At the extreme top is a serpent. The unrounded end, which is also vertical, has interlacing work upon it, and though somewhat injured seems to have



CARVED SAXON STONE AT ROUS LENCH, WORCESTERSHIRE. (Side view.)



CARVED SAXON STONE AT ROUS LENCH, WORCESTERSHIRE. (End view.)

been about 15 inches wide. The opposite end is quite rough and fractured, and reduced to 8 inches in width. It will be noticed that the rounding of this end apparently follows the margin of the carving.

Mr. HOPE said the stone had been examined on the previous day by the Bishop of Bristol, who had since written him the following about it :

“ December 14th, 1898.

DEAR HOPE,

I have remembered the name of the church where there is a stone with foliage and I think birds, but not peacocks, and not in that grouping. It is Crophorne, post town Pershore, in that same neighbourhood. Its foliage is unusual, and the whole decoration is unlike any other I know; but not so unlike, and certainly not so Italian, as the stone you showed me to-day: *it* is I think quite unique.

It is a feature of these successive discoveries which stands out prominently, that so many of them are unlike what we have so far known. The variety must have been almost endless when the whole land was full of these beautiful monuments.

There is a very striking difference between the very earliest representations of the human figure and those of later time. The figures on the cross shafts at Bewcastle and Ruthwell are wonderfully dignified. I have the Bewcastle figure of Our Lord on a slide, and when I throw it life-size on to the screen, it always awes the audience. Your stone has the human figure at the other pole of art; but bad as it is, I have seen much worse.

Yours sincerely,
G. F. BRISTOL.”

The Rev. A. S. PORTER, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited drawings of six oaken panels in his possession with supposed portraits of the Percy family, *temp.* Henry VIII.

WILLIAM PAGE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on a Romano-British pottery lately found at Radlett, Herts :

“ Early in October last Sir John Evans sent me a letter he had received from Father Morris regarding a Romano-British kiln which had been found on the property of Sir Walter

Phillimore at Radlett. I shortly afterwards visited the spot with Mr. R. C. Phillimore, who very kindly showed me what was left of the kiln, which lay in a sand-pit on the east side and about a quarter of a mile up Loom Lane, which leads from Radlett church in Watling Street to Aldenham. Unfortunately the kiln had been mistaken for a disused land drain, and under such misapprehension had been almost entirely destroyed. From what remained, however, I was able to ascertain that its form was circular in plan, 3 feet in diameter.

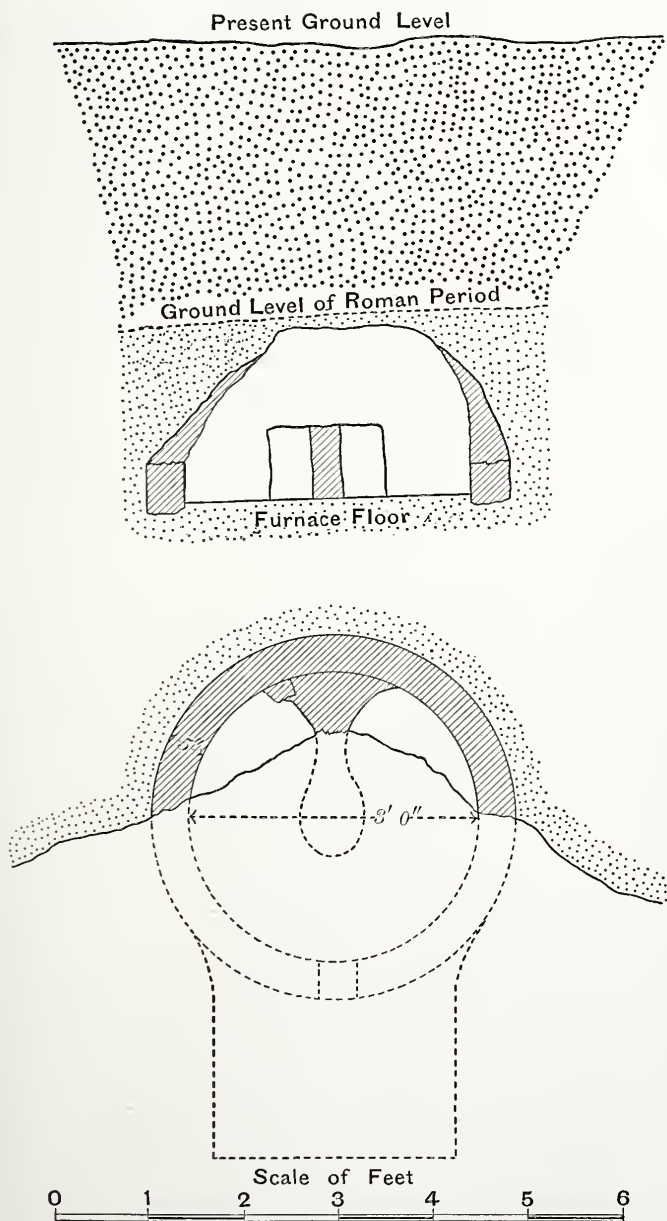
The walls were 5 inches in thickness and of baked clay with pieces of brick irregularly inserted. The floor of the flue was about 2 feet from the Romano-British ground level, and was composed of the natural sand, which for about an inch or more had been burnt to a brilliant red colour.

There could be seen the remains of a projection from the wall of the kiln* which came out to the middle of the flue, where it formed a pedestal. This pedestal, which was only 9 inches in height, supported the kiln or oven floor. Of what that floor was composed there was nothing to show; it may have been of wedge-shaped perforated bricks resting at the broad end upon the top of a thickening in the wall (indications of which existed) and at the point upon the pedestal above referred to, or it may have been roughly arched over in a similar manner to that described hereafter.

Thinking, from the quantity of potsherds lying about, that the pottery works probably consisted of more than one kiln, a trench was cut a little to the south-east, and at a distance of about 10 feet we came upon a second kiln, which was considerably larger than that first discovered. The ground, however, being so exceedingly dry and hard, making it impossible to get out any pottery without breaking it, we determined to wait for rain.

At the beginning of last week, with the assistance of Mr. Mill Stephenson and Mr. St. John Hope, we cleared out the second kiln, and found it to be somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, 6 feet at its greatest length inside and 5 feet 1 inch at its greatest width. It has a batter on the inside varying from 6 to 10 inches. The uppermost part existing is 3 feet 6 inches from the present ground level and about 1 foot 6 inches from the ground level of the Romano-British period. The kiln had evidently been constructed by cutting a hole in the sand about 4 feet in depth, of the shape which it was to take,

* This pedestal was apparently similar to that shown on plate xxxvii. fig. 3, in Mr. Charles Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi., representing a kiln found at Gibson, near Wansford, in Northamptonshire.



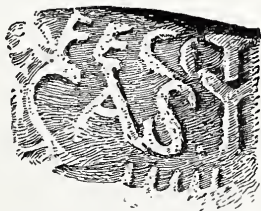
PLAN AND SECTION OF A ROMAN POTTER'S KILN FOUND AT RADLETT
HERTS.

and against the sand there was built the wall of the kiln, consisting of small pieces of Roman bricks, varying in size, and set in clay, which was afterwards baked, making one solid piece of wall about 6 inches in thickness.

The kiln was heated by means of a furnace 3 feet 9 inches in length and 1 foot 7 inches in width. The roof of the furnace is formed by a very flat arch 1 foot 9 inches above the level of the hearth. We found that the furnace had been damped down by covering the mouth with puddled clay, and within it was a large quantity of charcoal. The flames passed from the furnace into a flue formed by a block or pedestal composed of brick and burnt clay, 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 5 inches. This flue varied in width, being 1 foot 8 inches at the entrance, 1 foot at the sides, and 1 foot 4 inches at the end. It was covered by a flat arch about 1 foot 9 inches from the floor, and was apparently roughly built with pieces of brick, some of which seem to have been placed lengthwise of the kiln and others crosswise, so as to leave apertures to allow the draught and heat to pass upwards. The heat in the kiln must have been very considerable, as we found that many of the pieces of bricks which formed the voussoirs of the arch were quite vitrified, and the sand around the outside of the walls for nearly a foot was burnt red. The floor of the kiln, which was 2 feet 4 inches from the floor of the flue, was composed of clinkers and burnt clay laid loosely, over which was placed a thin layer of sand, one or two openings being probably left in the floor at the end distant from the furnace in order to maintain a draught. Upon the sand the pots to be baked were placed. Above the kiln floor the sides of the walls are plastered with clay, which bears the impress of the potter's fingers.

The mode of covering the kiln seems to have been the same as that described by Mr. Artis in his *Durobrivæ of Antoninus Identified and Illustrated*. According to this description the pots were loosely packed in the kiln, the packer being followed by an attendant who covered each layer of pots with coarse hay or grass, and when the layers of pots had arrived at a level above the wall of the kiln, a coating of clay was plastered round each layer, the layers diminishing in diameter so as to form a dome, while the grass or hay overlapped the coating of clay, so that the roof could be easily removed and the pots got at when baked. Against the coating of clay some sand or earth was thrown, a small aperture being left at the top of the dome to maintain a draught. It appears evident that much the same system was adopted at the kilns at Radlett, for we found that the larger kiln was almost full

of pieces of burnt clay, which had in all probability formed the dome above alluded to. This had apparently fallen in and broken the pots beneath it. Considering that we found so large a quantity of potsherds inside the kiln, and, as before stated, that we found the kiln damped down and the charcoal remaining in the furnace, I think we may assume that the



POTTER'S STAMPS OF CASTUS FOUND IN A KILN AT RADLETT.

kiln had been hurriedly deserted before it was cool enough to be emptied.

Perhaps the most interesting point with regard to these kilns is the fact that we are able to identify the name of the potter who worked there. This we can do from the large

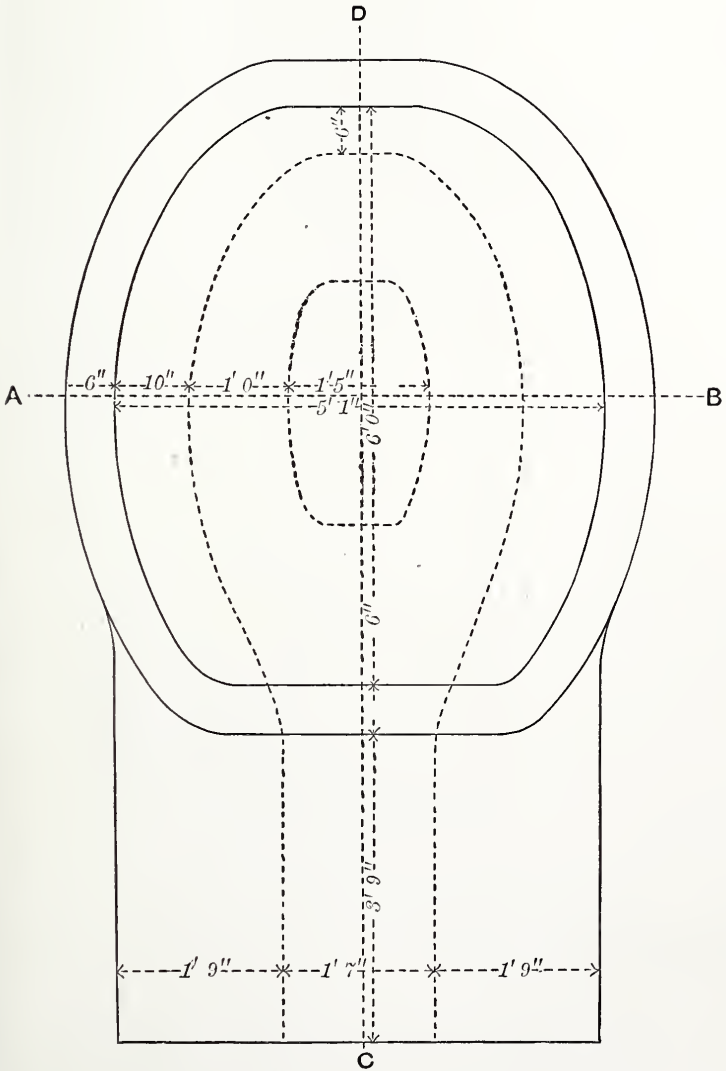
quantity of the impressions of his stamps bearing the name *CASTUS* which we found upon pieces of the rims of *mortaria*. I have myself seen twenty-two of these, and I understand that others were found and carried away before I visited the kiln first discovered. Three pieces bearing this stamp were taken out of the larger of the two kilns. We have the impressions from three stamps bearing the name *CASTUS*, one having simply the name in an elaborate border, another with the words *CASTUS FECIT*, and the third with the words *FECIT CASTUS*, reproductions of which will be seen in the accompanying illustrations. This is, I believe, the first kiln discovered



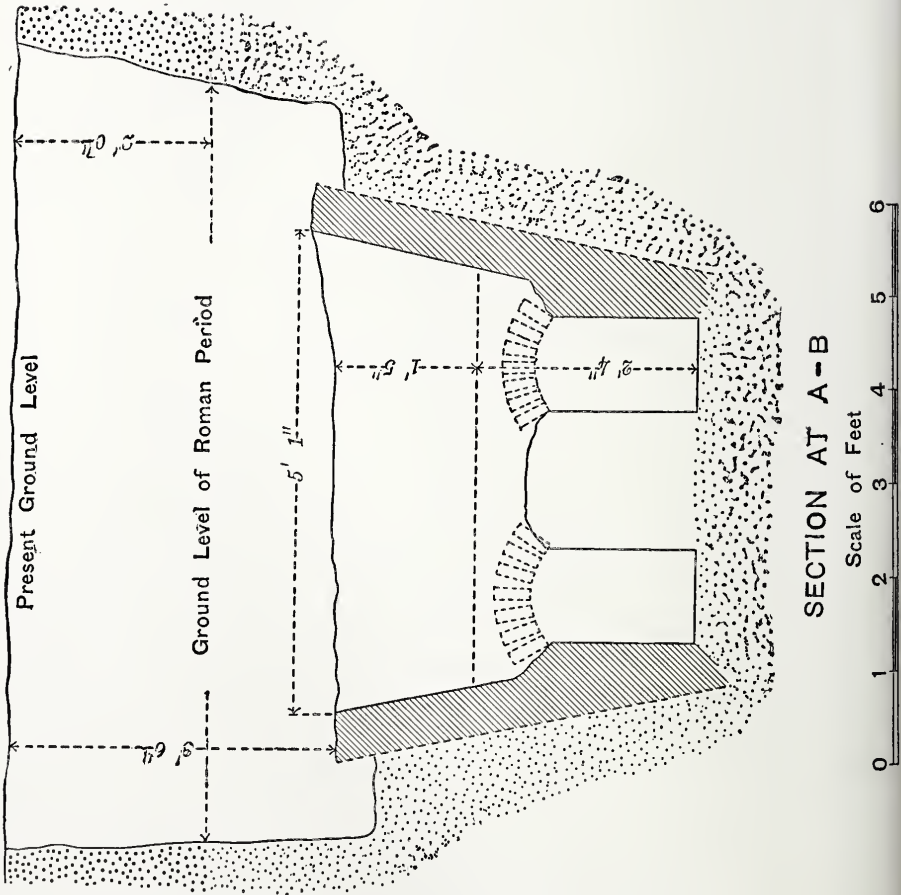
POTTER'S MARKS FOUND IN A KILN AT RADLETT.

in England to which the name of the potter can be assigned. Besides the name *CASTUS*, we found one piece of a *mortarium* bearing the name *ALBINUS*, two with the word *FECIT* spelt backwards, and four which are undecipherable, and are probably not intended for words.

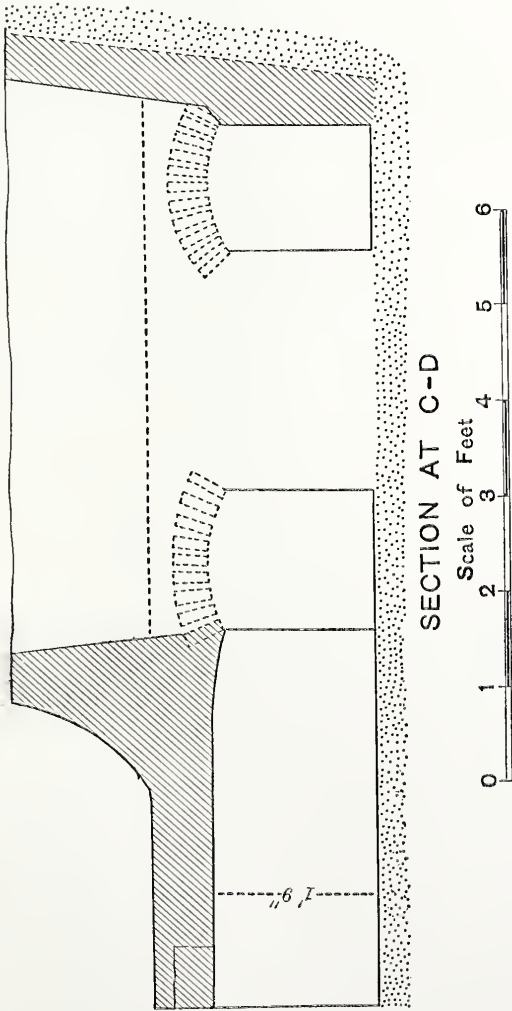
With regard to the pottery made in these kilns, it would seem that the largest proportion was *mortaria*, judging from the fragments which we found in the rubbish heaps and in the kilns. Of these, the clay is somewhat coarse and the bits of flint which are always to be found at the bottom of them are



PLAN OF A ROMAN POTTER'S KILN FOUND AT RADLETT, HERTS.



ROMAN POTTER'S KILN FOUND AT RADLETT, HERTS.



ROMAN POTTER'S KILN FOUND AT RADLETT, HERTS.

fewer than is customary. An interesting point with regard to the baking of *mortaria* at this pottery was noticed by Mr. Hope. It appears that these vessels were placed on the kiln floor with their rims downwards, one over another, the rim of each one being separated from the rim above it by a lump of clay considerably mixed with sand to prevent its adhering to the pots while being baked. We found in the rubbish heap beside the kiln portions of large *mortaria* packed five deep in this manner and at other places in less numbers.

Of the more brittle kind of pottery we have the jug-shaped *amphora*, the urn-shaped pots, with what may be covers to them, and various forms of *pateræ*. In this class of pottery there is a considerable admixture of sand with the clay, giving a smooth and sometimes a sparkling appearance to its surface, otherwise it is of the usual whitish-red colour of the commoner Romano-British pottery.

In conclusion I should like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Phillimore, whose keen interest and hearty assistance in the excavations facilitated our researches in every possible way."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 12th, 1899.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From A. A. Arnold, Esq., F.S.A. :—Notes on the Textus Roffensis. By Professor F. Liebermann, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1898.

From the Author :—Henry VIII's Castles at Sandown, Deal, Walmer, Sandgate, and Camber. By W. L. Rutton, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1898.

From the Author :—Who Invented the Leather Guns? By Lieut-Col. H. W. L. Hime. 8vo. Woolwich, 1898.

From the Author :—Was Middle America Peopled from Asia? By Professor Edward S. Morse. 8vo. New York, 1898.

From C. B. Sparrow and A. B. H. Sparrow, Esqs. :—The History of Church Preen, in the county of Salop. By Arthur Sparrow, F.S.A. Edited by E. A. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1898.

From the Author :—The Royal Public Library of Malta. By Dr. A. A. Caruana. 8vo. Malta, 1898.

Special votes of thanks were accorded to the Editors of *The Athenæum*, *The Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, and to the Society of Arts, for the gift of their publications during the past year.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

W. ROME, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a stone jug and bowl of the Roman period, found in Egypt.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a series of photographs of drawings, by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, of Richmond Castle, Yorkshire, St. Martin's Priory, Richmond, and of the Abbey of St. Agatha, at Easby, near Richmond.

E. ALMACK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a portrait of King Charles I. wearing the well-known nightcap.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq., through the Secretary, exhibited a much-injured fragment of a white marble head, probably of the classical period, found in Herefordshire.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m. when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

Edward Arthur Barry, Esq.
Godfrey Herbert Joseph Williams, Esq.
Hubert John Greenwood, Esq.
William Cleverley Alexander, Esq.
Thomas Nadauld Brushfield, Esq., M.D.
Guy Francis Laking, Esq.
Joseph Alfred Bradney, Esq., B.A.,

and as an Honorary Fellow:

Herr Wendelin Boeheim.

Thursday, January 19th, 1899.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The Master E. S. and the Ars Moriendi. A Chapter in the History of Engraving during the XVth Century. By Lionel Cust, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. Oxford, 1898.

From G. E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—The "Perverse Widow" : Being passages from the Life of Catharina, wife of William Boevey, Esq. Compiled by A. W. Crawley-Boevey, M.A. 4to. London, 1898.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

William Cleverley Alexander, Esq.

Thomas Nadauld Brushfield, Esq., M.D.

Walter Jenkinson Kaye, Esq.

Godfrey Herbert Joseph Williams, Esq.

Francis Cranmer Penrose, Esq., Litt.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

Guy Francis Laking, Esq.

The Rev. G. T. HARVEY, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a Roman bronze vessel, with the maker's name FLORVS, lately found in the River Witham.

LEONARD C. LINDSAY, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of Miss Weld, exhibited an embroidered stole and maniple of English work of the early part of the fourteenth century, preserved at Leagram Hall, Lancashire, on which Everard Green, Esq., V.P., *Rouge Dragon*, communicated the following descriptive notes :

" College of Arms,
London,
6th January, 1899.

MY DEAR LEONARD LINDSAY,

First let me thank you very sincerely for bringing to me at the Heralds' College the marvellously well preserved early fourteenth century heraldic stole and maniple, which are in the possession of the old Catholic family of Weld, of Leagram Hall, in Lancashire. Next let me thank you, again and again, for obtaining permission for their exhibition at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House.

When I unpacked these treasures I saw at once they were part of a set of vestments which belonged to the Bridgettine Nuns of Syon House, which our King Henry V. founded within his manor of Isleworth, in Middlesex, the king himself laying the foundation stone on the 22nd day of February in the year 1414-15, in the presence of Lord Richard Clifford, Bishop of London.

This set of vestments is known to most art-loving folk by the cope, called 'the Syon Cope,' which rests to-day at South Kensington Museum.

The late Rev. Dr. Rock (of more than happy memory) in his work entitled *Textile Fabrics*, published by command of the Lords of Education in 1870, gives some fifteen pages to this cope, with an illustration of its embroidered morse, and he surmises it was among the gifts of church stuff made by Master Thomas Graunt, an officer in one of the ecclesiastical courts of the kingdom, to the Bridgettine nuns at Syon.

However, of the cope I have no need to speak, but alone of the heraldic stole and maniple. Like the cope, the stole and maniple are *opus Anglicanum*, which work won for itself the praise of Christendom.

Dr. Rock tried to make out the legend on the cope, and from the first word 'Ne,' and from the two letters 'V,' suggests the words of the venerable antiphon: '*Ne reminiscaris Domine delicta nostra Vel parentum nostrorum, neque Vindictam sumas de peccatis nostris,*' household words to all Christendom, which would certainly make the heraldry extremely pathetic, bringing to remembrance the misdeeds of all whose arms are wrought on this set of vestments.

Dr. Rock believes that in or near Coventry the work was executed, as the shields seem to witness to the middle of England, and he tells us that the Bridgettine nuns took away the cope from Syon at their second suppression in the early days of Elizabeth, when they wandered, as an unbroken body, through Flanders, France, and Portugal, where they halted at Lisbon, and that in 1830, when the nuns came back to England from Lisbon, they brought back the cope. The nuns were soon in great straits, and sold the cope to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. It next was in the hands of Dr. Rock when he was domestic chaplain to Sir Robert Throcmorton at Buckland, in Berkshire, and it is now in South Kensington Museum.

Whether stole and maniple made these journeys I know not, but their present owners tell you that they are part of the benefactors' set of vestments from Whalley Abbey. This at present I am slow to believe, as I feel sure that whatever

is the story of the Syon cope is the story of the stole and maniple.

These early heraldic vestments of our forefathers have a special value to every heraldic student, equal, if not superior, to that belonging to many an ancient roll of arms, and these plentifully emblazoned vestments were worked by English ladies whilst all the stirring doings of our first Edward were green in our people's remembrance, for Edward I. and his nobles were Crusaders, and had gone in jeopardy of their lives to the Holy Land to rescue the holy places from the hand of the Saracen, and some of those whose arms are worked on this stole and maniple had there fallen gloriously.

In the days of the first Edward heraldry was a language and not a pomp, and it spake to the eyes of those who could not read, and was as it were on church vestments a continuation by figure and sign of the names of the twelve tribes engraved on the rational or breast-plate of Aaron, and to the unlettered took the place of the *Liber Vitæ* on the high altar of Durham.

In the Vulgate we read in Exodus (xxviii. 29): 'And Aaron shall bear the names of the children of Israel in the Rational of Judgment upon his breast when he shall enter into the Sanctuary, a memorial before the Lord for ever.'

This I take it is the mediæval view of heraldry on church vestments, for the Church used heraldry as a language, and for a language no apology is needed.

The tomb at Beverley, with similar heraldic vestments, you probably know, and I much doubt if the heraldry there is to indicate the person buried below. If so I would suggest a Scrope and not a Percy, but I suspect they are arms of benefactors only.*

I append to this letter the blazon of the 46 shields on the stole and of the 18 shields on the maniple, and I suggest the names. I say suggest, for age (probably some 598 years) has made the *sable* and the *azure* and the *or* and the *argent* somewhat uncertain. Possibly in a very good light my blazons might be confirmed and some altered, but until this has been done it is somewhat rash to assign the names of the owners of the shields. On the maniple the arms of Scotland, Chichester, Chaworth, Furnival, Grey, Bingham, Bruce, Walcot, Colvill, Ferrers, d'Eyvile, Wotton, Audley, and FitzJohn I expect can be established; and on the stole, Montfort, Deincourt, Constable, Belville, FitzWalter, Bygod, Percy, Eustace, Beauchamp, Perot, St. Quintin, Bassingbourne,

* W. H. D. Longstaffe, *The Old Heraldry of the Percys* (Newcastle, 1860), 14, 15; and Coll. Arms, MS. Dugdale's *Yorkshire Arms*, f. 88b.

Daubeny, Haversham, Francis, Joinville, Huddleston, Goodwyn, Castelaine, Abelyn, Spencer, FitzEustace, de Bohun, Bayhons (Bayons), and Ferrers: and I may add that each of these sixty-four shields is worked on an alternate square of red and green, and that both stole and maniple have their original lining of soft green silk; this is covered over with modern stuffs, and the stole has lost its good looks by being bound with a green braid.

The earliest date I can imagine to be assigned to this superb needlework is 1290, and the latest 1330.

Hoping before long the whole set of vestments will be found, as chasuble, dalmatic, deacon's stole and maniple, tunic, sub-deacon's maniple, corporas and chalice veil, are missing,

I am, my dear Leonard Lindsay,

Yours in finest friendship,

EVERARD GREEN, Rouge Dragon."

THE BLAZONS OF THE FORTY-SIX SHIELDS ON THE STOLE,
WITH SUGGESTED NAMES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Gules, a cross patonce argent.</i> WILLIAM DE LATIMER OF CORBY. | 1. <i>Quarterly per fess dancetty azure and or.</i> PEROT. |
| 2. <i>Or, a fess between three mullets of six points azure.</i> | 2. <i>Or, two chevronels gules and a chief vair.</i> ST. QUINTIN. |
| 3. <i>Or, three bars gules, a label of five points azure.</i> | 3. <i>Gyronny of eight azure and or.</i> BASSINGBOURNE. |
| 4. <i>Vairy or and azure.</i> BEAUCHAMP. | 4. <i>Gules, four, fusils conjoined in fess, in chief as many mullets argent.</i> DAUBENY. |
| 5. <i>Gules, three fleurs-de-lis or.</i> CANTILUPE. | 5. <i>Azure, a fess between six cross-crosslets or.</i> HAVERSHAM. |
| 6. <i>Lozengy or and azure.</i> GORGES. | 6. <i>Paly of six gules and vair.</i> AMONDEVILE. |
| 7. <i>Quarterly or and chequy argent and gules, a bend azure.</i> | 7. <i>Azure, three breys barwise or, on a chief ermine a demi-lion issuant gules.</i> GENEVILE. |

8. *Azure, a cross argent, fretty gules, between four popinjays respectant or.*
9. *Argent, a bend between six crosses couped gules.* EUSTACE.
10. *Or, five fusils conjoined in fess azure.* PERCY.
11. *Argent, on a cross gules five escallops of the field.* BYGOD.
12. *Azure, a chevron between three mullets of eight points or, pierced gules.* CHETWOOD.
13. *Argent, a fess between two chevrons gules.* PECHE.
14. *Azure, a chevron between three cross-crosslets or.*
15. *Gyronny of eight gules and vair.* BASSINGBOURNE.
16. *Azure, three lions rampant or.*
17. *Gules, a chevron between three escallops argent.*
18. *Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or.* CHAUNCY.
19. *Quarterly gules and vair, a bend or.* CONSTABLE.
8. *Gules, fretty argent.* HUDDLESTON.
9. *Chevrony or and azure, on a chevron argent seven torteaux.*
10. *Argent, billety and a fess dancetty gules.* DE LA LAUND.
11. *Barry of six argent and azure, over all on an escutcheon gules a goat salient argent.*
12. *Lozengy gules and vair.* BURGH.
13. *Barry of six or and azure, a canton argent.*
14. *Gules, a fess between three helmets argent.* COVELAY.
15. *Argent, on a fess gules, between two crescents in chief and three in base azure, three escallops argent.*
16. *Argent, three castles triple-towered gules.* CASTELL.
17. *Or, three chessrooks azure.* ABELYN.
18. *Quarterly argent and gules, a bend sable between two frets or.* LE DE SPENCER.
19. *Azure, a bend between six cross-crosslets or.* FITZ EUSTACE.

20. *Argent, a chevron gules, within a bordure azure bezanty.* PECHE.
20. *Gules, an eagle displayed argent.*
21. *Argent, on an escutcheon gules a lion rampant argent, within an orle of roses of the second.* PATRICK, EARL OF DUNBAR.
21. *Azure, a bend argent couple-closed or between six lions of the last.* DE BOHUN.
22. *Azure, billety a fess dancetty or.* DEINCOURT.
22. *Paly of six argent and gules, on a chief of the last three escallops argent.* BAYHONS.
23. *Gules, a lion rampant double-queued argent. [In base of panel two mullets of eight points or pierced gules.]* MONTFORT.
23. *Vairy or and gules, on a bordure azure twelve horse-shoes argent. [In the base of the panel two popinjays or.]* WILLIAM DE FERRERS.

THE BLAZONS OF THE EIGHTEEN SHIELDS ON THE MANIPLE,
WITH SUGGESTED NAMES.

1. *Or, on a fess gules three water bougets argent.* JOHN ROOS DE BINGHAM.
1. *Argent, a chief azure and a label of five points or.*
2. *Argent, two bars azure, in chief three torteaux.* ROGER DE GREY OF RUTHEN.
2. *Argent, a saltire and chief gules.* ROBERT DE BRUCE.
3. *Or, a bend between six martlets gules.* GERARD FURNIVAL OF MUNDEN.
3. *Azure, an escutcheon and an orle of martlets argent.* WALCOT.
4. *Azure, two chevrons argent.* CHAWORTH.
4. *Or, three chessrooks gules.* COLVILL.
5. *Cheeky or and gules, a chief vair.* CHICHESTER.
5. *Vairy or and gules, on a bordure azure eight horse-shoes argent.* WILLIAM DE FERRERS, EARL OF DERBY.

6. *Argent, an eagle displayed azure. [In base of panel two fleurs-de-lis argent.]* SIR WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.
6. *Or, a fess gules, over all six mascles 3, 2, 1, counter-changed. [In base of panel two cocks or.]* D'EYVILE.
7. *Or, on a fess azure, between three fleurs-de-lis in chief and one in base gules, three fleurs-de-lis argent. [In base of panel two popinjays, each with a bird upon his back argent.]* JOHN D'EYVILE.
7. *Argent, a saltire between four mullets of six points azure. [In base of panel, two Holy Lambs.]* WOTTON.
8. *Or, a lion rampant double queued azure within an orle gules, on a bordure argent twelve lozenges? of the second. [In base of panel two lions rampant argent.]*
8. *Gules, fretty or. [In base of panel two fleurs-de-lis or.]* AUDLEY.
9. *Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter flory gules. [In base of panel two lions passant gardant or.]* SCOTLAND.
9. *Quarterly or and gules, a bordure vair. [In base of panel two stags argent.]* RICHARD FITZJOHN.

The stole is 9 feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, but the ends gradually widen out to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and ended in a modern blue and orange fringe $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, but this remains only at one end. The fabric throughout is of linen, but this is completely covered with silk embroidery, in panels of red (now faded to pink) and green alternately, each containing a shield of arms $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The shields, of which there are forty-six, are arranged in two series, diverging from the centre, which is further marked by a red cross bottonny, apparently of later date than the stole. The lining was originally of green silk, but this was afterwards replaced by apricot-coloured silk, which has been recently relined with yellow waxed linen and bound with green braid.

The maniple is 4 feet long and 2 inches broad, gradually widened, like the stole, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the fringe has gone. It is embroidered in eighteen panels, also red and green, and containing shields arranged from the centre in two series of nine.

The centre is further marked by a red silk cross-crosslet. The original lining of green silk remains, but is hidden by a later one of blue linen, which in turn is covered by a re-lining of apricot-coloured silk.

Along with the stole and maniple two other pieces of embroidery have been preserved. The one of these is a chasuble of blue-black baudekyn or cloth of gold. It has in front a pillar orphrey with figures of (1) St. Ursula holding an arrow, (2) a prophet with sceptre, and (3) St. Andrew, standing on green grounds under rich gold canopies with gold backgrounds. The back has a cross made up of (1) a clipped cope hood bearing a representation of the Holy Trinity, with the Father as an aged king seated on a throne and holding up the dead body of the Son with the Holy Spirit hovering above, (2) St. Katharine with sword, (3) a prophet, and (4) an apostle holding a long club; with, on the dexter side, (5) St. Anne teaching the Blessed Virgin to read, and on the sinister (6) a figure of Our Lord standing naked and blood-flecked, with a loin cloth and gold mantle, and his hands bound and holding a reed; all under canopies like the front orphrey. The eight canopied figures have apparently formed the orphreys of the same cope from which the hood with the Holy Trinity has been taken.

The whole of the embroidery seems to be Flemish work of the end of the fifteenth century.

The other object is a hanging, 7 feet 7½ inches long and 1 foot 9½ inches wide, made up of a strip of recent silken woven stuff placed between two strips of cope orphrey. These are each 7¼ inches wide, and composed of five canopied figures. Those on the dexter strip represent (1) an apostle with an axe, (2) a prophet, (3) an apostle with long saw, (4) an apostle with spear, (5) a prophet; and on the sinister side (6) a prophet with sceptre, (7) St. John Evangelist, (8) a prophet, (9) St. James the Greater, and (10) a prophet with sceptre. Between (8) and (9) is a narrow strip from a picture of the Crucifixion, showing the skull of Adam and other bones. Nos. (1), (2), (3), (7), and (8) have *appliqué* figures and castellated canopies of different design from the others, which have fleurs-de-lis finials to the canopies. The embroidered strips are English work of the end of the fifteenth century, and similar in style to the work from Sutton Benger and Hullavington noticed above.

In illustration of the stole and maniple, the well-known "Syon Cope," from the South Kensington Museum, was also exhibited by the kindness of the Science and Art Department.

Mr. Mickethwaite called attention to the chief features of

the Syon Cope, and showed that it had been stripped of its orphreys and otherwise mutilated, but had been brought to its present form, probably in the seventeenth century, by the addition of other pieces of embroidery of about the same date as the cope, but different in workmanship, though also English. The narrow band with armorial lozenges now forming the border had that afternoon been made out by Mr. Hope to consist of a stole and fanon of similar date, work, and design to that exhibited by Mr. Lindsay, but somewhat shortened by cutting away the widened ends and sewing the remainder together.

Mr. Hope said that so far as the arms on the stole and fanon could be positively identified, they indicated a date during the latter part of the thirteenth rather than in the fourteenth century, many of them occurring in rolls of arms of the reign of Henry III.

J L. MYRES, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on the Age and Purpose of the Megalithic Structures of Tripoli and Barbary, of which the following is an abstract :

“The object of this paper is to determine the original purpose, and if possible the date, of a series of monuments which are characteristic of the limestone plateau which bounds the coast plain of the African Tripoli, and are locally known by the Arabic name *Senam* or *Asnam*, ‘Idol,’ or ‘Idols.’ These *Senams* have been repeatedly described by previous travellers, Barth, Rohlfs, and others; and have recently been made the subject of detailed examination by Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, whose preliminary accounts in the *Antiquary* for February and March, 1896, are now incorporated with much additional matter in his book, *The Hill of the Graces*, published late in 1897. In the course of a short journey undertaken by Mr. Arthur Evans and myself in the spring of 1897, we were able to visit some of the sites described by Mr. Swainson Cowper, and to explore a number of fresh ones. We found little to add to what was already known of the structure of the monuments; but we have been driven to a conclusion as to their age and purpose, very different from that of previous explorers, and, I am afraid, very much more prosaic and uninteresting.

In order to present the *Senams* in an intelligible setting, I propose to preface a generalised description of their structure by a short outline of the history of Tripoli, so far as it is known, for the periods with which we are concerned.

Tripoli owes its name to a group of three towns, Leptis (now Lebda, close to Khoms), Cēa (now Tarabolus, or Tripoli), and Sabrata (now Zuara), which appear to have been originally Phœnician colonies, and which, though the date of their foundation is quite uncertain, were in the latter part of the sixth century B.C. sufficiently well established in themselves and in the good favour of the native Berber or Libyan population to render futile an ill-advised attempt to found a Greek settlement in the Kinyps valley, immediately to the east of Leptis. Of this early period no monuments remain.

The three towns, however, like Carthage further west, outgrew their first beginnings, and became thoroughly Hellenised in the fourth and third centuries. A beautiful relief representing three Nymphs, said to have been found near Lebda, was acquired by Mr. Swainson Cowper at Khoms, published in his book, and re-published by myself with his permission.* But with the exception of this relief no monuments have survived of earlier than Roman or very late Hellenistic date.

Under the Roman Empire, however, the resources of the Tripolis, as of the rest of North Africa, were enormously developed. 'Effective occupation' extended certainly as far as *Cydamus* (=Ghadames) and *Phasiāna* (=Fezzan), where Roman monuments have been seen and described; perhaps even as far as Rhat, some 700 miles from the Mediterranean, and in consequence of this opening up of the 'hinterland' to regular caravan traffic, the importance of the coast towns increased manyfold. Leptis in particular, which alone possesses anything capable of being transformed into a harbour, became one of the largest, and certainly one of the most magnificent towns of Roman Africa.

Meanwhile the coast plain, which widens from the neighbourhood of Leptis, where the hills reach the sea, to some 30 miles behind Cēa, and some 70 behind Sabrata, appears, from the frequent traces of settlements, and from the signs of heavy traffic along the coast road, to have been fertile and populous; and the limestone plateau which bounds it landwards at an average elevation of 1,000 feet was cultivated and inhabited almost as freely. Out of some seventy 'Senam sites' hitherto described, no less than twenty-five bear distinct marks of Roman occupation; while of the remainder a large number have been hopelessly denuded, and consist only of a few of the largest blocks from the original buildings. To the 'Romanised' sites, of course, must be

* *Annual of the British School of Archaeology*, 1896-7, p. 170, pl. xiv.

added a number of distinctly Roman sites from which Senams are absent; particularly the great mausoleum at Kasr Doga, described by Barth, and a large group of smaller mausolea in the neighbourhood of Leptis, and along the coast road thence westward; the magnificence of which is strong indirect evidence of the prosperity of the country. More important for our present purpose are the frequent remains of Roman concrete dams cutting off the heads of the side valleys, two of which we found each within a stone's throw of a Senam site, covered with rubble walls and other Roman remains. These traces of reservoirs show how fully and systematically the resources of the country were exploited under Roman administration.

All this elaborate civilisation and agricultural industry in Roman Tripoli was brought to a sudden end by the Arab conquest of North Africa. The farmsteads, and even the fortified towns, were wrecked; the olive plantations destroyed, the irrigation works neglected, and the whole country reduced to its present aspect of barren moorland, fringed seawards with steppe and desert. Whatever the date of the Senams, the lower limit at least is fixed. Even if they were not often found to be overlaid by the débris of the Roman settlements, they could not be 'post-Roman'; the only question is, 'Are they Roman or "pre-Roman"?'

Throughout the generalised description which follows, it must be remembered that no one of these monuments, all ruinous now, exhibits every one of the features enumerated; but that each detail, with one or two exceptions, has been observed in several examples, either by Mr. Swainson Cowper or by ourselves, or, more usually, by both.

The sites usually consist of a rectangular enclosure, surrounded by a wall of rubble masonry set in cement, and strengthened at intervals of 10 to 12 feet by piers composed of upright blocks of one of the thick bedded compact limestones of the plateau, with the same cement or mortar between the blocks as in the rubble. The same characteristic type of masonry, with piers of squared stone and rubble sections between, may be seen in many of the house walls in the ruins of Lebda, Timgad, and other admittedly Roman sites in North Africa, and has all the appearance of late Roman work. Very often, of course, the rubble has fallen away leaving only the ashlar piers, or the lower parts of them, visible above ground. The angles of the enclosure are usually strengthened by a wider pier of regular ashlar with the same mortar between the courses, and with the stones well bonded at the corner.

In the only instance in which we were able to determine a gateway with certainty, the jambs were formed by similar well built piers (Fig. 1).

Within the enclosure are often the remains of rows of square piers of massive square masonry, of the same admirable limestone, and with the same mortar joints as the piers in the circuit wall. These detached piers are surmounted by caps, bilaterally symmetrical, and of a simple bracketlike form

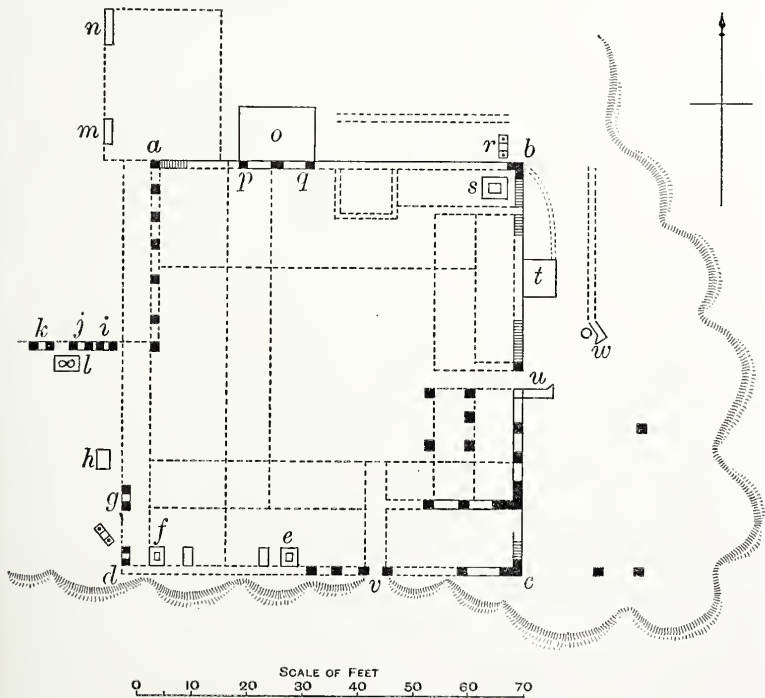


Fig. 1. PLAN OF SENAM EL KHADR.

like that of the wooden caps which support architraves and roofbeams in the native houses of Greece and the Levant. Examples of similar caps occur in the ruins of Leptis, and both they and the piers which carry them, both at Leptis and on the Senam sites, have every appearance of belonging to the same style and period of masonry as the circuit walls with

which they are associated. That is to say, unless both in the houses at Leptis and in the circuit walls of the Senam-sites the ashlar and the rubble components of the same wall are to be assigned to different periods, which was Mr. Swainson Cowper's conclusion, the whole enclosure and its colonnades of piers must be assigned to the same late Roman date.

Ranged against the inner face of the circuit wall (but only very rarely bonded into it), and in some cases also standing free within the enclosure, are the peculiar structures which have gained for these monuments their Arab name of *Senam*; which in turn has given rise to the explanation of them as objects of worship which has been current hitherto. Mr. Swainson Cowper has not failed to notice that the Senams and the enclosure are invariably accommodated to each other; that they are part of the same plan, and must be assigned to the same period; and he regards the ashlar masonry of the enclosure walls as 'part of the original work.' 'The character of the masonry,' he says,* 'is in many instances as good or better than Roman work, and might in some cases be considered so, were it not that the Senams themselves (which, whatever their date, will not be maintained by anyone to be Roman) often show work practically identical in character. On the other hand, in describing the 'portions of rubble walling imbedded in mortar,' already mentioned, he adds that he is 'disinclined to believe that in any case this belongs to the Senam period.' But it is impossible to dissociate the ashlar piers from the rubble between them; and we are thus forced to regard the Senams themselves (which Mr. Swainson Cowper admits to be contemporary with the piers, and indistinguishable from Roman work) as being actually Roman. In this way all the parts of the building fall at once into an intelligible relation with each other, the whole structural difficulty having in fact arisen from the unnecessary assumption that the Senams are of pre-Roman date. We should further note that the masonry of the Senams and piers differs utterly from the only really pre-Roman masonry known to us in North Africa, namely, that of a fort which we found at Chaouach, in Tunis, which is probably Carthaginian work of the fifth or sixth century B.C.†

In some cases, as at Kasr Shenr (Fig. 2), the enclosure seems to have been built round one of the moated rectangular forts of mortar-jointed ashlar masonry, which are common along the

* *Hill of the Graces*, p. 137.

