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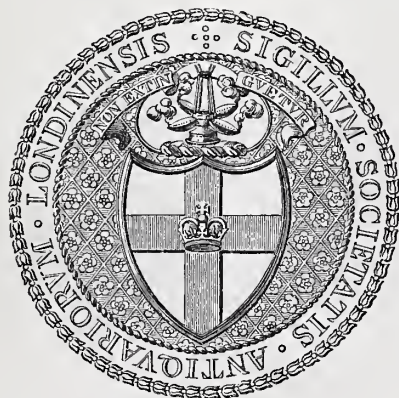
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

27th NOVEMBER, 1902, TO 18th JUNE, 1903.

SECOND SERIES, VOL. XIX.



LONDON:

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Bronze Sword Chape found at Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire	14
State Sword of the City of Lincoln - - (<i>Plate facing</i>)	30
Roundel with the Arms of Vanpage or Vampage, co. Worcester, found at Cirencester - - - - -	31
Part of a "Tabella" found at Blythburgh, Suffolk - -	41
Carved Ivory Mirror Case of the fourteenth century <i>(Plate facing)</i>	44
*Wall-painting at Rothamstead Manor, Herts (<i>Plate facing</i>)	53
*Wall-painting at Rothamstead Manor, Herts (<i>Plate facing</i>)	54
Plan of the Roman Station of <i>Clausentum</i> , at Bitterne, Hants - - - - - (<i>Plate facing</i>)	56
Third Great Seal of King Stephen - - (<i>Plate facing</i>)	61
Tomb at Assuan - - - - -	122
Sketch Plan of Tomb of Assuan, and Plan of the Tomb of Saba Wa Sabeen Wâli - - - - (<i>Plate facing</i>)	123
Anglo-Saxon Antiquities found at Droxford, Hants -	128, 129
Late-Celtic Brooch found at Brough-under-Stanmore, West- morland - - - - -	130
Seal of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, 1449-1471 - -	152
West Doorway of the Chapel Porch of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1901 - - - - (<i>Plate facing</i>)	153
Sections of Vaulting Shafts: Jesus, All Souls, and Magdalen Colleges - - - - -	155
Magdalen College, Oxford, west wall of Chapel Porch after removal of plaster in 1901 - - - - -	157
The Chapel Porch, Magdalen College, Oxford. From the <i>Oxford Almanack</i> for 1789 - - - - -	164
Magdalen College, Oxford. Hood-moldings of chapel and chapel porch doorways - - - - -	166
Sword of Thomas White, in Milton Church, Hants - -	171

* The Society is indebted to Mr. C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., for the loan of these illustrations.

	PAGE
Gilt Bronze Brooch found at Hunstanton, Norfolk - - -	173
*Silver-mounted Jug, formerly belonging to the Miller family, 1618-1658- - - - - (Plate facing)	176
Plan of Fireplace in Durham Cathedral Church - - -	179
Section of ditto - - - - -	180
Fireplace in the South Transept of Durham Cathedral Church - - - - - (Plate facing)	180
Elevation in Cloister, showing opening for flue - - -	181
Part of Ceiling of the Cloister at Durham, showing opening for flue - - - - -	182
Seventeenth-century figure in painted glass in Stoke Poges Church, Bucks - - - - -	186
Earthenware Stamp found at Great Bedwyn, Wilts - - -	188
Gilt Bronze Brooch found near North Luffenham, Rutland	196, 197
Diagram of Roman Coffin-lid from Enfield, Middlesex - - -	206
Sectional Diagram of Cist containing ossuaries found at Enfield - - - - -	208
Silver Coin-brooch found at Canterbury - (Plate facing)	210
†Leaden Coin-brooch, Boxmoor, Herts - - - - -	211
Bronze Armllets found at Thirlmere, Cumberland - - -	213
Pillar Piscina from North Stoke Church, Oxon. - - -	225
Ground Plan of Cogenhoe Church, Northants (Plate facing)	235
Shields in Cogenhoe Church, Northants - - - - -	238-243
Seal of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Newbury - - - - -	252
Inscribed Stone at Llystyn Gwyn, Carnarvonshire - - -	257
Silver Watch with filagree case, e. 1590 (Two Plates facing)	266
Roman stone Head found at Towcester - - - - -	287
Bronze Spear-head found in the Thames at Taplow - - -	288
Egyptian gold and enamelled Scarabs of the Ptolemaic period - - - - - (Plate facing)	292
Builders' Models of Egyptian Capitals - - - - -	293-296
Bronze-gilt Brooch found at Canterbury - - - - -	299
Anglo-Saxon Brooch found at Duston, Northants - - -	311
Anglo-Saxon Saucer-brooch found at Duston, Northants -	312
Drinking Cup of the early Bronze Period found at Lodding- ton, Northants - - - - -	313

* The Society is indebted to Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P., for part of the cost of this illustration.

† The Society is indebted to Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. for the loan of this illustration.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1901—1902.

Thursday, 28th November, 1901.

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 Earl of Crawford, K.T., F.S.A. :—*Bibliotheca Lindesiana*. First revision hand-list of Proclamations. Vol. III.—Victoria, 1837-1901. Fol. Aberdeen, 1901.

From the Author :—*Five East Riding Churches*. By A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A. 8vo. Leeds, 1901.

From the Author :—*The Services of the Barons of the Cinque Ports at the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, and the Precedency of Hastings Port*. By Charles Dawson, F.S.A. 8vo. Lewes, 1901.

From the Author :

1. *Medals of the Ulster Volunteers*. By Robert Day, F.S.A. 8vo. Belfast, 1901.