† Represented in Photograph VII., 305, in the Hellenic Society's Collection.

line of the Roman roads in Tripoli; and in these cases it is difficult to believe that the fort and ditch have been set in the middle of a pre-existent enclosure, and not that the enclosure and the Senams have been set round the Roman fort. In some other cases, when the Senam site is on uneven ground, there is simply an ashlar tower on the highest point of the site.

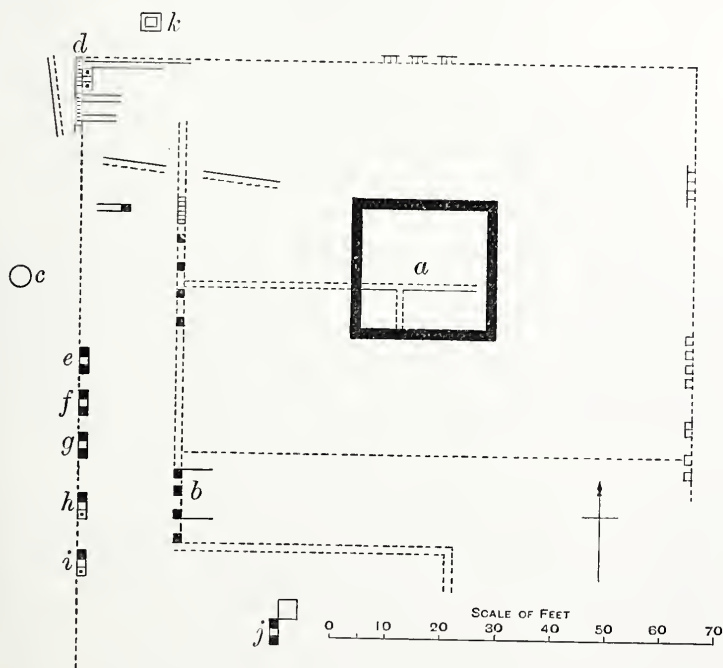


Fig. 2. PLAN OF KASR SHENR.

The Senams themselves consist of a tall, narrow stone frame, with an opening 6 to 8 feet high, but seldom as much as 2 feet wide; too narrow, consequently, for a doorway. They consist of the following parts:

1. A massive base-block of the compact limestone already mentioned, laid flush with the surface of the ground, with two shallow square sockets in its upper surface. These are of varying pattern, and are set from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 inches apart, with

an average distance of 17 inches in twenty-three examples.* The base-blocks are often laid in a foundation of concrete, which usually contains crushed pottery of the same fabrics as those which are scattered on the surface of the sites.† (Fig. 3 *a*.)

2. In the sockets of the base-block stand a pair of massive limestone uprights (*b*), usually monolithic, though in some cases a short stone on one or both sides has been supplemented by a second block above; and rarely the jambs are merely of the typical ashlar with mortar joints, bonded into a rubble wall.

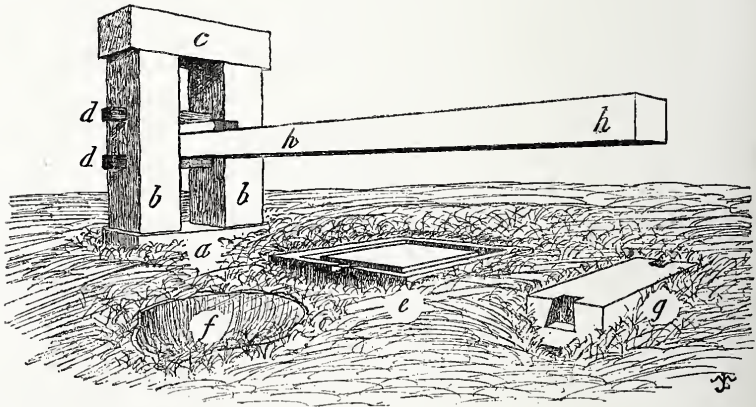


Fig. 3. GENERALISED SKETCH OF A SENAM, SHOWING *a* BASE-BLOCK; *bb* UPRIGHTS WITH THROUGH-HOLES AT *dd*; *c* CAPSTONE; *dd* CROSS BARS RESTORED IN THROUGH-HOLES; *e* CHANNELLED STONE ("ALTAR-STONE") AS PRESS-BED; *f* CONCRETE CISTERN; *g* MORTISED STONE ("SEMANA STONE") AS WEIGHT BLOCK, *cf.* Figs. 7 and 8; *h* WOODEN BEAM (RESTORED ON THE ANALOGY OF Fig. 7).

Each stone is pierced by a pair of small square sockets, averaging 3 inches each way, of which the lower is usually about 3 feet from the ground, and the upper above it at a distance of 15 inches to 17 inches, or about equal to the

* Mr. Swainson Cowper compares a double-socketed statue base from a Gracco-Phoenician sanctuary near Athiénu, in Cyprus, described under the name of Golgoi by General L. P. di Cesnola. *Cyprus*, p. 274. But in that instance the sockets are a good deal deeper, and, besides, the uses of the Cypriot statue base and of the Senam base-blocks are both known, and known to be different. (*cf.* Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pls. v. vi.)

† In one instance, No. 23 of his list, Mr. Swainson Cowper found two smaller blocks bedded together in place of a single block, and Barth described a Senam at El Keb of which the base is of two graded blocks like the base of a pedestal. Fergusson, *Rude Stone Monuments*, fig. 176, p. 412.

distance between the uprights;* thus making the aperture which would be left, if cross bars were put through the sockets, almost a square one. Both sockets are always cut right through one of the jambs, but in the other they are often excavated only half way through, or even less. Those in the one upright always lie exactly opposite to those in the other, when the Senam is undisturbed; and were evidently intended, as Mr. Swainson Cowper has seen, to receive a pair of cross bars (Fig. 3 *dd*). These cross bars, from the dimensions of the holes, which rarely exceed 4 inches by 4 inches, whereas the minimum length of the supposed bars is nearly 2 feet, cannot well have been of stone; and, in fact, careful search round the Senams has yielded not a single fragment of such a bar. They were therefore probably of wood. The presence of 'through-holes' on one jamb shows that provision was made for the replacement of the cross bars; and this, again, that the cross bars were liable to damage when in use, in spite of their protected situation within and between the jambs. This consideration will be seen to be of importance later on.

3. The two uprights are steadied above by a capstone (*c*) of the same general form and size as the base, with similar shallow sockets on its under surface into which the heads of the uprights fit. This detail, taken together with the corresponding feature in the base-block, shows that the uprights were expected to stand some strain applied vertically between them (that is, acting on the wooden crossbars), which might cause them to diverge or converge either above or below. Such a strain might of course be applied either upwards or downwards. If downwards, the massive capstone would be superfluous, for a light stay between the heads of the uprights would do all that would be required. But if it was upwards, both the sockets themselves and the weight of the capstone would be at the same time simply and adequately explained; and also the occasional further provision for weighting the heads of the uprights. For in several examples the capstone itself is surmounted by other large blocks, or the uprights themselves are capped by bracket stones, the only purpose of which can have been to support more masonry than could be piled directly above the capstone. And if Mr. Swainson Cowper's generalisation be correct,† that these brackets, when

* Mr. Swainson Cowper's measurements are from centre to centre of the holes, and are therefore proportionately larger than those given here, which represent the clear internal between the lower edge of the upper hole, and the upper edge of the lower.

† *Hill of the Graces*, p. 141; but his fig. 76 does not seem to bear out his statement.

they do not project laterally, are invariably on the face away from the enclosure, it would seem that they are intended to bind the uprights into the enclosure wall against which they stand. In other cases, where both uprights are short, and supplementary blocks are piled upon them below the capstone, there are generally pairs of notches cut in the inner angles of the supplementary blocks which would serve to hold stays of the kind already suggested, though as these notches occur also in monolithic jambs, a more comprehensive explanation would be preferable.

Any explanation of the Senam structures must take account of two other classes of objects, which are frequently found so intimately associated with them that they may be safely restored in cases where they are not now present.

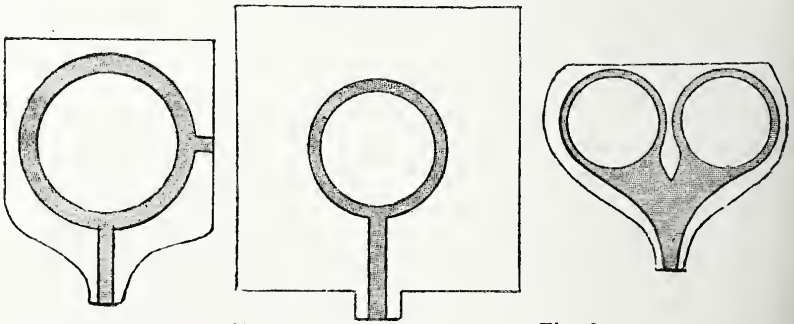


Fig. 4. PRESS-BED FROM SENAM EL-RAGUD.

FIG. 5. PRESS-BED FROM THE MENTESHÉ VALLEY IN KARIA.

Fig. 6. PRESS-BED FROM EMPORIÒ IN KALYMNOS.

4. There frequently lies, in the axis of the aperture between the uprights of the Senam, a few feet from the base-block, and like it sunk flush with the ground, and often in a concrete foundation, a roughly rectangular slab or block of limestone, 4 to 8 feet square, with a flat upper surface, on which is cut a square or circular channel 3 to 6 feet in diameter and about 3×3 inches in cross section. This channel continues into a drain either in one corner of the block or in the middle of one side. In an example figured by Mr. Swainson Cowper there are two drains, one at the corner, one in the middle of the side. In several examples this drain projects from the side of the block in a rude spout, which may lie either in the axis of the Senam aperture, on the face away from the Senam, or on one of the lateral faces of the channelled stone. This drain leads, in several cases, towards a large cistern excavated in the ground (usually at one side) and lined with

concrete containing crushed pottery of the same kind as that in which the baseblocks lie, which is described by Mr. Swainson Cowper as Roman *opus signinum*. Whatever theory we may form about the channelled stones, which Mr. Swainson Cowper followed Barth in regarding as 'altars,' while Fergusson * took Barth's drawing for the 'exact counterpart of a Hindu Yoni,' must, I think, take account of these Roman cisterns, the concrete of which, in more than one example, is actually continuous with that of the foundation which underlies the channelled stone.

5. On the side of the channelled block furthest from the baseblock of the Senam, there often lies, again flush with the ground when undisturbed, and symmetrically across the axis of the Senam aperture, a rectangular block of oblong form, 6 feet or so in length and 2 in breadth and depth, with large dovetailed mortice-holes in the ends, issuing on the upper face and joined, often, by a groove along the upper surface of the block. These stones Mr. Swainson Cowper was unable to explain, yet they occur so frequently, and in so direct a relation to the other parts of the monument, that any satisfactory explanation must take account of them.

Parallels, however, are not far to seek, both for the channelled and for the morticed stones. I have lately published examples of both series found on various sites in the islands of the Ægean, and on the coast of Karia; † have identified them by an example of each, which was still in use as late as 1893, as the press-bed and the weight block of an oil-press; and have traced back the particular type of oil-press to which they belong without essential alteration into the third or fourth century B.C. A simplified variety goes back to the sixth century in an inscribed press-bed photographed by Dr. Cecil Smith in Melos; ‡ and perhaps even earlier in a ruder press-bed photographed by myself on the acropolis of Lykastos in Crete. § But the earliest known examples of the normal channelled press-bed and of the morticed weight-block cannot be much earlier than the fourth century, and the earliest North African example, outside the Tripolis, is a fragmentary press-bed which we found on the surface of the Roman site of Chaouach in Tunis. ||

* *Rude Stone Monuments*, 412.

† *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, xviii. 209, from which, by permission, figures 4-8 are reproduced.

‡ *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, xviii. 215, fig. 7.

§ Cf. *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, xviii. 214, fig. 6. The sixth century lever-press is well illustrated by a Hellenic black-figured skyphos, formerly in the Forman Collection, published in the *Forman Sale Catalogue*, 1899, No. 323. For this reference I am indebted to Mr. George Clinch.

|| Represented in Photograph VII. 315, of the Hellenic Society's Collection.

We have now only to supply to the Senams, on the analogy of the Karian oil-presses, the perishable wooden parts of the mechanism, in order to explain the mysterious

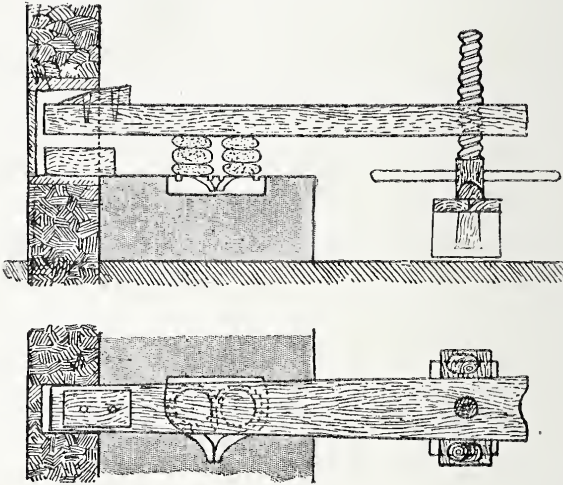


Fig. 7 OIL-PRESS RECENTLY IN USE AT ARGINŪNTA IN KALYMNOS. (Elevation and plan. The press-bed and weight-stone are unshaded.)

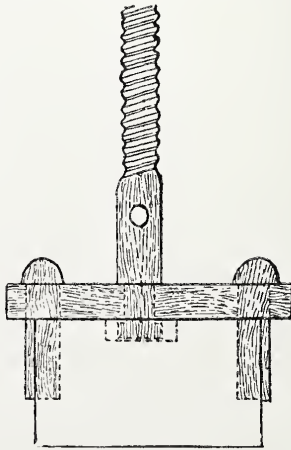


Fig. 8. SHOWING THE ATTACHMENT OF THE SCREW TO THE MORTISED STONE FROM ARGINŪNTA.

upward strain which the designers of the uprights have been above inferred to have contemplated. The wooden

cross-bars, thrust through the holes in the uprights, served the same purpose as the sill and lintel of the holes in the walls, by which the Karian press-beds stood,* and as the holes with fulcrum sockets in the Palestinian wine-press † at Ain Kârim; namely, as the support (at rest), and the fulcrum (in use), of the great lever, whose free end was drawn down by tackle or a screw to the holdfasts morticed into the weight-stone. ‡ The channelled stone is, as already hinted, the press-bed, and the cistern appended to it the receptacle for the crude oil.

6. On one site in the immediate neighbourhood of Leptis we observed a peculiarly shaped stone baluster (Fig. 10), of square section, below, chamfered to octagonal in the upper part, with a boss on each of two opposite faces, and ending in a rudely moulded knob above. This has all the appearance of a stanchion for making fast a rope, and if so, it was in all probability used in connection with the tackle by which the press beam was drawn down towards the weight stones, examples of which, as well as of press-beds and of the Senams themselves, were seen on the same site.

Two other pieces of mechanism, of which examples have been seen on several sites, illustrate another process in the same oil industry. They are:

7. A broad shallow basin, or annular trough, with a raised boss in the centre. One example, though imperfect, shows a rectangular socket to hold an upright in the outer part of the rim; another has a cylindrical outlet at the bottom, provided with a flanged mouth to hold a plug. Similar troughs are common on Roman sites in Algeria, § and have there been regarded as the troughs of rotary olive-crushing mills (Fig. 9).

8. A stone disc like a millstone, with a round hole through the axis, and a somewhat oblique and corrugated edge. Of this only two examples have been seen as yet, one by Mr. Swainson Cowper, the other by ourselves. They are exactly analogous to the stones of the modern Syrian and

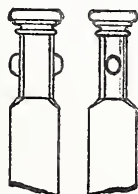


Fig. 10. STONE STANCHION(?) FROM A SENAM SITE WITH TOWER A LITTLE SOUTH OF LEPTIS.

* *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, xviii. 210-11.

† *Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund*, January, 1899, p. 41.

‡ In the early press on the Forman skyphos (*v.* note above), the pressure is applied by bags of stones slung on the beam, on which one of the operators also swings himself for extra weight.

§ Tissot, *L'Afrique Romaine*, I. 288. Cf. the Maltese example in Caruana, *American Journal of Archaeology*, iv. 450

Levantine oil mills, and to those of the Roman oil mills, of which numerous examples have been observed in Africa, and of which representations are given in more than one Pompeian fresco,* and on a sculptured sarcophagus which has been published more than once.† In the latter, the lever, press-bed, and cisterns, of the press itself appear, though the representation of the fulcrum is missing. The fulcrum is fully represented, however, on a Graeco-Roman gem in the Berlin Museum,‡ on which the lever of a press, which is being worked by Amoretti, springs from between the uprights of an unmistakable *Senam*, with base-block and capstone exactly like those of the Tripolitan *Senams*. The small scale of the representation has prevented the artist from rendering the cross-bars, but the position of the beam, which is raised a

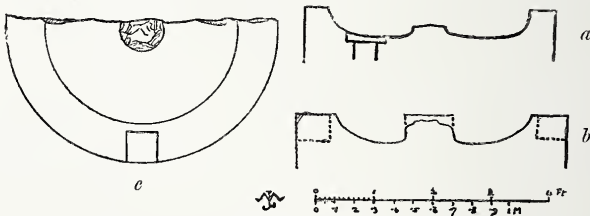


Fig. 9. ANNULAR TROUGH OF AN OIL MILL.

- a. From a *Senam* site near the head of Wady Terrgurt, Tarhuna (section);
 b. From a site in Wady Doga (section, restored);
 c. The same (plan, mutilated).

little above the ground level, shows that such cross-bars are presumed.

Two other groups of megalithic monuments elsewhere, which, like the *Senams*, have been frequently regarded as objects of worship, are capable of the same interpretation, namely, the erect perforated monoliths of Cyprus, and the *Senam*-like doorways on a number of sites in Syria, of which the best known is that at Em el 'Awamid, 'the mother of columns.' In the Cypriote monuments, the two uprights of the *Senam* have coalesced into a single upright block, with a rectangular aperture cut through it, narrowing from front to rear, so as to allow the beam free movement through the necessary arc. The Syrian series differs from the Tripolitan

* Martyn, *Antiquities of Herculaneum*, pl. xxxv. 1. *Monumenti Antichi*, vii. 45 (from the house of the Vettii).

† *Archaeologische Zeitung*, xxxv. Taf. 7, 1. Baumeister, *Denkmäler d. Ant. Kunst*, fig 1286.

‡ Furtwängler, *Beschreibung der Geschnittenen Steinen im Antiquarium*, No. 8212.

in having no holes for cross-bars; but, instead, a groove running vertically up the two inner faces of the uprights.

In this type of press, which is also familiar from Roman frescoes,* the press-bed lay between the uprights, and the pressure was applied to a series of bars sliding guillotine-fashion in the grooves, by driving in rows of wedges between the bars, alternately from front and rear; the lowest sliding bar bore upon the upper plate of the press, the highest upon the under surface of the capstone. This series is of twofold interest, firstly from the fact that here we are able to trace the transition from a wooden structure to one of stone, which is wanting hitherto in the case of the beam-press (for in the frescoes quoted above the frame of the press is certainly represented as of wood); and secondly because it is this type of press, in which the pressure is applied directly and more compactly than in the beam-press, from which, by the substitution for the primitive wedges, first of a screw, and eventually of a hydraulic ram, the whole series of vertical presses is derived, which now are driving the cumbrous beam-press everywhere out of the field.

The result then, to which we are led, is that the Tripolitan Senams, with the channelled and morticed stones which accompany them, are oil presses of a type which may have been introduced in pre-Roman times, but which cannot be shown to have developed anywhere earlier than the fourth or third century, B.C.; not earlier, that is, than the time when Leptis was already thoroughly Hellenised. That the occurrence of examples like that at El Fasgha,† in which the Senam aperture is part and parcel of a Roman wall, makes it clear that Senams were being built and used in Roman times; and that the impossibility of distinguishing the masonry of the Senams from Roman masonry in the frequent cases in which the two are found together, makes it unadvisable to assert in the absence of positive evidence, that any of the Senams are of pre-Roman date at all.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

* Martyn, *Antiquities of Herculaneum*, pl. xxxv. 1. Baumeister, *Denkmäler* fig. 2333. *Monumenti Antichi*, vii. 45. Cf. the oil press at Stabiae, Tissot, *L'Afrique Romaine*, 292, figs. 4-7.

† *Hill of the Graces*, fig. 44, p. 232.

Thursday, January 26th, 1899.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Pedigree of the Family of Grazebrook since their Settlement at Shenstone, co. Stafford, in 1204. By George Grazebrook, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1899.

From Charles E. Dana, Esq. :

1. The Shakspeare Society of Philadelphia. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1860.
2. Shakspeare Society of Philadelphia : Twenty Years of the Life of the Society, 1860-1879. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1898.

From the Author : On the Discovery of a Roman Tessellated Floor near St. Nicholas' Church, Leicester. By W. Trueman Tucker. 8vo. London, 1899.

From the Author :—The Old Painted Glass in Dewsbury Church. By S. J. Chadwick, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1898.

From the Author :—Worcester China : A Record of the Work of Forty-five Years, 1852-1897. By R. W. Binns, F.S.A. Large Paper 4to. London, 1897.

On the nomination of the President the following were appointed Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the past year :

Henry Jenner, Esq.
 William Henry Richardson, Esq., M.A.
 Alfred Higgins, Esq.
 Herbert Jones, Esq.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following note as Local Secretary for Northumberland :

“Within the past few days a well known land and sea mark here has disappeared, the lighthouse on Tynemouth Point, close to the ruins of the priory, having been pulled down by the Trinity House. In the course of demolition a large number of moulded stones have been found in the walls, all apparently, with the exception of a small double cushioned capital, of early thirteenth century or transitional date, most of them having a bold dog-tooth ornament. The building destroyed was probably that erected early in this century, displacing an earlier structure. The stones are very much weather-worn and are probably portions of the mouldings

that went round the clerestory windows on the south side of the choir. The clerestory either fell or was pulled down about the end of last century, as old prints down to about 1780 show it standing. Owing to the watchfulness of one of our members the stones in question were separated from the rest, and on the application of the Town Clerk of Tyne-mouth they have been presented to the Corporation and will be replaced within the priory ruins.

You will have heard probably that a big scheme is on foot for the restoration of Hexham Priory, the newly appointed vicar being a son-in-law of Dean Farrar. I am told his idea is to fit up the east end elaborately, and so long as he confines himself to this no harm can be done.

I believe all or most of the money has been raised for the purpose, but nothing has yet been done with respect to an architect."

Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., submitted the following Report as Local Secretary for Cumberland:

"I have the honour to exhibit and present the photograph of a Roman altar, which was found in October of last year, 1898, in the course of digging a trench round the quaint little church, which stands inside the remains of the Roman station at Bewcastle, in Cumberland. The church was re-built in 1792-3, when the builders probably laid hands upon every available stone they could find in or about the station. The altar was found built into the foundations on the north side of the church; its two lower corners are broken off, but the larger fragment was found, and can easily be cemented on again. The smaller has probably been built into the wall of the church as rubble. Various stones of mediæval date, including two sepulchral slabs with crosses on them, and a portion of a piscina, were found in the vicinity of the altar utilised in a similar manner.

Nothing has yet been settled as to the destination of this altar; so long as the present rector remains at Bewcastle it is safe, but what will happen after his removal is doubtful.*

An altar to Cocidius found at Bewcastle in 1812 and 'in possession of the curate' was lost long ago (see No. 733, *Lapidarium Septentrionale*). Another altar to Cocidius, also found at Bewcastle, was in the possession of a late rector, the Rev. J. Maughan, a well known and keen antiquary (No. 734, *Ibid*).

* The altar is now in Tullie House, Carlisle, having been purchased from the rector and churchwardens of Bewcastle under the authority of a faculty from the Consistory Court of Carlisle.

On his death his executors sold it with his library and other effects by auction at Brampton; it was knocked down for £3, and is now at Naworth Castle. Yet a third altar dedicated to Cocidius and found at Bewcastle (No. 732) got into the collection of Chancellor Carlyle at Lazonby Hall, near Penrith. That collection is now in the museum in Tullie House, Carlisle, where I think this new find, the fourth altar to Cocidius found at Bewcastle, would be safest. On it our Fellow, Mr. Haverfield, has favoured me with the following observations:

‘The inscription lately found in the churchyard at Bewcastle belongs to an altar 27 inches high by 16 inches broad; it is in six lines of 2½ inch letters with a few ligatures and several letters written small. Expanded it read as follows:

“DEO SANCTO COCIDIO Q(UINTUS) PELTRASIUS MAXIMUS TRIB(UNUS), EX CORNICULARIO PRAEFF (ECTORUM) PRAETORIO EEMVV. (EMINENTISIMORUM) VIRO RUM V(OTUM) S(OLVIT) L(IBENS) M(ERITO).”

“To the holy god Cocidius, erected by Q. Peltradius Maximus, tribune [commander of the garrison at Bewcastle] formerly clerk to their Eminencies, the Praetorian Praefects.”

‘The “cornicularius” was a kind of clerk or registrar attached to several Roman officers; in the case before us, to the service of the Praetorian Praefects at Rome. Usually such “cornicularii” were promoted to become centurions in legions: in the case before us, he became “tribunus,” that is not a military tribune in a legion, but commander of an auxiliary regiment such as would garrison the fort at Bewcastle. An even higher promotion is recorded on a Numidian inscription (C.I.L. viii. 4325). There one Flavius Flavianus somewhere about A.D. 300 was “praeses (governor) provinciae Numidiae ex corniculario praef. praett. em. v.”

‘The inscription may belong to the third or even the commencement of the fourth century. The Praefects of the Praetorian Guard (there were usually two at a time) were given the title of Eminency somewhere about the end of the second or the opening of the third century: on the other hand the Praefecture was radically altered by Constantine the Great about the end of the first quarter of the fourth century. These two dates form limits for dating our altar. The lettering suits these limits, but does not seem to me to afford any more precise indications.

‘Cocidius is a local god, much worshipped in Northern Britain: three other altars dedicated to him have been found at Bewcastle. Peltradius is, so far as I can discover, a hitherto unknown Roman nomen.’”

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the Tripoli Senams: Idols or Oil Presses? of which the following is an abstract:

‘In 1895 after my first excursion in the Tripoli Hills, I read papers before both the Anthropological section of the British Association and this Society, on the Senams of Tripoli; and the suggestions I ventured to make as to the origin of these ruins were incorporated in my book on Tripoli in 1897.* Yet in spite of the fact that no serious objections were adduced either by my learned audience or the critics of my book, the theories thus expressed have proved to be radically wrong, for partly owing to the lead given by Barth, Von Bary, and Fergusson, partly to the curious similitude between the Senams and the Stonehenge trilithons, and partly to the evidence of the site names and local traditions, I had totally overlooked the possibility of an industrial origin.

Mr. Myres’s explanation came to my ears too late to discuss it in these papers and my book; and, indeed, at first sight it appeared to me a very doubtful one, for though my own explanation had been advanced with some diffidence, I must own to having had a certain amount of faith in it.

To begin with, the evidence of the Senam names and tradition seemed to me even more strongly in favour of a religious origin, than the type of the Senam itself, or the evidence of former explorers. The Tarhuni Arabs call the upright Senams, ‘The Idols of Times of Ignorance,’ † and most curiously they insist that they really were idols, though they admit on examination, that the flat channelled stones were Pagan oil-press beds. Moreover, we find a series of Senams, the names of which indicate almost unquestionably that the Arabs on their arrival found these monuments in use as objects of worship. Examples are, ‘The Idol of the Star,’ and ‘The Idol of Sacrifice.’ ‡

But, remarkable as all this is, it was not long before my inquiries showed that when tested by other methods, this evidence could not be held as proving the origin, whatever might have been the subsequent use to which the Senams were turned. And in fact, the first two tests I applied to check the new explanation fairly demolished my theories as to a religious origin. I obtained from an Englishman in Tunis, long acquainted with olive oil production, a diagram

* *The Hill of the Graces*, 1897.

† *El-Asnam mta el-Jahilieh*, i.e. Idols of the pre-Islamic or Pagan age.

‡ This belief as to their origin is widely spread. See a passage in D. Brunn’s *Cave Dwellers of Southern Tunisia*, translation, 1898, p. 95, which seems to imply that it is even known 150 miles from Tarhuna in South Tunis.

of a Sfax screw press which explained the method. In this press there is a 50 foot lever beam, one end of which rides up and down a tall fixed upright screw; while the other end works free in a wooden-framed narrow aperture in a masonry tower. By means of the screw and a central support nearly half way between screw and tower, it is possible to elevate the free end, which can then be propped at the necessary height. The Senam itself corresponds with the wooden frame of the tower, or sometimes with the tower itself. The stones I had mistaken for altars coincided with the press bed fixed half way between the tower and central support; while the system of propping the free end of the beam at different heights (according to amount of olives to be pressed) explained the hitherto puzzling bar holes in the Senam jambs.

The next great difficulty seemed to be the extraordinary number of Senams if they were presses. To check this I tried to calculate what crop of olives could be grown in the central area (414 square miles or 265,000 acres) where the Senams are most numerous, with a view to ascertaining the necessary number of presses, which could then be compared with that of actual Senams on that area.

The number of trees per acre, however, in different olive districts varies greatly. For though sixty or seventy are sometimes planted in a small isolated grove, and here and there eight or ten trees per acre are occasionally found over a considerable tract where fertile and suitable, it seemed unlikely that in a large area, with such a broken surface as Tarhuna, trees could be cultivated more densely than two to the acre. At any rate I am confident that five trees may be taken as quite the maximum if the area was entirely given up to olives, and that two trees per acre, allowing for other crops, is a far more likely estimate.*

The area of 265,000 acres would therefore by the greater computation carry 1,325,000 trees, and by the smaller 530,000 trees.

The pressing capacity of a great Sfax beam-press such as I have described, is about 5,000 trees (or 500 acres of 10

* It is impossible to go here into detail. Sir L. Playfair has estimated that all Algeria could grow 100,000,000 olive trees (*i.e.* one tree per acre), meaning doubtless that all other crops should have their due area of land surface. Near Jerusalem there are thirty to forty trees per acre, but since only one acre in each hundred is under olives, this really means about one tree to three acres. The point is that in Tarhuna, as in Syria and Algeria, other crops and cattle must have claimed their share of land surface, especially as there were the big towns on the coast to feed. Besides, the country is so broken with wadies that there is much waste.

trees per acre), but the average size of the Senams indicates considerably less power, which has been estimated by an authority for me as 2,000 trees. So that about 662 presses would be required if the whole area was planted at 5 trees per acre, or 265 presses if the lesser calculation of 2 trees be taken.*

In the area I have taken I personally noted 150 Senams † standing or fallen; and, considering the amount of ground unexamined, and the number that must certainly have perished, I cannot doubt that originally, at least, three times this number must have been erected. If; therefore, the Senams are oil presses, it is evident that this part of Tarhuna must have been entirely devoted to oil production, and probably these presses also served some of the adjacent districts where Senams are rare.

It remained to ascertain if the post-Roman history of Tripoli gives any clue to the remarkably antagonistic evidence of names and tradition.

Roman rule in North Africa was extinguished by the Vandal conquests of the fifth century; and after the fall of Carthage, Tripoli was laid waste. A hundred years later (533) the campaign of Belisarius brought the district under Byzantine rule; yet although under the governors who succeeded him, Byzantine authority was restored on the coast line and at the inland towns, it never really had effect on the interior, which, having become literally a desert from the results of the carnage of these wars, was left in the hands of the native Berbers. So weak indeed was the hold of the government on the *hinterland* tribes that they even dared to besiege the opulent coast city of Leptis Magna.

The first two Arab invasions of Amr and Abdallah (644 and 647) were only military, and had little effect on the people. But in 668 Ocbah arrived, and with him this part of Barbary became *nominally* Moslem. It was not, however, until 969 that, under the Fatimites of Egypt, the great Arab immigration took place, which swarmed over Barbary, massacring the townfolk, and leaving a Semitic trail which grew into the nomadic Arabs of to-day. During this immigration all industry was dead, and a melancholy account is recorded by Edrisi, of Arab spoliation in Tripoli; but seeing that the stagnation which succeeded Justinian's wars (say 550—600) was so closely followed by the seventh century Arab conquests, it appears almost certain that the rural oil

* But at the Syrian rate of only 40 trees to 100 acres, 53 "Senam" presses would suffice.

† *i.e.* the Senams proper like trilithons.

industry could have had no opportunity of being revived after the struggle between the Byzantines and Vandals.

The conclusions from this *résumé* seem clear enough. The Arabs in the seventh century were, it must be remembered, fanatical Moslems, who had but just shaken off idolatry as a polluting abomination; and even in the tenth century it is quite impossible to imagine any reversion on their part to stone worship.* It was not the Arabs themselves who worshipped the Senams. The Romanised population had been wiped out in Justinian's wars; and Tarhuna must have been occupied by a race of stone-worshippers who, ignorant of the use of these sites, preserved the upright Senams as idols, and left the other buildings to go to ruin. This is what the Arabs found, and hence the names and traditions.

There are a few difficult points to explain, but since the oil-press theory is acknowledged, it is unnecessary to expand these notes with their discussion: we may, however, just allude to one, the non-existence of similar groups in North Africa or even in the Mediterranean. This negative evidence emphasises the importance of Tarhuna as an oil district, and indicates some exceptional circumstances connected with the preservation of the ruins."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, February 2nd, 1899.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn :—The Records of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn. The Black Books, Vol. II. from A.D. 1586 to A.D. 1660. 8vo. London, 1898.

From the Author, Miss Margaret Stokes :

1. Old Kilcullen, co. of Kildare. 8vo. n.p., 1899.
2. The Instruments of the Passion. 8vo. n.p., 1898.

* Such may well have cropped up again in a few centuries. But if the Arabs themselves used the oil-presses as idols (as suggested by Messrs. Myres and Evans) they certainly would not call them by the term Jahilieh (جَاهِلِيَّة) which is specially used for the pre-Mohammedan and pagan period.

W. BARCLAY SQUIRE, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on the arms of Henry Bost, Provost of Eton, 1477-8 to 1502-3:

“Last February there was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries a MS. collection of English Church Music of the early sixteenth century, which is preserved in the Library of Eton College. In fol. 64B and 65A of this volume is the beginning of a five-part motet by Richard Davy (organist of Magdalen College, Oxford, at the end of the fifteenth century), in the initials of which are shields containing the arms of England, Edward the Confessor, Bishop William of Waynflete (or Magdalen College, Oxford), Eton College, and the following coat: *Sable, a fess or between three harts' heads caboshed argent.* The question as to the ownership of these arms proved to be somewhat of a puzzle. *Primâ facie*, it seemed probable that they belonged to some one intimately connected with Eton, and the first clue to their identification was given by a passage on p. 485 of the fourth volume of Lipscomb's *History of Buckinghamshire*, which volume was published in 1847, just at the time the restoration of the college chapel was going on. The author, describing the college chapel, says: ‘Near the steps ascending to the entrance of the chapel are large brasses, with two shields between the finials of arches and tabernacle work; the arms become obscure and nearly obliterated; on the sinister shield may, however, be traced a fess between three bucks' heads cabossed.’ From this passage it was evident that the coat in Davy's motet was the same as that on the brass, but it remained to be found out who was the owner of both. Further investigation on the spot showed that Lipscomb's description was evidently not obtained first-hand, and that apparently he had drawn upon two sources for his information, and then neglected to verify them. The matrix of the brass described still remains, and the brass itself, considerably restored, is to be seen on the east wall of Lupton's chantry chapel. It is that of Henry Bost, who was elected Provost on 3rd March, 1477-8, and died 7th February, 1502-3. Lipscomb, indeed, gives an account of this brass as follows:

‘There is also a fine effigy of a priest standing in the stall of his prebend between richly ornamented columns supporting cinquefoil headed arches and tracery, and at his feet a plate of brass with the lines underneath’, (the Latin epitaph is here printed with blanks which were apparently illegible to the author or his informant), and, further, an illustration of the brass is given in which the two shields appear between the finials,

the arms on the dexter one being a fess, and on the sinister a fess between three escutcheons, each charged with a maunch. Evidently following Lipscomb's print, C. H. and Thompson Cooper, in their *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, give these arms as belonging to Provost Bost.* But to add to the confusion, the brass in Lupton's chapel has been restored; not only is the inscription now perfect, but the shield instead of maunches bears *a fess between three bulls' heads cabossed*, which arms are also assigned to Bost in the modern stained glass window close by. It became necessary therefore to go at some length into the question as to what are the real facts of the case. It is evident that Lipscomb's description of the brass at the entrance to the chapel refers to that of Provost Bost, for there is not only no trace of any other monument to which it could apply, but there is no mention of any similar brass in the various extant MS. collections of Eton epitaphs. Not less certain is it that the brass now on the wall of Lupton's chapel belongs to the matrix in the antechapel. The matter can fortunately be cleared up with tolerable certainty by reference to a series of manuscript collections relating to Eton which are to be found in the Bodleian and British Museum Libraries. Taking them † in rough chronological order they are as follows:

- (a) MS. Ashmol, 1137, fol. 115, *circa* 1660, in Ashmole's autograph. 'At the entrance into the Quire, vpon a fair marble, the Portrature in Brass in a Canonically habit within an Arch of Church worke Vnderneath these verses' [here he gives the epitaph]. 'At the uppe end of the Marble' [a rough sketch of two shields]. 'The same two coates at the botome.' From Ashmole's sketch it is evident he meant that each shield bore a fess between three stag's heads cabossed, and that in one of the shields the heads were on three escutcheons.
- (b) MS. Wood, D. 11, fol. 230, *circa* 1661, in Wood's autograph; 'On a fair great marble is a man portraied in brass & this under him' here follows the epitaph, without mention of the arms.
- (c) MS. Wood, B. 12, dated at end, May 8, 1661, in Wood's autograph: 'A fair great marble, whereon is engraven a man in a brass plate, and under him

* Camb. 1858, i. 5.

† I must express my great indebtedness to Mr. Madan of the Bodleian Library for sending me extracts for the MSS. at Oxford, and also to Mr. Wasey Sterry for drawing my attention to the mistakes made by Lipscomb.

- this' [the epitaph]. 'At the corners of this monument ar these armes, fess between 3 stags faces.'
- (d) MS. Rawl. B. 267, fol. 5, *circa* 1740, in Rawlinson's autograph: 'on a fair great Marble is engraven on a brass plate a person. Vnder him this' [the epitaph].
- (e) MS. Rawl. B. 268, fol. 76: *circa* 1740, in Rawlinson's autograph: 'On a fair large Marble at the entrance into the Quire, whereon is engraven a man on a brass plate in a Canonick habit, and under him this inscription' [the epitaph]. 'At the corners are these armes: fess between 3 staggs faces.'
- (f) MS. Gough, *Bucks*, 4, fol. 49 v. (eighteenth century): 'A fair great marble thereon a man in Brass, under him' [the epitaph]. 'At the corners a — [fess] bet. 3 staggs faces.'
- (g) Cole MS. [Brit. Mus.] xxx. 65: 'Visiting my half-brother, Dr. Apthorp, at Eton, in April, 1758, I met with Mr. Huggett, Conduct and Librarian of the College . . . who lent me a very small ill-wrote MS. of the Epitaphs in the College Chapel such as they were to be seen before Provost Godolphin put up the new . . . Altar Peice, and the new Pews or Stalls of Wainscote . . . which covered the old mural monuments, as the new Marble Pavement did the floor, where the old Stones, with Brasses and Inscriptions on them, were removed, and now many of them lost. This little MS. . . . was collected by one Mr. Woodward, who was Chapel Clark while I was at Eton Schoole. . . . In Anthony Wood's MS. Coliections . . . in Ashmole's Musæum at Oxford are the Monumental Inscriptions in this College Chapel. . . . At the Entrance into the Quire: Bost's Epitaph follows, without description of the brass or arms.
- (h) Ad. MS. 4843, fol. 45 [Brit. Mus.] the Rev. Roger Huggett's Eton Collections, bequeathed to the Museum in 1769. 'The following Inscriptions were collected frō a MS. in y^e possession of y^e late M^r. Thos. Woodward, Chapel-Clerk, & frō MSS. in y^e Bodleian and Ashmolean Libraries. As y^e Stones w^{ch} heretofore lay in y^e Choir over the graves of those whose names they bear, are now remov'd into y^e Ante-Chapel, and as several

of y^e Effigies and plates wth y^e Inscriptions are since lost; and y^e mural monuments altogether hid by y^e Wainscott of y^e Choir.' Huggett gives the Epitaph in full, noting in the margin; 'Over y^e Effigies of y^s Prov^t in brass are 2 Escutcheons wth y^e same arms viz.: a Fess betw 3 Bulls Heads cabosh'd.'

The upshot of this mass of evidence is that there can be no doubt that Bost's brass originally bore the arms given in the initial of Davy's motet; that either they had become so much obliterated as to be taken by Woodward for bulls' heads instead of stags' heads, or that his MS. was so 'ill-wrote' as to mislead Huggett; that Lipscomb took his descriptions partly from one of the Oxford MSS., and partly from Cole, and that his wood-cut was done from the brass, which had probably been laid bare by the alterations that took place in the chapel about 1842; that the coats were so much obliterated that Lipscomb's draughtsman inserted maunches instead of stags' heads; that Messrs. Cooper followed Lipscomb's woodcut, and that when the brass was moved and restored to its present state (probably about 1849) reference was made to Huggett's MS., and bulls' heads were placed on the new shield. The shield in the window is of later date, and was copied from the wrongly restored arms in the brass. It would be well if the incorrect arms could be removed from both."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, read the following notes on recent discoveries in the cathedral church of Norwich:

"During the past four months the nave of the cathedral church of Norwich has been gradually divested of the numerous coats of whitewash that had been applied to the stonework from time to time since its building in the twelfth century. Whether the work should extend, as is being done, to the complete removal of the whitewash, or stop short of the earlier coatings, is a question upon which there are differences of opinion. It may also be a question to what extent such partial removal is practicable. One thing, however, is certain, that the Norman builders were themselves the first to whitewash the stonework; and complete removal involves not only the destruction of the original whitewash, but any painting that may have been put upon it. The present unflaking, which is now almost completed, is being carefully done, and the original tooling of the stonework, so

far as I can see, does not seem to have suffered at the hands of the workmen.

The removal of such an accumulation of whitewash has naturally brought to light a number of interesting features that have hitherto been covered up. Foremost among these are the traces of the fires which devastated the church, first in 1171 and again at the hands of the citizens in 1272. The church was also burnt a third time by lightning in 1463, but how far this extended to the nave is uncertain.

In the aisles, which from the first were vaulted, the walls show no signs of fire; but in the nave, which was not vaulted until after the middle of the fifteenth century, the traces are evident as well as interesting. The burning of such combustible fittings as were in the nave in the twelfth or even in the thirteenth century would alone do comparatively little hurt; but the falling in of a blazing roof and ceiling would cause extensive damage. Not only would the floor be covered with glowing and blazing matter, but some of this would naturally roll between and more or less encircle the bases of the piers. These have in consequence been scorched and shivered, while their upper parts are little injured. The under sides of the capitals and here and there the edges of the arch mouldings are, however, considerably reddened in places, evidently through being licked by the uprushing flames.

The marks of the fires also tell another story.

According to a history of the church written by a monk of Norwich, Bartholomew of Cotton, towards the end of the thirteenth century, Bishop Herbert, the founder (1091-1119), 'perfectit . . . ecclesiam Norwyci suo tempore . . . usque ad altare sancte crucis, quod modo vocatur altare sancti Willelmi.'

Of his successor, Eborard (1121-49), it is stated: 'opus ecclesie Norwyci ubi Herbertus episcopus predecessor suus dimiserat, et ut ab antiquis dictum est, memoratam ecclesiam integraliter consummavit.'

The extent westwards of Herbert's work is approximately marked, so far as the ground story is concerned, by the fifth pillar, which is of a different plan from any other now visible. This pillar also stands about a bay beyond the extreme limit of the monks' part of the church, which alone was completed by Herbert, and included not only the eastern arm and transepts, but four or five bays of the nave as well. The monks' choir probably occupied then as now the two first bays as well as the space under the crossing.

The nave is in all fourteen bays long, but actually consists

of seven double severies, the piers of which are alternately principal and subordinate. The principal piers throughout are square in plan with re-entering angles and nook shafts, and have attached to the front a double group of shafts running up from the floor to carry a projected vault. On the aisle side there are double shafts to carry the transverse arches of the vault there constructed.

The subordinate piers, with the exception of the fifth piers, which are massive cylinders ornamented with spiral fluting, are a compromise between the square principal piers and the circular ones, with a single vaulting shaft in front, and a double shaft on the aisle side.

Why one pair of piers should be cylindrical and the rest so different has long been a puzzle, but the works now in progress have made all clear. In removing the whitewash from the third north pier there came to light on its east face a large patch of plaster. This was in turn removed, to reveal the interesting fact that within what now turns out to be casing are the remains of another cylindrical column, badly scorched from fire, but exhibiting bold spiral grooving similar to that on the fifth pier. There is, however, this difference, that whereas in the fifth pier the joints are cut obliquely to range with the grooves, in the third pier the stones are squared in the usual fashion; the fluting also seems to have been an afterthought, whereas in the fifth pier it was designed from the beginning, as shown by the jointing. The casing of the pier has converted it into the same plan as Bishop Eborard's subordinate piers, but closer examination shows that the old capital, of similar design to that of the fifth pier, remains unaltered. The corresponding south pier is also cased in the same way, but no attempt has been made to ascertain the condition of the older pier within. Since the fifth and third pairs of piers can now be shown to have been cylindrical, the first pair ought to yield evidence of their having been so too. These piers, however, are entirely of Eborard's pattern, and if they ever were cylindrical, they have been entirely rebuilt or transformed to make them uniform with the rest, perhaps because they were more injured in the fire. The next pair of piers has also been largely recased. The traces of the fires have thus been almost entirely obliterated. The greater destruction wrought in these bays may have been caused by the additional fuel furnished by the stalls which stood between them, and by the wooden floor and fittings of the *pulpitum* or loft at the west end of the choir. The subsequent repairs have been executed to a large extent in the same Barnack stone of which the piers are composed,

and are probably the work of Bishop William (1150-1173) after the fire of 1171. This prelate was so anxious to make good the damage, that he is reported to have sometimes sat in a chair at the church door to beg money for the work, and within two years he had repaired it as it was before.

The damage done when the citizens burnt the church and monastery in 1272 must have been largely due to the falling in of the blazing roofs and ceilings, and for reasons already stated such damage was confined to the same central parts of the church that had before been injured; it is therefore, I am afraid, difficult if not impossible to distinguish between the ravages of the two fires. The repairs were sufficiently advanced by 1278 to enable the church to be, for the first time, consecrated. Besides the high altar there were also hallowed the altar of the Saviour and All Saints, 'where St. William lies buried,' an altar at the choir door (*ad hostium chori*) in honour of the Blessed Virgin, St. John Baptist, St. Giles, and the Holy Virgins, and the altar at the door of the sacrist's chamber in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul and All Saints. All these were more or less connected with the central parts of the building.

In 1362 the church was again seriously injured, this time by the fall of the spire during a great gale. Not only was it necessary in consequence to rebuild the whole of the upper part of the presbytery, but the work was so prolonged that in 1453 repairs 'post magnum ventum' were still in progress, and as late as 1460 work was going on in other parts of the church. We are consequently left in great uncertainty as to the extent of the damage done by the third fire in 1463, and this is increased by the fact that the westernmost stalls in the choir, which can be shown from the heraldry and the carving to be at least as old as the reign of Henry IV., are apparently still in their original positions. It is nevertheless clear from the account rolls that extensive repairs necessitated by the fire were executed both in the eastern and western parts of the church.

The principal work done about this period was the replacement of the wooden ceiling of the nave by the magnificent lierne vault of stone, which is still one of the glories of the church. To carry it the Norman ceiling shafts were made to serve as vaulting shafts, and furnished with new stone bases of the then prevailing fashion. The contrast between the white stone of which these bases are made and the reddened masonry in which they are inserted, as revealed by the recent unflaking of the stonework, is very marked, and we can hardly suppose that the fifteenth-century builders

suffered them to remain uncovered by a judicious coat of whitewash.

The arms and rebus of bishop Walter Lyhert (1445-1472), which are placed alternately at the junctions of the new vault with the old shafts, show that the work belongs to his time.

It has generally been supposed that this vault formed part of the repairs necessitated by the fire of 1463, but this is not borne out by the account rolls, which exist for 1465, 1466, 1469, 1470, and 1472, when Lyhert died, and it must have taken longer to build than the intervals for which rolls are missing. It is therefore possible that it was built before the fire, in continuation of the repairs due to the fall of the spire in 1362. But this again is not borne out by such account rolls as have been preserved. Not improbably the whole of the cost was borne by the bishop himself, and so the expenditure would not necessarily appear on the rolls at all. In that case the vault may be later than the fire, and have been built as a fireproof ceiling in place of the oft-burnt wooden one.

Besides the nave vault, Bishop Lyhert also rebuilt the *pulpitum* at the west end of the choir, and Professor Willis has ascribed to him the paring down of such of the Norman bases of the piers as had been injured in the fire in order to make them more sightly, but the result cannot be called successful.

The next point of interest which the removal of the lime-wash has brought to light is the existence, mostly in the eastern part of the south aisle, of an extensive series of pin-holes and cuts in the walls and pillars. The reason for these is for the most part a mere matter of speculation, but in some cases the holes seem to have held fastenings for the cords of lights suspended from the centres of the groining, where the rings still remain in places.

From the cuts in the walls it is clear that the aisle was crossed by a number of screens. There was one, for instance, on the line of the third pier, a second on the line of the fourth pier, and another on the line of the fifth pier. The two first seem to have enclosed a chapel of some importance, if we may judge by the remains of elaborate paintings on the vault. Of these paintings only a few fragments are left, but these are enough to show that they were of great merit and interest. The compartments of the groining were covered with a series of pictures of the story of some saint. For the most part these have all perished, but there remain in one angle two complete figures of bareheaded men in long garments,

one of whom has his hands uplifted to what looks like a shrine or reliquary borne on poles.

The transverse arch west of this vault has also been painted with a series of large roundels, probably seven in number. Of these three remain tolerably perfect on the northern half. The lowest contains simply the figure of a hall or church, with clerestory and central spire. In the next roundel is a mitred figure in blue under-robe and red cope seated and clasping his hands, and with a tall crosier between his right arm and his body. On his right are two people, and on the left side of his head are the remains of an inscription. I can make out the letters INTIMA PA, but am doubtful about the first and the two last. The third roundel contains two men seated at each end of a red table. He on the right of the picture is a clerk in a surplice or albe. The other is untunsured and wears an emerald green robe. Both figures have in their hands and upon the table a number of oval white objects like eggs, but from the way in which they are being handled they must be meant for something else. I am unable at present to offer any interpretation of these paintings, since they form so small a portion of the entire series. From the leafwork between the roundels they seem to belong to the last quarter of the twelfth century.

Of other paintings very few traces have come to light. I had hoped that remains of Norman decoration would have been disclosed throughout the nave, but none is visible save some scrollwork above the cloister door.

The present cleaning has also brought to light a considerable amount of colour and gilding on the groining and upper parts of the monument of Bishop Richard Nykke or Nyx (1501-1535-6), principally on the shields of arms that decorate it. This monument stands beneath the seventh arch on the south side, and both this and the eighth arch have been cased and groined with elaborate panelling. The corresponding bays of the aisle have also received richly panelled vaults.

In the north aisle there are no such traces of transverse screens as on the other side, and as the south aisle was blocked by chapels the north aisle was probably kept open for processions and to allow pilgrims to visit the shrine of St. William and other objects of veneration in the eastern parts of the church.

Owing to our investigations not yet being completed I must reserve for a second report an account of some interesting discoveries concerning the screens and altars in the nave to the west of the choir, and the identification of the graves of

various bishops and lay folk who are known to have been buried in the nave.

I am happy to be able to add that the recent discovery of remains of paintings has induced Mr. G. E. Fox to promise to contribute a paper on the general scheme of the coloured decoration, of which traces have been found in various parts of the cathedral church."

JOHN WARD, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on several barrows recently opened in Derbyshire :

"It will be recollected that I have already described four Derbyshire barrows investigated by my friend Mr. Micah Salt of Buxton and his son; those of Grinlow and Thirkelow Frith, in a paper read before the Society on May 9th, 1895;* and those of Stoop High Edge and Thirkelow in one read on December 19th, 1896.† I now communicate particulars of three others, the first of which was intended for the last paper, but I withheld it at the last moment, hoping that Mr. Salt would be able to send samples of the green leaves which were found in the grave.

GOSPEL HILLOCK.

About half a mile south-west of the village of King's Stern-dale, a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Buxton, are two barrows about 140 yards apart known as 'Gospel Hillocks.' They are upon the slopes of High Cliff, a knoll on the high ground immediately south of the river Wye, and they have an elevation of between 1,000 and 1,100 feet above the sea. They are both marked on the 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey (1883). The largest, the one to the south-west, is circular, and is almost demolished; the other, that to the north-east, is oval, 30 feet by 21 feet and about 4 feet high, and it also has suffered somewhat, a portion of its summit having been removed many years ago to supply materials for repairing the neighbouring roads. This, the oval barrow, Messrs. Salt explored on 7th January, 1896.

They began their attack on the northern side and worked towards the centre. Immediately below the turf they found scattered human bones in an advanced stage of decay and a multitude of the ever-present rats' bones.‡ Fourteen human teeth were picked up from among these remains, which

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xv. 419-420.

† *Ibid.* xvi. 261-267.

‡ These bones, which are abundantly found in most burial-cairns, appear to belong for the most part to the water-vole.

evidently belonged to two individuals, the one young and the other middle-aged. Some fragments of burnt bones and a calcined flint flake about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long were also found. These human remains doubtlessly related to several secondary interments which had been disturbed by the removal of stone for road-mending.

In the centre the diggers found, upon a level with the natural surface, a thick stone about 3 feet square, which resisted all efforts to remove it. They therefore filled in their trench, intending to make a fresh essay another day. It is a curious coincidence that a Captain Lukis in 1865 opened one of these barrows,* and in so doing came to a ponderous stone which he was unable to move, and apparently he did not make a second attempt. I mentioned this in a letter to the Salts, suggesting that this was the stone which they had discovered, and that it probably covered a cist. It turned out, however, upon inquiry that Captain Luckis's barrow was the larger one to the south-west. I hope our friends will turn their attention to the large stone of *that* barrow, and will let us know what lies beneath it.

To return to the first stone. Messrs. Salt made a second attempt to remove it, but again without success. A few days later they cut a trench from the south side of the barrow to the centre, in the process of which they again found traces of superficially placed secondary interments. When the great stone was again cleared they broke it and removed it piecemeal. It was found to cover an excavated grave, which contained a tenacious clay mixed with grass and leaves that still retained their green colour. Several of these leaves were selected to send me, but they rapidly lost colour upon exposure to the air, and as they dried they shrivelled up. The leaves, to judge from a rough sketch of one, were oval, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. This clay had covered up the interment, of which only a few extremely decayed unburnt bones remained. From the small size of the grave the body must have been in the usual contracted attitude. Several bits of burnt bone were also found, but whether they were human or animal was not certain, and, of course, there were innumerable rats' bones.

The use of puddled or tempered clay is a feature of common occurrence in the Romano-British and Post-Roman barrows in this part of the country; but the similar use of clay and fine earth in the earlier British interments has only occasionally been recorded; perhaps, however, it has been more frequent than has been supposed, as it is a feature which may

* See *Reliquary*, viii. 85.

be easily overlooked by the barrow-digger. In Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire* and *Ten Years' Diggings* there are about eight undoubted British examples in which the skeleton is described as *embedded* in stiff clay or earth. In most instances the practice has had a destructive effect upon the bones, but in others it seems to have acted as a preservative. It certainly has had the former effect in this Gospel Hillock interment. The presence of vegetable remains, as might be expected, is very rare in British interments. The only notable Derbyshire example was one at Shuttlestone near Parwich, in which the corpse had been shrouded in skin and laid upon a bed of fern fronds.

FAIRFIELD.

On the 29th of October, 1895, Messrs. Salt opened a barrow, known as The Low, on a hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Fairfield and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-north-east of Buxton. It is circular, about 60 feet in diameter and 4 feet in height, and is composed of gravel and soil. A large portion extending from the south-east side to almost the centre has long been removed in the process of quarrying the limestone rock below.

Messrs. Salt began their work by cutting a trench from the abrupt edge left by the quarrymen to and beyond the centre. At or a trifle west of the centre they found the scattered remains of a skeleton in a very decayed condition, lying on the natural rock, which was here about 30 inches below the summit. With these remains were a multitude of rats' bones, several teeth of probably the stag, charred bones, and charcoal.

On the following day the trench was continued further north. At about 3 feet beyond the above interment were found (1st), at a depth of only 6 inches below the turf, part of a stag's horn, several shapeless bits of iron, and a fragment of red wheel-made pottery; and (2nd), 18 inches deeper, a piece of red ochre, a flint flake, a fragment of coarse pottery, and several pieces of sandstone which had been in the fire. It is evident that all this portion of the barrow had been disturbed on some former occasion. The higher objects probably related to a late interment.

On January 31st following Messrs. Salt resumed their diggings, and soon found an undisturbed interment some distance east of the centre. It was an unburnt skeleton in good preservation, lying on its left side in the usual flexed attitude, with the head towards the south-east. It rested upon the natural rock at a depth of about 2 feet from the

summit of the barrow, and it had no further protection than that afforded by several large stones at the back. In the immediate vicinity were a few chippings of flint, coal, fragments of burnt bone (presumably animals'), and two indeterminate pieces of iron. These fragments of iron were about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, and on one side could be plainly seen under a magnifying-glass some hairy substance adhering to the rust.

About 3 feet north-west of the knees of this skeleton were the fragmentary remains of a child, with which were associated a few more flint chippings, and a light blue glass object of the shape and size of a pea, drilled half way through, and probably the head of a pin. Somewhat south of these interments, and a little nearer the centre, was a broken, kiln-fired, slate-coloured vessel, which may be described as an oviform jar with a wide mouth 6 inches in diameter and 7 or 8 inches in height. It is of the coarse ware found abundantly on most Romano-British sites, and there is no reason to doubt that it belongs to that period.

The skull of the skeleton above mentioned is of decided brachycephalic configuration and character; and, so far as measurements go, this character would be more pronounced had not its left side been flattened in the grave. As it is, its cephalic index is 85.39, the greatest length being 7.26 inches, and the greatest breadth 6.2 inches. Compared with the Grinlow skull* it is less massive and rugged; but the most notable difference is the flatness of its vertex, which in the former skull is considerably elevated. Brachycephalic skulls of both types have been noticed in the barrows of this district by Bateman and Jewitt, under the designations of acrocephalic and platycephalic, respectively; but it would be interesting to know how far posthumous distortion is responsible for these variations. I pointed out in the case of the Grinlow skull, that the elevation of the vertex was certainly due, in some measure at least, to the flattening of the occiput. This Fairfield skull appears to have belonged to a man who died in the middle period of life.

ABNEY.

In the summer of 1896, Messrs. Salt opened a small cairn, 12 feet in diameter and 3 feet in height, on the elevated tract of shale-grit near Abney Low, about 2 miles S.W. of Hathersage. The only indications of an interment were some charcoal and a flint flake on the natural surface. A large number of

* See *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xv. 422.

barrows have been opened or destroyed in this district, that is, on Eyam, Abney, and Offerton Moors, and the moors around Hathersage, during the past century, and they seem to have invariably contained cremated interments, many with results as meagre as in the above instance, the calcined bones having disappeared. In others, the bones were enclosed in cinerary urns of the usual British type. The district of the Hartle and Stanton Moors, near Rowsley, is also characterised by cremated interments, and in both (this region and that above) circles abound; whereas they are rarely found where inhumation is the rule.

THIRKELOW.

The investigation of this interesting barrow by Messrs. Salt and myself, in 1895, was described in the paper read before this Society on December 17th, 1896. We subsequently (on August 30th, 1897) made a further investigation, removing on this occasion an area of several square yards down to the natural surface, in the north-west region. The only objects met with were several stray fragments, human and animal bones, part of an iron horse or ox shoe, and a small coin. The fragment of shoe was found near the surface. The coin is of much greater interest. I sent it to Mr. Grueber, of the British Museum, who described it thus: 'It is a British imitation of a Half-Solidus of Constantius II., A.D. 337-361. The coin from which it is copied was much larger, nearly the size of the present farthing. I should say your coin could not have been struck much after A.D. 360.' The obverse shows the diademed bust of the emperor, and the reverse a soldier in the act of despatching a fallen foe, with the indistinct legend, FEL TEMP REPAR. The coin was found near the bottom of the barrow, adhering to the upper surface of a stone. Its position thus was no proof that it was contemporaneous with the first construction of the barrow. Even at the time of our digging, most of the spaces between the lower stones were still open; and it was obvious that if a small object like a coin successfully passed through the vegetable mould which filled the upper interspaces, it might easily slip down to the floor of the barrow. Probably this ancient coin related to a superficially placed Romano-British interment, which has long since disappeared.

HILL-HEAD.

In September, 1897, and the following February Messrs. Salt examined the remains of a small barrow on the north-

east foot of Hill-Head, a hill $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Buxton. It is oval, about 25 feet by 15 feet, nowhere exceeding 18 inches in height, and appears to have consisted of earth and stones. The results of the excavations were very meagre, consisting of a few scattered burnt bones and one flint flake; and I only mention the circumstance because the existence of this barrow had not been previously noted.

STOOP HIGH EDGE.

This barrow was first opened by the Salts in 1894, on which occasion their excavations were confined to the central region. An account of this investigation was published in the *Proceedings* of this Society.* They again opened this barrow on August 19th, 1897, when a trench was cut from the centre to the south edge. About 4 feet from this edge two contracted skeletons in a state of extreme decay were found, the one above the other. The upper one was about 18 inches below the surface of the barrow. It related apparently to a middle-aged person, and lay on its left side with the head to the north. The lower one, which seemed to belong to an older person, lay on the right side with the head towards the west. Both skeletons were surrounded by stones, and were embedded in clay and gravel. Mr. W. H. Salt considers that they were buried together, that is, that they formed one interment.

On December 30th last (1898) Messrs. Salt again opened this barrow. They began by cutting a trench near the western margin. After proceeding in a northerly direction, rats' bones and small pieces of human bones were noted, and this led them to deviate towards the east, when they soon met with two upright projections of the natural rock with a passage-like space between them. This space varied from 10 to about 20 inches in width, and was about 48 inches long; and it contained a large quantity of burnt human bones, with the usual intermixture of rats' bones. The human bones were in small fragments, none of the pieces exceeding an inch in length. With them were a small piece of coal, several bones, apparently of a sheep or goat, and of a small animal of the size of a rabbit, and an incisor of a horse, to judge from the sketch. No implement or other object of human manufacture was found. The coal and a large piece of gritstone, which was turned up elsewhere in the excavation, must have been brought from a distance, as neither material is found in the immediate vicinity of this barrow. The deposit of burnt

* 2nd S. xvi. 261.

bones was evidently placed between the rocks for protection ; in the earlier excavation several of the interments were found to occupy similar recesses in the rocky floor of the cairn. The space in question might easily have been converted into a cist, but no attempt seems to have been made to do this."

Mr. Read ventured to question the utility of such communications as the foregoing, in which no plans of the excavations or even of the district were produced to the meeting, and such aids are the more necessary when the relics are scarce. The account left him of opinion that these barrows had in some cases not been thoroughly explored. The absence of plans and sections, therefore, was not only an error in itself, but would effectually prevent proper exploration afterwards. He strongly deprecated the opening of barrows by any but competent explorers. Incompetence destroyed the evidence.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, February 9th, 1899.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The Dolmens of Japan and their Builders. By William Gowland, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1899.

From the Author :—Mediæval Music ; an Historical Sketch. By R. C. Hope, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1899.

From the Author, T. Cann Hughes, Esq., M.A. :

1. Some Notes on Rectors of Honiton since the Commonwealth. 8vo. n.p. 1898.
2. Notes on the Parish of Gressingham. 8vo. n.p. 1898.

On the recommendation of the Council, Robert Garraway Rice, Esq., F.S.A., was appointed a Local Secretary for Sussex.

Sir CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a silver-gilt image of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child, a drinking-horn



SILVER-GILT STATUETTE OF THE VIRGIN AND CHILD, FROM CARTEJON DE MONEGRO, SPAIN.

mounted in silver-gilt, and four ancient reading desks, on which he read the following notes :

“The works of art which I exhibit to-night, namely, the four reading desks, the statuette of the Virgin, and the drinking-horn, have been obtained from various sources in Spain during the last three or four years. With the exception of the ivory desk they all come from churches or convents in different parts of the Peninsula and have been sold under the authorisation of the ecclesiastical authorities in the several dioceses in which their ancient places of deposit were situated.

The ivory reading desk, which is of French origin, came from a well-known noble collector of works of art in Madrid.

The other three desks and the drinking-horn are of Spanish origin, but the statuette of the Virgin, although it came from a Spanish sacristy where it had been preserved for centuries, may possibly be of French work.

It is a matter of much regret to all who know the country that the admirable works, mainly of the gold and silversmiths' arts, which hitherto have been preserved *in situ* in Spain in far greater profusion than in any other country, are now so rapidly being expatriated. Such however is the general and increasing poverty of the country that the loss, and a great loss it will be to art and archaeology in the abstract, as well as to the Peninsula in particular, seems inevitable. For years past Spain has been overrun even to the remotest corner of the land by an ever increasing horde of art dealers from the metropolis of this country and of other nationalities. The eager competition has resulted in so great an increase in the sums being offered for coveted specimens that cathedral chapters, heads of monasteries and nunneries, and the parochial clergy are unable to resist the temptation, and are now on all hands desirous of parting with their most cherished antique art possessions. The diocesan authorities are, in fact, now systematically taking note of such works and in most cases authorising their eventual sale. Finally, the pressure of taxation caused by the recent war is a determining motive for the sale and expatriation of heirlooms and well-known art treasures in the possession of ancient families, hitherto zealously and lovingly preserved.

As regards especially the convents of women, which are still very numerous in the Peninsula, from which objects of art are now frequently being obtained, many of them are of comparatively recent foundation, being reformed institutions often occupying the places and structural accommodations of old

foundations of male religionists, from which the original tenants, the monks of various orders, have been expelled, during the successive revolutions which have distracted Spain during the present century. The Spanish nunneries are now usually most slenderly endowed if endowed at all. Very frequently they are almost entirely maintained by noble families, the descendants of the original founders, and there is in consequence a continual struggle for the means of existence. It is usually the ladies of the protecting families upon whom the stress of maintenance falls, and from time to time valuable heirlooms of their families are contributed by them in lieu of the ready money which they are unable to furnish. Thus it does not follow in all cases that the works of art which comes from Spanish nunneries were always in their possession. Some of them may of course have been only recently deposited. It may, however, be safely considered that the provenance from a convent is in almost all instances safe and reliable evidence of the authenticity of the object sold.

As regards the reading desks, it is not a little singular that four specimens of very different dates, materials, and styles of art should have come to light almost at the same time, for these utensils are of unusual rarity. In fact I do not know of any such desks still *in situ* in Spain, nor can I call to mind the evidence of any such in any museum or other private collection in this or any other country.

These desks were doubtless the property of private individuals; princes and great nobles usually, perhaps ladies. They were doubtless part of the standing furniture of their private oratories or chapels, and it was natural that when in old age ladies, more especially in their widowhood, retired to their neighbouring, or it may be ancestral, convents, that they should leave behind them the one most beautiful work of art in their possession, sanctified moreover by long years of pious usage.

The Spanish term for these desks is *facistol* or *atril*, the latter being the most usual appellation.

The earliest in point of date of these *atriles* now before us is the silver enamelled one. This comes from the Convent of la Caridad at Nava Hermosa in the province of Toledo, and I have reason to believe that it had been preserved there for many centuries. Nothing was known of its origin. I may state that to my knowledge it was seen and appraised for the authorities of the convent by Don José Miró, jeweller to the Spanish Court and a well-known art dealer, some thirty years ago.

I think this desk dates about 1290.

It would be needless for me to describe this piece in detail on this occasion, and I have, in fact, not yet been able to give it, nor indeed any of the objects before us, the detailed consideration which I think should be given to them.

The inscription is the usual one from the beginning of St. John's Gospel, repeated on most of their lecterns, 'In principio erat verbum,' etc.

The small figures of saints should be identified, and the heraldic device of a red rosette on the shield would perhaps furnish a clue to the origin of the piece. I need not dilate on the admirable style of design or the masterly workmanship of this desk; these characteristics must be patent to every one. Perhaps the semi-circular cavity in the centre of the shelf on which the book rested requires explanation, it is seen moreover in all the other examples; it was to hold the tasselled cord or book-marker of the missal, and I have placed this Spanish manuscript on the desk to show at once what this detail was for.

A peculiarity in the design of this lectern will be noted; it is that the arcades are not quite pointed at the summits, but that they have an oval termination. This was perhaps mainly to economise space, but it may also be an indication of the influence of other than strict Gothic motives in 13th century Peninsular art, although I have not noticed it in any other monument of similar origin. I think it most likely that it is an indication of the influence of old Moorish or 'Mudejar' traditions, which at all times and in all parts of the Peninsula were during the entire middle ages, and down even to the 17th and 18th centuries, more or less obvious.

The next of the desks in point of date is the one in wrought iron or steel, originally in blued metal, picked out in the interspaces with gold. This, I think, dates about the middle of the 15th century, and the arms of Castille and Leon several times repeated very probably denote that it to have belonged to a king or queen of Castille. That it is a *chef d'œuvre* of hammer and file work is obvious, and it may, I think, be taken as a typical specimen of the work of the medieval Spanish 'rejero,' that, I should explain, being the title given to the very numerous class of artists working mainly in iron, and occupied chiefly with ecclesiastical work, mainly the splendid choir and chapel screens, the 'rejas,' hundreds of magnificent specimens of which are fortunately still intact in the Spanish churches. As regards these admirable artist craftsmen I think there can be no doubt that they far surpassed their compeers in any other country,

and I think Spain may be regarded as the classic land of the artistic iron worker. I may observe that these 'rejeros' were held in Spain in quite as high estimation as the painters, sculptors, and art goldsmiths of these times, and their names, hundreds of them, in fact, have been preserved and are still held in honour in their native land. This desk came from the church of Santa Maria del Puello, at Cartejon de Monegro, a remote little town or village in the mountains between Huesca and Teruel.

The gilt bronze and iron desk of the renaissance, or, as it



IVORY READING DESK OF LOUISE OF SAVOY, *ob.* 1532.

is termed in Spain, the plateresco style, dates from about 1520. It is another admirable specimen of the work of the rejero's art in conjunction with that of the goldsmith metal-worker. From analogy of style it is believed to have been designed, and perhaps in great part executed by the famous silversmith, Becerril of Cuenca. It is said to have come from a private chapel in the cathedral church of Valencia, but I have not had with it the same precise information as in the other instances.



DRINKING-HORN MOUNTED IN SILVER-GILT FROM CASTRO JEREZ, SPAIN.

The ivory desk is, as I have said, of French origin. It was obtained from the collection of a noble collector in Madrid, who seems to have inherited a fine collection of medieval and renaissance works of art and arms from one of his predecessors.

The occurrence of this important work of French art in Spain is, I think, most likely to be accounted for from the fact that its previous possessor had many transactions with the well-known antiquary and art dealer, Monsieur Carrand, of Lyons, during the forties of this century. From my own knowledge of Monsieur Carrand, when engaged on the work of formation of the South Kensington Museum collections, I can testify that any object proceeding from him was sure to be of the highest excellence and most certain authenticity.

This desk, as evidenced by the arms, mottoes, and devices upon it, belonged to an historical personage, celebrated in French history, viz. Louise of Savoy, mother of king Francis I., the great lady who was Regent of France during the captivity of her son at Madrid. She was born in 1476 and died in 1532. I should put the date of this desk at about 1510-20; as will be seen it is an exquisite specimen of the purest French renaissance style.

I have now to notice the silver parcel-gilt statuette of the Virgin and Child. This also came from Cartejon de Monegro, the same church from which the steel lectern was obtained. It dates, I should think, from 1350-60, and to my mind it is an incomparable specimen of the highest Gothic art at its best period of development. It is possibly of French origin, though it might well be Spanish, for works of similar paramount excellence were quite currently produced at the same period in the Peninsula. At the back is a small chamber with a door, possibly a deposit for relics, or it may be for the conservation of the sacred wafer.

Lastly, the silver mounted drinking-horn has to be noticed. This came from the church of Castro Jerez, in the province of Burgos. I am again tempted to enlarge on the admirable design and exquisite workmanship of this piece, but it will speak for itself. It dates I think from some time during the second half of the fourteenth century. It is the finest and most important specimen of its kind which has come under my notice. These horns are usually of German or Flemish origin, but I have no doubt that the present specimen is of Spanish work. Probably they were used as loving cups passed round betwixt the guests at great banquets. The shield of arms on this piece may perhaps furnish a clue to its original ownership."

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on some early Christian symbols :

“The well-known device of a vase between two peacocks, so often seen in early Christian art, is nevertheless an adoption from Classic, or as some would say, Pagan art. It is only one of many others similarly deduced. The evidence for this is given by an engraving in C. R. Smith’s *Roman London*, p. 58, taken from a fragmentary piece of mosaic flooring, found in Fenchurch Street at a depth of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The drawing was made by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., as seen *in situ*. Only one of the peacocks is preserved, and even the vase is partly fragmentary, yet there is sufficient to show what the complete design was. It is enclosed by a border of the guilloche pattern. It is not easy to date a work of this kind, but as its general character is good, one might perhaps put it down as not later than the end of the third century. The same subject is also to be seen upon a mosaic pavement preserved in the Academy of the Fine Arts at Ravenna, having been found on the site of the ancient port of Classis. It is at Ravenna also that we are furnished with the early Christian examples, and in the church of S. Apollinare in Classe, so named as being on the site of the Roman port referred to, is one as nearly as possible the same as on the mosaic pavements which I have mentioned. In S. Apollinare Nuovo we find it with the addition of the monogram of Christ, the Chi and Rho combined, which is between the two peacocks, who appear to stand upon a floriated ornament arising from the vase below. In the Duomo of the same city are represented two peacocks with a wreath between them, enclosing the Chi-Rho monogram, and this is repeated in the sacristy. Both churches previously named were consecrated in the sixth century, but S. Apollinare in Classe ten years earlier than the other.

In the development of the subject, perhaps the next instance worthy of note is the memorial to San Vitale at Bologna, also of the sixth century, and here we find between the peacocks the equal armed Greek cross. In the interesting church of S. Ambrogio at Milan, on the sarcophagus beneath the ambo in the nave, said to be, but without any proof, the tomb of Stilicho, under a pediment of the cover is the Chi-Rho monogram enclosed by a wreath of the laurel of victory, which I have already mentioned as also in the Duomo at Ravenna, and about which I must presently have a few words. On each side are two birds, probably intended for doves, which appear as if standing upon clouds given in the wavy symbol of Italian convention. The Alpha and Omega

are at each opposite side, and at the extreme ends are birds at upturned baskets containing fruit, or it may be intended for loaves of bread, and in this case a reference to the miracle recorded in St. John, vi. 11-13. On the pediment of the opposite side of the cover of the sarcophagus is a very curious representation of a crib, in which is an enwrapped or swaddled figure of Christ as a babe, nimbed. By the head is an ox crouched down, and by the feet an ass similarly placed, both having their heads towards the crib. It reminded me of the following passage in an ancient medieval hymn :

Cognovit bos et asinus,
Quod Jesus erat Dominus.*

Again at each end are birds at baskets, one overturned. It is very difficult to give a date to this work, but its simplicity of treatment causes it inevitably to belong to the transitional period from the symbolic to that of direct representation, which would place it to the fourth or fifth century. The introduction of the ox and the ass, even in the spirit of the above quotation, held long its place, not only in medieval conventions, but even in the full development of Italian art to the end of the fifteenth century.

I must now speak of the introduction of the wreath composed of the laurel of victory. Its obvious meaning is clear enough around the monogram identifying Christ as victor. It, however, recalls to us the denunciation of Tertullian at the beginning of his chapter *De Corona* against the laurel crown of the soldier, and it is remarkable that this should appear in the church of St. Ambrose, who in one of his sermons uses the figure of the crown in the following words, 'a crown is proposed, contests are undergone, no one can be crowned unless he conquer.'† But in medieval times the crown often appears held by angels as the crown of life both in painting and sculpture, but always as a royal crown of the time.

But we will now return to the special subject, and in Didron's *Iconographie Chrétienne*, p. 398, is a representation of an interlaced cross between two peacocks from a porch at Athens of the eleventh century, and above the monograms IC. XC. Following the subject, I now call attention to an example of perhaps the same date, on one of the capitals of

* This, however, is evidently adopted from Isaiah i. 3. "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib."

† Quoted by Herolt in *Sermo* clv. Ambro, "Corona proposita est, subeunda sunt certamina, nemo poterit coronari nisi vicerit."

the Norman doorway to the church of Great Canfield, Essex, of which there is an account with illustrations by me in the *Proceedings of the Essex Archaeological Society*,* This is a very curious variety, as between the birds, peacocks or doves, is the face, very rudely incised, of what must be intended for Christ, and in this development we may terminate this part of our subject.

Several instances, however, occur of birds drinking or dipping their beaks into vases or cups. Such appear on the floor of St. Mark's, Venice; but my memory does not tell me if they be peacocks or otherwise. On the early Font in Winchester cathedral church we find this incident, and out of the vase rises a cross. This doubtless refers to baptism.

Other instances might be given of both phases, but not further illustrating the subject, nor suggesting the symbolism implied. But an engraved gem, given by Didron at p. 405 of his work already cited, belonging to early ages, has several points of interest. First a T cross, the stem of which combines a Chi and Rho on each side; then Alpha and Omega, with base of cross entwined by a serpent; birds, doves probably, as previously seen; and below SALUS. This introduction of the serpent tends to illustrate its occurrence on the mutilated fragment exhibited to the Society on December 23 last, with peacocks and vase, though the latter was ill defined. Here SALUS evidently signifies salvation through the cross, which plays a large part in the legendary history of the saints.

Wherever the peacock is introduced, as it is an ancient symbol of pride, one might imagine it was to show that vice to be humbled by the cross, where this is given, and the dove is an old symbol for virtue. But Bosio in his 'Roma sotterana,' speaks of the peacock as a symbol of immortality, and Kugler, in his *Schools of Painting in Italy*, goes in the same direction, making it synonymous with the phoenix, as an emblem of eternity. But, as I find no evidence given for this opinion, I must be sceptical. It is rather unhappy that statements like these are repeated, while no evidence is given, thus it becomes most difficult to find the original authority. Also the Rev. Benjamin Webb, in his *Continental Ecclesiology*, has referred one of the phases described as having reference to the Eucharist, again without the reason why. Nothing is more dangerous to the cause of truth than imaginative symbolism, for you never know where it may lead you, and it must be rejected by all true archaeologists. It is better to acknowledge our ignorance.

* N. S. ii. 377.

Of the symbols of Christian art much has been written. In the early ages it was the first step in the appeal to the eye, and it became so over-done, that the Council of Constantinople (A.D. 680) condemned the continued use, and even disapproved of the lamb except in particular cases. Something of the abuse appears to have lasted later, as St. Bernard refers to the monstrous combinations seen in churches, some of which may be similar to those that appear on the font at Darenth, which is probably late in the eleventh century. The subject is capable of much further development, so these pages must be only considered as a sketch for a study that others may take up."

The Rev. T. S. COOPER, M.A., F.S.A., read the following report as Local Secretary for Surrey :

"I beg to report that during the summer and autumn of last year extensive excavations were carried out at Waverley Abbey by the Surrey Archaeological Society. The Council of that Society has decided to continue the work during the present year, and, if funds are forthcoming, to expose the whole of the foundations of the abbey, which there is reason for thinking exist, with a view to an accurate ground plan being made.

So far the chapter house and covered way leading to the infirmary cloister have been cleared to the original level. The stone bench along the sides of the former remains in part; across the east end it is practically destroyed, with all traces of the abbot's seat. On these benches were found the bases of the vaulting-shafts, four on each side, those at the corners being more elaborate than the others. No traces of central pillars were found. In the centre bay, but not in the middle of it, on the bench on either side were indications of a superstructure, perhaps of a canopy, over a seat 3 feet 4 inches wide. Towards the east end, opposite the site of the abbot's seat, the platform of the lectern was found *in situ*.

We learn from the *Annals of Waverley* that from time to time the monks were greatly inconvenienced by, and sometimes in considerable danger from, floods, the abbey itself in 1201 being nearly under water. This in later years necessitated the raising of the level of the cloister 2 feet 6 inches, and consequent blocking up of the entrance to the chapter house to the top of the clustered shafts as they now appear. The west end of the church has been cased with an outer wall, thus blocking up the west entrance wholly or in part, and

altogether another doorway in the south wall near the west end. Some of the floor tiles in the east side of the cloister of this later level are still in position, especially opposite the entrance to the slype.

South of the cloister the excavations have brought to light the kitchen, the frater with its stone bench running along three sides of it, the warming room, and the passage through which the monks passed to their dorter, nothing of the staircase however remaining. Near here, in the north wall of the warming room, part of a lead pipe was found in position, being no doubt one of those through which water was conveyed to all parts of the monastery from the conduit (some remains of which we hope to find in the cloister garth), that 'one place' into which Brother Symon had with much toil conveyed the water from a newly discovered spring, when in 1216 the earlier spring, called 'Ludewelle,' gave out. The church has as yet been only partially excavated; the dividing walls of the chapels in the transepts have been found, but whether these belong to the Norman church, or to that later one erected by William de Bradewater cannot be determined until more of the soil has been removed.

In the cloister before the chapter house some interments were discovered of more than usual interest. The first of these, in a line with the south wall of the chapter house, was under a plain grave slab, and north of this were five wooden coffins, each containing the skeleton of a man. The grave-slab, beneath which there was a skeleton but no coffin (though slight signs of decayed wood make it probable that the body was originally laid in one), and the coffins were of uniform length, 6 feet 7 inches. The latter varied from 10 to 12 inches in depth, and were formed of 1 inch boards, with a single exception, the sides of which were considerably less. At the head these coffins (which were of oak, and quite black from the action of water which had found its way into all of them) varied in width from 1 foot 10½ inches to 1 foot 5½ inches, and at the foot from 1 foot 7 inches to 1 foot 2 inches. The lids, except in the case of one, had fallen in, and most of them bore rough incised star markings, which, judging from their irregularity, were more likely to have been scored when the planks were in the rough than afterwards. It is stated in the *Annals of Waverley* that in October, 1194, William Maldut, or Mauduit according to the margin, was buried before the entrance of the chapter house, *ante ostium capituli*, and since one of these coffins was found in exactly this position, there is no reason to doubt that the skeleton found was his. In two cases the lids had been fastened down

with wooden pins 1 inch in diameter, iron nails being used in the others. The skeletons were in a wonderful state of preservation, but quite black. Just above the lid of the coffin, next to the stone slab, about 18 inches of a hazel rod were found, sodden, and quite black, with portions of the bark adhering. At one end the marks of cutting were distinct enough to show that a very sharp instrument had been used. The pins used for fastening down the lid of this coffin were also of hazel.

I may mention that Mr. William Anderson (son of the owner of Waverley), who has throughout taken a keen interest in and materially assisted the work of excavation, ordered new lids to be made, which were placed above the original ones, thus preventing damage when the earth was replaced.

A large quantity of pottery has been thrown up, some having a yellow glaze, but much more, a good green, including a portion of the figure of a musician playing a wind instrument resembling a bagpipe. There were found also a few silver coins of the time of Edward III.; several pieces of window glass, some coloured, as well as portions of glass vessels; many fragments of iron including the chain and pot-hook used in the monastery kitchen, where it was discovered, as well as a large number of floor tiles of considerable merit. Though much has been done in the direction of uncovering the foundations of this the earliest Cistercian Abbey planted in England, much more remains to be done, especially in the direction of the infirmary group of buildings. Fortunately the dry weather assisted here, enabling those engaged in excavating to mark out with considerable accuracy the line of several of the walls. Whether the work at Waverley is to be brought to a successful end or not, must depend to a very great extent upon the support received outside the Surrey Archaeological Society, which of course is not rich enough to bear the whole cost. I may add that Mr. St. John Hope has promised to continue the general supervision of the work he has already so kindly given, and I should like to express here my thanks to him for all the help he has afforded me personally, and through me the Society I represent.

I beg also to report that the Surrey Archaeological Society has now established its headquarters at Guildford, and will shortly open its museum and library at an interesting old house in the Castle Arch which has been fitted up for the purpose. The Council of the Society, I may add, will very gladly receive articles of local interest."

The Rev. G. E. LEE, F.S.A., communicated the following remarks on Recent Cup-markings in Brittany :

“I have the honour to make known to the Society of Antiquaries a discovery which I lately made in Brittany, and which has caused me and others no little surprise. For many years I have been interested in cup-markings, of which I have seen many in the north of England, but which are rare in Guernsey. I am a very frequent visitor to Carnac and its neighbourhood, and am well acquainted with all the megalithic monuments for many miles round that centre, and am therefore accustomed to see *cupules* on the outside and inside of dolmens, and have noted their presence even on the hidden edges of the upright stones in those structures, and other parts which are only revealed as the dolmen is uncovered or becomes ruinous.

I was last year at Pont-Aven, in Finistère, with Captain Frank Lukis, whose name is well known to our Society. Walking out one morning, I saw some cup-marks near the threshold of an old house. A little further on I found more of the same marks on the window-ledges and near the doorways of other houses. These were all so close together that Captain Lukis and I supposed that the stones were obtained from some ruined dolmen in the neighbourhood. A few days later I found another cup-mark at Léhon, near Dinan, again on a window-ledge. Last April I was at Roscoff, and there found similar marks on various old houses, which showed that a custom hitherto quite unknown to me prevailed formerly in different parts of Brittany. Some days later I was at the house of Dr. de Closmadeuc, at Vannes, the proprietor of Gavr' Inis, and he was much interested in my observations, and asked me to write a paper on the subject for the Société Polymathique du Morbihan, of which I am a corresponding member. I went next to Josselin, and there on two projecting stones, forming seats, which support the great western archway of the church, are several fine *cupules*. An old house of the fourteenth (?) century has them on the ledges of all the windows, and nearly all the *old* houses of the town have them somewhere near the doorway, if not on the window openings. Going on to Carnac, I made many long excursions with M. Zacharie Le Rouzic, the intelligent guardian of the Milne Museum. All round the neighbourhood we found cup-markings, on the windows and thresholds, and also on the large projecting corner-stones of houses of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. In one place were four houses in a row. On the thresholds of two were cup-marks, on two others a rude cross, which makes one

think that both were intended as sacred marks, for the protection of the house from evil influences. Just outside the south doorway of the chapel of St. Cado in Belz, the *cupules* appear again. At Quimperlé both churches have them in their porches, and two ruined chapels have the same marks on detached stones near the doorways. The north porch of Quimper cathedral church shows a number of them.

It seems therefore that throughout Brittany, and at least as late as the end of the seventeenth century, cup-markings exactly similar to those of the dolmens were used by builders of churches and houses to mark the foundation stones, thresholds, and stone seats near doorways. I repeatedly asked old men whether they could explain the object of these marks, but no one could give any explanation and but few had even noticed them.

We have many seventeenth century houses in Guernsey, with round arched doorways imported from Brittany. Near one of these doorways I lately found a cup-mark, and I have no doubt that I shall find others.

The Société Polymathique has written expressing much interest in my discovery, which is quite new to them. M. Zacharie le Rouzic writes as follows: 'À propos des *cupules*: j'ai eu ici (à Carnac) pendant quatre jours la Commission des Monuments Mégalithiques de France, M. Ph. Saumon, Vice-Président, les Docteurs Capitan et Hervé, professeurs à l'Ecole d'Anthropologie, et M. D'Auth-du-Mesnil de l'Institut. Je leur ai parlé de vos observations sur les Cupules, et cela les vivement intéressés, d'autant plus que M. D'Auth-du-Mesnil, géologue distingué, nous affirmait que ces cupules étaient naturelles; mais quand il les eut examinées il revint à votre opinion, et il m'a chargé, avec ces autres messieurs, de faire un relevé complet des roches à cupules de la région, et de les leur adresser, ainsi que de faire couper une de ces roches à cupules pour l'Ecole d'Anthropologie. Voilà donc ces messieurs gagnés à votre cause.'

I find that the existence of these recent cup-marks has escaped the notice of Messrs. Lukis, Milne, and Fergusson, as well as the antiquaries of the Morbihan, and it is possible that a careful search may show that similar marks are to be seen in buildings outside Brittany and the Channel Islands.

It seems clear that, whatever may have been the *original* use of cup-marks, their use in later times was simply as a lucky sign to avert the maleficence of supernatural beings."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 16th, 1899.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Robert Twigge, Esq., F.S.A. :—An Armory of the Western Counties (Devon and Cornwall), from Unpublished Manuscripts of the XVIth Century. By Rev. S. Baring-Gould and Robert Twigge, F.S.A. 8vo. Exeter, 1898.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., V.P. :—The following publications of *The Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society* :

1. The Sarum Gradual and the Gregorian Antiphonale Missarum, a Dissertation and an Historical Index. By W. H. Frere. Folio. London, 1895.

2. The Vesper Psalms for Sundays and Ferias together with the Cantic *Magnificat* pointed to the Eight Gregorian Tones. By Rev. G. H. Palmer. 8vo. Wantage, 1890.

3. Three Plainsong Masses from Early Manuscripts, adapted to the English Communion Service. 4to. London, 1890.

4. Missa "Rex Splendens," adapted to the English Communion Service from Early Manuscripts. 8vo. London, 1891

5. Missa "Rex Splendens," e Graduali Anglicano. 8vo. London, 1891.

6. Recent Research in Plainsong. By H. B. Briggs. 8vo. London, 1898.

From Lady Meux :—Lady Meux Manuscript No. 1. The Lives of Mabâ Sêyôn and Gabra Krêstôs. Edited by E. A. Wallis Budge, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1898.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Lady Meux for her gift to the library.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 2nd March, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The Rev. EDGAR HOSKINS, M.A., exhibited a silver parcel-gilt communion cup and cover belonging to the parish church of St. Martin, Ludgate, in the city of London.

This cup is of unusual interest from the date of its bowl and the fact that its stem and foot are those of a pre-Reformation standing pyx.

The stem has lost its upper part, but is otherwise hexagonal with a cable moulding along the edges. The knot has its upper and lower surfaces spirally gadrooned, and is encircled by a ribbed band, to which are affixed six vertical pieces like

short lengths of cable bound at the ends. The junction of stem and foot is masked by open tracery work in the form of a series of six two-light windows with intermediate buttresses, also pierced.