2. *Note on a bronze spearhead found at Lough Erne*. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

1. *Guide to the Alfred the Great Millenary Exhibition*. 8vo. 1901.

2. *Guide to the Exhibition in the King's Library illustrating the history of Printing, Music-printing, and Bookbinding*. 8vo. 1901.

From the Author :—*The Signs of the Old Houses in the Strand in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*. By F. G. Hilton Price. 8vo. London. n.d.

- From the Author :—Excavations on the Site of the Romano-British Civitas at Wilderspool, years 1899-1900. By Thomas May. 8vo. Liverpool, 1901.
- From the Author :—The Architecture of “Coriolanus” at the Lyceum Theatre, 1901. By R. P. Spiers. 8vo. London, 1901.
- From the Author :—Mediæval Colchester—Town, Castle, and Abbey—from MSS. in the British Museum. By Rev. H. J. D. Astley. 8vo. n.p. 1901.
- From the Author :—Geological Notes on the New Reservoirs in the Valley of the Lea, near Walthamstow, Essex. By T. V. Holmes. 8vo. n.p. 1901.
- From Robert Steele, Esq., F.S.A. :—The oldest type-printed book in existence : a Disquisition on the Relative Antiquity of the Pfister and Mazarin Bibles : prefaced by a Brief History of the Invention of Printing. By G. W. Moon. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1901.
- From W. Bruce Bannerman, Esq., F.S.A. :—Calendar of the Laing Charters, A.D. 854-1837, belonging to the University of Edinburgh. Edited by Rev. John Anderson. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1899.
- From the Editor :—The Epistles of Erasmus from his earliest letters to his 51st Year arranged in order of time. Edited by F. M. Nichols, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1901.
- From the Author :—The Ornaments of the Rubric (Alein Club Tracts, 1). Third Edition. By J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1901.
- From the Author :—Bristol Archæological Notes for 1900. By J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A. 8vo. Bristol. n.d.
- From the Author :—Bath, Mercian and West Saxon. By Rev. C. S. Taylor. 8vo. Bristol. n.d.
- From the Society of Arts :—Report of the Committee on Leather for Book-binding. 8vo. London, 1901.
- From the Author :—The Church Bells of Worcestershire. Part I. The Mediæval Period. By H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. n.p.
- From the Author :—The Stone Crosses of the County of Northampton. By C. A. Markham, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1901.
- From the Author :—Painted Wall-Cloths in Sweden. By Frances Murray. 8vo. Glasgow, 1900.
- From M. Léon Morel, Hon. F.S.A. :
1. La Champagne Souterraine, text and album of plates. 8vo and oblong folio. Reims, 1898.
 2. Description de la Collection Léon Morel. 8vo. Reims, 1893.
 3. Description de deux sépultures importantes du cimetière Franc de Breban. 8vo. Vitry-le-François, 1892.
 4. Notes sur différentes découvertes archéologiques. 8vo. Reims, 1895.
 5. Rareté des bijoux d'or dans les Necropoles de la Marne. Notes sur quelques Torques décorés de figures. 8vo. Paris, 1898.
 6. Discours d'ouverture prononcé à la Séance publique de l'Académie Nationale de Reims, 20 juillet, 1899. 8vo. Reims. n.d.
 7. Denier Rémois attribué à Hugues de Vermandois. 8vo. Reims, 1900.

From the Board of Education, South Kensington :—

1. Classified Catalogue of Printed Books in National Art Library on Heraldry. 8vo. London, 1901.
2. Classified List of Photographs of Works of Decorative Art in the Victoria and Albert Museum and other Collections. Part III. Textile Fabrics and Lace. 8vo. London, 1901.

From the Author :—Some resemblances between the religious and magical ideas of modern savage peoples and those of the Prehistoric non-Celtic Races of Europe. By Rev. H. J. D. Astley. 8vo. London, 1901.

From R. D. Darbishire, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Römisches Denkmal zu Igel. Folio. Lützburg. n.d.
2. Roemische Mosaiken aus Trier und dessen Umgegend, von Domkapitular J. N. von Wilmowsky. Folio. Trier, 1888.
3. Die Römische Villa zu Neunig, von Domkapitular, von Wilmowsky. Folio. Trier, 1868.
4. Die Römische Villa zu Neunig und ihr Mosaik, von Domkapitular von Wilmowsky. Folio. Bonn, 1865.
5. Geschichte des Trierischen Landes und Volkes, von Johann Leonardy. 8vo. Trier, 1874.
6. Geschichte der Stadt Köln von Dr. L. Ennen. 8vo. Düsseldorf, 1880.
7. Die Bundes-Briefe der alten Eidgenossen 1291-1513, von J. J. von Ab. 8vo. Einsiedeln, 1891.
8. Die Römischen Steindenkmäler des Provinzialmuseums zu Trier, von Prof. Dr. Felix Hettner. 8vo. Trier, 1893.
9. Essais historiques sur la ville de Valence, par Jules Ollivier. 8vo. Valence, 1885.
10. Die Pfalz und die Pfälzer, von August Becker. 12mo. Leipzig, 1858.
11. Panorama von Trier und dessen Umgebungen, von Johann Leonardy. 12mo. Trier, 1868.
12. Description de quelques églises Romanes des arrondissements de Clermont et de Riom. 12mo. Clermont-Ferrand, 1863.
13. Willküren der Brockmänner eines freyen friesischen Volkes, von Dr. T. D. Wiarda. 8vo. Berlin, 1820.
14. Bibliothèque d'art ancien Ravenne. Étude d'archéologie byzantine, par Charles Diehl. Small 4to. Paris, 1886.
15. Om Throndhjems Domkirke, af O Krefting. 8vo. Throndhjem, 1885.
16. Description historique de l'église de l'ancienne abbaye royale de Saint-Riquier en Ponthieu, par A. P. M. Gilbert. 8vo. Amiens, 1836.