The six lobes of the hexagonal foot are slightly ridged down the middle, and each terminates in an ogee curve. The



COMMUNION CUP OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARTIN LUDGATE, LONDON.
($\frac{1}{4}$ linear). Date of bowl, 1559-60; date of foot, 1507-8.

vertical edges are ornamented with a stamped band of roses, and below this is a projecting plate forming the base, which is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

Pounced upon the spread of the foot is the inscription:

[praye | for the | salle of] | steynu · pekoc · |
& marg|et · hys | wyff · wy|che · ga|ve · thys
[i | n · the · w|offheppe | of · the | sacrement].

The last three words for want of space are written over the first five. The words in brackets have been erased. There has not been any crucifix.

The foot also bears the following hall-marks: (1) K , the London date-letter for 1507-8; (2) the leopard's head crowned, type A*; (3) the maker's mark, H with I placed across it fessways.

The bowl is of the ordinary deep bell shape found in Edwardian and early Elizabethan communion cups, and quite plain. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, and bears the London hall-marks for 1559-60; the maker's stamp is the letter M in an octofoil with incurved sides.

That the foot originally belonged to a monstrance or standing pyx is shown by the inscription recording the gift of the vessel, "in worship of the Sacrament," as well as by the absence of the crucifix usual on the base of chalices. Moreover, by his will dated 17th January, 1535-6, Sir Stephen Pecoche bequeathed to the parson and parishioners of the church of St. Martin-next-Ludgate, wherein he also desired to be buried, "oon pixe or monstre of silver and gilte to be delivered ymmediately after my decesse And the same there to be contynued and used to thonour and lawde of allmighty God as longe as the same will therunto endure." Sir Stephen also left to the church "one chalice of silver all gilt w^t a patent of silver all gilt wayng xxij ounces there to be used to thonour of allmighty god and the same to be delivered to thuse of the said churche ymmediately after the deceas of Dame Margarete my wife."†

The will of Dame Margaret Pecoche, dated 18th October, 1547, and proved 30th December, 1549, does not mention either pyx or chalice.‡ But in the inventory of the church goods made on 23rd July, 1552, is a note:

M^d that there Remayneth in thandes of the executours of the late lady Pecok these parcelles hereafter mencyned whose names be Thomas Hasylyfote merchaunte William Brabyn & John Yerlvy haberdashers.

Item a pyxe of sylver all gylt weyng ix ounces & a halffe.

Item a chalys of sylver w^t a paten gylt weyng xxij¹⁰ onces.§

In 1559-60 the pyx was converted and in an inventory of 1568 it is described as "the Comnyon Coupe of sylver."

* See *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xi. 426.

† P.C.C. 35 Hogen.

‡ P.C.C. F. 46 Populwell. For extracts from these wills the Society is indebted to Mr. L. L. Duncan, F.S.A.

§ P.R.O. Ch. Goods. Exch. Q.R. Misc. $\frac{4}{3}$.

The paten cover is of the usual type and has engraved on the button in a shield, the initials C L and I R on either side of a bend sinister. The initials are those of the churchwardens when the cover was purchased. Hall-marks: London, 1575-6; maker's mark, apparently a stag's head caboshed.

In the earliest of the parish books (f. 63*b*) is the following note of the purchase of this paten:

The 16 of App^rell 1576

Bowghte by Crystopher Lambarte and J^hon Robynson churche wardens one patten or cov' ffor the com^unyon cuppe of sylv' and gylte wayeng ix onç & a halfe.

F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Oxfordshire, communicated the following notes on the excavation of a Roman road in Blenheim Park:

"The Roman road known as Akeman Street traverses the county of Oxford from east to west, and in its course crosses the northern part of Blenheim Park, being here about 10 miles north of Oxford. On the north east side of the park between the farm buildings of Furze Plat and the house called North Lodge there is an expanse of ancient pasture which has seemingly never been disturbed, and here the mound of the Roman road is still distinctly visible. The place seemed to be one where the internal structure of the roadway might be found in good preservation, and accordingly in October, 1898, Mr. G. B. Grundy, M.A., of Brasenose College, and myself had some sections cut across. Permission to excavate was given by the Duke of Marlborough, through his agent, Mr. R. L. Angas, to whom we were also indebted for help in procuring labour, and for other assistance.

After a preliminary examination of the surface and subsoil both on and off the line of the road we dug two sections right across the road. One was on the western edge of the pasture, a little south of the house called North Lodge and 15 yards from the fence which divides the pasture from land which is at present under cultivation. Our section showed, as we dug down:

- (a) 6-8 inches of sod and ordinary mould.
- (b) 6 inches of gravel extending the whole width of the original roadway. This gravel appeared to be local, but was not quite the same with the small stones in the subsoil immediately near the section.

- (c) 10 inches of larger stones, also local material. These latter averaged an inch in thickness and varied in length and breadth from 10×14 inches to half those measures. They were not worked stones but closely resembled many stones in the natural subsoil.

The rock at this place is the same as that from which the Stonesfield slates are procured; it splits naturally into thin slabs, and as it is close to the surface in the north of Blenheim Park, the Romans may well have taken the naturally split stones for their roadway. They laid them, however, in a peculiar fashion. They set them tightly overlapping one another, each at an angle of 20 or 25 degrees to the horizon and sloping in the direction of the road. Only on the crown of the road, where the layer of stones was thicker than at the outsides, a few stones were placed on the top of the layer in a horizontal position.

No trace of curb stones could be detected, but on either side of the made roadway we found indications of a small ditch which had silted up with earth.

(2) Our other section was dug 212 yards west of the end of a long barn forming the outside of the Furze Plat buildings, and yielded similar results. The topsoil and sods were 10 inches thick, the gravel 6 inches thick, and below was a layer of inclined overlapping stones just like those in the other trench, except that in that case the lower ends of the stones were to the east and here they were to the west, a curious but scarcely a significant variation. Again we found no curbs, but indications of ditches. The width of the roadway between the ditches was about 17 feet.

We examined also a third spot, half-way between the other two, where the Roman road intersects an old ditch and entrenchment. A complete excavation of this spot would have required more time than we could spare, and might after all have yielded no good result. So far, however, as we could judge, the road, imperfectly preserved, ran over the ditch and cut through the entrenchment. If this is so the entrenchment must be pre-Roman.

Mr. Grundy and myself hope to continue the exploration of Akeman Street as far as our leisure allows. Meanwhile it may be worth while to communicate to the Society this note of the structure of a well-defined Roman road. It is, of course, only one among many forms of Roman roadway. In Britain, as elsewhere in the Roman Empire, Roman roads

were constructed in many varying ways. But a record of known methods may, perhaps, help materially in the study of these roads."

A. T. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., communicated the following Report as Local Secretary for Gloucestershire :

"During the last two years there have been few discoveries or events of archaeological interest in the immediate neighbourhood of Bristol.

The following finds, though none of them of first rate importance, appear, however, to be worthy of mention. In the spring of 1896, while making excavations for a new road on the south side of the cathedral the workmen came upon the remains of a wall. This wall ran east and west, and included the eastern jamb of a doorway. The jamb showed a plain chamfer, but the opposite jamb was missing. It is quite uncertain whether this wall was part of the original monastic buildings, or, as seems more probable, part of the bishop's palace. The wall has, of course, been destroyed, but the stones of the jamb have been re-erected near the playground of the cathedral school. A jeton and a cannon ball, which is probably a relic of the siege of Bristol in the Civil Wars, were the only other objects discovered.

PITHAY.

In January of last year the demolition of this interesting street was commenced and some fine sixteenth century houses were pulled down.

Photographs of the street before the demolition have been lent me for exhibition to the Society by Mr. J. E. Pritchard. In one of these will be seen a coat of arms under a sundial. These arms, which are those of the Brewers' Company, have been removed to the Bristol Museum. In the interior of these houses the only features worth recording are some seventeenth century ceiling mouldings, one of which represents David playing on a harp in an oval wreath of flowers with cherubs in the corners. Among various coins that were found during the destruction of the houses are a groat and a sixpence of Elizabeth and some shillings of Charles I. An ivory draughtsman and pomander that also came to light have already been exhibited to the Society.* Some pipe bowls of the Commonwealth time were also found.

* See *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xvii. 16.

In the month of May whilst excavating on the site of the garden ground of the Hospital of the Gaunts, at the end of Orchard Street, the workmen discovered two mediæval water bottles of light brown pottery, with a green glaze on the inside; they are of similar design and size, and without handles; dimensions, 11 inches high by 10 inches diameter at the widest part, tapering to a rounded base; the mouth measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across outside and 2 inches inside, and there are ten slight grooves round the body. They were found about 8 feet apart, and just within the boundary wall of the street referred to, the one upright and the other lying on its side. These are now in the Bristol Museum.

In May of the same year during the building of a new warehouse at the end of Narrow Wine Street on the site of Old Newgate, the workmen discovered a stone arch and a moulded window, together with three carved stones, which formed an overmantel. The centre panel bears the city arms, and the side sections are carved with Tudor roses and Romanesque work.

A photograph of these arms, also by Mr. Pritchard, is appended. These stones no doubt belonged to the governor's house in the old prison. They are preserved in the new building.

In the next month during some drainage operations in Broad Mead opposite Silver Street a sovereign of Henry VIII. was found. This was of the fourth issue.

BRANDON HILL.

While making the excavations on this site for the foundations of the Cabot Tower, in May, 1897, the workmen came upon beds of ashes and dark-coloured earth, together with some early tobacco pipes and bullets. These may with all probability be considered to mark the site of camp fires in the siege of Bristol in 1643-4. During this siege earthworks were constructed from the works by the river to the summit of Brandon Hill, where there was a considerable fort. It was immediately to the east of Brandon Hill, at the top of the modern Park Street, that the first entrance into the outer defences of Bristol was made by the Royalist army.

When the excavations were continued the workmen, four feet lower down, came upon a thin floor of cement. Under this floor was a grave 5 feet 6 inches long and 2 feet deep, tapering from shoulders to feet.

This grave, which lay east and west and was lined with masonry, contained a skeleton. Near the grave were also

found the remains of two other skeletons and some fragments of green glazed tiles.

It is greatly to be regretted that no opportunity was afforded by the contractors for a more systematic investigation, as this discovery no doubt marked the site of a hermitage and chapel, of which the first known occupant was Lucy de Newchurch in 1351. These remains have been described by Mr. Fryer to the British Archæological Association.

In September of the same year, while some foundations were being got out in Baldwin Street, close to the yard of the Bristol Cab Company, two large heaps of leaden bullets were discovered. The first was 35 feet back from the street frontage, and lay at a depth of 7 feet. It consisted of over a hundredweight of bullets in two sizes; the second heap, which was found at a depth of 10 feet and 12 feet back from the street frontage, was composed of bullets of three smaller sizes. One may conjecture that these bullets were stored here during the siege of Bristol, in 1643-1645. The sizes appear to have been suited for the arquebuse, carabine, and pistols of that period.

Some interesting particulars of the Pithay, which in older times was a district and not a street, together with a more detailed account of these finds will be found in two papers by Mr. Pritchard to be published in *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. iv. part i.

EXCAVATIONS AT CAERWENT.

In my last report, April 1894, I took the opportunity of calling the attention of the Society to the condition of the walls of the Romano-British City of Caerwent (*Venta Silurum*), and to the uncovering of the walls of a Roman house. Since that date I have been constantly hoping that the opportunity for systematic excavations might arise. There will now, I have every reason to believe, be no difficulty in getting permission to excavate the whole of the south-west quarter of the city, with the exception, of course, of the churchyard, and I hope it will also be possible to excavate a large field on the north side of the road (marked C in the accompanying plan).

I have long been convinced that the large field in the south-west of the city contained numerous foundations, and last autumn, in order to establish this hypothesis and to ascertain the condition of the foundations, if there were any, I made, at my own expense, some trial excavations at the point marked A in my plan. In conducting these I received

the greatest assistance from the tenants, Mr. and Mrs. Till. My search was at once successful, and I uncovered about 30 feet of what appears to be the corridor or porticus of a house and of a plan probably similar to that uncovered in building the cottages at the point marked B in my plan.*

There was nothing of special interest discovered in the excavations, but all the fragments of bone and pottery, such as they were, have been preserved. Having satisfied myself of the existence of remains in this field, and that there was no ground for the belief that all foundations had been long ago ploughed up and destroyed, I took careful measurements of the walls and had them again covered up.

As it is now clear that there is amply sufficient inducement to proceed with systematic excavations on a larger scale, I venture to ask if the Society would give its sanction and support to any steps that my fellow Antiquaries and myself may be able to take with this view.

In formulating any plan of action I should wish to be guided by the suggestions and advice of the Society, but at present the wisest plan appears to me to be

- (1) to form a general committee of local Antiquaries, landowners, and people of position, with representatives from the Society of Antiquaries;
- (2) to appoint from this a small working or executive committee;
- (3) to appeal to the public for funds;
- (4) and to proceed with the excavation of the field of nearly nine acres, bounded by the Port Wall on the south, and the churchyard on the north-east.

I append, in addition to the plan of the city, a measured plan of the walls I uncovered.

OTHER DISCOVERIES IN BRISTOL IN 1898.

I am again indebted to Mr. Pritchard for information as to the following discoveries, which were made during this year in the city of Bristol.

In February last the demolition of an old house in Castle Green, overlooking the Broad Weir, brought to light some portion of the foundation walls of the north-east wall of the castle, which was destroyed after the Civil War.

A Bristol farthing (circular), 1662, and some tobacco pipes of the same period, were also found.

* See *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xv. 140.

While works connected with the extension of the tramway were being carried out on the north side of St. James' Church a carved stone head was discovered. This unfortunately was carted away and lost, but it seemed to have represented an early English queen or saint, and was probably part of the ancient priory.

A Charles I. shilling (mint-mark crown) was also found here.

Among other coins which are constantly being dredged up from the floating harbours there were found this year a tin halfpenny of James II., with the copper plug, and two square Bristol farthings.

The house in the Pithay with the brewer's arms has now been pulled down, but the arms have been deposited in the museum. On this site a tobacco pipe was found with the mark of Gauntlet, the famous Amesbury maker in the seventeenth century.

Other excavations in the Pithay have brought to light some early pottery as well as a portion of the inner city wall. Among other objects found this year were two wig curlers made of pipeclay, one $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and hand made, the other 3 inches long and lathe turned, and two cannon balls found close to the place where the bullets mentioned above were discovered, together with some tobacco pipes. The cannon balls are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and weigh $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Mr. Pritchard has submitted one of these to our President who, I believe, thinks it was fired from a Drake. Mr. Pritchard tells me that the same sized shot as well as some of 2 inches diameter have been found on previous occasions at Pylle Hill, shot of 3 inches and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on Brandon Hill, and of 3 inches on St. Michael's Hill. All of these are probably relics of the siege of Bristol.

The tobacco pipes were of the Commonwealth period and bear the following marks on the heels: C. B., R. B., EDWARDS, P. E., L., T.M., R.N., I.P. With these was a clay curling pin, and an Elizabeth halfpenny, 1601. Mint mark, a star."

H. W. PRICE, Esq., communicated the following account of excavations on Sittee River, British Honduras:

"Within the boundaries of the colony of British Honduras are many groups of mounds similar in character to those scattered over the Yucatecan Peninsula and the contiguous parts of Central America. One of these groups lies on both banks of the Sittee River for several miles, at a distance of about from 12 to 15 miles from its mouth, which is some

40 miles south of Belize, the capital. Owing to the absence in the neighbourhood of workable stone the mounds are more or less roughly constructed of river boulders, large and small, embedded in the stiff clayey soil of the spot. Slate crops out higher up the river where it flows between hills, and it has been used as material for rough walls and steps, and in larger slabs to enclose graves, as will be seen.

Usually by the side of or near to a mound or series of mounds is to be seen a depression in the ground from which the soil for construction has evidently been taken. Where several mounds lie together the plan of their arrangement is to form three sides of a roughly-quadrangular area, with sometimes a large boulder in the centre, or a group of rough needle-like blocks of slate set perpendicularly in the ground. The mounds vary in size and shape. Some contain a good deal of stone in the form of boulders, others very little. Low mounds are often defined by a single row of small boulders around their bases. In nearly every case the arrangement is roughly made with regard to the main points of the compass. Owing to the great rainfall of the country and the naturally stiff character of the soil the latter is hard to remove. Pottery found in the graves is much ruined by the constant moisture.

In May, 1892, I opened a mound on the left bank of the river on the fruit estate of Kendal. The mound stands by itself in a conspicuous position on a natural flat-topped elevation of ground. It is roughly 60 feet long, 40 feet deep, and about 20 feet high, and its length runs east and west. I started a trench into the centre of the north slope some 6 or 7 feet from the top and almost directly found a wall of rough shaly stones and slates. This proved to form one side of a chamber 4 feet 8 inches wide, which ran about 8 feet into the heart of the mound, and was not terminated by any fourth wall. The chamber was packed full of boulders and hard damp earth, and had never been roofed. The walls were $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot thick, 4 feet high on west and east sides, and not more than 1 foot high on the north side owing to the outer slope of the mound trending over it. The floor was composed of small shaly slabs. Near the floor thin patches of charcoal were found at different levels, but no appearance of bones. Fragments of several pots appeared, utterly ruined by moisture. About the centre of the west wall was a roughly-square hole 2 feet wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high, running right through the wall thickness. This was only half filled with earth in which, as well as in the filling opposite the hole, lay all the objects found. They comprise:

1. A model of the half of a bivalve shell in polished jadeite with seven glyphs engraved on its convex surface. It is about $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. It was intended to hang on the breast at the end of a chain of beads and other objects.
2. Model of a mask in polished jadeite, also a breast ornament. (*See Illustration.*)
3. Engraved celt in polished green stone. Measurements: $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide at edge, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the haft end. The engraved side had suffered much friction which had so worn away the lines towards the broad end that they were difficult to trace with ink for photographing.



MODEL OF A MASK IN POLISHED JADEITE FOUND IN BRITISH HONDURAS.
(ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$ LINEAR.)

4. Several beads and pendants of polished jadeite. The pendants represent alligator beads and have a small hole at one end for stringing on a necklace or chain. The beads are thin hollow cylinders, none more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
5. A circular-cut flake of dark metallic-hued material, about the size of a silver dollar, with a fretted periphery, and about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch thick. It gives a dull reflection, and has a single hole near the rim for suspending. It is very light and brittle. With it was the broken half of another one.

Besides the above objects, were several perfect celts of polished green and pink stone, varying from 6 to 8 inches in length.

Several other trenches were run into this mound without any further find.

In the following month some of the half-breed hands engaged in clearing a piece of bush found an upright stela which, from the few pieces preserved, must have contained on one face a finely-cut glyptic inscription. It was a slab of sandstone standing probably not more than 3 feet high out of the ground. It stood at the base of a mound about 15 feet high and on its north side. On its discovery it was immediately broken into fragments, under the common belief among these people that it would contain gold, and nearly all the fragments were carried off as 'medicine!'

I send a drawing of a hollow cylinder of red pottery picked up in the plantation. Its height is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, circumference $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The whole of its designs are shown in another drawing, made from a 'rubbing.' It was, perhaps, used as a seal or die, or for printing cotton cloth.

In April, 1896, I did some excavating on both sides of the river, but met with success only on the Kendal side. In one of the quadrangular spaces bounded on three sides by mounds, there lay at about the centre a flat piece of conglomerate rock, 4 feet 10 inches long, which had been brought up from the river 500 yards away. It showed 3 or 4 inches above the soil. Digging round it I found on its western side three leaf-shaped flint spearheads, standing point upwards side by side in the earth, the points about 10 inches below the surface. Beside them was an irregularly-shaped object of dark blue flint, 3 inches long, similar to a number of objects found in 1894 high up on the Belize River by Dr. Gann. The spear heads average 9 inches in length. At the north-western angle of the rock were found a large flint object resembling a club, and easily handled as such, 11 inches in length; a sodden yellow pot containing about 50 darts of very thin obsidian; and a fine serrated spear head of flint. Both club and spear head stood vertically, the latter point downwards. The rock rested on a layer of waterworn stones and pebbles, through which broken pottery and charcoal was scattered.

On examining the mound at the base of which the inscribed stela was found in 1892, I noticed several large slabs of slate protruding upright on the summit. These proved to be the end of an oblong grave formed of slate slabs, sides, ends, floor, and roof, but, owing to the working in of tree roots and the wearing away of the mound top, very much shifted. The mound is oblong, about 15 feet high, and runs east and west. The summit measures roughly 28 feet long by 20 feet wide. The above grave lay at the

eastern end, and ran north and south, and its floor was not more than 2 feet below the surface. The south end had gone, but the approximate length was 7 feet, the width roughly 2 to 3 feet. The roof slabs were misplaced. About the centre, resting on the floor slabs, were found two breast ornaments in polished jadeite, representing roughly-cut faces, a few pendants of the same material, and five small green stone celts, one very soft and apparently an imitation of the ordinary stone. There were a few sodden pieces of pottery, and small patches of greenish powder were found near the floor.

By running a trench along the top of this mound another grave was found, 16 feet to the westward. This grave was in perfect condition throughout. Its internal measurements were about 8 feet long, about 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. It ran about N. $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. magnetic. The slate slabs forming the grave were about 2 inches average thickness. This grave, as probably its companion, had been filled with earth after having received its funereal deposit. The top layer of roof slabs was not more than 6 inches below the top surface of the mound. The double row of inclined slabs did not extend to the two ends of the grave.

Of the objects found in this grave the polished jadeite pendants were partly in the centre between the inclined slabs, and partly just beyond them at the south end. At this end occurred a number of pots and five celts, each of which had probably been placed in a pot. Resting on the packed earth in which these pots were embedded was a slate slab evidently placed over them as a protection. In spite of this, however, the pots were, with but a few exceptions, so ruined and sodden with moisture, as to crumble in the fingers, and it was almost impossible, even in digging with only a penknife, to plan their positions, or rescue any entire but one, which was of inferior workmanship to some of the others, but coarser and thicker, and had a finger-pressed moulding round its widest circumference; it had, however, lost its top or rim previous to deposit. Pieces of two or three other pots recovered show good shapes and finish, one having black designs painted on a painted red ground. The recovered pot contained a celt. Of the five celts, four are of green stone, and the remaining one, the largest, of blue mottled stone. A small earthenware object resembling a measure was found. Among the jadeite trinkets were a small human head, two objects like dice unperforated, and perhaps stamps or dies, and a small solid cylinder pierced through the edge at one end for suspension. Some of the

trinkets are shaped like flower petals. There were several obsidian darts. Small patches of charcoal and green powder occurred. All the objects lay on or near the floor.

Some of the slate slabs in these two graves were covered with what appeared to be rude scratchings, and similar markings were observed on slabs scattered about many other mounds. But one large slab in the centre of the last-described grave had a deeply-cut design that appeared worth copying, as it seems to be a rough plan of some sort. I send a full-sized copy taken by rubbing; also one from a rubbing of another 'scratched' slab, showing a circular design which appeared in several others.

Trenches were run into several other mounds with no result beyond finding that they were composed almost entirely of earth with very few boulders. Layers of small slate slabs were uncovered on one or two slopes, giving the appearance of steps, but they were not continuous. On the summit of a mound about 50 feet high was a row of upright and fallen slate 'needles,' 4 to 5 feet long and 6 or 8 inches thick, roughly hewn. Nothing was found beneath or near them but a few fragments of the boldly-moulded pottery found in Yucatan, which has human figures in high relief on the outside.

In the centre of two of the quadrangular mound areas across the river stood a group of slate needles, upright and deeply planted in the ground. Nothing was found around or beneath them but pieces of broken pottery.

A few miles higher up the river, at the upper end of a rocky gorge, on a prominent rock in mid-stream, often covered in flood time, is a much worn series of carvings of death-heads, rudely cut.

Some of the trinkets which were broken show a clean white crystalline fracture, and prove to be very brittle. Others, on being cleansed with a tooth-brush and water, lost their green colour. It is therefore possible that some are only imitations of jadeite."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 23rd, 1899.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

Andrew Sherlock Lawson, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 2nd March, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.



CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary exhibited a gold ring, of English work, *circa* 1400, found in Queen's Head Tavern, Green Lanes, Hornsey, in 1898.

The ring is set with a cabochon emerald, and round the hoop, which is triangular in section, is engraved, in two lines:

**+ qui plus Despent qua li nafiert
sans colp ferir a mort se fiert**

“He who spends more than belongs to him,
Kills himself without striking a blow.”

ENGLISH GOLD RING
FOUND AT HORNSEY.

(†)

Sir CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a number of objects of medieval art in goldsmith's work, enamels, etc. recently obtained from Spain, on which he read the following notes:

“I have brought to-night for exhibition some other works of art, which I have recently acquired from Spain. As will be seen they are of varied kinds, and not all of Peninsular origin. On that point I would observe that in the Middle Ages, and more especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Spanish Peninsula was perhaps the richest part of the civilised world.

In the first half of the sixteenth century the newly-developed wealth of the Americas, the New World, coincident with the union of three of the most powerful kingdoms of the Old World under the same dominion, was the cause not only of an admirable uprising of national art in innumerable specialities, but also of the importation of the rarest and finest art treasures of other countries into the

favoured land. Simultaneously the collecting spirit, the natural desire of wealthy and cultured individuals to surround themselves with the choicest productions of the fine arts, made itself felt, if not quite so early or so well ordered as in Italy, perhaps, even with more fervour and enthusiasm than in that classic country. The great Emperor Charles V. in the sixteenth century was emphatically a connoisseur and collector, and the wealthy nobles of his chief dominion were doubtless powerfully influenced in the same direction by his example. During the sixteenth century, and to a less degree in the succeeding age, Spain was unquestionably the chief market for all works of art, just as England from not dissimilar causes has been in the present century.

Infinite has since been the destruction, decay, and alienation of the vast treasures accumulated during the golden age of Spain's material prosperity and aesthetic enlightenment. The Napoleonic invasion in the early part of this century, paralleled only by the ravages of an Attila or a Genseric, was the climax of a previous period of slow decay and deterioration.

Nevertheless there yet remains in Spain in the innumerable churches and ecclesiastical foundations of the land, and in the families of the ancient provincial nobility, a vast aggregate of art treasure slumbering for the most part unnoted and unknown. The last misfortune of unhappy Spain, the recent war, is already in its consequences directing attention to these hidden treasures regarded simply as resources, however feeble, in the time of aggravated pecuniary need which has again set in; a few samples of an outcrop which may or may not continue are at all events before us to-night.

The first of these objects, in point of date, is the crystal reliquary, upheld by two silver-gilt angels. This, I think, goes back to the first half of the fourteenth century. It came from the church del Carmen, at Penàranda, near Salamanca.

I need not dilate on the admirable grace and elegance of this fine specimen of pure Gothic art. The crystal receptacle however calls for particular notice. Unlikely as it may seem on first consideration, I think there can be no doubt that this little phial is neither more nor less than a Chinese scent or essence bottle of contemporary or even earlier date than its mountings, doubtless one of those importations from the far East, which found their way to all parts of Europe by way of Constantinople or the Mediterranean ports, Venice, Pisa, Genoa, or Barcelona. I think there can be no mistake as to the Chinese origin of the phial. It is of a characteristic shape,

reproduced almost exactly to this day; in fact, if it were not for its ancient mountings it might be taken for a modern importation, bought it might be at Messrs. Christie's sale. The loose ring, carved with infinite pains from the mass, was doubtless matched by a similar one on the other side, which has been broken off and is missing. The perfect adaptation of the base, cover and strap bands, which are obviously coeval with the rest of the silver mounting, show that it must be the original receptacle for the relic whatever it was, and not a modern substitute. There is, I may observe, nothing unusual in these Gothic medieval utilisations of more ancient receptacles of the kind in precious materials. Many examples of similar adaptation of antique Roman, Byzantine, and other crystal vessels have come under my notice, but this is the first one of Chinese origin which I have seen.

The next specimen is a circular mirror in silver gilt and enamelled gold with a face of speculum metal. This is of Flemish origin and made somewhere betwixt the years 1468 and 1477.

There can be little doubt that it belonged either to the Duke of Burgundy, Charles the Bold, or his wife Margaret of York, since it bears in the filigree work of the border on the front or mirror side the well-known motto of the duke and duchess in old French respectively: 'Je l'ai empris' and 'bien advienne,' which may be Englished as 'I have undertaken it, and may good result,' proud suggestive mottoes which the miserable results of the rash duke's enterprises anything but justified in the end.

The reverse side of the mirror has a fine translucent enamel on gold, the subject, 'Christ's entry into Jerusalem.' This mirror was acquired from the Conde de Campo Sagrado, who intended to give half the proceeds to the wounded Cuban soldiers.

The other very beautiful enamelled gold roundel, with the subject, St. Michael in full 15th century armour transfixing the dragon with his lance, was in all probability the centre of a similar mirror. This enamel came from a convent of nuns near Toledo. When I received it it was let into a silver filigree enamel frame work or circular case, which had served as a reliquary, an adaptation which had evidently been made towards the end of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th century. This incongruous mounting I have discarded. This is the most perfect and beautiful specimen of translucent enamelling on gold which has yet come to my notice. It is I think superior both in design, technique, and brilliancy of colour even to the enamels of the famous cup at

the British Museum, which was in like manner brought from Spain, where it had been also preserved in a convent of nuns.

In regard to these mirrors I have made reference to Laborde's inventory of the jewels, etc. of the Duke of Burgundy, and I find there are no less than twenty similar mirrors noted and described. The one now before us is not included, it would indeed have been a lucky chance if it had been, for the inventory in the Lille archives is only one of several others which must have been made of the vast aggregate of precious works of art which the duke possessed in other repositories. Mr. Weale, moreover, suggests that probably the Lille inventory was made before the duke's marriage with Margaret of York, and it is perhaps allowable to suggest that the mirror now before us may have even been a wedding present from the duke to his bride. Several of the mirrors mentioned are described as silver mounted and set with pearls, with pictures at the back, doubtless enamels. One entry, however, is particularly notable; it is of a small mirror, apparently entirely of gold, with an enamelled medallion at the back, as in the one now exhibited. The description is as follows:

'ung tableau d'or, esmaillé d'ung chevalier et d'une dame, garni de 5 balais et de 5 grosses perles, et au dos d'icelluy, une lune de miroer.'*

It is interesting to note this descriptive phrase, 'lune de miroer,' for these small circular metallic mirrors have in fact, with their pale yellowish metallic lustre, a striking semblance to the full moon.

The other square shaped enamel on gold representing a lady and her lover seated side by side under Gothic canopies, is perhaps of earlier date than the mirrors, probably of the first half of the previous century. I think it likely that it was originally part of a book clasp, the 'fermoir' of some romance of chivalry or amatory poems. I may observe that it is an unusual and successful example of translucent gold enamelling on a relieve surface. Such enamels were extremely difficult to produce in anything like perfection, owing to the difficulty of preventing the fusible enamel flowing down from the higher curved surfaces of the relieve. Specimens of this kind, are in consequence of great rarity.

Reverting to objects of Flemish or Burgundian origin I have to notice the frontal in crimson velvet embroidered in gold thread, dating about 1500. The monogram and devices on this piece clearly denote its origin and original ownership. It doubtless belonged to the

* Le Comte de Laborde, *Les Ducs de Bourgogne études sur les lettres, etc. pendant le xv^e siècle.* (Paris, 1851), 2^e partie, ii. 420.

Emperor Maximilian and his consort Mary of Burgundy. Consequently it is most likely of Flemish work. That it should have got to Spain is to be accounted for on the most likely supposition that it was brought there by their son, Philip le Beau, after his marriage with Jeanne la Folle, the



MONOGRAM AND DEVICES OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN AND MARY OF BURGUNDY IN GOLD EMBROIDERY.

daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and when, in addition to the dukedom of Burgundy, he became King of Castille and Aragon. I have the impression that these embroidered orphreys were not originally those of an altar frontal; clearly their present make-up in that guise is not the original one.

The four vertical strips were, I think, a continuous vertical band or parts of two bands, and I think the orphreys must have been those of a cloth of estate, not improbably the rich backing of the imperial throne of Maximilian and his consort.

The next specimen is a German dagger, with hilt and scabbard in chiselled and gilded steel. This dagger, of a well-known German or Swiss type, judging from the arms of Austria and the Imperial eagle twice repeated on the hilt, may have been made for the Emperor Charles V. or his brother Ferdinand, King of the Romans. It is said to have come, about 1830, from the armoury of the dukes of Alva, and to have previously formed part of the celebrated armoury of the Emperor Charles V. in Madrid.

I take it that the work was executed by one of the great Augsburg armourers in that city about 1520 or 1530, and I have not the least doubt from the convincing evidence of its style of design that it was done from a drawing by Hans Holbein, a drawing such as we have several still preserved in the British Museum and at Basle. The exact similarity of style of ornamentation is unmistakable and it is known that before he came to England Holbein was largely, if not chiefly, occupied as an ornamental designer for metal workers and glass painters. A very similar gilded dagger, obviously from Holbein's design, is to be seen at Hampton Court worn by the Earl of Surrey in his well known contemporary portrait.

The cylindrical inkstand in silver gilt enriched with translucent champlève enamelling is a work of a very different kind and origin; it is the work of a Hispano-Moresco artist, and was probably made at Granada towards the end of the fifteenth century. The inscription on one side on the upper part is: LIL AMR WAL IKBÂL. "FOR LONG LIFE AND PROSPERITY." Evidently the inkstand was intended as a present. It came from the collection of a nobleman in Madrid.

Finally there remains now only one other object to be described, this is the silver-gilt casket, inlaid with slabs of polished onyx. This is the work of the celebrated Juan de Arphe y Villafane, the greatest of the Spanish silversmiths of the sixteenth century, and it bears his punch mark, a double A as at the bottom of the piece. It must have been produced sometime between 1540-60. No encomium of mine is needed to extol the admirable grace and beauty of this fine work. I may, however, mention that there is a certain resemblance in style in it to the ornamentation of Benvenuto Cellini, as seen in the pedestal of his Perseus at Florence;

probably De Arphe had seen that work. From my knowledge of the authentic productions of both these great art workmen, however, I think I must say that the Spaniard was the greater genius of the two; the great silver custodias which he executed for two or three of the Spanish cathedrals, certainly throw into the shade all that we know of silver work given to the world by Cellini.

In conclusion I have to call attention to the two photographic illustrations on the screen; these represent the famous gold enamelled pax in the treasury of the cathedral of Valencia, being the back and front view respectively. This gorgeous work is in pure gold, enamelled mainly in relief, and, I need scarcely say, it is a *chef d'œuvre* of the goldsmiths' art. Not perhaps so artistically beautiful, nor so grand in style, as some of the objects exhibited to-night, but still it is a work of surpassing richness, and, of course, of great pecuniary value. I should say that I am well acquainted with it, having carefully examined it when in Valencia many years ago. These photographs have been sent to me thinking that a purchaser might be found in England, but the authorities have put upon it the prohibitive price of £10,000.

In this same treasury, are, as I may remind our Fellows, preserved the two famous altar frontals which originally belonged to old St. Paul's cathedral, and were purchased at the Reformation by two Spanish merchants settled in London and by them sent to Valencia. I have no doubt these could now be obtained, and I have indeed made inquiries to that effect.

My own resources are, however, exhausted, indeed it has required, I think I may say, a somewhat courageous effort on my part to acquire with my own funds the objects which I have exhibited to-night, and the others which you saw a fortnight ago.

I have on this point only a word or two more to say, and it is that I regret that our public museums have not been able to acquire these objects instead of myself, but it is no wonder that the responsible officers of those institutions should have hesitated to take any steps for the further purchase of such things, considering that they have been literally almost terrorised by a coalition of continental art dealers and *soidisant* connoisseurs, as ignorant as they are unscrupulous, who have spread about reports that the beautiful objects which have been recently obtained from Spanish sources are of spurious modern origin. It is really scarcely necessary to give serious consideration to these egregious representations. I may say nevertheless that I have carefully examined all

these Spanish purchases at both museums and I say that there cannot be any shadow of doubt or misgiving as to the genuineness of all of them, and I trust this meeting will do its best to strengthen the hands of the officials in question, who have deserved well of their country."

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a gold breastplate from the Republic of Colombia, on which he read the following notes:

"I have some hesitation in bringing before the Society an object of this character, of which the age is doubtful and the



GOLD BREASTPLATE FROM COLOMBIA.

art very barbarous. It is a breast plate of nearly pure gold from the Republic of Colombia, formerly known as New Granada, a country where the native custom of burying precious objects with the dead has caused a host of professional treasure seekers to come into existence. Various tribes inhabited the country, and the object before us was probably the work of the Chibchas, whose story has been well written by Vicente Restrepo, *Los Chibchas antes de la Conquista Española*, 1895. He gives in his 'Atlas' a large number of figures of the gold ornaments from Chibcha graves, but none is of the size or importance of the one now in question. It measures $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches across by $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height,

and weighs nearly 24 ounces. The general form is oval, but the edge on the upper side curves inwards from both sides, producing a kidney-shaped outline; a border rather more than 1 inch wide is formed by a series of divisions with punched lines in characteristic and somewhat eccentric patterns. In the middle is bossed up a human head with closed eyes, wearing a cap, a nose-ring of reddish gold, and from the ears hangs a row of solid gold beads. From two holes at the sides of the head hang four similar strings of beads, forming with the first a kind of necklace. This important specimen I hope to add to the series of American antiquities in the British Museum when funds are available."

Major W. J. MYERS, F.S.A., in illustration of Mr. Read's paper, also exhibited a number of small gold ornaments from Chibcha tombs in Columbia, obtained by him near the Quindin Pass, on the Western Cordilleras.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following paper on further discoveries in the Cathedral Church of Norwich:

"In the paper which I had the honour of laying before the Society three weeks ago on recent discoveries in the nave of the Cathedral Church of Norwich through the removal of the whitewash, I referred to other investigations then in progress the results of which might be equally interesting to the Society. As these researches have since been completed so far as was practicable I venture to submit a few notes upon them.

About the year 1740 the greater part of the church was repaved, and whatever slabs remained to indicate the sepulchres of bishops and other eminent persons known to have been buried in it were ruthlessly destroyed or converted to other purposes.

From the foundation of the church down to 1550, twenty-four bishops are recorded to have been buried in it or have left directions to that effect. Of these, nine lie in the presbytery, five in the destroyed Lady Chapel at the east end, two in the choir, four in the nave, and of four the burial places are not recorded. A memorial for the founder, bishop Herbert, but of later date, exists in the middle of the presbytery, and hard by are the tombs of Bishops John Wakering (1416-1425) and James Goldwell (1472-1498-9); there are also the remains of Bishop Richard Nikke's monument on the south side of the nave. But for the other twenty

bishops there are not any memorials, and the burying places of most of them can only be fixed approximately by the statements of historians or the directions in wills.

Seeing that the nave is for the present closed during the unflaking of the walls, it occurred to the Dean that advantage might be taken of the fact to ascertain if possible whether the bones of St. William had been buried near the altar dedicated in his honour, or if any traces could be found of the graves of Bishops Thomas Brown (1436-1445) and Walter Lyhert (1446-1472), both of whom desired to be buried in this part of the church. As will be seen presently, the search for these graves is closely connected with the solution of certain questions as to the ancient topography of the eastern part of the nave.

The investigation was begun on 16th January of the present year and continued on the following day, in the presence of the Dean and Canon Hervey as representing the Chapter, the Rev. Dr. Jessopp, F.S.A., honorary canon, Dr. Bensly, F.S.A., chapter clerk, Mr. C. J. Brown, the cathedral surveyor, and Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke, honorary secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. The Dean also most kindly invited me to assist in the investigation.

Our proceedings were confined to the bay immediately in front of the screen separating the nave from the choir, erected by Bishop Lyhert after the fire of 1463. The main features of this screen are a central doorway flanked by the reredoses of two altars, surmounted by a groined coving and parapet set up about 1833. The lower part of the screen towards the nave was unfortunately 'restored' at the same time by being made new, and the only work of Bishop Lyhert now remaining is the doorway, and the pillar piscina of the northern altar.

This altar has for a long time, I know not upon what authority, been assumed to have been that of St. William, the little boy murdered by the Jews in 1143-4. Excavations were accordingly begun in front of its site in the hope that the coffer that contained St. William's bones might have been deposited there on the general destruction of shrines *temp.* Henry VIII. The removal of the loose rubbish underlying the floor slab showed, however, that no interment of any date had been made there, and the available space was restricted on one side by the great sleeper wall on which the arcade stands and on the other by the grated channels for the warming apparatus which traverse the nave from end to end. Whether anything and what was found or destroyed when these channels were constructed some years ago cannot now be ascertained. The sleeper wall is composed of hard flint rubble and projects $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in front of the piers. The trench

was carried down 2 feet to a bed of flint rubble which underlies this part of the church and then filled in again.

The next excavation was made in front of the screen doorway, in the space 13 feet wide between the hot water pipe channels. Here were disclosed (1) the rounded end of a brick grave or vault underlying the entry of the doorway, and (2) the edges of another brick grave about 2 feet 6 inches to the west of the first and 9 inches below the floor level.

This second grave had lost its covering, and as it was apparently filled up with loose rubbish, this was carefully taken out. At a depth of 11 inches from the top there appeared a narrow ledge along the sides and ends of the grave to support a series of slabs, but these had been taken away. The further removal of the rubbish was therefore proceeded with, and revealed an undisturbed skeleton lying on the bottom of the grave, which was 2 feet 4½ inches below the ledge. The body had evidently been buried without a coffin, and so far as could be seen (for the bones were interfered with as little as possible) there were no remains of grave clothes or any other covering, nor of a crosier, chalice, or paten. From the dry rubbish immediately overlying the body one relic was recovered, a handsome gilt-bronze signet ring. The device engraved on the bezel is a duck or some such bird plucking the sprig of a plant. Mr. Read, who has been kind enough to clean the ring, considers that the date of it cannot well be earlier than 1520. The dimensions of the grave in which it was found are as follows :



[C]



GILT BRONZE RING FOUND
IN A GRAVE IN NORWICH
CATHEDRAL CHURCH. (½.)

| | Ft. | In. |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Length | 7 | 6 |
| Width at head | 3 | 5 |
| " at foot | 2 | 10¾ |
| Length below ledge | 6 | 10 |
| Width below ledge: | | |
| At head | 2 | 6 |
| At foot | 2 | 0 |
| Depth, to ledge | 0 | 11 |
| " from ledge to bottom | 2 | 4½ |

The width of the ledge varied from 6 inches at the foot to 2 inches at the head, and at the sides from 6¼ inches on the

north to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the south. The brickwork round the upper part, with its plaster lining, was 5 inches thick.

It was next decided to examine the vault under the doorway, which the insertion of a spline through a chink in the brickwork had already shown to be at least 3 feet deep. Enough of the bricks were accordingly removed at the west end to render visible the interior. It was then seen to contain a wooden coffin, which had long ago split asunder, revealing the body of a bishop, with his crosier laid upon him.

The coffin was 6 feet 5 inches long, and tapered from 2 feet in width at the head to 18 inches at the foot. It lay upon several pieces of decayed rope, probably the remains of the bands by which, since it had not any handles, the coffin had been lifted into the vault. The bishop's skull had on it the remains of a linen mitre, and the body was clothed in mass vestments. The hands were crossed in front of the body, and apparently covered with linen or fine silk gloves. No ring could be found, nor any chalice or paten, but the remains were disturbed as little as possible. Over the feet was deposited a loose bundle or mass of fine twigs, apparently of heather.

The crosier, which is of light wood, was taken out for examination. The carved head had fallen off and in part decayed away, but was originally about 10 inches high, and had a crocketed crook enclosing a leaf and springing from a moulded capital fixed to the shaft by a peg. The shaft is 5 feet $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and consists of two lengths, each 1 inch in diameter, with a central band or knot and a pointed socket at the bottom end for the iron spike, which is lost. The upper half was spirally wrapped round with a black cobwebby substance, which turned out on closer examination to be the remains of the linen sudary or napkin originally attached to the base of the crook. The head of the crosier has been preserved as a relic, but by the Dean's wish the staff was replaced in the tomb.

It is interesting to note the close resemblance between this crosier and that found in 1852 in St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, with the mummy of Bishop Lyndewode, now in the British Museum. Their lengths are identical, and, as will be seen from the drawing of Lyndewode's staff in *Archaeologia*,* the designs are so similar that both staves must have come from the same workshop. Lyndewode, who was bishop of St. David's, died early in 1447.

The vault containing the coffin is 8 feet 3 inches long, 3 feet

* Vol. xxxiv. pl. 31.

wide, and 3 feet 6 inches high to the crown of its arched brick covering. The interior is plastered save at the east end, which is of bare brickwork. The coffin must therefore have been introduced into the vault through that end, which was afterwards walled up. A subsequent excavation on the eastern side of the screen, beneath the organ loft, disclosed what appears to be a continuation of the vault eastwards into which the coffin could first have been lowered and then pushed or carried into the vault. This had, however, been partly destroyed, and encroached upon by later burials, so we could not follow up the junction of the two.

The history of the screen erected by Lyhert is intimately connected with the identity of the bishop buried beneath its doorway. The screen is actually a double one, with a whole bay between, and the organ loft above; it thus formed the *pulpitum*. The eastern wall has been destroyed and replaced by modern work. The western wall structurally is Lyhert's, and is panelled on its inner face; the outer or western side I have already described.

That the screen is Lyhert's work is proved not only by his arms and well-known rebus, which are carved in the spandrels of the doorway, but by the evident reference to it in his will, which bears date 13th May, 1472, ten days before his death. The will contains the following interesting clause:

'Sepulturam meam eligo in navi ecclesie mee Cathedralis prope et ante ostium meum novi operis mei vocati a *Reredosse* prout ibidem pro sepultura mea ordinatum est.'*

As we have already seen, Lyhert's 'new work' forms 'a *Reredosse*' to two altars, and a further clause in his will desires that 'ad altare ex parte boreali sepulture mee' he may have a perpetual chaplain to say mass for the souls of himself and his parents, of John Lyhert his kinsman, and Richard Hedge, formerly his servant, and for the souls of all his predecessors, especially of Dan Thomas Brown, his immediate predecessor.

Now, it is clear from Lyhert's own statement that in building his '*Reredosse*' he had provided beneath it '*prope et ante ostium*' a place for his burial, and I think there cannot be any doubt that the vault we have discovered partly underlying the doorway is the place in question, and that the coffin therein contains his remains.

Although no memorial is now left to mark the spot we know that such did exist, for Mackerell, writing in 1737 before

* P. C. C. 7 Wattys. I am indebted to Mr. Leland L. Duncan, F.S.A., for this extract.

the nave was repaved, says that Lyhert 'lyes under a very large stone directly under the rood loft on which was a brass plate with the following lines,' etc. Blomefield, whose *History of Norfolk* was first issued in 1739, says 'his stone, which was a very large one, was removed this year and laid at the eastern door of the south ile; it was robbed long ago of the effigies and inscription, part of which is preserved in *Weever*.' The slab still lies as described by Blomefield just within the cloister door. It measures 10 feet $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 4 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, and although much worn bears traces of the casement of the bishop's brass, which represented him under an elaborate canopy with side canopies and marginal inscription. The Dean and Chapter have now directed that the slab be replaced over the Bishop's grave.*

There is at present no clue to the identity of the person buried in the grave west of Lyhert, but from its position he must have been someone of note. The ring found therein is not necessarily an episcopal one, and in any case its late date precludes the grave being that of Bishop Brown, who died in 1445.

The position of Bishop Brown's burying place, if it could be discovered, being of some importance in establishing certain points in the history of this eastern part of the nave, the Dean kindly acceded to my suggestion that further investigations should be made in the bay west of that already examined. The floor slabs were accordingly taken up on Shrove Tuesday last and an excavation made in the central line of the bay. The removal of a very slight layer of rubbish brought to light the remains of a wooden coffin, and the margin of a brick grave in which it had been deposited. This had lost its original covering and been filled up with rubbish.

The coffin though dry was much decayed, and apparently of elm. It measured 5 feet 10 inches in length, and tapered from a width of 20 inches at the head to 14 inches at the foot. Only the central portion of the lid remained intact, and on lifting this it was seen that the body had been covered with a thin layer of hay. The bones were partially examined by Mr. Williams, a surgeon, who has pronounced them to be those of a man between 55 and 60 years of age. The body had been buried in a single garment of some woven material, with the arms extended by the sides. Neither ring nor anything else was found to give a possible clue to the identity of the deceased, but as the grave had been previously disturbed and filled up with rubbish any object of value might then

* This was done in March last.

have been removed. The grave is constructed of brickwork, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and plastered within, but has no inner ledge for covering slabs. It is 6 feet 6 inches long, and varies in width from $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the head to 26 at the foot. The bottom was only 23 inches below the present floor.

As the soil to the north of the grave seemed loose, and moreover full of fragments of worked stone, the excavation was extended in that direction. Here another brick grave was found, but its contents had been displaced, and the bottom broken out for a later interment below; the head of it was also encroached upon by another burial, which was not interfered with.

From the rubbish overlying and filling this grave were extracted numerous pieces of Purbeck marble paving slabs, some fragments of screenwork, two pieces of a small image originally about 18 inches high, and a corbel or bracket for an image, with the name **Scs Johannes de B[ry]dlynton** painted along the front. This last discovery is of more than usual interest, since I have been fortunate in finding in the Sacrist's roll for 1414 the following entries relating to the image which the bracket no doubt supported:

In lapidibus emptis pro duobus imaginibus 4/6.

Pro factura imaginum Gaciani et Johannis de Brede-lynton 26/8. et pro pictura 8/10.

Although a broken image was found too, I think that the absence of all traces of colour thereon precludes our claiming it as that of the good John of Bridlington. The marble fragments were pieces of squares varying in size from 12 inches and upwards, and had evidently formed part of the old pavement of the nave. Some of this has fortunately been suffered to remain between the piers of the arcades. An entry in the Sacrist's roll for 1400 of 100s. paid, 'pro pavimento in ecclesia pro CCCC pedibus de marbre,' may give us the date when part of this floor was laid down.

From the graves just described trenches were continued eastwards across the line between the fourth pair of pillars in the hope of finding evidence of the screen that must have stood there. The digging soon brought it to light, in the form of a flint foundation 9 inches thick, going down about 2 feet, and extending apparently right across the church. The east face of it is 16 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches from Bishop Lyhert's screen.

The earliest document subsequent to the fire of 1272 which throws any light upon the arrangements of the nave, apart

from what still exists, seems to be the will of Bishop Thomas Browne, who held the see from 1436 to his death on 6th December, 1445. By this will, which is dated 28th October in the latter year, the bishop directs that he be buried 'in superiori parte navis ecclesie cathedralis Norwicensis sponse mee prope medium altaris sancti Willelmi.' He also directs that there be placed upon his grave 'unus lapis marmoreus in circumferenciis de cupro insculptus cum armis domini Herberti fundatoris dicte ecclesie et armis meis conjunctis et scribantur in eodem lapide dies mensis et annus obitus mei. Et quod arma et litere insculpte deaurentur.' He further directs 'Item volo quod in singulis columpnis navis ipsius ecclesie tam ex parte dextera quam sinistra fiant consimilia arma de latouñ ibidem perpetuo remansura.*' There are, however, no marks on the pillars to indicate that this direction was ever carried out.

The bishop's will also contains further references to his burying place, etc. One of these clauses directs that the usual services be said on the anniversary of his death 'in medio navis ecclesie predicte circa tumulum meum ex utraque parte,' and that mass be devoutly sung by the prior 'ad altare sancti Willelmi in superiori parte navis ecclesie predicte.' For undertaking to do this his executors were to pay the prior and convent £40 'ad decorem navis ipsius ecclesie et in operibus faciendis imprimantur semper arma mea in mei memoriam.' Another clause ordains a perpetual chantry of one monk 'in navi ecclesie mee Norwicensis juxta tumulum sancti Willelmi et ante sepulturam meam.' Finally the bishop leaves 100 marks (£66 13s. 4d.) 'ad faciendum altare ante sepulturam meam et unum Reredoos,' again on the condition 'quod memoriale armorum meorum cum armis ecclesie in diversis locis illius operis depingantur.' By the irony of fate not a single example of the arms of this bishop seems to have been preserved in the church.

The altar near which Bishop Browne desired to be buried was originally the nave altar of the Holy Cross, but by the end of the thirteenth century it had become known as that of St. William. From analogy with other examples it probably stood against a screen or wall crossing the church between the fourth pairs of piers, pierced by doorways towards either end for the Sunday and other processions to pass through after making a station before the rood. The foundation of this screen we have lately found. The piers just mentioned differ from the other principal piers west of them in having the

* Reg. Stafford, f. 131 b.

twin ceiling shafts on the nave side cut away up to a height of $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor, and terminated in carved corbels. The sharp edges of the flat surfaces thus formed are chamfered off to the same height. The corbels on the north side are apparently of the earlier half of the fourteenth century, and represent the busts of two men in hoods with their hands raised on either side to uphold the shaft. Their arms have tight sleeves with rows of five buttons on the under side. The wall surfaces, chamfers and busts, are all reddened with fire, and must therefore be anterior to 1463. The busts on the south side are similar, but of different date and style from those opposite, and have traces of painting on them. They show no signs of scorching, although the adjoining wall surfaces and chamfers are reddened, and would therefore appear to be part of the repairs after the fire of 1463.

To what date the foundation of the screen belongs it is difficult to say, and we are equally uncertain as to the nature of the screen itself. The absence of any holes in the piers suggests that it was of stone. On the other hand a foundation wall only 9 inches wide seems too weak for a screen of some height, and the reddening of the stonework so far upwards as well as across the whole width of the piers points to the burning of a wooden screen when the blazing roof and ceiling fell in in 1463. In the Sacrist's roll for 1442 there is also a payment of 13s. 4d. to Simon Tabbard the carpenter, 'pro deposicione trium lignorum supra altare sancti Willelmi.'

The altar against the screen would, of course, stand upon a platform. As the grave in the centre of the bay is 7 feet 3 inches from the screen foundation, the steps probably projected about that distance westwards. In the Sacrist's roll for 1440 is a payment of 8s., 'pro emendacione graduum versus altare sancti Willelmi cum aliis diversis operibus factis circa pavimentum in ecclesia,' which is followed by another of 3s. 4d., 'pro posicione lapidis marmorei pro sepultura fratris Ricardi Midelton nuper sacriste.' It is possible that the grave in the centre is Richard Middleton's, and that Bishop Browne, when he died five years later, was buried in the grave next to it, and so *prope medium altaris*.

The bay in which the nave altar stood was enclosed by screens on the other three sides also. On the west there are holes in opposite faces of the great twisted columns for a transverse screen 11 feet high, and in the capital of the north pillar a deep cut exists for some work above and slightly in advance of it. This screen has no foundation under the floor, but seems to have been of wood. The roll for 1394 accounts for 16d. collected 'de trunco extra clausuram ante altari sancti

Willelmi.' The side arches were apparently closed by stone screens, if we may judge by the sharp limits of the fire stains. That on the north was in existence in the last century, and is engraved in Sir Thomas Browne's *Repertorium*, published in 1712. It owed its preservation to its incorporation with the tomb of Sir James Hobart, one of Bishop Lyhert's executors, whose will, dated 27th July, 1516, contains the following interesting provision :

'My body to be buriede in the Cathedrall churche called Crysts Churche within the Citie of Norwyche in the north side of the bodie of the saied churche as shall accorde with my degree with oute worldly pomp or pride betwixte ij pillers where a closinge of friese stone of old tyme was begonne. The which closing I wyll have made pfighte and finished after the seyde werke there apperynge in maner and fourme of a chapell in the which I will have an awlter made for a priest to singe masse.'*

Sir James's tomb remains, and the carved achievement of his arms that formerly surmounted the screen, but the screen itself has gone. It is therefore impossible to say how much and what part of it 'of old tyme was begonne' or 'made pfighte and finished' by Hobart's executors.

There are indications of a like screen having crossed the opposite arch, but no representation or note of it has come down to us. As pointed out in my former paper, both transverse screens, as well as that built in the next bay by Lyhert, had screens in line with them crossing the south aisle.

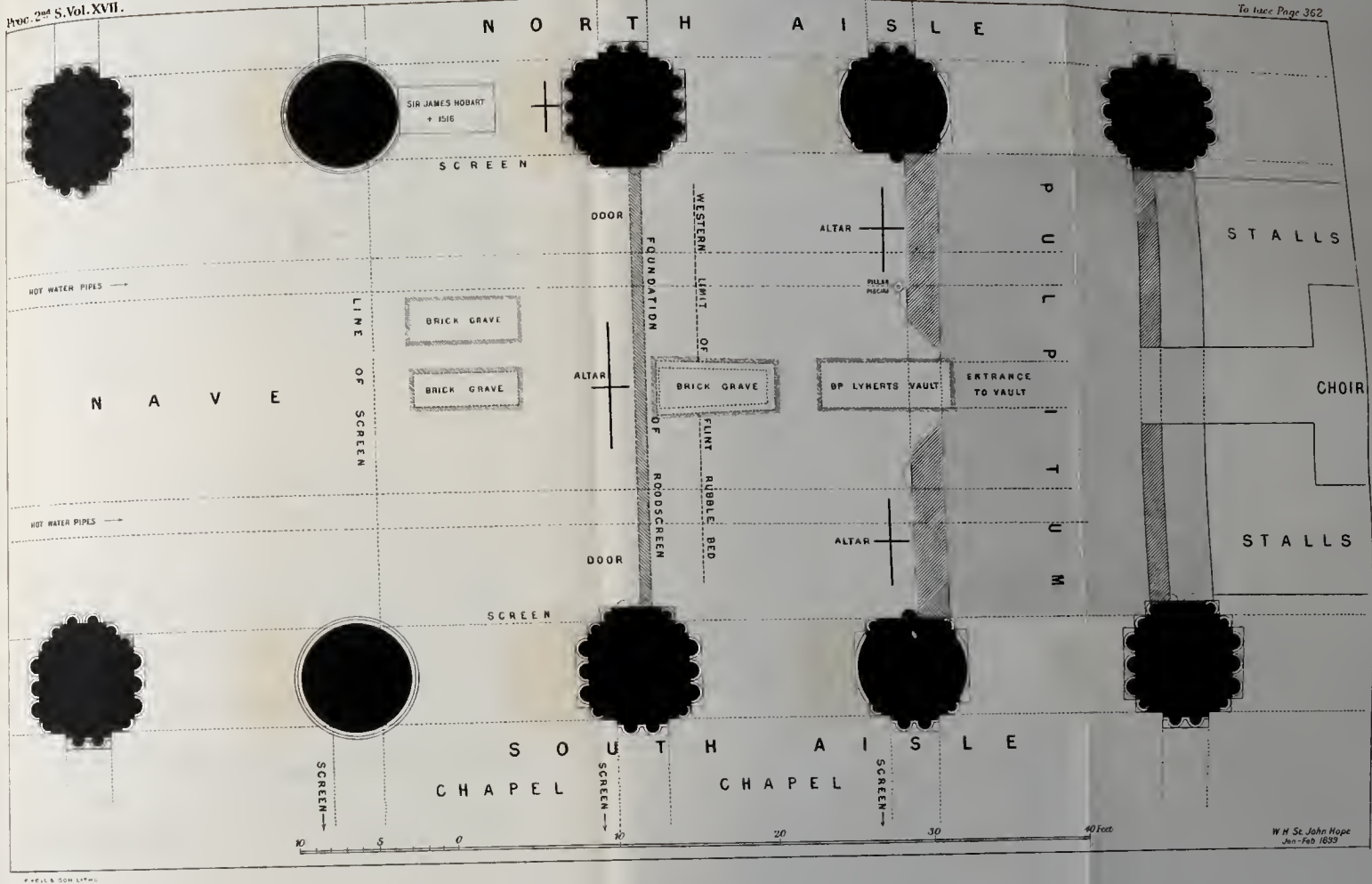
The arrangement of the nave screens resolves itself into this : first, we have Lyhert's *pulpitum*, with the choir door in the centre, and an altar and reredos on either hand, each, no doubt, within its own screen or *clausura*; then the road screen with its central altar and procession doors, flanked by side screens and enclosed westwards by the third screen.

This was the regular disposition in every large monastic church, and when the screens have disappeared, as in our ruined abbeys, the arrangement in question can generally be made out from the holes for fixing the screens, which remain in the pillars.

One other discovery must be mentioned.

When making the excavation under the organ loft on Shrove Tuesday the trench was extended partly through the choir door on the chance that the grave might there be found

* P. C. C. 33 Ayloff. I am again indebted to Mr. Duncan for this reference.



PLAN SHEWING DISCOVERIES IN THE NAVE OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH, 1899.

W H St John Hope
Jan-Feb 1899



of Bishop Thomas Percy, who died in 1369 and desired to be buried *ante chorum ecclesie*. No interment was found, but about 3 feet down there seemed to be a layer of hard flint rubble. A similar layer, as stated above, had been found previously in our first trench before the north altar against the *pulpitum*; it was therefore decided to trace its limits. It was again found before the site of the south altar at a depth of about 2 feet, and was traced for some 10 feet to a line 13 feet 6 inches westwards from Lyhert's screen, where it abruptly ends. Its thickness was not ascertained. This rubble bed would therefore seem to extend right across the nave, and for at least nearly two bays eastwards. Since its western limit roughly coincides with the declared extent of Bishop Herbert's building it is possible that for greater security, owing to the church being founded on a marsh, he underlaid his work with a foundation of flint rubble or concrete, which his successor did not think it necessary to continue."*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 2nd, 1899.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Researches into the Origin of the Primitive Constellations of the Greeks, Phœnicians, and Babylonians. By Robert Brown, Junior, F.S.A. Vol. I. 8vo. London, 1899.

From the Author:—English Bell Founders, 1150-1893. By R. C. Hope, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

The PRESIDENT exhibited a fine and perfect specimen of a burgonet of the middle of the sixteenth century with an unusually high comb.

* Since the reading of this Paper a further excavation was made on 3rd March to the south of the two graves in line with Sir James Hobart's tomb, but no third grave was found there.

J. STARKIE GARDINER, Esq., exhibited an example of a so-called "Girdle of Chastity."

R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Sussex, exhibited a fine and large example of a polished flint celt found at Worthing in 1894.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

- * John Challenor Covington Smith, Esq.
- Ormonde Maddock Dalton, Esq.
- Flaxman Charles John Spurrell, Esq.
- Henry Wilson, Esq., M.A.
- Robert Carr Bosanquet, Esq., M.A.
- William Henry Knowles, Esq.

Thursday, March 9th, 1899.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Edward Bell, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—Westminster Abbey historically described by H. J. Feasey, with an account of the Abbey Buildings by J. T. Micklethwaite, V.P.S.A. Appendix on the Mediæval Monuments by Edward Bell, M.A., F.S.A. Folio. London. 1899.

From the Author:—King Charles the First's Last Hour: the Scaffold: its Site. By Sir Reginald F. D. Palgrave, K.C.B. (From *The Architectural Review*, March, 1899.) 8vo. London. 1899.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

- Ormonde Maddock Dalton, Esq.
- Flaxman Charles John Spurrell, Esq.

The Rev. E. S. DEWICK, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited two large illuminated initial letters on vellum from a Spanish MS.

(1) The letter M, historiated with the subject of Justice, represented as a crowned maiden, enthroned and surrounded by seven other crowned maidens ($11\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches). On her right there is an open coffer, covered with black

* On the nomination of the Council, *honoris causâ*.

leather and lined with red, which is full of gold coins, from which she is making a liberal distribution. The attendant maidens have their laps full of coins. On the left of Justice is seen a sword poised on its point. The whole is surrounded by an inscription: 'IVSTICIA EST SINGVLARVM RERV M E[T] PERSONARVM EQV[I]SSIMA DISTR[I]BVICIO QVAM QVIS OBTINENS' The figure of Justice has a scroll with the words: 'Reddo unicuique secundum opera sua;' and the seven maidens have scrolls referring to rewards or retributions. Those which can be read are as follows: 'Justus dominus percussit reges magnos,' 'Redemit bonos ab inimicis eorum,' 'Filia babilonis misera'—[Ps. cxxxvi. 8].

(2) The letter D historiated with the subject of Hope, represented as a crowned maiden standing on a pedestal with seven other crowned maidens standing around her ($9\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches). Hope has a label with the inscription 'Sperate in eo omnis', and the seven attendant maidens have scrolls with inscriptions which for the most part are no longer legible. On one of them can be read the words, 'Levavi oculos meos in mon[tes],' and the others probably expressed hope in various ways.

Both of these letters have been mounted and surrounded with borders made up of pieces probably cut from the same MS. These borders, which consist of conventional foliage with animals, birds, and grotesques, contain the arms of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain several times repeated, together with the yoke (*yugo*) and bundle of arrows (*flechas*), the badges respectively of Ferdinand and Isabella. The arms do not show the pomegranate which was added in base after the conquest of Granada; consequently the borders may be dated between 1479, when Castile and Aragon were united, and 1492, when Granada was conquered.

LEONARD C. LINDSAY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of their owners, a number of ancient service books, on which the Rev. E. S. DEWICK, M.A., F.S.A., read the following descriptive notes:

"1. Fragment of a MS. Breviary of the thirteenth century. Exhibited by permission of W. Fitzherbert Brockholes, Esq.

The MS. is very imperfect at the beginning. The second leaf commences in the middle of the service for the tenth Sunday after Pentecost, and the services are continued until the twenty-sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Then follow the hymns, and afterwards the Saturday Office of Our Lady, together with an Office of St. Andrew, and a hymn with

musical notation in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury, which commences with the words, 'Tomas natus londoniis ex probatis parentibus.' Lastly, in a much later hand, the Office of Corpus Christi has been added.

The MS. is shown to be of monastic and not of secular use, by the twelve lessons at matins. The Office of St. Andrew, from its position, appears to have been intended for weekly recital, and not for the annual festival only. This seems to point to a monastic house under the dedication of St. Andrew.

2. MS. Sarum Missal written *circa* 1390 (also exhibited by Mr. Fitzherbert Brockholes).

The Calendar has additions made in the fifteenth century, including one on September 9th, 'Dedicacio ecclesie de Walmer,' which suggests that the Missal at one time belonged to the church of Walmer, in Kent. Several leaves have been cut out. The page following the calendar has the 'set-off' of a richly-illuminated leaf, which is now wanting, and leaves are also missing in the Canon of the Mass.

3. MS. Horæ, B.M.V. Flemish work of early sixteenth century, exhibited by Miss Weld, Leagram Hall, Blackburn.

The MS. is finely illuminated throughout, the most unusual pictures being those in the *Horæ de Sancto Spiritu* which are nearly all taken from the Acts of the Apostles, and include such subjects as the baptism of the eunuch by Philip.

The most important entries in the calendar for indicating the *provenance* of the MS. are as follows:—March 17, 'Translacio Gummari,' and Oct. 11, 'Solempnitas Gummari.' Both of these entries are in red. St. Gummar lived in the neighbourhood of Lierre near Antwerp, where he was afterwards buried, and he was honoured throughout Brabant. His name appears also in the Litany. Amongst the *memorie* there is one of St. Wido or Guido of Anderlecht, near Brussels. This also points to Brabant.

There is an entry in black on Oct. 8, 'Dedicacio sc̄i petri geben,' which seems to show some connection with Geneva (*Gebenna*), but the rest of the calendar has no reference to that locality.

The MS. is in its original binding of stamped leather with the inscription: 'Ludovicus Bloc ob¹ laudem Christi librum hunc recte ligavi.'

4. York Manual, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1509, 4 Id. Febr. Exhibited by the Right Rev. Monsignor Gradwell.

In *Te igitur* of the Canon of the Mass, the word *papa* has been erased, and *rege* substituted in the margin, probably in the time of Henry VIII."

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, communicated a paper on an ancient conduit-head in Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Norman's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

WILLIAM PAGE, Esq., F.S.A., read some notes on further excavations on the site of the Romano-British city of *Verulamium*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 16th, 1899.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—24 Guides to various Departments and Special Exhibitions in the British Museum. 8vo. 1883-1899.

HENRY WILSON, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

The PRESIDENT referred in suitable terms to the recent loss which the Society had sustained by the death of Mr. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, D.C.L., a most amiable and accomplished gentleman, who had been a Fellow since 1858.

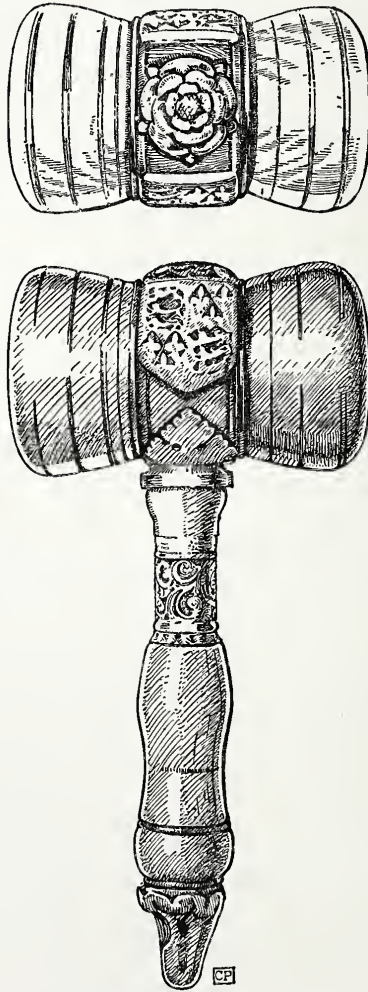
The President also mentioned his liberal gifts to the University of Oxford, and the means and good taste which permitted him even to make gifts to the Sovereign.

JOHN WATNEY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a case of *cuir bouilli* belonging to the parish church of Moulton, co. Norfolk, and (2) an ivory hammer belonging to the Mercers' Company.

The leather case, which is cylindrical in form, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and 7 inches in diameter, belongs to a class of which several others exist.* The lid is incised with three stars within a guilloche, and the body with horizontal bands. The uppermost band contains the inscription, **be meri mon**

* See a Paper by the late Sir Wollaston (then Mr.) Franks in *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiv. 246-254.

("Be merry, man"), but for want of space the last letter is cut in the line below, which also has the name **ihc** and leaves.



IVORY HAMMER, C. 1540, BELONGING TO THE MERCERS' COMPANY
($\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

The third band has also the name **ihg** with leaf work. A fourth band is composed of a running scroll of leaf work, and a fifth of a lozenge diaper. On one side the bands are inter-

rupted by a broad vertical strip with more leaf work. The whole of the work is of the fifteenth century.

The box is now used to hold part of the communion plate, and has been so used for many years. There is, however, nothing peculiarly ecclesiastical about it, nor is there any record of when the church became possessed of it. It has been suggested that it might have held one of the cups in use at weddings.

The ivory hammer is used by the Master for the time being of the Mercers' Company when presiding at meetings. The head measures $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches across, and has one side the royal arms, *England and France modern quarterly*, on the other those of the Merchant Adventurers, and on top a Tudor rose. The total length is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, but the handle, which terminates in a maiden's head, the badge of the Company, has been broken and repaired in the last century, when the embossed silver band was added. No record of the gift or purchase of the hammer has yet come to light, but its probable date is *circa* 1540.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Devon, exhibited a silver parcel-gilt tazza, belonging to Colaton Raleigh Church, Devonshire, on which he read the following notes :

“Through the kindness of the Rev. F. Bullock, the Vicar, I am enabled to exhibit a remarkable silver paten belonging to the church of Colaton Raleigh, Devonshire. It is said to have been presented to that church in the year 1749 by Dr. Charles Lyttelton (a former President of the Society), who had been elected Dean of Exeter in the previous year. It is further stated to have been originally in the possession of Gregory Dodds, who held the same office from 1560 to 1570, and to have belonged to St. Michael's chapel, within the Dean's residence.

Occupying the centre of the base of the paten proper there is chased a stag's head caboshed, dividing the letters G.D. with some ornamental decoration similar to that on the outer side of the rim. According to Dr. Oliver,* the stag's head is 'ensigned with a cross patee fitchy'; but such is not the fact, although this is all that is required to make the arms of the Deanery of Exeter complete. The paten proper is of thinner metal than the stem. The sole stamp upon it is a single and imperfect one.

* G. Oliver, *Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon* (Exeter, 1840), iii. 98.

The stem bears no hall mark, and is, with one exception, profusely decorated with repoussé and tooled work; the exception applies to the outer ring of the base, which bears a stamped pattern.

A careful examination of the stem proves that it must have originally acted as a support to some object entirely different from the present paten. The ornamentation is wholly dissimilar in character, is much ruder than in the latter, and the diameter is out of proportion to it. The torus-shaped ornament immediately below the paten, which appears at first sight to answer to the knot of a pre-Reformation chalice, has evidently formed the apex of the original stem, but has been cut off and reversed over the lower portion of the latter, for the purpose of lessening the height and make it more suitable for its later use. The paten was most probably made in Exeter, and by John Jones, whose communion cups are yet to be found in many Devonshire churches, about 1569-1575, the ornamentation being similar to that of the present paten. And this agrees with the period when Gregory Dodds was Dean (1560-1570). The probable age of the stem I must leave others to determine."

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, read the following note upon the Broad Arrow:

"In all the books of reference that I have seen the origin of the Broad Arrow as a royal mark for military or other stores, and for other purposes, is given as being the badge of Henry, Viscount Sidney, Earl of Romney, Master-General of the Ordnance, 1693-1702. In Haydn's *Dictionary of Dates* it is also said that trees for the royal service were marked with the crown and broad arrow in the Forest of Dean in 1639. No authority, however, is given for this last statement, and without perhaps tracing the mark to its origin I think I can show that the first statement is without foundation. First, it will be remembered that the Sidney badge is a pheon. This form of spearhead has the inner sides of the barbs engrailed, which is never the case with the broad arrow, and Boutell remarks: 'Unless the contrary be specified, the point of the pheon is blazoned to the base as in the arms of Earl Brownlow and the Baron De L'Isle.'* This again is unlike the broad arrow mark. These points I think dispose of the Sidney theory. But whether the Forest of Dean marks in 1639 were

* Charles Boutell, *Heraldry, Historical and Popular*, 3rd Edition (London, 1864), 49.

broad arrows or not, we have evidence of the broad arrow being used some 80 years previous to that date.

In the Foreign State Papers in the Public Record Office, under the date 6th February, 1553-4, is a letter written at Antwerp, from Sir Thomas Gresham to the Council, in which occurs:

‘Giving yo^r Lordeshipes to undy^rstand that at this daye I have resseved xxxvj barells of gownpowd^r partte of the complement that was lent to the Regent, wyche I have shipped in a Inglishe Crayer Mr. Thomas Spache of Rye und^r this marke + In the margent, the wayght therof you shall receive by the shipe and for the rest as ytt can be maid so yt shall be delivered wth as moche expedyeyone as maye be.’



Again on 30th November, 1554, Sir Thomas Gresham, writing from Seville to the Council, says he ‘left Medina di Campo on the 23rd, and arrived in Seville the 26th, and found his factor, Edmund Hogan, with the 100,000 ducats The cases have been sent off to-day there is L cassys marked wth the brode arrow & be nomeryd from No. I. to No. L.’

In this last letter he repeats the ‘mark in the margent’ of the first letter, and calls it ‘the brode arrow.’

These letters I consider point to the use of the broad arrow as originally a merchant’s mark. A petition of the bowyers of London in 1572 incidentally mentions that in the time of Henry VIII. selected bows were marked with the rose and crown, and we know that this occurs in the mouldings and ornamentation of ordnance of that period, and even later, as on the cast-iron guns of Elizabeth’s time, now in the Rotunda at Woolwich, and at Pevensey. On a gun now in the Tower of London and recovered in 1841 from the wreck of the ‘Edgar,’ which blew up at Spithead in 1711, the rose and crown are seen in relief on the second reinforce. In fact, the rose and crown were used in the time of Queen Anne, and as far as I am aware, the broad arrow first occurs on hand fire-arms in that reign.

An arrow in pale piercing a crown is seen on a shield of St. Edmund, sculptured about 1515, on the entrance gateway to the Deanery of Peterborough, and a similar mark is to be found in the stamp on a pig of lead at Kenilworth found on the floor of the ruined priory church and said to be of the time of Henry VIII. It has been considered that this was a royal mark and so placed on the mineral.

There was in 1579 a Broad Arrow Tower in the Tower of London, and if the date of its erection or of its name could be

ascertained we might then be able to associate it with the idea of a Royal store mark.

No doubt the simplicity of the mark and the ease with which it was placed on all sorts of surfaces and materials made it very suitable for its purpose. It was but a few years ago that every copper cap and every bullet from the Royal Arsenal bore this safeguard against theft, like 'the rogue's yarn' in the ropes."

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a find of the Later Iron Age from Norway, on which he read the following note:

"The small find that I have the pleasure to exhibit is from a grave in the extreme north of Norway, namely, from the vicinity of Tromsö, a long way within the Arctic circle. It is of interest also from the intrinsic merits of the objects composing it. These consist of two brooches, one of them inlaid with garnets, three large beads of millefiori glass, as many of crystal, and a number of plain and other beads of glass. The principal objects are the brooches. The first is of



BRONZE BROOCH FROM
TROMSÖ, NORWAY.
($\frac{3}{4}$ linear.)

the type shown in Montelius's *Guide to Stockholm Museum* (1887), Fig. 86, but is a much larger example, being $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches long. The smaller brooch is also of a familiar type, and is seen in the annexed figure.* The millefiori beads are very remarkable specimens, and were certainly not made in Scandinavia, but rather in Rome or Byzantium.

I have but rarely seen any in such good state and so admirably made. The 'canes' which form the flowers radiate with great regularity from a common centre, and are scarcely at all distorted in the process of making the bead. I have secured these objects as being the contents of a single grave, and their characters would show them to belong to the very beginning of the second Iron Age, or perhaps rather within the preceding period. I hope that they may find their way into the British Museum collections."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

* Cf. Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, No, 643.

Thursday, March 23rd, 1899.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Early Bath Books. By Frederick Shum, F.S.A. 8vo. Bath, 1899.

From the Author :—The Ruined Chapel of St. Katherine at Shorne, Kent. Part II. By G. M. Arnold, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.

From the Author :—Ribchester Excavation Fund Report, 1898. Roman Ribchester. By John Garstang. 4to. Preston, 1898.

From the Authors :—Études d' ethnographie préhistorique. V. Fouilles a Brassempony en 1897. Par E. Piette et J. de Laporterie, 8vo. Paris, 1899.

John Challenor Covington Smith, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

FREDERICK JAMES, Esq., F.S.A., read the following account of some remains of the Bronze Age found at Aylesford, Kent :

“The archaeological remains of the Bronze Age which it is my privilege to bring before your notice this evening, are the result of investigations carried out by myself on the site of a large gravel pit known as ‘Parish Field,’ Aylesford, a picturesque village on the banks of the Medway, three miles north-west of the town of Maidstone. The place may perhaps be better known to you as the most convenient *rendezvous* for visiting the sepulchral remains known as ‘Kit’s Coty House.’ The field in which the researches were made embraces the area of an extensive gravel bed of river-drift character, and in the low-level gravels composing it, numerous finds of palæolithic flint implements have been recorded for many years past, all of which were found in association with bones of the fauna characteristic of the period. It was whilst excavating the brown loam from the surface to the top of the gravel that the workmen came upon the human skeleton (No. 1) about to be described. No trace of a barrow or mound existed over the area of discovery. Before going further, it is right that I should place upon record my acknowledgments of the great assistance rendered by the owner of the pit, Mr. Silas Wagon, in facilitating

the recovery of the remains. Before removing the bones they were photographed *in situ*. The following description is transcribed from memoranda in my notebook and written upon the spot at the time of my visit: 'Human skeleton found at a depth of 5 feet 4 inches beneath the surface in Parish Field, Aylesford, in Mr. Wagon's gravel pit. It had been apparently buried upon its right side with the skull on the south-west, the bearing along the length of the skeleton being East 18° N. The knees were slightly drawn up. The skull had been removed, together with some of the limb bones, before I arrived. The light patch in the view represents burnt earth, all below the interment. The soil immediately above was dark brown mould mixed with small flints in which were fragments of burnt wood. Very narrow seams of burnt earth occurred throughout. At the bottom of the grave pit was a thin spreading of burnt earth and wood ashes. The grave from N.E. to S.W. was 8 feet long and 4 feet wide, its limits being distinctly indicated against the gravel at the sides.'

After taking measurements and removing the bones, the white patch beneath them was thoroughly examined for the purpose of finding any relics which might have been buried with the body, but nothing whatever was found in it except numerous fragments of burnt wood and pieces of burnt animal bone. The whole of this white patch consisted of burnt earth, in which were thin seams of red and black ashes. Nothing whatever was found in the grave, either above the skeleton or below it, at the time of its removal. At the east end of it, after the floor had been exposed and the sides brushed to see their extent, a small piece of bronze was found. This must, however, have fallen out of the brown mould and flints above. As remarked before, contained in the pile of ashes beneath the skeleton were several fragments of burnt animal bone, pieces of burnt wood, and a few grains of wheat. From their presence with and about the interment there is little doubt that they were the remains of a feast held at the time of the burial. The fragments of animal bone may also be the remains of food offered to the dead. They would in this case form part in the worship of ancestors, so characteristic a feature in the growth of the religious feeling of the human race.

With regard to the character of the fragments of burnt wood found in and about the grave, the Keeper of the Botanical Department at the British Museum very kindly examined them for me. The result was that they were all identified as being that of the willow. Whether or not the

presence of the wood of this tree is significant of grief, with which the willow has always from the earliest times been associated, I will not say, but seeing that the age of the person to whom the skeleton belonged has been computed at twenty years upon the customary data, there may be no harm in calling attention to it. I would rather, however, adhere to the opinion that the willow was the commonest tree hereabouts at the time of the interment, the low-lying character of the field and its proximity to the River Medway lending aid perhaps to this view.

I have now to deal with the anthropometrical results derived from an examination of the skull and limb bones at the hands of Dr. Garson, to whom I sent it for report. However competent I might have felt as to taking the simple measurements from which the cephalic index could be obtained, together with the calculations from the length of the limb bones from which the estimated stature could be computed, I did not feel equal to making a critical examination of the racial characteristics of the remains as exemplified in the physical peculiarities. Dr. Garson says: 'Some twenty-six different measurements have been taken of this skull, which is well formed. Its height is below the average: the result of this is probably to increase the length and breadth somewhat to make up for the deficiency. In general outline it is coffin-shaped, very broad in the posterior parietal region as compared with the anterior frontal. The outline of the forehead is sloping backwards. This appearance is exaggerated by the fulness of the frontal sinuses which would have presented a much more rugged form had the skull been that of an older person. The canine teeth are strongly marked, and their sockets are prominently marked on the maxillary bones. The lower jaw is of medium development, the chin is pointed and bifid in front, the angle being more acute than usual. On the teeth is a well-marked deposit of tartar, a characteristic feature of many of the Bronze Age skulls. The estimated stature is 5 feet $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The long bones are well formed. From the state of the epiphyses at their ends, and the state of the skull and teeth, the age of the individual is well defined as 20 years at the time of death. The skeleton as a whole corresponds in character to those of the Bronze Period, best known to us from Round Barrows.

In those characters in which the Aylesford skeleton does *not* agree with the Bronze Age Period it would seem to show a tendency to the appearance of those of the earlier people than to any races of subsequent date, and it may be that the individual may have inherited a strain of Neolithic

blood, though the evidence in this respect is slight, and the characters referred to might have been less marked had he lived to a more mature age, when fully adult age had been attained.'

I have also to record the occurrence of another interment (No. 2) of the Bronze Age, at a spot about 500 yards to the east of No. 1. No description of the human remains is, however, possible, owing to the fragile state in which they were found



BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT AYLESFORD, KENT.

the whole falling to pieces on exposure to the atmosphere. The depth from the surface, about 15 feet, appears to me to be very great, and is at the bottom of the gravel, and on the top of the bed-rock, the latter, in this case, consisting of sand of the Folkestone beds. The bones had been taken out, or rather had fallen out of the side of the cliff before my arrival, so that I had to depend entirely upon the word of the workmen as to the depth beneath the surface.

The bronze implements were found with the bones, and sufficiently indicate without further comment, the age and character of the interment. It will be noticed that three fragments of limb bones, the humerus, ulna, and fibula, are stained green through having been in close proximity to the implements.

It only remains to add that the finding at Aylesford of the two interments just described corroborates in a marked degree the evidence already in hand, and derived from the finding upon the same site of interments in stone cists as well as fragments of British pottery.

There does not appear to be any doubt as to a settlement of Bronze Age people being existent at Aylesford prior to the advent of the Late Celtic element. For an account of this subsequent invasion, I would refer you to Mr. Arthur Evans's exhaustive Paper in the *Archaeologia** of this Society."

The paper was illustrated by lantern slides prepared from drawings by the author. Mr. James also exhibited several lantern slides of Saxon antiquities recently acquired by the Maidstone Museum.

LIEUT.-COL. FISHWICK, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lancashire, read the following notes on some sepulchral urns found near Todmorden in Yorkshire :

"In March, 1897, I reported the discovery of urns at Pule Hill, Saddleworth.† The urns which I have now to describe were found on the same range of hills as those at Saddleworth, but several miles to the north. Todmorden is partly in Lancashire and partly in Yorkshire. The site where the urns were unearthed is in the latter county, and has long been known as 'the Frying Pan,' and forms a clearly defined earth circle of 35 yards in diameter, the outer ring of which is about 3 feet wide.

In the centre of the circle and very near to the surface, in July last, was dug up a group of urns, the one occupying the central position being slightly larger than the ones surrounding it. This urn is 10 inches high, 9 inches wide at the top, tapering to 4 inches at the bottom; the only part which is ornamented is the collar. Inside this urn was a smaller urn, or incense cup, about 3½ inches in diameter and 3 inches high, which contained fragments of calcined human bones, small pieces of charcoal, and a bronze implement, and a few jet

* "On a Late-Celtic Urn-Field at Aylesford, Kent, etc." *Archaeologia*, lii. 315-388.

† *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xvi. 335.

beads. The implement was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide at its broadest part and tapered down to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The small urn is beautifully ornamented.

Another urn also contained an 'incense cup.' Four others were filled with charcoal and earth only. Near to these were found the disintegrated remains of two other large urns, and two incense cups which probably had originally been inside them.

I was not present at the exhumation of these interesting remains, but I opened one of the larger urns. They were all made of native clay very slightly burnt. The small cups have each of them the two small holes near the bottom which are so characteristic of this kind of urn.

The finders of these urns were Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson, of Burnley, and Mr. Robert Law, F.G.S., of Rochdale.

The accompanying photographs show the character of the ornamental markings."

J. LAWSON RUSSELL, Esq., M.B., also read a detailed account of the discovery of the Todmorden urns.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, April 13th, 1899.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P. :

1. Spalato und seine Alterthümer von Franz Thiard de Laforest. 8vo. Spalato. 1878.

2. Die Bocche di Cattaro von F. T. de Laforest. 8vo. Spalato. 1898.

From the Corporation of the City of London :—The Guildhall of the City of London, together with a short account of its historic associations, and the municipal work carried on therein. 2nd Edition. 8vo. London, 1899.

From the Author :—Records of the parish of Batley, in the county of York. By Michael Sheard. 4to. Worksop, 1894.

From James Stevenson, Esq. :—Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow. Vol. 1. By George Macdonald, M.A. 4to. Glasgow, 1899.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum. Miniatures, borders, and initials, reproduced in gold and colours. With descriptive text by G. F. Warner, M.A. First Series, 15 plates. Folio. London, 1899.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Roanden Albert Henry Bickford-Smith, Esq., M.A.
Sir Walter Besant, Knight, M.A.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of President, Council, and officers of the Society would be held on Monday, 24th April, at 2 p.m.

Mr. PERCY G. STONE, F.S.A., called the attention of the Society to the fact that on Wednesday last the Town Council of Southampton had sanctioned the raising of the roadway of the Western Shore by 5 feet at the end of Simnel Street, in order to alter the gradient there. This, while not actually covering up, would conceal from view a considerable section of the interesting and unique arcaded portion of the town wall. An alternative scheme which had been suggested by himself and Mr. Hope was now declared to be impracticable on account of the existence of a contract for the building of a row of shops in course of erection on the south side of Simnel Street.

The PRESIDENT thought that if the contract for the alterations had been signed he feared it was useless to pursue the matter further.

After some discussion the following Resolution was proposed by Sir Henry Howorth, V.P., and seconded by Chancellor Ferguson :

“The Society of Antiquaries of London learns with regret that the Town Council of Southampton has decided so to raise the level of the Western Shore at the end of Simnel Street as to bury to a depth of some 5 feet a most interesting section of the ancient town wall. The Society trusts that the matter may be reconsidered, so as to leave these important and unique remains fully exposed to view, as at present.”

On being put to the meeting there were six votes in favour of the Resolution and six against it.

As, however, the President was unwilling to give a casting vote, the subject then dropped.

PERCY G. STONE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a collecting box, dated 1635, belonging to Newport parish church, I.W.; and (2) an early seventeenth century ballot box and balls, belonging to the Corporation of Newport, on which he read the following notes:

“Of the two exhibits I have the honour of laying before you the first, having no history, may be dismissed with a brief description. It is one of the three oak collecting boxes belonging to the church of St. Thomas, Newport, Isle of Wight. Two, of which this is one, are similar, and have the date 1635 cut on the handles; the third is later and plainer in detail. The one before you measures $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in depth. The whole length, with handle, is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The box is divided into two parts by a strip of wood reaching to within half an inch of the bottom; an ingenious device to allow the offering to slip in unobserved by the next donor. The only ornamentation is a shallow moulding running all round four sides of the box. The cut outline of the handle and the quaint form of the date numbers are worthy of notice.

The second exhibit, the ancient ballot boxes of the Corporation of Newport, is perhaps of more interest, owing to the fact of my being able to bring documentary evidence to bear upon their history. Their disuse for so many years has been the means of their preservation; boxes, balls, and their leathern container, all being intact.

The boxes, two in number, of which I exhibit one, are identical, being of oak, 7 inches high and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches square, with the angles splayed off to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. With the turned finial at the top they measure 9 inches altogether in height. A projecting moulding top and bottom forms a cap and base.

The leathern bag containing the voting balls is a curious, rough affair, running to a point at the bottom and caught round the neck by a draw string. It is lined with coarse red linen. The balls that remain are 27 in number, 11 white and 16 red. One ball which is smaller than the rest and has, though a darker wood, no colour on it, I have classed with the white.

The first mention I find of the use of these ballot boxes is in a memorandum in the ‘old Ligger,’ or ledger-book of Newport, a quaint and interesting MS. containing all records of interest concerning the Corporation from 1567 to 1747, with a list of mayors carried to 1799. From page 53 dorso I extract the following;

‘Whereas heretofore there hath ben difference in opinion

amongst the Company concerning the forme of eleccion of the Maior of this Burrough w^{ch} hath hed much disputacon and is likelie to cause much confusion in the eleccion For preventing whereof it is nowe ordered and agreed at a Court of Comon Counsel holden in the Guildhall the tenth daie of August Anno Dni 1621. That from henceforth . . . the Maior and his bretheren who have borne the chief office of this Burrough shall yearlie noiāt (nominate) twoe of the foure-



BALLOT BOX (ONE OF A PAIR) AND BALLS BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF NEWPORT, I.W.

and-twentie Cheife Burgesses to stand in eleccion of Maioraltie of this Burrough and so being noiāted and their names being written severallie on twoe boxes, one of them so being in eleccion shalbe chosen by the voices of the whole companie viz^f the Maior & xxiiij^{tie} chiefe Burgesses or the more parte of them, whereof the Maior for the time beinge to bee one, whoe shall expresse everie of their voices in this manner viz^f Everie of them shall have two little bullies in his hands, the

one of them being redd and the other white, the w^{ch} bullies everie one shall putt one into the one box and the other into the other box, and hee of the said twoe in eleccion wth whose name shalbe most white bullies shalbe Maior of the said Burroughhe for the yeare next following.'