Also six volumes of pamphlets on Roman and other antiquities at Treves, etc.

From the Corporation of the City of London :—A medal struck to commemorate the raising and equipment of the City of London Imperial Volunteers, October, 1900.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to R. D. Darbishire, Esq., F.S.A., for his gifts to the Library.

The Rev. William Gilchrist Clark-Maxwell, M.A., was admitted Fellow.

The Right Hon. GODFREY CHARLES, BARON TREDEGAR, was proposed as a Fellow, and his election being thereupon proceeded with in accordance with the Statutes, ch. i. § 5, he was duly elected Fellow of the Society.

A list of Local Secretaries, nominated by the Council, having been laid upon the table, the following Resolution was carried unanimously :

“That the list of Local Secretaries recommended by the Council and this day laid before the Society, be approved and adopted, and that the gentlemen named therein be appointed for a period of four years, commencing from the last anniversary, 23rd April, 1901 ; such appointments, however, to be subject to the Statutes, ch. xvii.”

In accordance with the Statutes, ch. xii. § 3, notice was given that at the next Meeting the Society would be asked to sanction :

- (i.) An expenditure of £200 on the purchase of an extensive collection of architectural and other drawings relating to Lincoln and Lincolnshire, made by the late Mr. Edward James Willson, F.S.A.
- (ii.) An estimated expenditure of £223 10s. on additional bookcases in the Council Room and Inner Hall.

In accordance with the statutory notice which had been sent to all the Fellows, the Meeting was made Special at 8.45 p.m., for the purpose of determining what action, if any, should be taken by the Society with regard to the legal proceedings instituted on behalf of the Treasury against the Trustees of the British Museum to obtain possession of the Irish gold ornaments.

The SECRETARY made a concise statement with regard to the circumstances connected with the subject of the Meeting, founded upon the summary account printed by the Treasury as an official paper.

A discussion followed in which Messrs. W. A. Littledale, A. Prevost, H. L. T. Lyon, W. Gowland, G. H. Blakesley, G. L. Gomme, R. Steele, and others took part.

Finally the following Resolution, which had previously received the approval of the Council, was proposed by Mr. Gowland and seconded by the Treasurer :

“That the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, in Special Meeting assembled, desire most earnestly to protest against the action of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in raising a claim on behalf of the Crown which would deprive the British Museum of valuable antiquities in the national collection under the allegation that they are treasure-trove.

That this Resolution be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and be humbly laid before His Majesty the King, the august Patron of the Society.”

After further discussion the Resolution was by leave of the Meeting withdrawn, and it was resolved to reaffirm the following Resolution, which had been unanimously adopted at the Meeting of the Society on 21st June, 1900 :

“That the Society of Antiquaries of London, which takes a keen interest in all matters connected with the Archæology of these islands, views with marked dissatisfaction the proposal to remove from the British Museum certain gold ornaments lately acquired from Ireland.

The Society is of opinion that the cause of Archæology will be best served by the retention of these interesting objects in the central Museum of the Empire, where they are accessible to a greater number of students than would be the case elsewhere; while, as remains of the art of the Ancient Britons, and having only an accidental connection with Ireland, these relics could be placed nowhere more appropriately than in the British Museum.”

It was also Resolved :

“That this Resolution be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and be humbly laid before His Majesty The King, the august Patron of the Society.”

The Resolution was carried with only four dissentients.

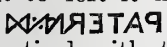
The Ordinary Meeting of the Society was then resumed.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., V.P., read the following note on a mould for Samian bowls found at Lezoux, Puy-de-Dôme :

“ I beg to exhibit a terra-cotta mould for Samian bowls which I purchased in 1898 at Clermont-Ferrand in the Auvergne, and which in all probability was found at Lezoux within the Department of the Puy-de-Dôme.

The mould has been broken and a small portion of it lost, but is otherwise well preserved. It is cup-shaped, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches high. It stands on a moulded base 4 inches in diameter, and the upper $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the cup has nearly vertical sides springing from a bold angular moulding, nearly horizontal on the lower side.

A plaster bowl has been produced from the mould by the skilful hands of Mr. W. Talbot Ready, which exactly shows the character of the Samian bowls that the potter had on sale in ancient times. This bowl is 8 inches in diameter, and stands $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, on a moulded base 4 inches in diameter, which, however, is an addition to the bowl as moulded. Around the upper part of the bowl runs a concave moulding, below which is a frieze, with a kind of degenerate egg and arrow ornament. Below this is a beaded line in relief, making the whole frieze to occupy the depth of an inch. Below it the whole body of the bowl is ornamented in relief; the upper part of the decoration consisting of the four-fold repetition of a hunting scene. In each is a large bear running at full speed towards a retreating horseman who turns his face towards the bear, and in his right hand holds a short sword in readiness to strike. The head of the horse, which is considerably smaller than the bear, is also turned backwards. Below the bear is a small hound running in the opposite direction. In the lower part of the decoration another hunting scene is shown, but only in duplicate, and not four times over. The central figure in this case is a stag running to the left at full speed from a large long-tailed hound in pursuit, but meeting another hound that is running in the opposite direction. Among the animals are some spirally coiled objects like hanks of wool, and four curved objects like staves or branches. The name of the potter appears once only in large letters in relief occupying a length of $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch. It is $\text{M}\text{P}\text{A}\text{T}\text{E}\text{R}\text{N}\text{I}$ or $\text{P}\text{A}\text{T}\text{E}\text{R}\text{N}\text{I}$ retrograde. Possibly the final five marks stand for M or

Manu. Paternus is the name of a well-known potter whose works occur both on the continent and in Britain. In the Roach Smith Collection* his name appears as PATERNI, PATIIR NV and PATERNI OF. In the British Museum are other examples, one with PATERNI M.† Reading from right to left it has been found at Headington, near Oxford ‡  It has likewise occurred in a form almost identical with that now before us in London, York, and Kirkby Thore, Westmoreland.§ Examples from Geneva, Toulouse, and other places in South-east Gaul || have also been described.

A specimen in the Museum at Annecy is described as having hunting scenes upon it, and I in consequence wrote to the Curator, M. Marc Le Roux, to inquire what is its character. He informs me that it is a large red cup with the signature PATERNVS reversed and with a bear-hunt above and a stag-hunt below. He does not enter into details, as from my description he seems satisfied that the bowl proceeded from the mould now exhibited. In the *Revue Archéologique* ¶ are described two pieces of pottery from Hermes, near Beauvais, in the collection of the Abbé G. Hamard. One of them bears the name of Paternus in relief and reversed, twice over. The other is less perfect. From sketches that the Abbé has been so good as to send me, there seems no room to doubt that these fragments were formed in the mould now exhibited.

In the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford are some pseudo-Samian bowls labelled as having been found at Lezoux, but they are not works of Paternus. The labels speak of Lezoux as the ancient Liusannum, but on what authority this name is given, I am unable to ascertain.

Inasmuch as an example of the pottery of Paternus was found, as already mentioned, at Headington, near Oxford, his mould will I think find a proper resting-place in the Ashmolean Museum."

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., V.P., also read the following account of the opening of a barrow near Hoddesdon, Herts :

"I have to report on the opening of another barrow in Hertfordshire, about 4 miles south and by west of that at Easneve, on which I reported in the year 1899.**

* *Catal. Lond. Ant.*, p. 45; *Roman London*, p. 105.

† Cf. *Corp. Insc. Lat.*, vol. vii. 1336, 799 *et seqq.*

‡ *Arch. Assoc. Jour.*, vi. (1851), p. 66.

§ *C.I.L.*, vol vii. 1337, 56.

|| *C.I.L.*, vol. xii. 5686, 677.

¶ Sept., Oct., 1901, 3rd S., xxxix. p. 254.

** *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xviii. 8.

It lies on the property of Horace J. Smith-Bosanquet, Esquire, of Broxbornebury, who undertook the exploration, and who kindly invited me to come and stay with him so as to superintend the work. The barrow is situated in a small wood or plantation adjoining Broxbornebury Park and immediately opposite the farm buildings of Hoddesdon Bury, from which it is separated by a lane running east and west, known as Cock Lane. The Roman road, the Ermine Street, running nearly north and south, is distant a little more than half a mile to the west.

The barrow itself is about 70 feet in diameter, and is surrounded by a ditch, the level of which is about 6 feet below that of the neighbouring land. The height of the central part of the tumulus is about 9 feet above that of the ditch which surrounds it. At the northern side the mound seems at some time to have had soil removed from it, and the same appears to have been the case with the outer side of the ditch. As a consequence there was some difficulty in ascertaining what was the exact centre of the mound. Not improbably the removal of the soil was connected with the formation of the road already mentioned as Cock Lane. A considerable number of trees grew upon the mound, but none of great age, and what seemed to be the centre was fairly free.

The examination of the tumulus was conducted in the following manner. A trench with vertical sides was carried in from south to north, its bottom being approximately on a level with the bottom of the surrounding ditch, and its width about 5 feet. It was soon evident that the lower part of the trench was carried through virgin soil to a depth of about 3 feet, but this was deliberately carried on with the view that if there were any grave or original excavation in the ground it should be exposed in the trench. Nothing of the kind was, however, laid bare. This virgin soil was a fairly heavy grey clay of glacial origin, having in it a considerable number of blocks of flint and some quartz and quartzite pebbles. In the upper part of the clay and near the centre of the mound a flat block of black lava from 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, was found. At first sight this had the appearance of being part of a quern formed of Andernach lava, but in order to settle the question of its date and origin a part of it was submitted to Mr. F. W. Rudler, of the Museum of Practical Geology, who reports upon it as follows: 'It seemed to me on merely examining your Hoddesdon specimen with the naked eye that you were correct in identifying it with the

mill-stone lava of Niedermendig, near Andernach. But to fortify my opinion I submitted the rock to Mr. Teall, who has had a microscopic section cut, and also a section cut from a piece of the Rhenish mill-stone lava in our Museum. He tells me that his examination shows that they are practically identical. Moreover, with his wide knowledge of British petrography, he does not know any similar rock in this country. It seems, therefore, that you will be quite safe in referring the Hoddesdon specimen to a Rhenish origin; and I suppose such a material is not likely to have been imported in pre-Roman times.'

The importance of the discovery of this portion of a mill-stone formed of Niedermendig lava will become apparent when the date of the barrow has to be discussed.

The trench was carried on at the low level until it had passed the centre of the barrow, and was then continued at the level of the original surface of the soil until it attained the length of 40 feet. At the approximate centre of the mound trenches about 6 feet in width were cut east and west to a distance of about 4 feet, but without revealing anything of the nature of a deposit.

The material of which the mound consisted is a loam more yellow in colour and more sandy in character than the virgin soil at the bottom of the trench. It seems, however, to have been mainly derived from digging the ditch surrounding the tumulus, and it is a characteristic of the glacial deposits of the district that they vary in character within very limited distances.