The boxes were in use certainly down to 1715, when in a note under date 22 Sept. of that year (p. 169, *Old Ledger*) we find:

'At this assembly came on the election of the Mayor of this Burrough in the church, and there were eight white Bullets in the Box on w^{ch} Mr. Thomas Ridge's name was sett and none in the Box on w^{ch} Mr. Henry Woodford's name was sett.' So Mr. Ridge was by his voters declared elected.

'And there were eleven of y^e Corporation who voted seperately in an hatt—for Mr. James Grant—and there uppon the said James Grant is by those eleaven voters declared Mayor.'

This irregular voting carried the day, and Mr. Grant was duly sworn in before the deputy-governor at Carisbrooke Castle."

T. T. GREG, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a cylindrical brass collecting box, inscribed: S BERTELEMI † 1649, obtained by him in Brittany.

C. E. KEYSER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on some recently discovered wall-paintings in Stowell church, Gloucestershire:

"The little church of St. Leonard, Stowell, is situate in the county of Gloucester in the midst of the Cotswold Hills, about nine miles from Cirencester, and three from Northleach, where the noble church, erected in the latter part of the fifteenth and early in the sixteenth century by the wealthy woolstaplers or woolmen, as they preferred to describe themselves, with its fine series of brasses, merits special attention, as being one of the finest specimens of the Perpendicular style in this country. The parochial churches in the district are as a rule small, but they almost all retain some interesting examples of Norman architecture. At Northleach, Baunton, and North Cerney are some remains of mural paintings, while those at Cirencester and Notgrove are well known. The most interesting remains in the last-named church consist of a richly sculptured and highly decorated reredos, which fills up the whole of the east wall, but unfortunately has been sadly mutilated.

The church at Stowell stands close to, and above, the fine mansion of the Earl of Eldon, who is the patron of the living. It is situate on the top of a lofty hill, sloping sharply down to the River Colne, which here flows through a deep and narrow valley, and commanding a beautiful view of the woods on the opposite side, amongst which are the remains of the well-known Roman villa at Chedworth.

The church is small and cruciform in plan, and consists of chancel, transepts with central crossing or tower space, and nave with a small bell cote at the east end. At the time of a first visit there on October 28, 1898, it was undergoing restoration under the direction of Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A., at the sole cost of the Earl of Eldon, and was blocked up with scaffolding, which made a careful examination of the fabric somewhat difficult. These obstacles were, however, removed on the occasion of a second visit last week (on Thursday, April 6th, 1899), and it is clear that the church was erected towards the end of the twelfth century and with very slight alterations remains as originally constructed.

Before describing the paintings, a short notice of the architectural features of the church may be deemed of interest. The east window of the chancel is of two lights, and an insertion of the Decorated period. On the south to the east of a modern window is a rather singular piscina, divided into two parts by a solid stone shelf resting on a shouldered arch, the upper part having a trefoiled canopy. The bowl is plain, and rests on a shaft enclosed within the wall. It is probably of the Decorated period, the lower part perhaps being coeval with the church. In the north wall is a very nice arched aumbry, the inner tracery having been hacked away, of somewhat later date. There is also at the west end a blocked oblong recess, no doubt a doorway leading to the upper stage of the former tower. The space at the crossing has arches opening into the chancel, transepts, and nave. They are much depressed and the jambs have been forced out of the perpendicular. The arches are obtusely pointed of transitional Norman date, with chamfered hoodmould and two chamfered orders, and with subsidiary jamb shafts having varied conventional foliage and other ornamentation on the capitals; those on the inner sides being engaged to the main jambs, while those towards the nave and transepts are detached and rest on blocks of masonry about two feet above the present ground level. In the north transept the windows have been renewed. In the south, the south window of two lights is an insertion of the fourteenth century, while the west one is original with a small lancet, within a widely splayed semi-

circular-containing arch. There is a very nice early piscina with rounded trefoiled canopy in the south wall, probably of the same early date. At the west end of the nave is a small semicircular window set within a buttress affixed to the centre of the west wall. The south window of the nave is modern. There is no light in the north wall, this having been entirely covered by the painting. The font has a large octagonal bowl and stem, and rests on a circular base, and is probably coeval with the church. The south doorway is circular headed with chamfered edge to the hoodmould and abacus, plain arch and jambs, with chamfered edge and plain recessed tympanum. There are several small crosses scratched on the jambs. The doorway is set within projecting masonry, composed of larger stones, and of better material, than that of the adjoining walls. The north doorway is now blocked up. It has a shouldered arch supporting a massive lintel. A buttress has been inserted in the angle between the chancel and south transept, apparently to stop the outward pressure of the tower arches.

Considerable remains of painting have been discovered in the south transept and on the walls of the nave. Those in the transept are somewhat confused, and it does not seem easy to interpret the design. They remain on the south wall on either side of the south window and partly along the west wall. On the east side of the window are at least two layers of paintings. The lower part belongs to the more ancient series, and shows a figure with a long-handled instrument, apparently stirring up some indistinct figures in a square tub. A knight kneels below and there is an angel above. Both here and on the west side is a scroll border of the same character as that on the north wall of the nave. The groundwork is a deep red with a powdering of stars. On the west side of the window is a figure standing up with another behind it and holding up the hand to two figures, apparently a male and female, who are kneeling before it. On the west wall can be made out a man with a large sword in his right hand and his left holding the head of a kneeling figure at his feet whom he is apparently about to decapitate. There is the same deep red ground and scroll to these pictures. As will shortly be mentioned, it almost seems as if these formed portions of the subject, the main part of which remains on the north wall of the nave.

On the interior side of the tympanum of the south doorway are some remains of colouring, with scrolls and foliage and traces of lettering in grey, probably of the fifteenth century. The most interesting painting is to be found on the north

wall of the nave facing the present entrance and extending along the whole surface and over the blocked doorway, and there are, or rather were, traces which proved that the picture was originally continued along the west and south walls. The subject is, unfortunately, very imperfect, though the principal figures still remain. There has been an upper portion, now destroyed with the exception of the feet, presumably of an angel blowing a trumpet. This has been separated from the next tier by a border of alternate red and white scallops, and of leaves. Here has been, no doubt, a continuous arcade of seven semicircular arches resting on shafts, but only five of the arches now remain. In that, which undoubtedly was the central one, is a figure seated and with both hands upraised. It is somewhat indistinct, and only an outline of yellow to mark the folds of the drapery can now be distinguished. It, however, of course represents Our Lord seated in Majesty on the great Judgment Day. The background of this and of the other arched compartments has been coloured a deep red.

To the west of Our Lord the three semicircular arches remain, each containing a pair of the apostles, seated, and looking towards each other in attitudes of amazement; St. Peter with his key is conspicuous immediately on the right of Our Saviour. To the east only one compartment remains, also containing two of the apostles seated, St. Paul with his sword being portrayed immediately to the left of Our Lord. All the figures are nimbed, and the character of their vestments, the arrangement of the hair, etc. prove them to belong to the Norman times, though towards the end of that period. The colouring on the figures is very faint, except in the case of one in each of the western panels, where delicate green and other tints still remain on the apostles' vestments. The arched compartments are about 2 feet high, and each of the figures about 1 foot 10 inches. An angel is introduced at the west end. A nice scroll border with alternate leaves in red separates this tier from that below, which has only been partially uncovered. Below the portraiture of St. Peter are three nude figures with an angel on either side, hastening towards the west, the angel in front beckoning upwards. Above is a semicircular object apparently a sheet, full of small figures, probably intended for the souls of the saved. In a square panel to the west is an angel, no doubt guarding the portals of the heavenly mansions. Below this tier is a masonry pattern, and what may be the tackling of a ship, with a man holding a mallet and windlass. Nothing could be made out on the west and south walls, and the few frag-

ments visible in 1898 have now been obliterated ; but there is little doubt that the subject was carried on here, and, as has been stated, in all probability continued round the walls of the south transept. The eastern portion of the main painting has been much obscured by later colouring. The date of these earlier pictures seems to be coeval with that of the church, or about the last quarter of the twelfth century, and we have here one of the earliest representations of the Doom recorded in mural painting in England. Indeed, the only one of an equal antiquity is that discovered some years ago over the chancel arch of Patcham Church, Sussex, and figured in the 38th volume of the *Archæological Journal*. The introduction of the apostles at this early date is also not common. At Patcham some of the apostles are figured on either side of Our Lord. At Kempley, in Gloucestershire, we find Our Lord in Majesty depicted on the ceiling of the chancel, and the apostles under semicircular arches on the north and south walls. At Copford, in Essex, ten of the apostles are similarly portrayed ; and at Hardham, in Sussex, we find the figures of the apostles evidently in attitude of adoration of Christ in Majesty, but this part of the subject has been destroyed. At Checkendon, in Oxfordshire, the apostles, including St. Paul, are ranged round the eastern apse ; and on the arch between the south aisle and chapel of West Chiltington, Sussex, several of the apostles very richly vested are depicted gazing up in adoration of the subject of Christ in Majesty, which has unfortunately been effaced. These seem to be the only examples in mural painting which can be adduced to illustrate our subject.

The figure of our Saviour, at Stowell, is unluckily very faint, but the attitude seems to be similar to those in the other early examples, though the upper part of the body does not appear to be bare, as in the instance at Patcham.

The subject of the Doom on the wall of the nave facing the main entrance is also uncommon. It is therefore to be hoped that these interesting relics of the practical teaching of great religious truths in early Christian times may be carefully preserved."

JOHN PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Bucks, read the following notes on the desecrated church of St. Mary, Stoke Mandeville.

"A letter which recently appeared in two of the county papers of Buckinghamshire in reference to the condition of the old church of St. Mary, Stoke Mandeville, called my

attention to the subject, and resulted in the report which I have the honour to make to the Society. The writer thus describes the condition of the church at the time of his letter. 'The outer fabric of the church appears, to one without any special knowledge, to be, as yet, fairly sound; and the churchyard seems to be kept in good order. But the windows are broken, ivy has crept inside the building, and it is pretty to see the swallows darting up and down among the arches of the nave. Ceilings and woodwork are, of course, crumbling and collapsing; bits of old pews and worm-eaten doors and shutters lie tumbled about, with other ecclesiastical wreckage in various stages of decay: here a rickety wooden pulpit on its side, there a broken desk or book-rest, to which scraps of red cloth still adhere. The floor is strewn with plaster, broken glass, and loose rubble of all kinds, and the columns of the arches are scrawled over with names and dates, from which it may be gathered that the place is a common resort, especially at bank-holiday time, of persons whose motives for visiting it are neither religious, archæological, nor artistic. Access is easy: at present the chancel door stands open, but should it be locked a ready means of entry is provided by a broken window, the ledge of which is conveniently near the ground.' The writer then proceeds to describe the condition of a very interesting monument erected in this church to the children of Edmund Brudenell, Esquire. The Brudenells were formerly the owners of the manor of Oldbury, situated within the parish. I am glad to say that the monument has been removed by the Marquess of Ailesbury, the head of the Brudenell family, into the new church at Stoke Mandeville, so that this memorial of the Brudenells is not lost to the parish.

Before referring to the fabric and the present condition of St. Mary's Church, I will first deal with its history.

It is, and has been as far back as the thirteenth century, a daughter church to the church of St. James, at Berton. Berton is a village near the county town of Aylesbury, Leland mentions it as one mile from 'Aeilsbury,' but Berton itself was anciently a chapel to Aylesbury, and its revenues were annexed to that prebend in Lincoln Cathedral by Bishop Richard Gravesend, with the chapels of Quarrenden, Buckland, and Stoke Mandeville, by patent dated at Buckden October, 1266, confirmed by King Edward I. in 1274. Robert de Thame, 1294, was presented to the Vicarage of Berton, 'cum capellis de Quarrenden Bokeland et Stokes.*' With Berton was connected the hamlet of Broughton.

* See Lipscombe, *History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, ii. 101.

To this day the lord of the manor of Aylesbury is also lord of the manor of Bierton and Broughton.

Bierton's connection with her daughter chapels has been unfortunate, for the chapel of Quarrenden is desecrated, and has been long a ruin. St. Mary, Stoke Mandeville, is fast becoming a ruin, the site where once stood the chapel of Broughton is unknown, and the church of Buckland alone has been preserved from the consequences of neglect and the ravages of time, and is still used for divine service.

I now give a general description of the architectural features of the church itself. It is a small church of Norman foundation having a chancel, nave with clerestory, a south aisle, and tower at the west end. The evidences of its Norman origin are a small early chancel arch with square soffits and imposts; the north door into the nave of the church, and also another Norman arched recess in the same wall. The south aisle is separated from the nave by Decorated piers and arches, and at the west end there is a curious early Decorated arch on piers spanning the nave to support the original tower or belfry. The peculiar construction of this arch is not explained simply by its having been intended as a support of the original tower, and it deserves the careful inspection of an expert. Here I should mention that the original tower or belfry has been replaced by a red brick embattled tower. There is a lancet window in the south wall of the chancel and a Decorated window of beautiful design in the south wall of the south aisle of the nave. There are well preserved Perpendicular windows in different parts of the church. The east window is Perpendicular and is well preserved. There is an open timbered Perpendicular roof to the nave and south aisle. The early English roof in the chancel has been removed; the present roof is plastered over. On either side of the chancel arch are perforations. These openings have been a good deal disturbed, but both appear to be hagioscopes or squints. The desolate and neglected condition of the church is very deplorable. The Royal arms in faded colours were still nailed to the east wall of the nave when I visited the church, and the general appearance of the interior gave one the impression of witnessing the saddest of the scenes a deserted village would present.

In paying a visit to Stoke Mandeville one cannot fail to come to the conclusion that some strong effort should be made to induce the parishioners to go back to their old parish church, so full of memories of the past, and to convert the present church, which is evidently not a costly structure, into a building to be used for the intellectual advantage and social happiness of the community. All that is necessary, so far as

I can conceive, is to raise money for the careful renovation of the old church, and to construct a good dry gravel path from the village to the churchyard, which is still used as the burial place of the villagers, and must renew associations that might well induce them to retrace their steps to the venerable building where their forefathers for so many generations worshipped, still, through the interest of its architectural features, appealing to an age in which so much attention is paid to historic inquiry.

In thus calling attention to the condition of the church of Stoke Mandeville, and incidentally to the chapel of Quarrenden, it may well strike us with astonishment that these sacred buildings should be allowed to remain in the deplorable condition I have endeavoured to describe at a period which claims, and to a great extent justly, a reverence for the sacred memorials of the past."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, April 20th, 1899.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S.
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From J. Park Harrison, Esq., M.A. :—*L'Architecture Normande aux xi^e et xii^e siècles en Normandie et en Angleterre.* Par V. Ruprich-Robert. 2 vols. Folio Paris. n.d.

From F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C., F.S.A. :

1. *A Calendar of the Inner Temple Records.* Edited by F. A. Inderwick. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1896-98.

2. *Report on the Inner Temple Pictures of Judge Littleton and Sir Edward Coke.* By F. A. Inderwick and Leonard Field. Small 4to. London, 1894.

From the Authors :—*The corporate insignia, plate, and charters of Lancaster.* By T. Cann Hughes, M.A. and W. O. Roper, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1898.

A special vote of thanks was passed to J. Park Harrison, Esq., M.A., for his gift to the Library.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on Monday, 24th April, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as President, Council, and Officers for the ensuing year.

H. D. ELLIS, Esq., read the following notes on the earliest form of coffee-pot :

“The use of coffee as a beverage was probably introduced into England by merchants trading with Turkey and the Levant; and, having regard to the fact that an English company to trade with those parts was incorporated as early as the year 1581, coffee may possibly have made its first appearance here in the time of Queen Elizabeth. But if it did, it would seem to have remained practically unknown to the public until the middle of the seventeenth century. Evelyn in his Diary under the date of 1637 mentions that at Oxford he had seen coffee drunk by a Greek student, Nathaniel Conopius by name, but the practice of coffee-drinking does not appear to have reached the public until 1650. In that year a man named Jacob is said to have set up a coffee-house at the sign of the Angel in Oxford. In London, according to one account, the first person to set up a coffee-house was one ‘Bowman, coachman to Mr. Hodges, Turkey merchant, who putt him upon it in or about the year 1652.’ According to another account, one Pasqua Rosee, an Italian who had lived at Smyrna, and who taught Bowman how to make coffee in the Oriental manner, had already set up a coffee-house in St. Michael’s Alley, Cornhill, where Bowman joined him as a partner. But to whichever of these worthies the credit of being the pioneer may be due, we may take it that there were coffee-houses in England before the date of the Restoration.

It is probable that for many years thenceforward coffee was drunk only in coffee-houses, and that it was reserved for the next generation to see it introduced into the domestic household as a beverage. The ladies appear to have keenly resented the introduction of coffee-drinking, as an indulgence or recreation in which they were debarred from participating with the other sex, and as a powerful counter-attraction which too often drew the men away from their society. Fulminations against coffee issued from the press, and the foreign intruder and disturber of the domestic peace was denounced in pamphlets. One of these, *The Maiden’s Complaint against Coffee*, appeared in 1663. The agitation, however, was powerless to arrest the progress of the invader until 1674 when another pamphlet, entitled *The Women’s Petition against Coffee*,

actually elicited in the following year a Royal Proclamation designed to suppress the coffee-houses. The opposition thus encountered had the result, I believe, of keeping coffee out of private houses until quite the end of the seventeenth century.

I am not aware of any mention of a coffee-pot in a will or inventory of the seventeenth century, and I believe that the coffee-pot which I now exhibit and which bears the London hall marks of 1692, is one of the earliest made in this country and perhaps the very earliest which is still left in existence. But until the popularization of the use of coffee and the consequent demand for coffee-pots created the home manufacture of those vessels, what was the form of pot used in the few houses in which coffee was made and served?

Now, if coffee was first introduced into this country by the Turkey merchants, nothing is more probable than that those who first brought the berry, brought also the vessel in which it was to be served. Such a vessel would be the Turkish ewer whose shape is familiar to us, the same to-day as 200 years ago, for in the East things are slow to change. And throughout the reign of the 2nd Charles, so long as the extended use of coffee in the houses of the people was retarded by the opposition of the Women of England, and by the scarcely less powerful influence of the King's Court, the small requirements of a mere handful of coffee-houses would be easily met by the importation of Turkish vessels. Reference to the coffee-house keepers' tokens in the Beaufoy Collection in the Guildhall Museum shows that many of the traders of 1660-1675 adopted as their trade sign a hand pouring coffee from a pot. This pot is invariably of the Turkish ewer pattern. It is true that there is nothing to show that the Turks themselves ever served coffee from the ewer, but it is scarcely conceivable that the English coffee-house keepers should have adopted as their trade sign, their pictorial advertisement, so to speak, a vessel which had no connection with the commodity in which they dealt, and which would convey no meaning associated with coffee to the public. But as soon as the extended use of the beverage created a demand which stimulated a home manufacture of coffee-pots, a new departure is apparent. The undulating outlines beloved by the Orientals, bowed as their scimitars, curvilinear as their graceful flowing script, do not commend themselves to the more severe Western taste of the period which had then declared its preference for sweet simplicity in silversmiths' work, such as we see in the basons, cups, and especially the flat-topped tankards of that day. The beauty of the straight line had asserted its power, and fashion felt

its sway. Such was the feeling that produced the coffee-pot of 1692, the straight lines of which continued in vogue until the middle of the following century when a reaction in favour of bulbous bodies and serpentine spouts set in.

The coffee-pot now exhibited bears the usual London hall marks for the year 1692, and the maker's mark is G G upon a shaped shield, a mark which is recorded upon the copper plate belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company on which are impressed the marks of those silversmiths who worked between 1675 and 1697. The names of these smiths un-



SILVER COFFEE-POT, LONDON, 1692.

fortunately are not recorded, but Mr. Cripps conjectures the mark G G to be that of one George Garthorne, a member of a family of silversmiths, specimens of whose handicraft are in existence bearing hall marks which range between 1682 and 1694. The pot was originally quite plain and the decoration was added later, probably about the middle of the last century.

The characteristics of this shape of coffee-pot, which I have ventured to call the 'lantern' shape, are:

1. The straight sides, so rapidly tapering from the base

upward that in a height of only 6 inches the base diameter of $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches tapers to a diameter of no more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the rim;

2. The nearly straight spout, furnished with a flap or shutter;

3. The true cone of the lid;

4. The thumb-piece, which is a familiar feature upon the tankards of the period;

5. The handle fixed at right angles to the spout.

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COFFEE-POT IN CHINESE PORCELAIN.

the Corporation of the City of London, I am enabled to exhibit a design in tiles which was let into the wall of an ancient coffee-house in Brick Lane, Spitalfields, demolished many years ago, and which represents a youth pouring out a dish of coffee. From the internal evidence of the design it is believed to belong to a period which may be a little earlier, but is certainly not later than 1692, and the coffee-pot here represented is exactly of the 'lantern' shape. Such was, I believe, the earliest coffee-pot made in this country.

It is singular how rapidly modifications in its form began to creep in. I produce another pot in Chinese porcelain, made in China probably from an English model, which can be only a very few years later than the 1692 pot. But we see that the spout has lost its straightness, the extreme taper of the body is diminished, and the lid betrays the first tendency to depart from the straightness of the cone to the curved outline of the dome.

These variations rapidly intensified, and at the commencement of the eighteenth century (in an example of 1701) we find the body still less tapering and the lid has become a perfect dome. As we approach the end of Queen Anne's reign the thumb piece disappears and the handle is no longer set on at right angles to the spout. Through the reign of George I. but little modification took place, save that the taper of the body became less and less. In the Second George's time we find the taper has almost entirely disappeared, so that the sides are nearly parallel, while the dome of the lid has been flattened down to a very low elevation above the rim. In the earlier years of George III., when many new and beautiful designs in silversmiths' work were created, a complete revolution in coffee-pots takes place, and the flowing outlines of the new pattern recall the form of the Turkish ewer, which had been discarded nearly 100 years previously. I have not deemed it desirable to exhibit specimens illustrating each step in the modifications I have mentioned, but I produce an eminently typical specimen bearing the hall marks of 1773 for purposes of comparison with the Turkish ewer, and beyond this date the subject need not, perhaps, be carried."

TALFOURD ELY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on the bearded type of Apollo:

“Μνήσομαι οὐδὲ λάθωμαι Ἀπόλλωνος ἑκάτοιο.

(Homeric Hymn to Apollo, 1.)

At the present day there is undoubtedly a marked tendency to prefer the young for almost every post, except perhaps that of Prime Minister.

There is, however, nothing new under the sun, the Greeks showed the same preference for youth, and by the time of Praxiteles the gods had well-nigh all lost their beards. Poseidon and Hades indeed seem to have preserved theirs. The former, however, a barbarian coming from beyond sea, wild by nature and ever at strife, was elbowed out of Delphi

and Athens to make room for the more attractive young deities, Apollo and Athena.

Of Hades, essentially the unseen, we have few representations. He was an object of aversion and dread, and (save in his relation to Persephone) was studiously kept out of sight. Thus there was no temptation to soften his features in accordance with the general law of development.

Thanatos, on the other hand, did experience the universal movement in the direction of youth and beauty, and by the fourth century he had lost with his beard all the terrors of death.

Originally, however, the gods were all bearded, save perhaps Eros, whose functions would seem peremptorily to require him to be youthful.

Hermes and Dionysos present quite different appearances at different epochs. Their venerable forms on the black-figured vases were exchanged for the smooth-faced Hermes of ephebos type, and the girlish frame and features that characterise the Dionysos of the Pergamene frieze. How was it with Apollo, in classical times the recognised example of immortal youth, *ἀνέρι εἰδόμενος ἀζήτῳ τε κρατερῷ τε πρωθήβῃ*?* Has he too passed through a like metamorphosis? Our answer must be in the affirmative; we have evidence that there was no exception in his case, and the youthful vigour of the Apollo Belvedere is a product of evolution such as transformed the shrewd old features of the sixth century Hermes to the winning grace and supple smile bequeathed to us by the chisel of Praxiteles.

Literary evidence bearing upon the point in question is but scanty. An unknown author usurping the name of Lucian (*De Dea Syria*, 35) tells us that the people of the Syrian Hierapolis stood alone in exhibiting an ancient image (*ξόανον*) of Apollo wearing a beard, and found fault with Greeks and others who represented him as youthful, their objection being that it was unreasonable for representations of deities to be imperfect, and that the idea of imperfection was inherent in the idea of youth.

Whatever we may think of their logic or philosophy (and our rising generation at any rate are not prone to deem themselves imperfect), their image may have been a genuine relic of antiquity. The weight of the writer's authority, however, is much lessened by his next sentence, in which he claims for the Hierapolitans a second peculiarity with respect to Apollo, viz. that they alone adorned the god with clothes, ignoring

* *Homeric Hymn to Apollo*, 449-50.

apparently the innumerable Greek and Roman representations of Apollo Citharoedus in flowing festive robes, a type with which, as we shall soon see, the feature of the beard is, in early times at least, especially associated.

A second literary authority, Macrobius* asserts that these same Hierapolitans assigned all the powers and attributes of the sun to a single bearded image to which they gave the name of Apollo.

It will be observed that hitherto we have touched only on the fringe of Hellenism, and the obscure beliefs of distant and semi-barbarous Hierapolis cannot be safely relied on as evidence in examining the cult of Apollo at Athens or at Sparta. Let us now therefore turn to the surer ground afforded by actual remains of ancient art.

Here we are immediately confronted with the *dictum* of a great authority, Professor Furtwängler (in Roscher's *Lexikon*, 454) who, after speaking of the bearded Apollo appearing on vases, proceeds: 'Von andern Monumentengattungen kennen wir die bärtige Bildung bis jetzt nicht sicher'; adding, however, 'vielleicht ist sie auf einer kretischen Bronzeplatte zuerkennen.' This archaic bronze from Crete, published in *Annali dell. Inst.*, 1880, *tav. T.*, appears to represent the bearded Apollo with Herakles (who is here beardless), the former deity having long hair and bearing a bow.

In the museum at Lyons there is a marble seated figure of a bearded deity, with the name of Apollo inscribed on its base.† There seems, however, good reason to suppose that this inscription is a forgery, and that Zeus is the god really represented.‡

Eckhel§ and Mionnet|| claim for Apollo the bearded head appearing on certain coins of Alaesa, in Sicily, which have a lyre on the reverse. These are published in Torremuzza's *Siciliae . . . veteres nummi* (Tab. xii. 13 and 19), but there is no specimen of them in the British Museum, and I do not know if they are in sufficiently good condition for us to be certain as to the beard. Nor can we in any case be certain that the head is not intended for some other deity, as, for instance, Zeus.

As to sculpture, it is possible, indeed, that some of the archaic statues of Apollo may have had a beard represented by painting alone.

* *Saturnalia* I. xvii. 66.

† *Annali dell. Inst.*, 1841, p. 52 and *Tav. D.*

‡ *Inscriptiones Graccae falsae vel suspectae Galliac*, 368. Cf. Benndorf, in *Arch. Zeitung*, 1865, p. 70.

§ *Doctrina Nummorum Veterum*, I. 196.

|| *I. Suppl.* p. 371.

It must be remembered, moreover, that the arbitrary assignment of the name 'Apollo' to a number of such archaic figures having nothing really to distinguish them from ordinary mortals has of late been frequently called in question, and not without some show of reason. 'Aujourd'hui,' remarks Froehner, 'nous sommes plus prudents, et les statues d'Apollon les plus archaïques, celles de Théra, de Ténéa, d'Orchomène, sont à peu près dépouillées de leur auréole divine.'*

On the whole, however, though undoubted images of Apollo abound, we find little to encourage us in our search for his bearded type through sculpture and painting, coins, and gems.

Yet there still remains one class of ancient monuments to which we may turn, the Greek painted vases, and to them we shall not turn in vain.

The greater portion of these, indeed, viz. all the red-figured and the later classes, may be put aside as affording no help in our present inquiry, for the Apollo of the St. Petersburg amphora shows merely the first bloom of manhood on his cheek.†

But the important class of black-figured ware contains undoubted and conspicuous examples going far to prove the original existence of a widespread cult of the bearded Apollo.

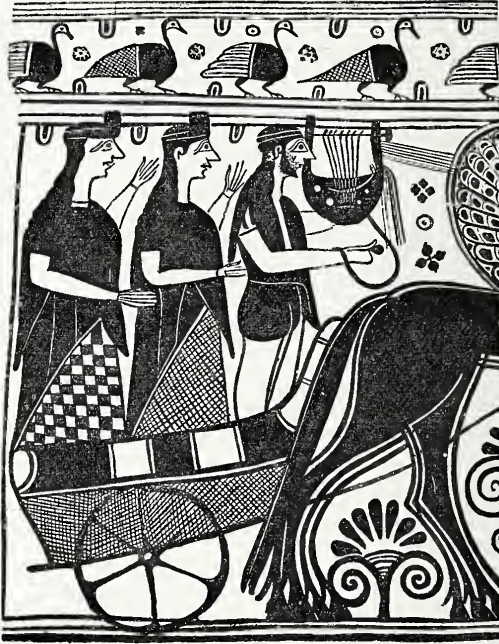
Two of the most famous among early Greek painted vases are known as the Melian and the François. On the former we find a bearded Apollo, draped as is generally the case in this bearded type (*see* illustration). The François vase, however, eccentric as usual, has the bearded Apollo not in the festive garb of a citharoedus, but almost naked (*see* illustration); while on the fragment of a black-figured vase found on the Acropolis of Athens and published in the *Ephemeris Archaiologike* for 1883, a bearded Apollo appears equipped in warlike fashion with corslet and short tunic for his contest with Tityos.

In at least six of the remaining ten examples of the bearded type Apollo is clad, as on the Melian amphora, in the flowing robes appropriate to the citharoedus; as to the other four my memory does not serve me; one indeed I probably never saw.

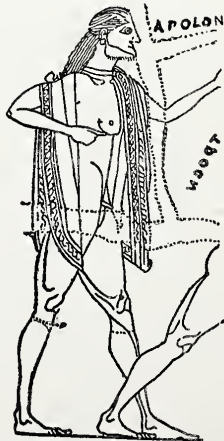
Three of these six vases with citharoedi are in the British Museum (B. 147, 212, and 260); a fourth, known to me only as published in Gerhard's *Auserlesene Vasenbilder*, I, Taf. 1,

* *Fondation Eugène Piot*, 1895, p. 141.

† Overbeck, *Gr. Kunstmythologie*, Bd. 5, p. 64, note (°). Cf. Gerhard, *Auserlesene Vasenbilder*, 22; and *Élite Céramique*, 2, 55.



BEARDED APOLLO FROM THE MELIAN VASE.



BEARDED APOLLO FROM THE FRANÇOIS VASE.

was formerly at Canino;* for a fifth we may claim the Herakles Kylix from Corneto, now at Berlin, for who but Apollo can be the bearded citharist who sits facing Artemis in the midst of the assembled gods? 'Ein . . . bärtiger Mann doch wohl Apollo' is the remark of that excellent authority, Professor Furtwängler.†

The sixth is an oinochoë, which I can only quote as published by Lenormant and De Witte in the *Élite des Monuments céramiques*, pl. xv. In this case (as in B. 260 in the British Museum) the citharoedus is not necessarily Apollo.

We have, then, at least thirteen vases, which induce us to believe that in early times there existed among the Greeks a conception of Apollo as wearing a beard.

1. The Melian amphora (Conze, *Melische Thongefässe*, Taf. 4 Overbeck, *Griechische Kunstmythologie*, Atlas XIX., 7).

2. The Acropolis fragment (*Ephemeris Archæiologike* III. (1883), pinax 3; Ov. Atlas XIX., 8).

3. The François vase, a black-figured amphora, by Klitias and Ergotimos (*Wiener Vorlegeblätter* (new series), 1888, Taf. ii.; Ov. Atlas XIX., 9).

4. Gerhard's black-figured amphora from Canino (*Auserlesene Vasenbilder* I., Taf. 1; Ov. Atlas XIX., 13).

5. Amphora from Vulci in Second Vase Room, British Museum (B 147, on Pedestal I.; *Monumenti* III., 44; Ov. Atlas, XIX., 12, *Él Cér* I., pl. 65A).

6. Amphora from Vulci in Second Vase Room, British Museum (B 212, Case E; Lenormant et De Witte, *Élite des Mon. Cér.* II., pl. 36D).

7. Amphora from Vulci in Second Vase Room, British Museum (B 260, Case D; Murray, *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*, p. 87).

8. Berlin Kylix from Corneto (Gerhard, *Gr. und etr. Trinkschalen*, Taf. IV., V).

9. Black-figured oinochoë formerly in the Rollin collection at Paris (Lenormant et De Witte, *Él. Cér.* II., pl. xv).

10. Munich oinochoë. Herakles with the tripod, pursued by Apollo, in the presence of Athena and Artemis (Jahn, *Beschreibung der Vasensammlung*, 1186).

* Ov. *Gr. Kunstm.*, Bd. 5, p. 41; *Élite céram.* I. 62.

† *Beschreibung der Vasensammlung im Antiquarium*, 2060.

11. Naples Skyphos (Overbeck, *Griechische Kunstmythologie*, Bd. 3, Buch V., p. 60, No. 11).

12. Amphora from Caere, once in the Castellani collection. Artemis without attributes, Hermes with the Kerykeion, repeated on reverse. (*Bull. d. Inst.* 1865, p. 147; *Ov. gr. K.* p. 42 Od.)

13. Vatican amphora, Mus. Etr. Gregor II. 9, 2. Seated Dionysos; before him Apollo and Artemis with the roe; behind Dionysos a youth with dog (*Ov. gr. K.* p. 42, AA.)

Of the figures on these vases two, belonging to Nos. 3 and 5, are absolutely certified by inscriptions as representing Apollo. For the rest, the circumstances in which one of the personages is placed strongly suggest his identification with that deity. We are therefore fully justified in believing that among vase-painters, if not among the representatives of higher art, there was in earlier Hellas a type of Apollo as distinct from that current in the fifth or fourth century as the so-called 'Indian Bacchus' from the Dionysos of Pergamos. Nor was such an antiquated type confined to a single school, if we suppose the Melian vase to be the product of Melos itself.

At Athens, at any rate, we may safely infer that the denizens of the Kerameikos clung to an old-fashioned tradition even after it had been completely abandoned by their more æsthetic fellow-citizens.

It has occurred to me, however, that there may possibly have been another reason for the adoption or the survival of the bearded type in the Greek potter's art, a reason of a very practical kind.

It is well known that the early artist felt bound to lighten as far as possible the burden of interpretation on behalf of a public, probably not yet quite accustomed to pictorial teaching. Thus we not infrequently find on black-figured ware the names of the various personages represented, even when the myth was a familiar one, and the picture might well (in our judgment) have been left to tell its own story.

Nor was this list of *dramatis personæ* in all cases deemed sufficient; Klitias, the painter of the François vase, did not rely entirely on his artistic powers to convey to the mind even ideas so familiar as that of a seat or a fountain; he carefully affixed in each case the name of the article for the benefit of his inexperienced customers.

Now even with the elaborate costumes of modern times, it is not always so easy at a distance to distinguish man



1A, 1B. BEARDLESS ZEUS ON SYRACUSAN BRONZE COIN.

2A, 2B. BEARDLESS JUPITER ON DENARIUS OF L. LENTULUS AND
C. MARCELLUS.

from woman by the dress alone. That the task was far more difficult in the simpler habiliments of ancient times is proved by the fact that statues of Dionysos have been described as representing females; while some writers still persist in seeing a woman in the famous charioteer of the Mausoleum frieze. The regular official dress of the citharædus, like that of the charioteer, was as long and flowing as a woman's, and in archaic painting might easily lead to confusion. If then in art Apollo was ever to wear a beard, he ought surely to do so when he 'comes leading his choir, the nine,'* or appears amidst the long-robed goddesses of Olympus.

Now in the majority of the vases in question he is so circumstanced; and in one of them, the kylix from Corneto, the difficulty of discrimination is increased by the use of the same black pigment in representing the flesh both of females and of males, the beard alone serving to distinguish god from goddess.†

If my hypothesis be correct, then, we have a special reason for the beard of Apollo in these vase-pictures. Nevertheless in my opinion it is probable that there is still a reference to a very old belief, a conception of a deity that was superseded at an earlier period in Apollo's case than in most. The Greek herdsman's

'fancy fetched,
Even from the blazing chariot of the sun,
A beardless youth, who touched a golden lute,
And filled the illumined groves with ravishment.'‡

In course of time almost every god of the Greek pantheon experienced the same metamorphosis. Zeus himself, Homer's 'Father of gods and men,' is seen beardless in more than one of the Pompeian paintings.§ So, too, is the Zeus Hellanios on a Syracusan bronze coin of about 280 B.C.; and the Roman Jupiter on Republican denarii, as one of L. Lentulus and C. Marcellus, of about B.C. 49. (See plate.) Tinia, the Etruscan Zeus, appears with a smooth face on several mirrors, and so does Jupiter Dolichenus on a votive relief.||

On a cornelian now at St. Petersburg, Zeus, identified by

* Matthew Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

† Gerhard (*Gr. und etr. Trinksch.*, p. 7), suggests that a beard is given to Apollo because he is in the same series as Hermes, Zeus, and Poseidon, all bearded deities. Apollo's beard is much smaller than the other three.

‡ Wordsworth, *The Excursion*, Book iv.

§ One is in the House of the Vettii, another in the Strada dell' Abbondanza. See *Annali*, 1850; and *Müller-Wieseler-Wernicke*, pl. vi. 2. In the latter picture the twelve Olympian gods occur, and Neptune alone has a beard.

|| *Ib.* pl. v. 7.

thunderbolt, ægis, and eagle, is represented as not only beardless but absolutely boyish;* on the Bale cup the shaggy-breasted Hephaistos of the Iliad † has, by a similar process of evolution, developed into a comely ephebos.

In the gloomy creed of the barbarous north the gods were predestined to utter destruction :

‘ Weep him an hour ; but what can grief avail ?
For ye yourselves, ye Gods, shall meet your doom,
All ye who hear me, and inhabit Heaven,
And I too, Odin too, the Lord of all.’ ‡

Hellenic optimism on the other hand was subject to no such forebodings of death or decay among the powers of Heaven ; and the immortality attributed to the gods by all the poets of Greece was crowned with the glorious gift of an ever-blooming youth.” §

‘ Ah, me ! How fair they were ! How fair and dread
In face and form, they showed, when now they came
Upon the thymy slope ; and the young god
Lay with his choir around him, beautiful
And bold as Youth and Dawn !” ||

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following Report as Local Secretary for Egypt :

“ I beg leave to lay before the Fellows of the Society a report on a few subjects connected with Archæology in Egypt which may, I hope, prove of interest.

THE RESERVOIR.

And first to speak of the reservoir at Assuan and its influence on the antiquities and scenery round about. The works for this enormous undertaking are being carried forward with great energy. Not less than 5,000 men are now employed ; 500 of these are Italian stone-cutters, whose skill in dealing with the granite shows how silly have been the stories that the ancients could do that which would be a severe task

* It has been suggested that the person really represented is not Zeus, but Alexander in the guise of Zeus, the gem being copied from the picture by Apelles. See Pliny *N. H.* 35, 92. The signature NEICOY seems to be modern. *Müller-Wieseler-Wernicke*, Taf. iv. Cf. Raspe, *Tassie*, 962, pl. xviii., a reference for which I have to thank Mr. A. H. Smith. Also King, *Handbook of Engraved Gems*, pl. lxxxiv.

† xviii. 415.

‡ Matthew Arnold, *Balder Dead*.

§ ἀγῆραος immer mit ἀθάνατος. Autenrieth, *Wörterbuch zu den homerischen Gedichten*.

|| Lewis Morris, *Epic of Hades*.

for the moderns. It is not, however, to be forgotten that we now have tools wherewith to work the refractory material which, so far as we yet know, were not in the hands of the ancients. However quickly our people can work now does not detract in any way from the marvel of that which was done long since.

Silly stories, which are occasionally crystallised into tradition, are always invented about uncommon things. *The Times*, in announcing that the Duke of Connaught had laid the foundation stone, informed us that the wall forming the dam was to be finished in ten months. The work is expected to take fully six years.

The *Century Magazine* of February tells us that in the heart of Africa a lake having two or three times the superficial area of the lake of Geneva is to be found. As the reservoir at its fullest will probably be nowhere three miles across, and will, for the most part, consist of the Nile retained at high-level within its usual banks, the absurdity of such an announcement is manifest.

The reason why I venture to call attention especially to the latter statement is, because it is but a specimen of many things which have been said which, were they true, would show that the Egyptian Government had completely broken faith, and was not intending to adhere to its promise that, instead of the reservoir being planned on the immense scale originally proposed, it should be reduced, and its highest level should be 106 metres above Alexandria H.W. instead of 118.

PHILAE.

In my last report it was stated that whilst the greater part of the Island of Philae will, unhappily, be submerged, it is not to be apprehended that the stone structures will thereby be overthrown. If proper precautions are taken beforehand, I feel, for my own part, convinced that no such accidents need be feared.

At the same time it is but too true that half the picturesque charm of the place will probably be lost and the remains of coloured decoration will be destroyed.

It is not, however, only of the Island of Philae and its antiquities we have to think. There is also the setting of the gem, the islands piled with granite rocks which stand around, and many of which are inscribed.

Unfortunately the rocks which have been selected in past times for inscriptions are of the hardest and best granite. On

these the contractor would naturally like to set his hand. Happily, from our point of view, these stones are scattered about. It is found that to take them in any quantity, a thing which has not been hitherto permitted, does not recommend itself commercially. The quantity of material required is so enormous that to pick up blocks here and there will not pay, a quarry with hundreds of thousands of cubic metres at hand is necessary. It has therefore happily come to pass that the bulk of the granite cannot be had quite at the river side. A tramway is being laid, and when this letter is read will be in use, bringing the necessary material from the region of the old granite quarries quite out of sight of the immediate neighbourhood of Philae. Only certain blocks which will be below ordinary water level will be taken from the river banks. Not a few of these are already taken. The change is not very readily perceived.

I understand that no inscribed rocks have yet been touched nor are they likely to be.

Certain inscriptions will, when the reservoir is full, be under water. The question was put whether it might not seem better to cut these off from their places whereon they are graven and stick them up somewhere else. To do so would be, in some cases, to remove them completely from the neighbourhood of their original places. I recommended that the inscriptions should be left where they are, the water will do them no harm. Unless there is absolute necessity for it, it seems to me most unwise to move an inscription from its original place. The inscriptions are accordingly left where they were first set up. I trust my view will be found agreeable with that of the Fellows of the Society.

I am unable to give much information as to discoveries that have been made this season by various explorers in Egypt owing to the fact that until a few days since I have been entirely occupied in Nubia and quite out of touch with everybody.

NUBIA.

In this part of the country many places have been visited, and I have been able to get a considerable number of plans.

Owing to the kindness of the Egyptian Government officials, without whose assistance I could not have gone so far, I was enabled to visit the venerable brick forts at Semneh, a place about 40 miles south of Wadi Halfa.

SEMNEH.

This place is far on in the second cataract, a wild region which until a few months back was hardly safe from the raids of the Derwishes. The desolation they have effected is complete. Every palm tree has been cut down, and only now are the stumps beginning to sprout, and a few fields to be cultivated by the returning inhabitants.

In Lepsius's *Denkmäler** is to be seen a small scale plan of the fortresses and their immediate surroundings. In Blatt 113 is a plan of the temples.

The fortress on the east bank of the river is called by Lepsius, Kummeh, and that on the west, Semneh; but I could not find that the people attached the name of Kummeh to either fortress. One is called Semneh es Shargh (east), the other Semneh el Gharb (west). Kummeh is the name of a district on the east bank of the Nile, but south of the fortresses.

There are several features of extraordinary interest attaching themselves to these fortresses. One, not the least attractive, has been that for long the place has been almost impossible to get at for any purpose of prolonged study. The Derwishes were neighbours, and indeed occupants, too dangerous to be overlooked. Even as it is, one must live under canvas and take the chances of hard fare. Another and more genuine feature of attraction is the immense antiquity of the fortresses, built, as they were, by Usertesens III. of the XIIth Dynasty.

A third, is the remarkable series of inscriptions cut on the rocks on which the fortresses stand and on their foundation walls.

Lepsius is the first traveller who gives any scientific account of the fortresses, although they are mentioned by Burckhardt, who visited them in 1814.†

The inscriptions referred to by Lepsius, which are of the period of Amenemhat III. (who succeeded Usertesens III.) and of his two immediate successors, extend through a period of some forty years, and mark the varying high-water levels of the Nile.

These marks are a great puzzle, as the highest of them shows that the Nile was not less than 23 feet 10 inches above

* Abt. I., Blatt 111.

† R. Lepsius, *Discoveries in Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sinai* (Ed. Mackenzie, London, 1853), 268, 269; John L. Burckhardt, *Travels in Nubia* (London, 1819), 81.

the mean high level of the present day, and nowhere else has evidence been found that, in historic times, the Nile ever stood so high.