The remarkable feature of the barrow was this, that when the trench had been cut to a distance of about 25 feet from the margin a layer of ashes and charcoal was encountered, extending across the whole trench. Excavation was carefully made, but little more than charred vegetable remains were found, though eventually the sides of the vertical trench exposed a section of a wide saucer-like depression in the original soil about 15 feet to 15 feet 6 inches in diameter, with a depth of 1 foot 6 inches in the centre, on either side of which a depth of 1 foot 10 inches had been reached, showing that the bottom of the saucer had had a rounded elevation in the middle rising 4 inches above its lowest parts. The whole surface was well marked by charcoal and ashes. Some fragments which have been examined by Mr. V. H. Blackman, of the Botanical Department of the British Museum, appear to be undoubtedly of oak.

There was also a fragment of what seemed to be charred bone.

The general result of the examination seems to show that before the mound was thrown up a saucer-like depression was made in the surface of the ground, in which a large fire was kindled, in all probability a funeral pyre, and that subsequently, without disturbing the ashes, earth was heaped upon the spot to form a monumental mound. If it were a funeral pyre the ashes of the deceased have either been buried in some other part of the mound than that which has been examined, or have been dissolved and carried away by natural agencies or possibly have been removed for interment elsewhere.

From a section made through the ditch it appeared that it had originally a flat bottom about 6 feet in width. The method of deriving the soil for the formation of a burial-mound, or a great part of it, from sinking a ditch around it, is so simple and saves so much labour that it can hardly be regarded as indicative of any particular period.

In the Broxbornebury barrow no flint or bronze implements were found, nor indeed, with three exceptions, anything suggestive of the handiwork of man beyond the coating of ashes in the saucer-like depression.

Of these exceptions two are fragments of what is apparently Roman pottery found near the margin of the tumulus before my arrival on the spot. Both are of grey ware, one a portion of the mouth of an urn formed on the potter's wheel, and the other a fragment of the body of an urn. I am assured that they were lying about two feet within the body of the mound, and if this be true they afford good grounds for regarding the barrow as being either of Roman or post-Roman date. The absence of any deposit in the centre of the mound is against it being Roman, and in form it differs from the Roman barrows of the district, such as that at Youngsbury,* opened in 1889.

But the third exception is conclusive. It is the fragment of a small quern or hand mill-stone, formed of the lava from Niedermendig, near Andernach, on the Rhine, a material in constant use by the Romans for their querns, and perhaps even more widely in use for this purpose than the Hertfordshire lower tertiary conglomerate or pudding-stone. This fragment cannot I think be accepted as being of earlier than Roman date, and as it lay beneath the charred lining of the saucer-shaped depression, and as the characteristics of the barrow are not such as to indicate a Roman date, we are driven to the conclusion that the barrow must be regarded as belonging to post-Roman times.

* *Archæologia*, lii. 286.

Such being the case, we must now consider whether there is any ancient foundation for what has now grown into a kind of popular tradition, that the name of Hoddesdon, the hamlet or market-town in which this barrow is situated, derives its name from the tumulus, which was the burial-place of a certain Danish chief named Oddo.

Chauncy—the earliest to write a detailed history of Hertfordshire, for we may leave Camden, Norden, and Cox on one side so far as this question is concerned—writing in the year, 1700, speaks of ‘Hodesdon’ as follows*: ‘A fair Hamlet, shews itself upon a small hill, which gives the name to it situated about two miles distant from St. Margaret’s towards the west, in the Parishes of Amwell and Brokesborne.’

Salmon, in his history of Hertfordshire, 1728, is far more diffuse †: ‘It might be named from *Oddo* or *Otto*, some Danish commander, whose *Tumulus* was here. This was a Name of great Repute amongst that People, as appears from *Woods-Down*, the rising Ground lying near the great Woods the writings of *Saxo Grammaticus*. It might be from belonging to this Manor; as *Woodcot* we often find for a house near a Wood. Or from *Wodens-Done*, where the *Saxons* had a place of worship. For the Word will not undergo more Change this Way than it does in Wiltshire, where *Wansclish* the Border of Mercia is allowed to come from *Wodens-Ditch*. These Guesses every Reader is desired to accept, reject, or improve as he finds Reason.’

These remarks of Salmon seem to be an expansion of Chauncy’s ‘small hill,’ and the first of his etymological vagaries is evidently baseless and not founded upon any local tradition, or he would not have sought for Oddo in *Saxo Grammaticus* instead of in the *Saxon Chronicle*. Nevertheless his speculation as to the name of the place being derived from that of the barrow, and as to this latter being derived from the name of a Danish chief has taken root and almost become a popular tradition. In Lewis’s *Topographical Dictionary* (1835), we find under Hoddesdon: ‘The name of this place is supposed to have been derived from its having been the residence of Hodo or Oddo, a Danish chief, or from a tumulus or barrow raised here to his memory.’

Apart from all these speculations we must bear in mind that some few years before the Lady of Mercia, Aethelflaed, and King Edward the Elder constructed the northern and southern burhs at Hertford, the whole of the district border-

* P. 286.

† P. 21.

ing on the Lea was in the power of the Danes, who probably used that river as their highway. The Lea at Hoddesdon is but little over a mile distant from the barrow, and assuming that the fragments of Roman pottery and the Andernach millstone prove this to be post-Roman in date, we may after all, though discarding Oddo, have here a tumulus thrown up during the Danish occupation. It is at all events within the bounds of possibility; and if we give full play to our imagination, we may go so far as to assume that the barrow was the site of the cremation of some Danish chief, and not his burial place, his ashes having been collected and carried away by his adherents for honourable interment in his native land."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 5th December, 1901.

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 :—English Coronation Records, by Leopold G. Wickham Legg, B.A. 8vo. London, 1901.
- From the Library Committee of the Carlton Club :—Catalogue of the Library of the Carlton Club. 8vo. London, 1901.
- From the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., F.S.A. :—*Bibliotheca Lindesiana*. First revision hand-list of proclamations. Supplement. (Privately printed.) 8vo. 1901.
- From the Author :—On some pardons or indulgences preserved in Yorkshire, 1412-1527. By Rev. Chr. Wordsworth. 8vo. n.p., n.d.
- From W. Bruce Bannermau, Esq., F.S.A. :—Mayle-Jempson-Brooker. Manuscript entries in a Black-letter Bible, 1502. Single sheet, 8vo. n.p., n.d.
- From the Author :—Some local reforms of the Divine Service attempted on the Continent in the 16th century. By J. Wickham Legg, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1901.
- From the Author :—Address to the Annual Meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, November, 1901. By Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A. 8vo. London, 1901.
- From the Author :—The ancient model of boat and warrior crew from Roos Carrs, near Withernsea. By Thomas Sheppard. 8vo. n.p. 1901.

From F. C. Penrose, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. :—An attempt to ascertain the date of the Original Construction of Stonehenge from its Orientation. By Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S., and F. C. Penrose, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1901.

From the Author :—The Sacred Beetle; A Popular Treatise on Egyptian Scarabs in Art and History. By John Ward, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.

From Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary :—Two Lantern Slides of a Russian Ikon of the Virgin of Kazan.

Alfred Cooper Fryer, Esq. Ph.D., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

In accordance with the Statutes, chap. xii. § 2, a proposal on the part of the Council to expend :

- (a) A sum of £200 on the purchase of a collection of architectural and other drawings relating to Lincoln and Lincolnshire, made by the late Mr. Edward James Willson, F.S.A.; and
- (b) An estimated sum of £223 10s. on additional book-cases in the Council Room and Inner Hall

was laid before the Society and approved.

The Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., communicated a Paper on some rare forms of Bronze Weapons and Implements, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

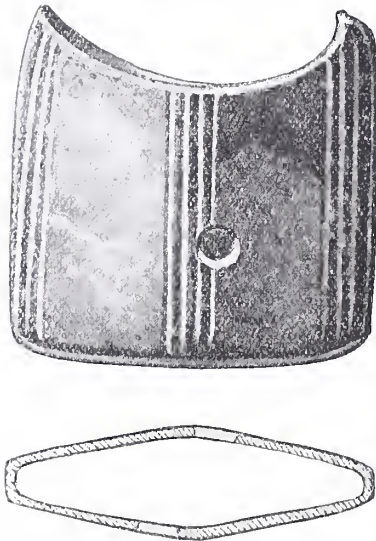
C. H. READ, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes on

- (a) A hoard of bronze implements found at Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire, exhibited by the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis;
- (b) A hoard of like implements from Bromley-by-Bow; and
- (c) A hoard of bronze implements found at Broadward, Herefordshire.

“The bronze hoard exhibited by Lord Powis is only part of the objects discovered, the rest being in the Museums at Shrewsbury and Ludlow. I find that portions of them have been exhibited before the Society on previous occasions; first, in the year 1863; and, later, at the Bronze Age Exhibition, which was one of the last acts of the Society before leaving Somerset House. They are published in *Proceedings*.*

The sword chape shown in the figure is of an unusual form, hitherto unpublished. The transverse section is of a narrow lozenge or fusil shape. The ornamentation consists of three

groups of vertical lines on back and front, and on the right-hand side of the middle group on each face is a hole, such as is commonly found in such chapes. It doubtless served to receive the rivet which made fast the wooden sheath to the chape. The upper corners of the chape are slightly curved inwards.



BRONZE SWORD CHAPE FOUND AT GUILSFIELD, MONTGOMERYSHIRE. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

The hoard that I beg to exhibit from Bromley-by-Bow, has but few unusual features, but I consider that it is desirable to bring all such hoards to the notice of the Society in order that they may be recorded.

These objects were found in September last, 4 feet 6 inches deep, between Devon's Road and Brickfield Road. They consist of:

Seven socketed celts of the plainer sort, ranging from $4\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 inches long, some with a single or double band round the neck;

Ten fragments of similar celts, two of them, however, being of much larger dimensions, the cutting edge of one being $2\frac{1}{5}$ inches in width. One of these fragments, which has a peculiar colour, upon being filed shows an unusually white metal, and one may assume that it has been found defective owing to an excess of tin;

A spear-head $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, with the point broken.

This may be compared with one in the British Museum from Nettleham, Lincolnshire, figured in Evans, No. 382;

Part of a sword, just below the grip, 3 inches long. A plain example of the ordinary leaf shape;

Handle and part of the blade of a socketed dagger or knife, with two rivet holes through the socket, present length $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It resembles one from Reach Fen, Cambridge, Evans, No. 241;

An oblong knife, formed of a stout blade of bronze with an edge all round, and a hole through the middle, length $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. This is the only unusual specimen in the hoard, and is unlike any known to me, although it may be thought to resemble one in the British Museum from Cottle, Berks, Evans, No. 262. I would suggest that this tool has been used by inserting a loop through the hole so that the blade could revolve freely, and that any of the four edges could be used as desired.

In addition to the above-mentioned specimens there were, as usual, fragments of copper cakes, which I do not think present any unusual features.