It is to be observed that the highest levels marked are not on the native rock, but are on the stones of the basement or artificial terrace on which the fort stands.

The levels of mean, high, and low Nile have, within the last few years, been taken with great care from Alexandria to Wadi Halfa. Unfortunately the levels have not been taken southward from Halfa through the second cataract. The actual level of high Nile at Semneh in relation to high Nile at Halfa or Philae is therefore not known.

It is not unnaturally supposed by Lepsius that the inscriptions are a nilometer. To go into the question now would be too long and wearisome.

I may perhaps be permitted to give the result of a few observations I have made on the spot, which do not seem to me to show that the indications on the rocks can be a nilometer in the sense of such a gauge as exists at Philae, Elephantine, or Rhoda, *i.e.* a surface on which the actual levels of the water can be read off on a graduated scale.

At Semneh there is not a scale, but only inscriptions scattered about here and there.

If the water actually touched the highest inscription, the fortress of East Semneh at that time became merely a little island, its floor but one metre above flood level. Its basement stood in rushing water. For four or five months in the year it would, as a fort, have been valueless, and for most part of the year only accessible by boat.

If the water stood habitually at the height indicated, we should reasonably expect to find evidences, by deposits of alluvium, etc., of such a state of things. I could not observe there was any indication in that direction.

The basement stones of the fort are large, laid together dry, and are in many cases well preserved. They are in good condition where they overhang the river. If, however, the inscriptions are to be accepted as statements of actual level we must accept the fact that constructions quite sufficient to stand unassailed by water were set up where it was known they must year by year be exposed to great violence.

I certainly do not believe that these basement walls would for long withstand rushing water.

Either we must suppose that the actual level of the water was taken by a cord and weight of a definite number of cubits in length, and the indications were graven on the rock where it was found convenient, or we must suppose there was

a period of terrible floods and unusual high tides, when the water actually rose to the levels indicated.

The fortresses were built by Usertesen III. The earliest inscription relating to the height of the waters is of the reign of his successor. It seems not unreasonable to suppose that a fear of total submersion was the cause of the observations being so carefully made. I must leave it to geologists and meteorologists to say whether it is or is not reasonable to suppose a series of abnormal floods through a period of 40 years. The inscriptions cover that length of time. Mr. Petrie suggests* that the change in water level between the XIIIth Dynasty indications and now may be attributed perhaps to erosion of the river bed. Were this so it would be necessary to believe that the fortress of East Semneh was deliberately built with its floor only one metre above highest Nile and its basement in rushing water, and that through nearly three-fourths of the year it was a very little island.

We may ask why the erosion does not continue. From top to bottom of the gorge the walls are of hard green granitic rock, and it shows no sign of rapid erosion.

It must be stated that Mr. Petrie offers the above as a suggestion. He has not seen the place.

The fortress of Semneh el Gharb (West Semneh) stands at a somewhat higher level than East Semneh. It is lodged on a spur running forward from a range of hills which form the west side of the Nile Valley. It is through openings in this spur of green granitic rock that the river forces its way.

There is a picture of Semneh el Gharb in Perrot and Chipiez.† This fanciful restoration is as much like Semneh el Gharb as it is like the Tower of London.

There is no immense platform level with the tops of the walls as shown in the picture. Advantage has in reality been taken of a low shoulder of the hill, and this is fortified by a surrounding wall. Of the two places East Semneh is more inaccessible than west.

Lepsius gives a plan of West Semneh evidently made in a hurry; as an excuse for which, one may point to the quantity of work which he did in the 10 days his expedition spent at Semneh.

The spur on which the western fort stands comes forward to the river and ends with a low and abrupt cliff. This spur has been assisted by terrace walls of masonry bringing out part of the inclosure to a level platform; in other parts the

* *History of Egypt*, i. 194

† *Hist. of Art in Ancient Egypt* (London, 1883), ii. 42.

natural slope of the ground remains unaltered. Partly on the stone basement walls and partly on the natural surface a vast wall of crude brick has been built enclosing a space shaped like the capital letter L. This wall stood up 10 or more metres above the ground level inside, and considerably more above the dry ditch which follows the line of the walls (except on the river side), and is made partly by cutting into the hill and partly by raising a great sloping ramp of stone, a regular 'glacis,' up which no one could approach the fortress unperceived.

Enormous buttresses, solid towers of crude brick, project from the walls at frequent intervals, and are placed either on an artificial base faced with stone, or upon any piece of rock outside the line of walls which, if not so occupied, would have formed a possible place of lodgment for an enemy. These buttresses gave some flanking protection to the walls.

With the help of my friend Mr. R. Douglas Wells (a pupil of our Fellow Mr. J. J. Stevenson) I have a careful plan of both fortresses, two sections, and also plans and drawings of the little temple in West Semneh and a plan of that in East Semneh.

Of the plan of East Semneh I need only say that it is roughly of a square form, and has one great spur wall standing out, occupying rock which would, if left free, have been a source of danger. The walls are all of crude brick.

Whilst the fortress of West Semneh is entirely deserted, East Semneh is occupied by sundry little huts. The temple itself is lived in and is buried for one-third of its height. To examine this place properly it would be necessary to arrange beforehand to buy out the people. It would be equally necessary to bring with one men for excavation, so few are the inhabitants that the necessary labour could not be got on the spot.

Not knowing these things beforehand I could not, in the time at my disposal, make such an examination of the temple as I could have wished.

SEMNEH TO HALFA.

From Semneh northward the whole course of the Nile, which is a series of rapids as far as Halfa, is guarded by fortresses.

GEZIRET EL MELIK.

About five miles south of Semneh is the 'Geziret el Melik' (the island of the king). On this, high above the river,

stands a large and curiously-shaped brick fortress, evidently of very high antiquity, and near its temple, which is of the time of Thothmes III., lies a stela, on which is the cartouche of Usertesen III. During the XVIIIth Dynasty Thothmes III. set himself to repair the frontier fortresses with much vigour, judging by the inscriptions he has left. Of the fortress on the Geziret el Melik only a sketch-plan could be taken.

Still further to the north, and on the west bank of the river, can be seen the remains of another great, crude brick structure, high up, like those already named, and so placed that each fortress was in view of another, thus forming a string of defences.

This fortress remains unexamined. So deserted is much of this region that not even a boat can be found wherewith to cross the river. Now that one knows the country one sees that the only way to properly examine the place is to go up the east bank and return down the west, taking one's camp with one.

MURGASSI.

Still further north, and also on the west bank, lies a very large crude brick fortress known as Murgassi; it is called in the last edition of Murray's *Handbook* Mattouka, but that is the name of a district lying a little to the south.

The fortress of Murgassi is, like those at Semneh and Geziret el Melik, of the XIIth Dynasty. Usertesen III. built it, as was proved by excavations made a few years since under the care of Captain Lyons, R.E.

Standing on a cliff some 50 or 60 feet above the Nile it commands an ample stretch of the waterway both up and down the river. Instead of being strengthened by a ditch and glacis, as at Semneh, an arrangement which would, from the conformation of the ground, have been difficult to make, and by reason of the driving sand almost impossible to maintain as a defence, it was provided with an outer and an inner wall, the one about 9 metres (27 feet) from the other. So far as we can see by the remains, these walls have been each of the same height and thickness. Towards the river there is but one wall standing on the edge of the cliff. Here, as at Semneh, no space outside the wall is left on which the foe could find lodgement. Vast pieces of wall are run out at right angles to the main walls on any such spaces, and thus the single river wall is capable of flank defence. The other walls are capable of such defence in one place only. This

may have been the site of the entrance gate. Of this fortress a plan was taken. The area occupied is 300 metres by 190.

On an island in the midst of the many streams into which the Nile is here subdivided, and nearly opposite Murgassi, lie the remains of another fortress of large crude bricks. It seems, judging by the method of building, to belong to the same period as the fortresses already named. Its walls are very much overthrown in consequence of their lowest courses being very near the level of high Nile. The infiltration has reduced the crude brick to mud, and masses of the wall have consequently fallen over and been washed away. There is nothing about the walls to give any clear indication of the date of the fortress. Some cut stones of a very late period, Roman or early Christian, lie about.

I have now indicated the places where not less than six ancient fortresses may be found commanding various parts of the Nile cataract from Wadi Halfa to Semneh, and it is possible there are yet other forts more to the south. I am not aware that the whole region of the cataract has ever been carefully investigated by the archæologist. The best map of it that yet exists is, I suppose, that prepared by the Intelligence Department, and this map has not been made with the view of identifying archæological sites.

WADI HALFA.

The Nile having been tumbled and rattled about over innumerable rocks and stones gathers together at Wadi Halfa into the usual broad stream, and at this spot there are sundry remains of ancient buildings.

The level country, the alluvium, is on the east bank, but the ancient remains are, so far as I know, all on the west bank, where there is not and can not have been cultivation but of the most limited extent.

Of the well-known temple of Thothmes III. I need not speak, beyond stating that a careful plan of it was made and the axial line taken.

A little south of this temple was observed a long low mound, the remains of ancient stone-work, and lying round about very much red pottery.

This turns out to be a fortification of a curious type, and so far as I know it has never before been investigated. It lies parallel with the river, about 100 metres from it, and is not less than 850 metres long. Parallel with one wall, and some 60 metres from it, and more remote from the river, lie the remains of a second wall. From this project at

frequent intervals buttresses with semicircular ends, standing out towards the desert. The parallel walls are joined at the ends by cross walls, and walls also run down to the river bank. The walls are not very thick. A little brick-work has been used. I admit to feeling in an utter fog as to the date. The rounded ends would point to early mediæval times. Saracenic builders were particularly fond of round-ended buttresses; but nothing else indicates so late a period. I could not find pottery indicating Arabic occupation. It all is of a much earlier date.

Observing a suspicious looking stone, we dug about it and found the base of a small column, and ultimately unearthed a row of nine, with a return of four at the north end. In the west and north walls were found the sill stones of doorways in their places in the crude brick walls. Beyond the north wall were found the remains of two other rooms. The columns are of such small diameter, and the various walls are disposed in a way so unlike those of any part of a temple, that I can hardly doubt we have lit on the remains of a house surrounding a courtyard which was itself surrounded by a peristyle of columns forming a cloister. The ground on which the remains stand slopes gently towards the river. At the south end the level of the floor was somewhat above that of the ground. In consequence of the ceaseless attrition by the sand this end, ruined no doubt at first, is now ground down to the level of the surrounding surfaces.

A plan of the fortified enclosure and of the house has been made. Nothing was found to mark the date of either.

In addition to the fortresses already mentioned there are several others, some on the east, some on the west bank of the Nile between the second and first cataract.

Three of these are of unquestionable antiquity, Serra, Kubban, and Koshtemneh, as their thick walls of crude brick conclusively prove. Each of them is rectangular in plan and not differing very much in size.

KUBBAN.

The most important as an object of antiquity is Kubban, with vast masses of its crude brick walls still standing. A ditch cut in the rock lies outside three sides of the rectangle, the Nile on the fourth. A gate pierces the north and the south wall. To defend these, the wall is returned inward, so that to reach the door the enemy had to pass along a narrow passage between the two pieces of return wall, from the tops of which he could be assailed by missiles. A spur wall stands

out to the east at right angles to the main wall and flanking it. This is the only arrangement there is for flank defence of the main wall.

No stamps are found on the bricks; indeed, nothing is found to define its date. An inscription of Amenemhat III. has been found close by, and as far as the style of the brick-work can be taken as a clue, there is no reason against the walls being of the XIIth Dynasty, as at Semneh.

At Koshtemneh and Serra brick walls of less massiveness are found, and in neither of these cases can a period be fixed with any certainty. Of all these places plans and notes were taken.

A series of rectangular fortresses or small fortified towns exists of later date than those already mentioned at Farras, Mahendi, and Sheikh Daoud; whilst at Kertassi we find walls, unquestionably Roman in date, but built in the Egyptian manner.

The first three, Farras, Mahendi, and Sheikh Daoud, have the walls of dry stone, and in the first-named place the stone wall is surmounted by brick. They all have buttresses or flanking towers at intervals, and whilst less massive, seem to have been more capable of defence than the older fortresses.

The gateways, too, are generally so planned that to gain admission the enemy must be exposed to a flank attack from the walls, and when the gate tower was entered he must make a sharp and inconvenient turn at right angles before getting within the walls. Of all these places plans have been made. Including those of El Kab and Kom el Ahmar I now have collected plans of nearly every fortified place from El Kab southward to Semneh.

KOM EL AHMAR.

At Kom el Ahmar (Hieraconpolis) the Egypt Research Account has resumed the work of last season under the direction of Mr. F. W. Green. The finds of last season were so remarkable as to encourage a hope that some further investigation might be of advantage. Up to the end of February no particular results have been obtained. It is always to be remembered that true scientific investigation does not result in the mere finding of objects to be put in museums. To probe the ground to the lowest level, to find the indications of the dawn of the earliest and rudest civilisation, is as worthy an object of investigation as to find the magnificent bronze or gold objects which rewarded the Egypt Research Account last season. Mr. Green is patiently working away getting to the bottom of things. We took the cream

last year. A painted tomb of the very earliest character has been found. It consists of a rectangular sinking in the desert floor some four metres long by one and a half wide. The pit is not more than two metres deep. One can still trace the remains of timbers laid across the pit's mouth, and forming a flat roof which must have been level with the surrounding desert. The pit sides are lined with walls of small crude brick, plastered. These are covered with fine plaster on which are paintings of ships, horses, soldiers, and wild beasts, in black outlines filled with red. The figures are many of them draped in white, and it is a little remarkable to observe how long these draperies are. The figures are far more clothed than those of a later period. We seem here to have another assurance of the immense antiquity of the early settlements at Kom el Ahmar. It may be doubted whether in the previous season anything so ancient as this tomb was found.

KARNAK.

Passing on to works of a more showy nature we come to the temple of Karnak. Here M. George Legrain, an official of the Gizeh Museum, is carrying forward the immense labours initiated by the late director of antiquities, M. de Morgan.

The infiltration of saline water caused by the gradual rise of the floor of the Nile Valley has saturated each year the bases of the walls and columns. The tide retiring leaves the stone charged with salts, which expand and shatter the material with a destructive action akin to that of frost.

In the Great Hall of Columns a number of the colossal pillars have fallen over or are leaning from the perpendicular. One in particular has for long stood, each stone retaining its place, but the whole so far leaning over that at its summit it actually touched the adjoining range of columns. It threatened a speedy fall, and in falling would have brought down at least half the still standing columns west of it. To prevent further movement, the column was surrounded by a vast mound of earth and stones, but even this did not suffice. For the last two winters on my way up the Nile, I have made a pilgrimage to the top of the mound to observe whether there were indications of further movement. Both last winter and this winter the indications were unmistakable. The huge mass was not at rest. Lord Cromer, very much alive to the danger, had already given an assurance that money should be forthcoming for the work of repair, and this

year the admirably thought-out plan of M. Legrain has been put into operation.

There is no restoration in the affair at all, but to prevent the column falling and destroying its neighbours, it must be taken down stone by stone, a new foundation and base stones must be inserted, and then the original stones and architrave replaced.

In description this sounds a simple business, but when we realise that the first stone to be moved was an architrave beam extending from the leaning column to its next neighbour south; that this single stone weighs 25 tons, and had to descend from a height of 50 feet; that the abacus of the column weighs 12 tons, and each stone forming a half-drum weighs 5 tons, we can realise what a work has had to be done and is now accomplished.

On the 14th November last, when I visited the temple on my way south, not a workman was to be seen. The column was invisible, shrouded in a vast mound whose spreading base enveloped all the neighbouring columns, and covered a large area of the floor of the north half of the great hall.

On the 24th March this year the mound has disappeared, as well as the column; the stones of it are lying side by side, carefully numbered, some hundred yards outside the temple walls. The great stone of 25 tons reposes near it on some timber, whilst the stones of five or six other columns, equally rotten at the base, repose in order beside their brethren.

The means adopted for moving the huge stones is of the simplest. The leaning column had already been enveloped in a mound of earth; the top of this was enlarged sufficiently to receive the great architrave stone. With jacks this was slightly raised and then pulled forward on rollers. From the mound top an inclined plane of earth stretched forward to the place provided to receive the stones. These, pulled forward by one set of men and checked by others, have descended one by one, the top level of the inclined plane being of course reduced in height as each drum of the column was removed. There are blocks and tackle used now which, so far as we know, were not in use by the ancients, but the ease with which the largest masses can be got up or down the inclined plane is demonstrated, and we see, I feel no doubt, in this work an example of the way in which the temple was originally built. In addition to the works of necessary repair and strengthening, a good deal of excavation is being carried on in the space between the Great Hall of Columns and the granite sanctuary. Some fine statues have been discovered and are once more being set up in their places. A great part

of the material of the fallen obelisks has been found, and from the position of the fragments it seems likely that some clue can be obtained as to the period of their overthrow.

On the west side of the river Dr. Spiegelberg and Mr. Newberry have, at the charges of the Marquess of Northampton, investigated an area behind the Temple of Seti I. at Gournah. The remains of what is believed to be the Palace of Queen Hatshepsu, the masculine Queen of the XIXth Dynasty, have been found, and several tombs of interest opened, but the Royal tombs, which were the object of search, have not been discovered.

Of Professor Petrie's works at How, near Denderah, I cannot give information. I am yet too far south to have had the opportunity of visiting them.

Finally, I may say that the condition of the administration of the Department of Antiquities is in nearly as unhappy a condition as ever. The Director is hardly more than a nonentity, and at war with every one. Robbery and spoliation are going on as heretofore, and will continue to go on until there is a radical change, which it is, I believe, the most earnest desire of those in authority should be made. The question is one of the greatest complexity.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

There is yet a word to be said about the Christian antiquities. In the district of the second cataract are found sundry remains of Christian churches; and from that cataract, northward, are ruins of many monasteries and churches.

We know that at one time Christianity prevailed in this part of the world, and extended its influence far into the Sudan. In the book attributed to Abu Saleh, the Armenian, and known as *The Churches and Monasteries of Egypt*,* we are told that some of the churches in the south were even splendid, and adorned with much elaboration. In one place, which must have been near the present Khartoum, a church is described as very large and skilfully planned. It was one amongst 400 others in this district. Abu Saleh lived at the end of the twelfth century.

Allowing for Eastern hyperbole, it still seems curious that every church we have met with except one (in the ruined town of Kasr Ibrim, and mentioned by Abu Saleh) is built most miserably. In Egypt proper we know that from time

* *Anecdota Oxoniensia—The Churches and Monasteries of Egypt*. Attributed to Abu Saleh, the Armenian. Edited and translated by B. T. A. Evatts and A. J. Butler (Oxford, 1895), 263.

to time the Christians were persecuted by the Moslems. I do not refer to earlier troubles. In consequence of these persecutions the churches were repeatedly plundered, and burnt or ruined. The time of persecution being over, the churches were patched up, and these patchings were done according to the poverty of the sufferers, and also in accordance with the change in the manner of building current at the time of repairs.

The original plan of the churches was usually, if not, as I venture to think, always basilican; the nave walls carried by small columns, the roofs of wood. In and near Cairo the wood roof is still the prevailing fashion. Away from Cairo the wood roof went out of fashion, and when repairs were executed brick domes and vaults were preferred—a very sensible change. The old columns being insufficient to carry the vaults and domes, they were encased in masses of brickwork; arches were turned from the piers thus formed, and domes were built over all. From sundry of the churches as they now exist in their altered form, the original basilican plan can be easily made out.

None of these changes can be observed in Nubia. The churches, left as they were first built, have been deserted and are now in ruins. At what period did this desertion take place? When first built, the poverty of the materials was only exceeded by the timidity of the builders; and why?

The church plans may be divided into two types: one, the basilican with an apsidal east end; the other, of a later date as I think, centres round a small dome which rises, like a lantern, over the bay next west of the sanctuary or 'Heikal.'

In most instances the churches stand solitary and detached, forming a rectangular block. The lowest part of the walls are usually of unmasoned stones, set in mud mortar; the upper part of the walls, with all arches, vaults, or domes, are of crude brick and very roughly built. The windows are exceedingly small (as in the climate of Nubia they have need to be) and very high up. The main source of light to the interior comes over a gallery at the west end. The apse is marked off from the nave by a triumphal arch carried on nook shafts, the only wrought stonework in the building. These shafts are occasionally of granite. The capitals remain in some cases and are generally of sandstone, rudely carved with volutes at the angles and with interlacing rope work, Byzantine in type.

When I state that the largest of these churches was but 23·0 metres long (72 feet) by 12·0 wide (40 feet), that 4·0 is a

large span for a nave vault, that the arches into the aisles are but just tall enough to pass through and not more than 1·50 metre span, the mean poverty of the structures may be imagined. We took plans of not less than fourteen of these structures.

From the type of carving found, and the entire absence of anything suggestive of so-called 'Saracenic' (a style of work which we know to have been carried out by Christian architects for the Musulmans), the high antiquity of the basilican planned churches in Nubia seems forced upon us. As these churches were first built, so have they remained to this day; ruined, but unaltered. In some cases the churches stand near the remains of a town, in some they are within the town walls, but in most they stand alone near the river, on places incapable of cultivation. A careful search round about such desolate ruins does not, in many cases, show that monastic or other buildings have been attached.

We know that in the case of the great monastery called the Deir el Abiad, near Sohag, in Egypt, whilst the rectangular structure of the church stands complete in itself, a great number of little brick houses and buildings stood around, wherein dwelt a multitude of monks. In vain one seeks in Nubia for such surroundings.

Why are the Christian churches in Nubia such miserable buildings?"

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

ANNIVERSARY,

MONDAY, 24th APRIL, 1899.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., Vice-President, and afterwards Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

FREDERICK DAVIS, Esq., and CHARLES JOHN FERGUSON, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

At 2.30 p.m. the President proceeded to deliver the following Address :

“Owing to St. George’s Day falling on Sunday we assemble to-day to hold our statutory Anniversary Meeting, and, as with other bodies, to count our losses and gains during the past year. We have not this year fortunately to note any such grievous loss as on the last occasion, but Death has taken his toll as usual, and I believe this Society does not suffer from losses as much as some. Whether the objects and pursuits of our Fellows are conducive to longevity or no I cannot say. Perhaps Time with his scythe has a sympathetic feeling for those who make their pleasure and business in examining and recording the results of his action on all things.

Since I last had the honour of addressing you the Society has lost by death the following Fellows :

- Rev. Henry Thomas Armfield, M.A. 20 December, 1898.
- * John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S. 9 December, 1898.
- Rev. William Slater Calverley. 21 September, 1898.
- Robert Ferguson, Esq. 1 September, 1898.
- Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L. 6 March, 1899.
- * Sir William Augustus Fraser, Bart., M.A. 17 August, 1898.
- Sir John Thomas Gilbert, LL.D. 24 May, 1898.
- Rev. John Melville Guilding. 12 August, 1898.
- * Major Alfred Heales. 8 October, 1898.
- Thomas Chambers Hine, Esq. 6 February, 1899.

- Charles Miller Layton, Esq. 5 March, 1899.
 * Thomas Hayter Lewis, Esq. 10 December, 1898.
 Rev. Charles Robertson Manning, M.A., Hon. Canon of
 Norwich. 7 February, 1899.
 William Munk, Esq., M.D. 20 December, 1898.
 Rev. Edward Peek, M.A. 31 December, 1898.
 John Samuel Rawle, Esq. 19 January, 1899.
 James Cruikshank Roger, Esq. 13 February, 1899.
 Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, D.C.L., LL.D. 22
 May, 1898.
 Rev. Edward Synge Wilson. 30 September, 1898.

On the other hand, I am glad to note that the following gentlemen have been elected as Fellows :

- William Cleverley Alexander, Esq.
 Edward Arthur Barry, Esq.
 Robert Carr Bosanquet, Esq., M.A.
 * Joseph Alfred Bradney, Esq., B.A.
 William Brown, Esq., B.A.
 Thomas Nadauld Brushfield, Esq., M.D.
 Ormonde Maddock Dalton, Esq., M.A.
 Reginald Balliol, Viscount Esher, C.B.
 Hubert John Greenwood, Esq.
 Edward Cecil, Baron Iveagh, K.P.
 Leonard William King, Esq., M.A.
 William Henry Knowles, Esq.
 Guy Francis Laking, Esq.
 Francis Cranmer Penrose, Esq., Litt.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.
 Charles van Raalte, Esq.
 John Challenor Covington Smith, Esq.
 Flaxman Charles John Spurrell, Esq.
 Thomas Morgan Joseph Watkin, Esq., Porteullis Pursuivant.
 Godfrey Herbert Joseph Williams, Esq.
 Henry Wilson, Esq., M.A.

And as an Honorary Fellow :

Herr Wendelin Boeheim.

Of the Fellows deceased, the senior so far as the Society was concerned was Mr. JOHN BARROW, F.R.S., who was elected so far back as 18th April, 1844. Though he had for so many years been one of us, I cannot find mention of any communications from him.

* Denotes Compounder.

Next in point of seniority, and a peculiarly severe loss from his attainments and personality comes Mr. CHARLES DRURY EDWARD FORTNUM, D.C.L. Born in Paris in 1817, though of British parents, our late Fellow while a young man went to Australia, where he formed a large collection of insects, birds, and reptiles, part of which collection is now in the British Museum, and part in the Hope Collection at Oxford. Leaving Australia in 1845, he began his continental travels, at the same time commencing the formation of that collection of works of art and antiquity, by the generous bestowal of which on the British Museum and the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford the public have so much advantaged.

In 1858 he was elected a Fellow of this Society, and since then had served on the Council on many occasions, and was nominated a Vice-President in 1886, in 1891, and in 1894.

In 1873, at the request of the Lords of the Council on Education, he compiled the descriptive catalogue of Majolica for the South Kensington Museum; and in 1896 he published *Majolica, a Historical Treatise*, a larger work on the same subject. In 1897 he brought out a *Descriptive Catalogue of Majolica and Enamelled Earthenware of Italy, Persia, Damascus, Rhodian, Hispano-Moresque, and some French and other Wares in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford*. This was a catalogue of his munificent gift, and it is understood that at his death the same institution further benefits by his generosity. Soon after his gift to the University the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him. He also published in 1876 a descriptive catalogue of Bronzes in the South Kensington Museum, and in the following year a handbook on the same subject formed one of the excellent S.K. series.

Liberal as he was to Oxford and other places, Mr. Fortnum also had the rare fortune to be able to present to his Sovereign historical objects worthy her acceptance; for in 1887 Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept from him in private audience the diamond signet of Henrietta Maria, engraved by order of Charles I. for his Royal consort.

On the subject of this signet and other gems he had communicated papers to our Society and to the Archæological Institute, of which latter he was an honorary vice-president at his death, which occurred somewhat suddenly on the 6th March at his home, Hill House, Stanmore. He was in former years a constant attendant at our meetings, and all who knew him have lost a most amiable and accomplished friend. His chief contributions to the *Archæologia* of our Society were :

- On a lamp of Persian ware made for the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem, xliii.
- On Bacini or dishes of enamelled earthenware used as architectural ornaments in Italy, xliii.
- On rings found at Palestrina, xliv.
- On antique and renaissance gems and jewels at Windsor Castle, xliv.
- On the diamond signet of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., xlviii.
- On a terra-cotta head of Greek workmanship found on the Esquiline, Rome, xlix.
- A further notice on the ring of Henrietta Maria, of the King's diamond, and of the sapphire signet believed to be that of Mary, Queen of William III., l.
- On the seal of Andrea de Valle, 1517, and on other cardinals' rings, l.

The list of Mr. Fortnum's exhibitions and communications to this Society is too long to enumerate on the present occasion; suffice it to say that from March, 1858, before he was elected a Fellow, and down to 1890, few years were allowed to pass without valuable and interesting objects being laid before the Society and their points of interest described. He also contributed valuable papers to the Archæological Institute.

Mr. Fortnum was in 1889 elected a Trustee of the British Museum.

The next name I have to bring to your notice is that of Canon CHARLES ROBERTSON MANNING, for 40 years rector of Diss, and one most familiar to that large number of Antiquaries nowadays who devote themselves to the study of Monumental Brasses.

Born in the thirties, he became a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where in 1847 he took his B.A. degree, proceeding to that of M.A. in 1850. It was at Cambridge that he began his friendship with our late President, in conjunction with whom he was one of the earliest to study the subject with which his name has become so closely associated. In 1848 he was ordained, and took priest's orders in 1850. In 1857 he was presented to the rectory of Diss, the living having been held by members of his family since 1778. In the same year he was appointed one of the surrogates of the diocese, and eleven years later he became Rural Dean of the Deanery of Redenhall. Some four years ago he was

appointed Honorary Canon of Norwich. He had also for many years been a J. P. for Norfolk. Though for many years known as an active and careful antiquary, he did not join this Society until the 4th March, 1886, when he was nominated by the Council; since then, however, he has on the occasions of his visiting London been a frequent visitor to the library and meetings. For no less than 43 years he was one of the secretaries of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, and a frequent contributor to that and the corresponding Society for Suffolk. The Archæological Institute also had in him one of their most highly esteemed members and contributors to their Journal. Many years ago, in 1846, Canon Manning, while yet an undergraduate, published *A list of Monumental Brasses remaining in England, arranged according to counties*, and all who sought his advice and long experience in antiquarian matters found in him a very amiable and valued authority. At the time of his death he was preparing for the local society an account of South Lopham Church, with its magnificent central Norman tower. Though especially learned on the subject of brasses, the long list of his archæological notes and papers includes the subjects of architecture, enamels, gold ornaments, seals, etc.

In 1888 he was appointed as our Local Secretary for his county.

Latterly the Canon had taken up the study of church plate, one which, while open to all, can number but few collectors amongst its votaries, but which has been and will be of the greatest service in preserving the existing examples from loss or damage.

Canon Manning's exhibitions and communications to the Society were:

- Paten from Runton, Norfolk. 3 Dec., 1885.
- Heraldic latten and bronze roundels. 8 April, 1886.
- Matrix of seal of Archdeaconry of Colchester, 13 Jan., 1888.
- Rubbing of brass of an archbishop. 7 Feb., 1889.
- Silver gilt brooch. 6 Feb., 1890.
- Silver medalet. 26 Jan., 1893.
- Silver paten from Barsham, Suffolk. 8 June, 1893.
- Gilt latten ornaments. 22 Nov., 1894.
- Photograph of silver dish from Whatfield. 10 Dec., 1896.
- Silver peg tankard of York make. 2 Dec., 1897.
- Latten seal and a flint knife from Roydon. 2 Dec., 1897.

Canon Manning died 8 February, 1899.

Mr. ROBERT FERGUSON, some time M.P. for Carlisle, became a Fellow January 11, 1883, but he had formerly been Local Secretary for Cumberland, a post from which he retired in 1878 in favour of his relative Chancellor Ferguson. While Local Secretary he made several reports to the Society, which are printed in our *Proceedings*; but he does not appear as a contributor to *Archaeologia*. Our library contains the following works by him: *The Northmen in Cumberland and Westmorland*, published in 1856; *The River Names of Europe*, 1862; *The Teutonic Name-System of France, England, and Germany*, 1864; *The Dialect of Cumberland, with a Chapter on its Place Names*, 1873; and *Surnames as a Science*, 1883. His Parliamentary duties, and ill health owing to a serious accident, hindered him from further archæological work; but he devoted himself to the making of a valuable archæological collection of objects relating to Cumberland and Westmorland. This he presented to the City of Carlisle so soon as he was assured that it would be preserved. The collection, amounting to over 500 items, is now incorporated with other local collections, and housed in the museum in Tullie House, Carlisle. Mr. Ferguson died September 1st, 1898, aged 80 years.

Major HEALES was born in 1827, and in 1849 was admitted to the Arches Court of Canterbury, becoming, like his father before him, a proctor and notary public. He, however, found time to travel extensively, and visited all the countries of Europe, the coasts of the Mediterranean, and the United States and Canada. From the age of eighteen he was an ardent ecclesiologist, but did not confine his archæological studies to that department alone. In 1860 he became a Fellow of our Society, and later on joined and made useful contributions in papers to many others, such as the London and Middlesex, the Surrey, St. Paul's Ecclesiological, &c. Of the latter he was the first treasurer and one of the founders. With his antiquarian tastes he combined a lively interest in the Volunteer movement, aiding largely in the formation of two companies at Stoke Newington, where he lived. The latter part of his life he devoted to the preparation of his chief work, *The Records of Merton Priory, Surrey*. Major Heales just lived long enough to be able to see, through the assistance of our Fellow Mr. Mill Stephenson, the first bound copy of this work, which with an old-fashioned loyalty he dedicated to the President of the Society. He died 8 October, 1898.

His contributions to the publications of this Society, at

whose meetings he was at one time a constant attendant, were :

On Easter Sepulchres, published in *Archæologia*, vol. xlii.
Exhibitions and Communications on Continental Brasses
in 1874.

A Greek funeral monument, which he presented to the
Society in 1878.

Account of Architectural Remains at Tipasa, Algeria, in
1879.

The Churches of Gottland, in 1887.

To other societies Major Heales contributed numerous papers on church history, architecture, brasses, etc. and he also published an important work in two volumes on the *History and Law of Church Seats or Pews*. He was a careful artist and an agreeable companion.

Sir JOHN GILBERT was born in Dublin in 1829, and in 1867 was appointed Secretary of the Public Record Office in Ireland, a post he held until its abolition in 1875. As Inspector of MSS. in Ireland for the Royal Commission on Historical MSS. he did most valuable work for that body, and his edition of *Fac-similes of the National MSS. of Ireland* will always be a monument of his energy and erudition. He was elected a Fellow of this Society 22nd February, 1866, and though I do not see that he at any time contributed to its publications, I am sure that all who, like myself, had occasion to apply to him for information on matters connected with Irish history and archæology received most courteous assistance. He also held the honourable post of Librarian to the Royal Irish Academy, was one of four trustees appointed by the Crown for superintending the National Library of Ireland, and Honorary Professor of Archæology in the Royal Academy of Arts, Dublin. Devoted to Celtic studies, he also gave much time to the study of some of the later and less clearly known periods of Irish history especially connected with the seventeenth century. He wrote a history of the City of Dublin; also of the Viceroys of Ireland from 1172-1504.

He died on the 23rd May, 1898.

Sir WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FRASER, fourth baronet, was born in 1826, and after a short service in the army began a varied parliamentary career, which, after many vicissitudes, he only abandoned in 1880. As a collector and connoisseur of works

of art he was very well known, and though his literary works concern this century only at present, yet no doubt in future times his memoirs in anecdotal style of those many distinguished persons and interesting events with which he was connected by his position will form a valuable and reliable storehouse for the historian who is not content to take the newspaper as his sole authority in recording the past. Sir William was elected a Fellow in December 1862, but was rarely seen at our meetings. He was one of the Royal Scotch Archer Guard up to his death, which occurred on 17th August, 1898.

Mr. T. C. HINE of Nottingham, was born in 1813, and became a Fellow of the Society 1st June, 1876. In early life he adopted the profession of architecture, and was by many in the Midlands much appreciated. To his antiquarian taste may be attributed to a certain degree the conversion into a museum of Nottingham Castle, on which building he published a work.

Mr. Hine died 6th February, 1899.

Mr. THOMAS HAYTER LEWIS at an early age obtained the Royal Academy silver medal for architectural drawing. After studying under Sir W. Tite and a course of travel on the continent, he commenced work as an architect, and in 1854 designed the Panopticon (now the Alhambra, Leicester Square). In 1860 he became Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and in 1865 was chosen Professor of Architecture at University College. In 1871 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and did much architectural work in London and the provinces. In 1881 he resigned the professorship and became Emeritus Professor. Mr. Lewis wrote the articles on 'Ancient and Modern Architecture' for the 9th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and edited and assisted in the preparation of various works on Eastern and Byzantine architecture. His name does not occur among the contributors to our publications, though he wrote much elsewhere. He died 10th December, 1898, in his 80th year.

None of the other Fellows deceased, Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Dr. Wm. Munk, Mr. Chas. Layton, Mr. Samuel Rawle, Mr. James Roger, Rev. Henry Armfield, Rev. W. Slater Calverley, Rev. John Guilding, Rev. Ed. Wilson, Rev. E. Peek, appear to have made any communications to the Society.

Of former Fellows and other antiquaries the archæological world has lost some whose names were once very familiar within these walls. Of these the late Mr. WILLIAM COPELAND BORLASE was an active worker, He was elected a Fellow in 1870, and resigned in 1887. From 1868 to 1870 he was President of the Royal Institute of Cornwall, and was the author of works entitled *Nænia Cornubiæ*, *The Age of the Saints*, *Dolmens of Ireland*, *The Antiquities of Cornwall*, besides other books of travels in America and Eastern Europe. He contributed papers on tumuli and cliff castle at Saint Colomb Minor, Cornwall, and on typical specimens of Cornish barrows, which are printed in vols. xliv. and xlix. of *Archæologia*.

In 1881 he was nominated by the Earl of Carnarvon a vice-president of this Society.

In March of this year the Rev. A. B. GROSART, D.D., LL.D., died at Dublin in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Besides being a successful preacher in the United Presbyterian Church Dr. Grosart was a prolific writer on literary and historical subjects. He was the principal authority on the life of Robert Fergusson, the Scotch poet, and he edited the Townely Hall MSS., a collection of Jacobite ballads and satires. He also edited a number of early English plays.

Mr. JOSEPH STEVENS, or as he was better known, Dr. Stevens, was born in 1818, and coming to London in 1841 he began a successful career as a surgeon. Later on he settled down at St. Mary Bourne, Hants, where the greater part of a long and useful life was spent in improving the physical and moral condition of his neighbours. Being a man of great energy he found time to turn his attention to archæological matters, and made several interesting finds of stone implements. In 1879 he retired from practice and settled at Reading, where he devoted himself to antiquarian pursuits, publishing many of the results of his own and others' labours. Amongst other publications was a memoir of the notorious Flint Jack. He belonged to many archæological bodies, and took a very great and practical interest in the Reading Museum, where the remains obtained from the excavations carried out under the auspices of the Society at Silchester now find a resting-place, conveniently near their original site and not too far for visitors from London.

Dr. Stevens died 7th April, 1899, full of years and honours.

RICHARD SIMS, formerly of the British Museum, was born

at Oxford in 1816. He was educated at New College Choristers' School, at Oxford, and in 1835 served as sergeant in the marine artillery, with which corps he served in Sir De Lacy Evans's English Legion in the first Carlist war. In 1841 he became an attendant in the MS. department of the British Museum, was promoted to be a junior assistant in 1859, and a senior assistant in 1868. He was chiefly remarkable for his knowledge of all matters relating to heraldry and genealogy, as well as for his general acquaintance with the MSS. of the British Museum. It was this that gained for him the very unusual promotion from the rank of attendant. In 1849 he published his *Index to the Herald's Visitations*, a work which is still in great request. In 1854 he published a most useful *Handbook to the Library of the British Museum*. His *Manual for the Genealogist, etc.*, published in 1856, has long been superseded by newer manuals, and a large proportion of his work is to be found in family histories published under other names, notably in Lord Clermont's *Great History of the Forteseue Family*, of which work Mr. Sims was practically the writer. He retired from the British Museum on a pension in 1887.

To all who sought his assistance he was a generous helper, and few persons studying family history have not at some time consulted him or his works. He died last year in Oxford.

As in past years the Society has in several instances, on the invitation of local bodies, afforded assistance to those having the preservation of historic buildings at heart. Of course in many cases the exigencies of modern requirements have proved very serious obstacles to the complete preservation of buildings and sites, and compromises have been made not always to the satisfaction of antiquaries, but on the whole the Society need not be dissatisfied with the results of its efforts.

In May last, in response to an application for advice with regard to the restoration of Ranworth Church, Norfolk, an abstract of a report by the Assistant Secretary on the work desirable to be executed was forwarded to the authorities.

On 10th June last the Westminster *tabula* or frontal, which, under the supervision and at the cost of a few Fellows of the Society, had been repaired, was formally handed over to its actual guardians, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

In the case of Castle Arch Cottage, Guildford, the repairs and changes made with a view to its preservation and adaptation for modern use as a museum, though not to the satisfaction of all, were completed.

The BISHOP OF BRISTOL, F.S.A., having taken up the subject of the preservation of the remains of Malmesbury Abbey, the Council forwarded to his Lordship for his private use a full and detailed report by the Assistant Secretary of the necessary steps to be taken to protect these interesting ruins from further damage.

The attention of the Society has on more than one occasion of late been directed to the threatened destruction of a portion of the walls of the town of Southampton to make room for municipal improvements. The Assistant Secretary, who has on various occasions been sent down to urge the claims of archæology with the Town Council, has met with much sympathy from many of the local authorities, and though all we hoped for has not been done, still we have reason to be thankful for what has been averted. We may still hope that the high value of such rare remains as city walls will be properly appreciated by those who have the power to preserve for posterity such interesting remains.

The matter of Bartlemas Hospital at Oxford, which has on several occasions been before the Council, is still unsettled, but we may expect that a decision of some kind will soon be arrived at.

Advice as to the preservation of Nether Hall gatehouse, near Roydon, was asked for, and every assistance will be given.

In connection with the rumoured destruction of the old Hospital at Leicester, Mr. St. John Hope visited the place and made a valuable report on the past and present state of the building. It is to be hoped that the interest taken in the matter by the Society will induce those in authority to stop any action calculated to deprive Leicester of the existing remains of this interesting building.

While referring to the work done by the Society in averting the intended destruction or mischievous restoration of buildings and other objects of interest, it seems desirable that the efforts of the Society on behalf of such aims should be care-

fully and not too indiscriminately employed. Where there is no chance of success for our appeals, and where the exigencies of modern arrangements do not permit of a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, it would be unadvisable to prolong or even to commence a struggle, for every failure to effect the object of a protest must to a certain extent weaken the force of representations by the Society.

During the past year our Fellow Mr. Lionel Cust, Director of the National Portrait Gallery, has called the attention of the Council to the seriously deteriorating condition of the interesting bas-reliefs in the courtyard of the Hotel Bourghtheroulde at Rouen. These interesting and unique representations of the meeting of the kings of England and France at the Field of Cloth of Gold have for some years suffered from their exposed position on the walls of what is now a public office. The Council has directed a letter to be addressed to the authorities in France drawing their attention to the condition and extreme interest of these memorials, and we may hope that the necessary steps to arrest further damage will be duly taken.

The excavations at Silchester during the past year have, as usual, produced some unexpected results. One of the *insulae* explored contained the foundations of an exceedingly well-planned house of middle date. Under its courtyard were the traces of a still earlier habitation of half-timbered construction containing the remains of a tessellated pavement, which perhaps may be as early in date as the closing years of the first century of our era. Some of the smallest houses ever found on the site have also been uncovered. Of the numerous antiquities certain of the iron objects are of considerable interest, as are several of the specimens of enamels. The upper stone of a quern, still retaining its wooden handle, is an object that for the present may, it is believed, claim to be unique. On the whole the importance of the discoveries at Silchester has been fully equal to that of former years, and it is very desirable that so excellent a work should be properly supported and carried to a successful conclusion.

The usual exhibition of objects from Silchester will take place in the Society's rooms towards the end of the month.

Besides the counsel and advice given with regard to the preservation of objects of antiquarian and historical interest in the country, grants have been made after due consideration by the Council towards the excavations at Silchester, the

Roman station of *Borcovicus*, Lacock Abbey, Caerwent, Ribchester, and Waverley Abbey; also to the Romano-British Pile dwelling at Hedsor. These grants have been made from the Research Fund, which, I may mention, is at all times open to receive donations or bequests.

It has been suggested that the Government might be approached with a view to archæology receiving a substantial recognition by them in the shape of a grant in aid for the Research Fund, but at present the prospect of such assistance or recognition appears faint, and the Fund has to rely on the intelligent generosity of individuals.

Last year, soon after the anniversary meeting, a resolution was drawn up by the Council on the subject of Egypt and the approaching submergence of a large tract of land for the purpose of storing the waters of the Nile. The resolution, which was forwarded to Lord Cromer by the good offices of our Fellow, Sir Francis Grenfell, commanding the British troops in Egypt, set forth that while fully recognising the enormous utility and importance to the welfare of Egypt dependent on the contemplated works and their consequences, the Council hoped that means would be found to execute a survey of the district so proposed to be covered, in order that while it was yet possible all information regarding interesting sites, etc. should be collected and placed on record.

Subsequent events in that country have very widely extended the field available for examination by archæologists, although the country, now brought back to civilised dominion, is not likely, according to some, to afford much matter for the study of antiquaries.

Quite recently, however, our Fellow and Local Secretary for Egypt, Mr. Somers Clarke, has in a letter to our Secretary forwarded for the information of the Society a most interesting and valuable report on the sites of ancient fortresses, etc. on the banks of the Nile between Wady Halfa and Semneh, 40 miles south. In this report, Mr. Somers Clarke has been able to make important corrections and additions to our previous knowledge of the district, and it is pleasant to learn that he acknowledges the assistance rendered him by the officials of the Egyptian Government. His views on the subject of the submerged inscribed rocks will probably meet with warm approval by all when this valuable communication is printed. His notes on Karnak, on Philæ, and on the numerous Nubian Christian churches will also be full of interest for others besides Egyptologists.

As in past years the Society has granted the use of its rooms for the meeting of the Congress of Archæological Societies and other bodies working in the same paths as ourselves.

Since our last anniversary the works connected with the drainage of the buildings in the occupation of the Society have been completed, it is hoped, satisfactorily.

A new electric lantern for the better exhibition of diagrams, etc. has been purchased, and it is proposed to proceed shortly with the construction of a safe-room, in which objects of value and interest can be securely deposited during the time they are in our charge.

The supplement to the Library Catalogue, which will include the very valuable additions to our library by the bequest of the late Sir Wollaston Franks and the gift of Mr. G. Cockayne, is now in type, and will soon be ready for sale. In a few years the incorporation of the additions into the general catalogue will have to be made, and it seems probable that yet additional shelving will have to be planned within a few years.