The third hoard that I have the honour to exhibit was found as long ago as 1867, but I am not aware that it has been shown before the Society. For many years past a portion of this hoard has been in the British Museum, and a good account of it was published by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell in *Archæologia Cambrensis*,* with figures of some of the specimens now before the Meeting. The peculiar character of the spearheads has been fully discussed by Mr. Barnwell, and also by Sir John Evans, and others. But there is a point in connection with them that has not been cleared up, and that is in what way they became covered with such a thick oxide as in some cases to make their shapes very uncertain. From the fact that most, if not all, of the spears had the remains of the wooden shafts still in the sockets, it seems unlikely that these objects were part of a founder's hoard. More probably they were perhaps buried together, and at first sight it seems likely that they have been subjected to fire either accidentally, or with some purpose.

Mr. Gowland has been good enough to examine the material in the sockets of the spears, and confirms the statement that

* 4th Series, iii. 388.

it is carbonized wood, while other specimens still retain the cores used in easting. This latter fact would seem to be in favour of the founder's hoard. He has also specially examined the contents of the curious implement combining a loop and a tube (Evans, fig. 495), the use of which has always been an enigma. He finds that part of the contents of the straight tube is a fragment of carbonized wood of which the grain runs parallel to the tube, from which it might be inferred that a rod ran through the tube. I think this has been found to be the case with other examples."

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited three bronze figures recently acquired by him on the coast of Asia Minor, on which he has communicated the following notes:

"The most interesting, archæologically, is a very archaic female statuette from Samos, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, wearing a remarkable wig-like headdress, and with both arms raised. The costume is a long robe, and the body almost without any modelling to indicate the contours of the human form. The figure stands bolt upright, with the feet side by side. There are bronze figures, both from the Islands and Etruria, somewhat similar, but more ornate, and no doubt later; but the little Samos figure seems to stand very near in type to the well-known statue found in Delos, but dedicated to Artemis by one Nieandra of Naxos. This statue is generally quoted as the most archaic example of Greek statuary. The statue now in the Louvre from the Heraeum at Samos is a little more advanced, but like Nieandra's figure, seems, from the post- or tree-like shape of the body, to have been designed on the model of an early cult-effigy. The Samos figure may be of a date betwixt the two, possibly about 560 B.C. This is the more interesting as this date is, as nearly as possible, that of the Samian sculptors, Rhœus, Theodorus, and Telekles, the last two of whom studied art in Egypt (probably under Amasis) and according to the tradition invented bronze casting for statuary. Probably the truth is that by some masterpiece of the art they gave it a new stimulus. But it is interesting to find this little bronze from Samos seemingly just of their period. The wig-like headdress shows probably Egyptian influence.

The figure was probably votive, like the larger stone figures in similar attitudes.

With this figure was bought a fine bronze sword or spear-head (for the use of the type is not quite certain) which was said to have been found with it. Canon Greenwell, to whom

I sent a drawing, writes me that he has never seen anything exactly like it, and is of opinion that it is an early form. I hope to exhibit this at a later date.

The prettiest of the three bronzes is a figure of Artemis the huntress, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches high. This is from Ephesus. It is the true huntress dashing forwards, with short flying chiton, girdle, knotted hair, and sandals. The left hand has held the bow, and the right possibly a torch or a dead gazelle. This little figure is exceedingly graceful, and the treatment and modelling good. Probably it is of Hellenistic time.

The third figure is a curiously grotesque trumpeter said to be from Mylasa in Caria. It is $2\frac{1}{6}$ inches high and has a huge and disproportionate head, with a strange cap with a peak falling backwards. The trumpet has a wide or bell end, and it seems possible that the strongly-marked moustache and collar on the neck (apparently the only costume) are really a barbarous translation of the cheek band of a Greek flute-player. This is a mere suggestion, since nothing like the figure seems known, and what the art is, and what is the period, are *sub judice*."

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

Thursday, 12th December, 1901.

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 New Spalding Club :—The Family of Burnett of Leys, with collateral branches. From the MSS. of the late George Burnett, edited by Colonel James Allardyce. 4to. Aberdeen, 1901.

From J. P. Rylands, Esq., F.S.A. :—A Memoir of Thomas Glazebrook Rylands of Highfields, Thelwall, Cheshire. Compiled by R. D. Radcliffe. Privately printed. 8vo. Exeter, 1901.

From E. W. Brabrook, Esq., C.B., F.S.A. :

1. The First Fifty Years of the Cooked Hat Club, 1852-1901. Privately printed. 12mo. London, 1901.
2. Provident Societies and Industrial Welfare. By E. W. Brabrook, C.B. 8vo. London, 1898.

Also two Rubbings of Matrices of Monumental Brasses from Hawton, Notts, from T. M. Blagg, Esq.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 9th January, 1902, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

Colonel J. G. WILLIAMS, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation, exhibited the State swords of the City of Lincoln, on which he also read the following paper :

“ Of the three state swords which the city of Lincoln possesses, the chief interest centres in that which is known as the King Richard the Second Sword, of which tradition says that it was presented to the city in 1386 by that king, together with the privilege of having it carried before the mayor and his successors.

The right to have a sword carried before the chief officer of a municipality exists either by prescription or by royal grant confirmed by charter or letters patent. The right to this privilege in the case of the city of Lincoln, as also in that of the city of London, is prescriptive, no reference thereto being contained in any of our earlier charters or in the patent rolls.

Not only are our charters silent with reference to this sword, but the corporation possesses no other documentary evidence of the gift, as our earlier records which might have contained some reference to it have unfortunately been destroyed.

In our existing records there are references to one sword as ‘ the best ’ and ‘ the great ’ sword, and it is believed that they refer to this of King Richard, but his name is never associated in writing with it.