A special book-plate for the books of the Franks bequest has been prepared under the supervision of our Treasurer, and this, the latest work of the well-known artist Mr. Sherborn, bears on it a portrait of the generous donor of so many valuable works.

The attention of the Office of Works having been drawn to the means of protection from fire, such arrangements as were deemed suitable have been made.

The cataloguing and arrangement of the large collection of brasses in the Society's possession is being carried on by our Fellow, Mr. Mill Stephenson, who most generously devotes much time and experience to this most desirable object. Mr. Stephenson has carried his valuable work down to the county of Norfolk.

I should like to take this opportunity of returning my thanks to the Council and Officers of the Society and to Mr. Clinch for the valuable assistance and cordial good will with which they have on all occasions helped me to carry out the pleasant and honourable duties of President for the past term of office."

The following resolution was moved by F. M. NICHOLS, Esq., M.A., seconded by E. W. BRABROOK, Esq., C.B., and carried unanimously :

“That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.”

The President signified his assent.

The Scrutators having reported that the members of the Council in List I., and the Officers of the Society in List II., had been duly elected, the President read from the Chair the following names of those who had been elected President, Council, and Officers for the ensuing year :

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, Hon. M.A. Oxon.,
President.

Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,
Vice-President.

Everard Green, Esq., *Rouge Dragon, Vice-President.*

John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq., *Vice-President.*

Philip Norman, Esq., *Treasurer.*

Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., *Director.*

Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary.*

Lionel Henry Cust, Esq., M.A.

Henry Jenner, Esq.

William Henry Richardson, Esq., M.A.

Henry Richard Tedder, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Caspar Purdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E.

Rev. Edward Samuel Dewick, M.A.

William Gowland, Esq.

Emanuel Green, Esq.

Alfred Higgins, Esq.

Frederick Andrew Inderwick, Esq., Q.C.

Herbert Jones, Esq.

Leonard Cecil Colin Lindsay, Esq.

George Henry Overend, Esq.

Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.

Thanks were voted to the Scrutators for their trouble.

RESEARCH FUND ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1898.

| RECEIPTS. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Balance in hand, 1st January, 1898 | | 42 | 2 | 7 |
| Dividends: | | | | |
| 12 months Dividend on £1705 13s. 4d. India | | | | |
| 3½ per cent. Stock | 57 14 0 | | | |
| 12 months dividend on £500 Preference Stock | | | | |
| J. Dickinson & Company, Limited | 24 3 4 | | | |
| | | 81 | 17 | 4 |
| Balance of Heraldic Exhibition Account | | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| | | <u>£133</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>6</u> |

| EXPENDITURE. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--|-------------|----------|----------|
| Silchester Excavation Fund | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Roman Wall Excavation Fund | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mount Grace Priory Excavation Fund | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Northumberland Excavation Fund | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Verulamium Excavation Fund | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash in hand (Coutts & Co.) 31st December, 1898 | | 33 | 5 | 6 |
| | | <u>£133</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>6</u> |

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS, 31st DECEMBER, 1898.

| | Amount of Stock. | Value at 23rd March, 1899. |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock | 10583 19 7 | 11880 10 3 |
| Bank Stock | 2128 9 6 | 7449 13 3 |
| Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock | 2725 0 0 | 3842 5 0 |
| London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock | 2757 0 0 | 3928 14 6 |
| North Eastern Railway Consolidated Preferential 4 per cent. Stock | 2761 0 0 | 3906 16 3 |
| Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Preference Stock | 592 5 10 | 521 4 4 |
| | <u>£21547 14 11</u> | <u>£31529 3 7</u> |

OWEN FUND.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 2½ per cent. Annuities | 300 0 0 |
|------------------------|---------|

RESEARCH FUND.

| | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| India 2½ per cent. Stock | 1705 13 4 | 1592 13 5 |
| John Dickinson & Co. Preference Stock 5 per cent. | 500 0 0 | 615 0 0 |
| | <u>£2205 13 4</u> | <u>£2207 13 5</u> |

| | Amount of Stock. | Value at 23rd March, 1899. |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. In the suit of Thornton v. Stevenson. The Stocks remaining in Court to the credit of this cause are as follows: | | |
| Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock | 8894 0 0 | 15786 17 0 |
| Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Preference Stock | 15145 12 7 | 13328 3 1 |
| | <u>£24039 12 7</u> | <u>£29115 0 1</u> |

After payment of the Annuities, now amounting to £400 per annum, the Society is entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of the Income on the above Funds. This is payable after the 10th April and 10th October in every year.

Witness our hands this 27th day of March, 1899.

HENRY JENNER,
WM. H. RICHARDSON,
ALFRED HIGGINS,
HERBERT JONES.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1898, to the 31st day of December, 1898, having examined the underwritten ACCOUNTS, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be accurate.

RECEIPTS.

| 1898. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------|----|----|------|----|----|
| Balance in hand, 1st January, 1898 | | | | 187 | 19 | 0 |
| Annual Subscriptions: | | | | | | |
| 7 at £3 3s., arrears due 1st January, 1897 | 22 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| 8 at £2 2s., ditto ditto | 16 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| 434 at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1898 | 1367 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| 118 at £2 2s., ditto ditto | 310 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| 2 at £1 11s. 6d., due 1st July, 1898 | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| 2 at £3 3s., paid in advance for 1899 | 6 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| 1 at £2 2s., ditto ditto | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 1728 | 6 | 0 |
| Admission Fees: | | | | | | |
| 23 Fellows at £8 8s. | 193 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Sale of Published Works | 65 | 15 | 9 | | | |
| Dividend on £10,583 9s. 7d. 3 per cent. Metropolitan Stock | 306 | 18 | 8 | | | |
| Stevenson's Bequest: | | | | | | |
| Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments received from the Court of Chancery | 624 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| Owen Bequest: | | | | | | |
| Dividend on £300 Annuities 2½ per cent. | 7 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Franks Memorial Portrait Fund: | | | | | | |
| Advance in 1897 repaid | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sundry Receipts | 21 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Publications of the Society: | | | | | | |
| Amount received towards the cost of Plates in <i>Archæologia</i> | 13 | 13 | 0 | | | |

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EXPENDITURE.

| 1898. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Publications of the Society: Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding | | | | 858 | 16 | 0 |
| Library: | | | | | | |
| Binding | 105 | 17 | 8 | | | |
| Catalogues and Library Work | 9 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Books purchased | 82 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| Subscriptions to Books and Societies for their Publications | 42 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 240 | 5 | 1 |
| House Expenditure: | | | | | | |
| Insurance | 29 | 13 | 9 | | | |
| Lighting | 97 | 4 | 9 | | | |
| Fuel | 23 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Repairs: | | | | | | |
| General | 283 | 11 | 4 | | | |
| Incidental Expenses | 54 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 337 | 11 | 4 |
| Tea at Meetings | 14 | 17 | 10 | | | |
| Cleaning and Sundries | 38 | 19 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 542 | 4 | 8 |
| Income Tax and Inland Revenue License | | | | 39 | 13 | 9 |
| Legacy Duty and Costs: Stevenson's Bequest | | | | 11 | 10 | 6 |
| Pensions: | | | | | | |
| C. K. Watson | 350 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| E. C. Ireland | 160 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 510 | 0 | 0 |
| Salaries: | | | | | | |
| Assistant Secretary | 350 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Clerk | 140 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 490 | 0 | 0 |
| Wages: | | | | | | |
| Porter, and wife as housemaid | | | | 103 | 11 | 0 |
| Official Expenditure: | | | | | | |
| Stationery and Printing | 143 | 13 | 1 | | | |
| Postages | 29 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Postages on Publications | 15 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Sundry Expenses | 90 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 278 | 17 | 3 |
| Cash in hand 31st December 1898: | | | | | | |
| Count's & Co. | 121 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| Petty cash | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 123 | 15 | 1 |

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W. G. THORPE, Esq., proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Sir JOHN EVANS, V.P., and carried *nem. con.*:

“That the Council be requested to take into consideration the question of providing coffee at the meetings of the Society.”

In conformity with the provisions of the Act 3 William IV. cap. 4, relating to the Soane Museum, CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., F.S.A., was re-elected an additional Trustee of the Soane Museum.

Thursday, 4th May, 1899.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Robert Carr Bosanquet, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 18th June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1898 was read.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, and GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., Hon. M.A. Oxon., F.S.A., submitted an account of excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester, Hants., in 1898.

In illustration of the paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, the remains of a mosaic pavement of early date and unusual design, as well as a variety of other antiquities discovered during the excavations, were exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, May 18th, 1899.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The Communion Plate of the parish churches in the county of Essex. By Edwin Freshfield, jun., M.A., F.S.A. Part I. 4to. London, 1899.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A. :—The finding of Saint Augustine's Chair. By the late James Johnston. 8vo. Birmingham, 1898.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 18th June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

Sir FRANCIS T. BARRY, Bart., M.P., F.S.A., exhibited a number of flint and other antiquities found in the Thames near Windsor.

F. C. FROST, Esq., exhibited an ivory panel of early fourteenth century date, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, carved on one side with the Betrayal of our Lord, on the other side with the Crucifixion. The subjects and carving are of an ordinary character, with traces of the original painting, but it is unusual to find such a panel carved on both sides, especially as the only marks of attachment are two holes drilled through the left hand margin of the Betrayal picture. From these it is probable that this panel formed one of a set of devotional tablets such as may be seen in the South Kensington Museum, where, too, the subjects are painted. The work is of the ordinary style usually called French.

W. GOWLAND, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the Early Metallurgy of Copper, Tin, and Iron in Europe, as illustrated by ancient remains and primitive processes surviving in Japan.

Mr. Gowland's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 1st, 1899.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

1. Facsimiles of royal, historical, literary, and other autographs in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum. Fourth Series. Folio. 1898.
2. Catalogue of bronzes, Greek, Roman, and Etruscan, in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum. By H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. 1899.
3. Catalogue of Greek coins in the British Museum. Greek coins of Galatia, Cappadocia, and Syria. By Warwick Wroth. 8vo. 1899.
4. Antiquities from the city of Benin, and from other parts of West Africa, in the British Museum. By Charles H. Read and O. M. Dalton. Folio. 1899.
5. List of the contents of the three collections of books, pamphlets, and journals in the British Museum relating to the French Revolution. By G. K. Fortescue. 8vo. 1899.
6. Grotesque Alphabet of 1464 reproduced in facsimile from the original woodcuts in the British Museum. With an introduction by Campbell Dodgson. Folio. 1899.
7. Facsimile of the Rhind Mathematical Papyrus in the British Museum. Folio. 1898.
8. Greek Papyri in the British Museum. Catalogue, with texts. Edited by F. G. Kenyon, M.A., Litt.D. Vol. 2, and facsimiles Vol. 2. 4to and Folio. 1898.

Edward Arthur Barry, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

It was announced from the Chair that the President had appointed Sir EDWARD MAUDE THOMPSON, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited photographs of a plaster ceiling of the seventeenth century, and other ancient features in the house numbered 17, Fleet Street, E.C.

ALFRED ATKINSON, Esq., Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, exhibited an upper quernstone, apparently medieval, found about three-quarters of a mile west of Barton-on-Humber,

about 600 yards from the river, and some 3 or 4 feet below ground.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

Owing to the absence of the President through illness, and of any Vice-President until after the lapse of the time appointed by the Statutes, the Ballot for the Election of Fellows, which had been duly announced for this evening, could not take place.

It was accordingly proposed by Sir HENRY HOWORTH, seconded by Sir FRANCIS BARRY, Bart., and carried *nem con.*:

“That the Council be requested to consider whether it be not possible to hold another Ballot for the Election of Fellows before the close of the present session.”

Thursday, June 8th, 1899.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Authors:—Exploration of the Stone Camp on St. David's Head. By Rev. S. Baring Gould, M.A., R. Burnard, Esq., F.S.A., and J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S. 8vo. London, 1899.

From the Society:—Transactions of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society for the year 1898. 8vo. Hampstead, 1899.

From the Author, Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A.:

1. Some Mementoes of the Irish Volunteers and Yeomanry. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
2. The O'Keefe Chalice and Altar Stone and the Ardmore Chalice. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From James Hilton, Esq., F.S.A.:—A collection of pamphlets and papers issued by the National Society for preserving the Memorials of the Dead.

From the Author:—George Harley, F.R.S., the Life of a London Physician. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. 8vo. London, 1899.

Sir FRANCIS T. BARRY, Bart., M.P., F.S.A., read a paper on the discovery and excavation of several prehistoric Brochs in Caithness, with especial reference to one at Keiss.

The following is an abstract of Sir Francis Barry's paper, which will be printed at length by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland:

"A few years back it fell to my lot to acquire the estate of Keiss, a small property in Caithness, on the eastern coast of the extreme north of Scotland, and skirting the sandy shore of Sinclairs Bay about nine miles to the south of Duncansby Head and the world-wide known spot 'John O'Groats.'

This bay is one of the few dotted here and there along the otherwise rock-bound coast, whose headlands are surmounted by so many of those ruined castles, the walls of which have withstood the inroads of time almost as well as they did the attacks of man.

Along these shores and over the entire surface of Caithness the wanderer is struck with the appearance of numerous grass mounds and standing stones which are met with in the most unexpected spots, on the sands of the shore, the summit of hills, at the junction of watercourses, or in the centre of vast moors far removed from any present habitation.

These appear to have been regarded by the inhabitants generally as stones in their natural positions, and the mounds as mere inequalities of the surface.

True it is that here and there you may be told they are 'Picts Houses,' or spots around which in the evening twilight fairies and goblins delight to sport, but few of them have been investigated or opened out, save for the purpose of using them as quarries from which to obtain stones for building walls or cottages; and unfortunately only too many have by these means been destroyed, or rendered valueless for antiquarian research.

To the thoughtful observer, however, they point to a bygone age, whose history has been lost in the lapse of ages, the very existence of these ruins having probably been unknown to the founders of those crumbling strongholds to which reference has been already made.

Late in the autumn of 1890, whilst wandering in an idle moment along the shore of Sinclairs Bay, my attention was attracted to a large green mound a few hundred yards to the north of the small harbour and fishing village of Keiss.

It is a curious circumstance that this spot, consisting as it does of only a cluster of small houses built within quite recent times, and a small dry fishing harbour constructed about a century ago, is found marked by that name upon almost all the old maps of Scotland long before this harbour was built, and there can be little doubt that, from its position and comparatively protected and sheltered site, this sandy part of

Sinclair's Bay must have played a most interesting part in the past history of the extreme north, being the only spot for miles where small vessels could be beached with impunity. This also may be the reason why so many brochs and old castles are studded along its margin, and may possibly afford a clue to the object for which the former was erected.

Upon making inquiries I was informed that nothing was known concerning it, except that during the year 1863 the late Mr. Samuel Laing, F.G.S., Chairman of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, during a short residence at Keiss opened the upper part of this mound and 'had found some stone steps,' but having come to the conclusion that the ruins were those of a living habitation, he abandoned further research at that spot as he was desirous of finding burial places or interments.

I was afterwards favoured by that gentleman with a copy of the book which he published in 1866, entitled *Prehistoric Remains of Caithness*, in which he describes the discoveries he made in this mound. The work also includes *Notes upon the Human Remains from Keiss*, by Thos. H. Huxley, F.R.S. These skulls were discovered by Mr. Laing in some stone cists at a neighbouring spot on the shore at the other side of the harbour.

My curiosity thus being excited I determined to investigate the matter.

This mound, called by Mr. Laing the 'Harbour Mound,' but now known as 'Keiss Broch,' was about 20 feet high in the centre with a circumference of some 250 feet. The surface was composed of moved unwrought stones, mixed with earth, limpet shells, animal bones (almost all split for the marrow), over which a thick layer of grass and weeds had interwoven itself and bound all together.

A comparison of the plan of a floor in this broch as given in his work when compared with that of the lowest floor on the plan exhibited, will illustrate the many and great changes that have taken place at different epochs in these buildings. The inner circular wall, etc. shown in the former had no existence in the lower level, and was built upon the accumulated rubbish.

It will be as well to remark here that the local geological formation is clearly seen on the adjacent shore and consists of sandy flagstones in horizontal layers from 3 inches to 3 feet thick. These layers break off by the action of the sea, with intersecting cracks at right angles and consequently with square ends, so that the whole surface of the shore to low

water mark is strewn with stones from which one can pick out specimens of any size and almost as well squared as could be done by the mason's art; in fact an ideal building material as far as shape is concerned. This fact doubtless much helped the construction of this broch and that of others in the immediate neighbourhood upon which I am now at work, and particulars of which I hope to be able at some future time to again bring to the notice of this Society should the subject be considered of sufficient interest.

Having selected a small staff of men (one being the estate mason) the work was commenced by driving a cutting into the mound at the side facing the sea. Within a few yards we came upon the foundations of a cyclopean or uncemented stone wall, which, upon being uncovered and followed proved to be circular. This wall was traced round on the inner side, the circle proving to be 37 feet in diameter. Having thus opened up the interior circle several cuttings were made at a lower level into the mound and the outer face of the wall was soon discovered with a diameter of about 60 feet, showing it to be some 12 feet thick.

It was then decided to clear away the whole of the *débris* from the open central inner area (a no light matter), carefully examining the stones and rubbish; and the result was so satisfactory, and yielded such a number of antiquities that, combined with those found in the ruins outside the broch, and others previously found in the same spot by Mr. Laing (which included bones of the Great Auk), they form one of the most complete collections of relics taken out of any one broch up to the present time. This collection would probably have been considerably larger had not the rubbish extracted been mixed with and covered with wet clay, thus making it impossible to distinguish some of the smaller articles. The *débris* cleared away during this operation was composed of earth, stones, limpet shells, bones of animals, rough pottery, ashes, sling stones, pounders, smoothing stones, querns, etc.

It ought to be mentioned that as we proceeded in clearing out this part of the structure, it became evident that it had been inhabited by a succession of people after considerable lapses of time between each occupation, during the period that the broch was gradually crumbling away. At different levels of height all through the *débris*, floors were found superposed one above another, with layers of rubbish and fallen stones from one to two feet thick between, each occupier having made a new floor of rough flat stones, upon which he had left an accumulation of bones, pottery, ashes,

shells, and rough implements of stone, horn, or bone, a sure testimony to his occupancy. It is this fact which makes it so difficult even to guess at the age of these ruins.

Standing out of the surface of the natural ground within the central area are several slabs of stone from two to three feet high, on edge, and sunk a few inches into the clay soil. Some of these had formed fire-places, as the red ashes were still there, and the stones themselves bore marks of fire.

The use of others appears to be problematical, but may possibly have marked divisions of the area, or have supported temporary flat roofs or slabs of stone.

A rough mortar stone was found, and still remains *in situ*, close to one of the lowest fire-places.

A raised path of stones and earth, supported by a few rough slabs at the sides, led to a stone doorway about 4 feet above the floor level, which gave entrance to a flight of steps within the breadth of the wall. Nine of these stone steps were left, leading upwards, and three downwards, the latter terminating in a small chamber with a dipping place in the clay floor about 24 inches square and the same depth.

A low facing wall or scarcement about 4 feet high and from 14 to 16 inches broad runs round a great part of the inner circumference of the wall, but is not bound to or dovetailed into it, nor has it any solid foundation. It is of inferior construction, the stones are smaller, and it is probably a secondary construction and an addition to the original building. The object of these scarcements, which are found in most brochs, appears to be very doubtful.

The well was found inside the open central court close to this dipping place above described. It was completely covered over with three large flat slabs on a level with the ground. On raising the slabs there were four steps leading down to the water. The two upper steps were each 4 inches high, the two lower ones 7 inches, their width about 18 inches. It was in solid clay, 6 feet deep, and about 5 feet in diameter, and appeared to have been supplied by natural drainage from the rising ground behind. The water must have trickled through the foundations of the wall from this deposit to the dipping place. The well was dry, but this is accounted for by the rising land behind the broch having been drained some few years back in an opposite direction. The only thing found in the well was a small portion of a stag's antler, partly cut. As the steps and well were closely covered over, it would appear as if the later inhabitants had not used it, but must have depended entirely upon the dipping place. Of course in time of peace they could have obtained water outside. It is probable

that the surrounding ground, clay, has always been treated more or less as agricultural land, but the deep unworkable peaty soil is not far off.

On the very top of the *débris* stood part of a rough lunar-shaped wall, exhibiting signs of having been used in connection with living habitations. From its position it must have been the latest construction erected within the broch. It was in a cavity at the bottom of this wall that the two pieces of Roman pseudo-Samian ware, now exhibited, were found, and the iron implement was close by.

Having at last practically cleared out the inner area, the question arose, where was the entrance passage? As the greater portion of the east wall (facing the sea) had been removed, it was thought that it might have been destroyed, and it was only late in the autumn of 1893 that my attention was attracted to the corner of a large stone showing itself a little above the ground, which appeared to be the bottom of the broch, as it was roughly paved. On trying to excavate this stone, a midden of shells and another floor about 18 inches lower were exposed, and a step leading to a passage through the wall was seen. This proved to be an entrance, and is certainly the most interesting portion of the whole structure, but, without ocular demonstration, it is difficult to give a fair description of its then appearance. The ground plan and section and the photographs exhibited may, however, be of assistance in doing so.

In the first place the exterior entrance had been blocked by two large square stones, in line with the inner edge of the outer circumference of the wall. These stones are 30 inches high, and possibly level with the top of the passage. No roof was found to this, and the whole passage was filled with *débris*.

Outside, and upon this *débris* at a level with the top of the entrance, some flagstones made a rough floor, and signs of fire, ashes, shells, etc. covered it, all under the grass. A flat stone fireplace was found with a stone edge round it 2 inches high, upon which was resting a small piece of rough fused iron. The entrance passage itself is well flagged, the sides built with large square stones, but nowhere are there any signs of workmanship or use of tools, and the stones are all dry built.

On one side is a small guard room filled with *débris*, but showing enough roof to indicate that it was of bee-hive shape composed of overlapping stones.

On the opposite side are two steps, probably the commencement of a staircase in the wall.

Two large slabs (one behind the other) forming the door are

in position, resting against the edges of the large stones of the outer wall. Behind these are the socket bar holes, in each of which is a stone about 18 inches long holding the slabs in their place so that they cannot be pushed inwards. By removing these bar stones and laying the stones flat, persons could enter by walking over them.

These slabs are fast exfoliating by exposure to the atmosphere.

As no drain was met with in this passage it was clear that it was not the chief entrance, and search was again made for it, and with success, for a square drain was met with in the centre of the area passing under two floors in the wall and discharging itself towards the sea, at the outside circumference of the wall between two stones, the only indications left of the principal entrance to the broch. One of the floors under which is passed must have been that of the guard room, and the other that of the passage. The wall here had been removed level with these floors.

There are several underground passages and irregular small habitations surrounding the broch. These are generally of a somewhat circular shape, one or two being fairly paved with slabs. They all show fire-places, red ashes, split bones, and limpet shells. The entrances are narrow. There are indications of low stone slab roofs, in fact a few slabs are still in position. They are all filled with *débris* and under the surface of the grass.

In reference to the articles found during the excavations, it should be borne in mind that they come indiscriminately from the ruins of the brochs and the habitations that surround them, and that many if not most of the 'finds' have probably no connection whatever with the original builders of the broch itself. It is impossible to state exactly the spot where each article was found, as much of the upper *débris* had been mixed and moved, probably during a search for building stones, but as a general rule it was observed that, as depth was obtained, the articles became rougher and of a less civilised type, and at the bottom of the broch (which had not been disturbed) the relics were of the roughest description, more particularly the pottery, of which there was little.

Most of the latter found was hand made, with everted lip, and flat-bottomed. The relics from outside of the broch were generally of a different type from those inside; they agreed more with the ones found on the top of the mound. No flint weapons were met with, but quartz stones broken or split by fire appeared to take their place for cutting purposes. These have evidently been used as 'pot boilers.'

The total absence of any remains of wood is a curious fact, for during the whole of this work I have found nothing to indicate that wood had been used in any part of the structure, nor have any tools been found which could have been used for the purpose of working it."

An extensive series of photographs and of objects discovered during the excavations was exhibited in illustration of Sir Francis Barry's paper.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, June 15th, 1899.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Effigies in the Diocese of Carlisle. By the Rev. Canon Bower. 8vo. Kendal, 1899.

From the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A. :

1. Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee for 1898. By F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1899.

2. Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones preserved at Tullie House, Carlisle. By F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1899.

3. Five Years Excavation on the Roman Wall. By F. Haverfield, M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1899.

4. The Colliery, Harbour, Lime, and Iron Tokens of West Cumberland. By R. S. Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1899.

From the Director :—Portugalia, Materiaes para o estudo do povo portuguez. Pola Grey. 8vo. Porto, 1898.

From the Author :—The Decorated Stove Plates of the Pennsylvania Germans. By H. C. Mercer. 8vo. Doylestown, 1899.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 23rd November, and a list of Candidates to be balloted for was read.

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lancashire, communicated the following notes on the Insignia of the borough of Flookburgh :

"I send for exhibition photographs of three relics preserved in private hands in the diminutive but ancient market town of Flookburgh, in Cartmel. Stockdale, in his *Annals of Cartmel*, mentions these objects and calls them a portion of the ancient town 'regalia.'

They consist of :

1. A fine sword, 40 inches in total length, with heavy globular pommel, straight quillons, counter-guard, and pas d'âne, all richly inlaid with silver. The blade is inscribed four times † HOVN † MEFACIT † and part of the wooden grip still remains. This sword, which is certainly not civic, appears to belong to a well-known group of swords of about Elizabethan date; the hilt is English work and the blade German.*

2. An official staff, 9 feet in total length, of which the iron head represents a flock or flounder, tail uppermost. The letters F.B. signify, of course, Flook Burgh.

3. The iron head of another staff of office of a very queer shape, which for want of a better name, may be called a halberd. It is 18 inches long, and represents a spear or javelin crossed at right angles by a big feathered arrow. A heart is cut out of the arrow point, and a rivet between the feathers shows where a separate piece of iron was attached to form the notched end of the arrow.

I cannot suggest any significance for the arrow, unless it is a play on the last syllable of the name of the town which is pronounced nearly Flookbarrow. This seems very doubtful.

I imagine that these two rude staves were carried by the stewards of the local market, and possibly also by the churchwardens, in the same manner as a halberd (which I have elsewhere described) was used at Hawkshead."†

EVERARD GREEN, Esq., V.P., *Rouge Dragon*, communicated a description of the heraldic glass in the windows of the hall of Ockwells Manor House, Berks.

Mr. Green's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

* See *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xii. 107 ; and Egerton Castle's *Schools and Masters of Fencing*, fig. 12.

† *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society*, xv. 277.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following account of recent excavations on the site of the Frater at Christchurch, Canterbury.

“Since the elevation of Dr. Temple to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, the old archiepiscopal residence at Addington has been sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purchase, after much negotiation, of as much as could be bought of the site and remains of the ancient palace at Canterbury, which had long passed from the possession of the archbishops.

The portion thus obtained unfortunately includes only so much of the site as lies to the south of the former place of the great hall, and in order to afford sufficient room for the proposed additions to the existing buildings, the Dean and Chapter have been induced to give up a part of the old monastic precinct just outside the north-west angle of the cloister.

The ground in question lies between the sites of the cellarer's hall and the cellarer's lodging, both of which were granted to the archbishop at the Suppression, but it has itself been hitherto included in the garden of the prebendal house now occupied by the Bishop of Dover. This is an irregular area in which formerly stood the frater and the kitchen, with their appendages, bounded on the south by the cloister, on the east by the ruins of the dorter, on the north by Prior Chillenden's lodgings for guests and the pentise gate, and on the west partly by the remains of the cellarer's hall and partly by a partition wall dividing the monastic precinct from that of the archbishop. This wall has now been removed, and the new buildings extend some 30 feet east of it, immediately to the south and just clear of the cellarer's hall.

During the necessary excavations for the foundations of these buildings early in the present year, there came to light the remains of sundry ancient walls which had evidently formed part of the vaulted sub-structure of some important building. Through the courtesy of our Fellow, Mr. W. D. Carøe, M.A., the architect of the new palace, I was able to see a plan of these, but owing to their fragmentary character it was difficult to form any definite idea as to their possible extent, or to what building they had belonged. An examination of the remains themselves, which I was able to make later on in Mr. Carøe's company, showed that they formed part of two separate chambers, divided by a wall extending northwards for some 36 feet from the north-west corner of the cloister. On the east side of the wall were the marble corbels, and against the cloister the springer and wall rib of one bay of a vaulted undercroft of unknown extent, and

the remains of a vice to an upper floor. The undercroft had evidently been vaulted in three alleys, but the pillars supporting it had apparently, so far as this first bay was concerned, been removed to their bases. On the west side of the division wall there remained part of a marble bench table, on which were some of the bases of a destroyed wall arcade, with other interesting features. All the work was of excellent character and of one date, the earlier part of the thirteenth century.

Some remains of the connection between the Archbishop's palace and the cloister had also been disclosed during the excavations.

The exigencies of modern work carried out by contract are not generally favourable to antiquarian research, and in this case the limits of the new building precluded any hope of further discoveries. Since, however, it was obvious that an extension of the excavations promised to elucidate the plan and arrangements of the buildings west of the frater, which had hitherto been entirely conjectural, I thought myself justified in bringing the case before the Executive Committee, and suggesting further excavations by the Society.

The Bishop of Dover, Dr. Walsh, most generously gave the necessary permission to dig up his garden, and the Council having made the requisite grant from the Research Fund, operations were begun on Tuesday in Whitsun week with six men obligingly lent from the permanent staff of the Dean and Chapter.

There is standing in the Bishop of Dover's garden an isolated fragment of thirteenth century masonry, on which rests one end of a massive fifteenth century arch of cut brickwork, and of about 25 feet span, extending from the south-east corner of the cellarer's hall. This fragment has hitherto been regarded as part of the north-west angle of the frater. A trench was accordingly begun in line with it in the hope of uncovering the base of the west wall. Nothing, however, was found, and a crowbar proved that there was only loose rubbish lower down. We next worked westwards from the standing fragment, and soon ascertained that it formed one of a series of buttresses to a wall in line with that already excavated to the west, and with a section of the north wall of the frater still attached to the east wall. Further search showed that the series of marble corbels, of which two had already been exposed in the north wall, was continued at regular intervals along the newly uncovered wall, and the number was soon increased to five. The fifth, which also retained its springer,

was exactly in line with the standing buttress already noted, and our failure to find a wall here was thus accounted for.

These results were so different from what had been expected, that it was clearly advisable to ascertain what could be found elsewhere to clear up all our difficulties. To follow the north wall from the standing buttress to the remaining section eastwards would have entailed the removal of a broad band of beautiful turf, and possibly have endangered the stability of the great brick arch. It was also not possible to work along the south wall on account of trees and other difficulties. There was, however, an available place in a flower bed occupying the north-east corner of the frater site, and here Mrs. Walsh most kindly allowed us to dig. A deep trench sunk alongside the cloister wall produced further unexpected results, in the form of a series of marble corbels exactly like those already uncovered, with the springing stones of the vault resting on them. We laid open that in the north-east corner, as well as the two west of it, and the wall ribs that sprung from one corbel to the other. The wall rib remained on the east wall also. On measuring and plotting the various discoveries and the existing remains, the following facts became apparent.

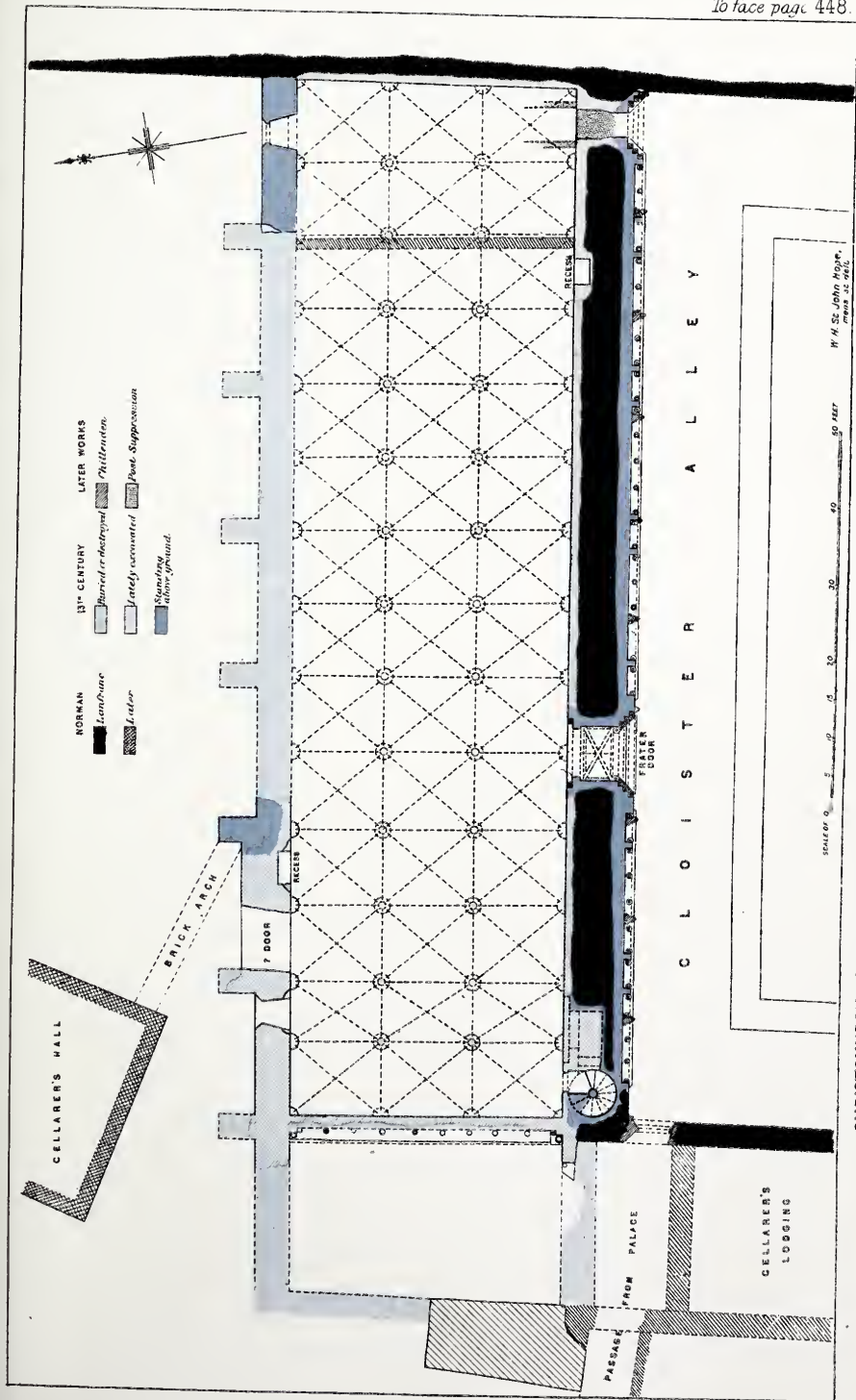
The whole of the buildings erected in Norman times on the north side of the cloister had been completely destroyed at the beginning of the thirteenth century and replaced by a new structure. This consisted, in the first place, of an extensive cellar or undercroft, about 135 feet long and 36 feet wide, divided into fourteen bays and vaulted in three alleys. Every alternate bay on the north side had an external buttress. The vault was an ordinary quadripartite one with chamfered ribs, carried by a double row of detached pillars and marble corbels along the walls. It was not possible to search for the bases of the pillars owing to the great depth, about 9 feet, of accumulated débris. The corbels, which are of Purbeck marble, have been cut out of blocks 12 inches deep and of the same projection, and are wrought with good mouldings. Beneath each is a block of Caen stone, 9 inches deep, carved with leafwork or twisted ornament in continuation of the marble work.

As our investigations so far have only extended to the two first bays on the east and the last four on the west, it is impossible to say much more about the cellar, but certain interesting features were disclosed that throw some light upon its uses, etc. On the cloister side of the first bay there exists a blocked doorway into the cellar, and there is another doorway opposite this in the standing fragment of the north wall.

The former doorway has been tampered with inside and bricked up, but it was proved to have opened into a passage about 4 feet wide formed by two brick walls crossing the cellar. The brickwork was evidently later than the Suppression, and as the outer faces of the walls were left rough, they would seem to have been built subsequent to the destruction of the frater and the filling up of the cellar with rubbish.

We were not able to examine the inner face of the doorway at the north end of the passage, owing to a flower bed sacred to the lily of the valley, but the curious narrow outer door was cleared down to its sill, and left permanently exposed. Immediately to the west of the second corbel in the south wall, the base of a partition wall, 15 inches thick, was found; it probably crossed the cellar, but could only be followed for a few feet. To the west of it there is formed in the wall a tall pointed recess, 4 feet 11 inches high, $38\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $25\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, with its sill about 5 feet from the floor, and occupying the middle of the bay. In the upper part of the back is an iron hook, and a square hole as if for a pipe extends backwards from the sill nearly through the cloister wall. What seemed to be the remains of a similar but shallower recess were laid open in the north wall in the eleventh bay. Probably both were fitted with small cisterns, and served as washing places. There were no traces of subdivisions in the western bays. The north wall of the eleventh and twelfth bays is thickened out from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 6 inches, and in the twelfth bay pierced by a wide and roughly-made opening. As this bay is directly opposite the pentise gate, it is probable that it contained one of the main entrances through which stores were brought into the cellar, and that the tearing away of the ashlar jambs of the doorway has produced the rough opening which is left. The thirteenth bay contained a window, but here again all the ashlar work had been torn out, and only the splayed and plastered jambs remained. These bore signs of decoration in red paint. The westernmost bay had no windows, but in its south wall is the doorway of a circular vice for carrying up stores to the upper floor.

The party wall forming the west end of the cellar was 2 feet 5 inches thick. The apartment on its western site had no connection whatever with the cellar, and its floor was 2 feet 6 inches higher up. It was clearly of some importance, and upon the marble bench table along the west wall stood an arcade of nine arches. Of this, however, only three of the bases are left. Two of them are of Caen stone; but the



- NORMAN**
 Lombardic
 Later
- 13th CENTURY**
 Ruined or destroyed
 Recently excavated
 Remaining above ground
- LATER WORKS**
 Reconstructed
 Pure Supposition

C E L L O I S T E R A L L E Y

W. H. St. John Hope, m.a.s., 1891.

SCALE 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY. PLAN OF CELLAR BELOW FRATER, AS EXCAVATED MAY, 1899.

F. HELL & SON, LITHO.

southernmost, which stands upon the remaining fragment of the bench table, is, like that, of Purbeck marble. A larger Purbeck marble base, probably for a vaulting shaft, is also left in the corner, likewise on the bench. All the rest of the room has been ruined to its foundations, except a fragment of the south wall which adjoins the bench table. This retains part of a recess with a seat at the side, on which stands the base of a slender detached column. Seat and base are both of Bethersden marble. This recess almost certainly corresponded to a window opposite, furnished with similar seats at the sides, and with a moulded rear arch carried by like shafts.

It is unfortunate that so little of this room was left, and it is equally impossible now to recover its plan and arrangements, or to explain the object of a great lump of concrete that remained to the west of it, and has since been removed. There is nothing to show the height of the room, or whether it carried an upper floor. It may have served as the outer parlour, where the monks held converse with their friends and merchants 'uttered their wares.'

The late Professor Willis has printed in his well-known work on the monastic buildings of Christchurch, Canterbury, a valuable memorandum, which he has called *The Distribution Document*, of the buildings or sites thereof that were assigned in 1546 to the members of the newly founded chapter.

According to this, the seventh prebend, Mr. Glasier, was to have 'y^e whole Lodging from y^e Larder gate to y^e Pentise Gate, with y^e chambers there called Heaven and Paradise; and soe through y^e Frater, and to y^e cloister. And all y^e Frater to y^e Dortor wall, y^e common kitchen with all manner houses sellars and lofts. The lead timber and freestone of y^e frater take downe for y^e Treasure of y^e church, and y^e stable next M^r D^r Ridleyes.'

A decree of the chapter, passed a little later in the same year, directed 'y^e common kitchen to be taken downe with other superfluous houses there and all y^e stuffe to be carried away and M^r Glasier to have y^e roome; with y^e long seller under y^e frater.*

That the vaulted undercroft already described is identical with 'y^e long seller' here referred to, there cannot, I think, be any doubt, and it is equally clear that the frater stood above it.

Of the frater itself there remains the doorway from the cloister, the east wall, and a short length of the north wall. The south wall, which is common to the frater and the

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, vii. 194.

cloister, and was refaced on both sides when the frater was rebuilt, is also standing, but the inner facing has been destroyed throughout above ground, except over and about the doorway. The east end has a blank wall for some height behind the dais, with an arcade above of trefoiled arches like those in the cloister.

With the aid of certain levels, which were kindly taken for me by Mr. M. Beazeley, it is possible to arrive at other data concerning the frater and its cellar.

The frater door has an ornate rear-arch carried by marble shafts, the bases of which stand exactly 6 feet above the cloister level. Behind the dais the plain wall there is cut away at its base for the insertion of stonework of some kind at a line 7 feet 3 inches (7.27) above the cloister level. Were the dais raised two steps each of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the frater floor, these two levels would fit very well as those of the frater and its dais respectively.

With regard to the cellar, the tops of the marble corbels are about 6 inches above the cloister level, and 4 feet 11 inches above the cellar floor. If these dimensions be added to the 6 feet, taken from the same datum, which gives the level of the frater floor, we obtain a difference of about $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the two floors. Allowing 18 inches for the thickness of the stone floor of the frater and the vault on which it was laid, we have 10 feet as the probable height of the cellar.

With regard to the divisions above this undercroft it is evident from the position of the door, which would open into the usual passage known as 'the screens,' and not into the hall itself, that the frater proper was about 80 feet long and 36 feet wide. If the 'screens' were 10 feet wide there is a space $4\frac{1}{2}$ bays, or some 42 feet long, west of them, for which some use must be found. This is the usual position for the buttery and pantry, but if these filled the space they must have been on an abnormally large scale. On the other hand a place for them has to be found, and I am inclined to look for it here. Possibly a portion of the space was also devoted to the 'deportum,' which is apparently the name at Canterbury for the hall where flesh meat might be eaten, known at Westminster as the 'misericord.' Such a position would be a convenient one, since the passage called the screens not only served as the entry to the frater, and the chambers west of it, but also communicated directly with the kitchen on the north. Some day we may perhaps be able to investigate the connection between the frater and the kitchen, but there does not seem to be any likelihood at present of our being able to

deal further with the positions and plans of the buttery, pantry, and 'deportum.'

To those who are acquainted with Professor Willis's notes on the buildings just described, it is clear that our new discoveries necessitate a reconsideration of some of the views therein expressed. The Professor was of course unaware of the depth to which the cellar was sunk in the ground, and he has accordingly placed the level of the frater floor at least 6 feet higher than we now know it must have been. He was therefore inclined to regard the great brick arch as the support for a bridge connecting the frater with the cellarer's hall. This can now be shown to be impossible, and the arch must be regarded in the simpler light of a buttress. Its peculiar construction is probably due to the desire to avoid blocking the way through which the stores were brought from the pentise gate. One other suggestion of Professor Willis's, that the buildings west of the frater were somewhat narrower, was admittedly not based on any actual evidence to that effect.

A few words as to the date of the buildings uncovered may, perhaps, be of interest.

In the Treasurer's Account for 1221 is a payment of 117s. 8d. to Nicholas the forester 'ad calcem faciendum ad novum refectorium.' No further entry relating to the frater occurs until 1226, when there are payments of £100 and 40s. 'ad opus refectorii.' In 1227 sums amounting to £317 12s. were devoted to the work. From 1228 to 1237 other large payments were made amounting in all to £474 10s. 1d. We thus find that the rebuilding of the frater, which of course included the great undercroft, was in progress for at least 12 years, from 1226 and 1237, and that the total cost was £894. In 1236 the work on the cloister side was begun, and further payments occur in 1238 and 1240. The total sum just exceeds £31.

In conclusion, it only remains to add how greatly we are indebted to the Bishop of Dover and Mrs. Walsh for the permission so freely and liberally given for the late excavations. It is not every owner of a charming garden who will allow his trim lawn to be traversed by trenches, his gravel path to be converted into pits, and his flower beds to be turned into spoil banks. Yet we were allowed to do all this in the cause of antiquarian research and at a most inopportune time of the year. That the *status quo ante* should be, as it was, restored when we had done, was of course a condition of the work. Thanks are also due to the Dean and Chapter for the loan of their labourers and plant, and I must further express my

indebtedness to Mr. Caröe and Mr. Beazeley for their kind information and assistance.

As the total expense was only £6 2s. the results cannot be said to have been obtained at ruinous cost."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, June 22nd, 1899.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—The Church and other Bells of Kincardineshire. By F. C. Eeles. 4to. Aberdeen and London, 1899.

From Frederick Davis, Esq., F.S.A. :—Flint Jack. A Short History of a Notorious Forger of Antiquities, By Joseph Stevens. 8vo. Reading, 1894.

From the University Court, Glasgow :—A Roll of the Graduates of the University of Glasgow from 1727 to 1897. Compiled by W. Innes Addison. 4to. Glasgow, 1898.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 23rd November, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

R. C. BOSANQUET, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a plan and sundry lantern slides of recent excavations at Housteads (*Borcovicium*) on the Roman Wall.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited and read a paper on some Predynastic and early Dynastic objects from Egypt.

The Director's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

M. S. GIUSEPPI, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the Testament of Sir Hugh de Nevill, written at Acre in 1267.

Mr. Giuseppi's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 23rd November.

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