There are, however, fortunately, ancient documents still in existence, though not in the possession of the Corporation, which support the tradition of the gift of this sword by Richard II. They consist of two lists of mayors, bailiffs, and sheriffs of the city, of which one is in the registry of the Bishop of Lincoln, and the other in the possession of the Dean and Chapter. That in the Bishop’s Registry is the more important, and probably the older of these lists, and is contained in a roll which was found amongst documents relating to the episcopate of Henry of Lexington (1254-1258). The roll commences with a list of the Kings of England from the earliest times until Charles I., and is followed by the list of mayors, etc. The latter is not continuous or complete, but in three sections, the first extending from 1313 to 1357, the second from 1359 to 1564, and the third from 1587 to 1599 inclusive. The first section commences, without any introductory heading, with the following entry :

‘Civitas }
Lincolñ } Anno vij^{mo} Edwardi secundi Henricus Bere maior.’

Edward II. ascended the throne 8th July, 1307, so that his seventh year would be 1313-1314. The mayor of Lincoln was in those days elected on the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14th September), and entered into his office on the following Old Michaelmas day, and the date of his mayoralty has for many years past been fixed by the year of its commencement. In such case the date of Henry Bere's mayoralty would, according to the above entry, be 1313, but the list of mayors in the Chapter Muniment Room, which also commences with Henry Bere, gives his date as 1314, whilst our published lists give the name as ‘Best,’ with the same date.

This section of the Bishop's Roll is in different handwriting from the others, and appears to have been written *temp.* Elizabeth. It contains the names of mayors only, and ends with the year 1356.

The second section commences 34 Edward III. (1359) with the following heading: ‘Ista Rotula pertinet michi Thome Townay Generoso qui scribi fecit. Memorandum. Hic sunt nomina maiorum Civitatis Lincolñ ac suorum ballivorum ac vicecomitum. Anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii tricesimo Quarto.’

The first entry is as follows:

xxx ^o iii ^o Petrus Balassis Maior	Johannes Welton Adam Blome	} ballivi.
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This section of the list contains occasionally, beneath the name of the mayor, a note in red ink of any important event which may have occurred in his year of office. Amongst the entries relating to the mayors who served during the reign of Richard II. we find the following:

A.^oX.^o Johannes Sutton Maior.

Hic predictus rex Lincolñ et concessit maiori Gladi- um portandum coram eo in futurum.	Johannes Notyngham Radulphus Scromby Robertus Lawende	} ballivi.
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The note may be rendered: ‘This aforesaid King (visited) Lincoln and granted to the mayor (the privilege) of having a sword carried before him in future.’

The date when this section of the list was compiled is not given, the handwriting, however, changes after the entry

23 Henry VIII. (1531-2), and if, from that fact, we may infer that the first part of the section was written at that time, then we may conclude also that the tradition as to the sword was then in existence, and has been current for at least five hundred years.

The next authority is a list in the handwriting of Dean Honynood (1660-80), in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, containing the names of mayors, bailiffs, and sheriffs of the city. It is written on paper, and commences as follows :

Anno Regni		Anno Domini.
7 Ed. 2	Henricus Bere	1314

and ends 1 Henry VIII. (1509-10).

The entry relating to the mayoralty of John Sutton is as follows :

10 Joan Sutton	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Joan Nottingham} \\ \text{Radulphus Scromby} \\ \text{Robert Lawende} \end{array} \right\}$	1386
Hoc anno Potestas gladium portandi concessa.		

The Chapter also possess another list on parchment, which, however, commences 1 Henry VI., and concludes with the name of Edward Grantham, who was mayor in 1505, 21 Henry VII. It gives no dates, and is by no means identical with Dean Honynood's list, variations being frequent, not in the spelling only (which might be expected), but in the individual names. It appears to have been written in the time of Henry VII.

There is also in the Topographical Collection in the Lincoln Stock Library, a comparatively modern manuscript list of the mayors, etc. of Lincoln, extending from 1314 to 1783, which is said to have been compiled by Mr. James Bunch, a local antiquary, who died about 1840. His list, however, is most inaccurate and unreliable. It contains the following reference to the Richard Sword, which is significant, in connection with the doubt hereinafter discussed, as to the date of the King's visit to Lincoln. The reference is attached to the mayoralty of John Norman, 1385, and is as follows:—'This year King Richard 2 came to Lincoln, and granted John Norman, the Mayor, the sword, to be carried before him and his successors.' But just below, under the entry relating to the mayoralty of John Sutton, 1386, the scribe has written 'or this,' as if in doubt as to the mayoralty in which the above event occurred.

These are the only authorities that I have met with which refer to the Richard Sword, and it will be observed that it is not stated in any of them that the sword itself was presented by the king. But the grant of a dignity was usually accompanied with the gift of its appropriate symbol. Thus the grant of an earldom was confirmed by the gift of a sword and of a cap of maintenance, and when it is remembered that the title of earl sprang from that of ealdorman, and that our civic rulers were called ealdormen before they received the title of mayor, it seems appropriate that a royal recognition of our chief civic officer should take the form of similar gifts. Lincoln possesses this civic sword and a cap of maintenance. There is no record as to the date of origin of the latter, but I claim for Lincoln that she was the first city to receive the honourable distinction of the gift of a sword, and probably also of a cap of maintenance, from the hands of a sovereign. Similar honours were conferred upon York by Richard II. in 1388, and his charter, dated 1396, which confirms the grant of the sword, refers to it as 'per nos datum.' Chester also claims to have received a sword in 1394 from the same king, Coventry in 1387, and Newcastle in 1391.

It must not be forgotten that at this period of our history Lincoln was one of the most ancient cities in England, having been a Roman colony. It possessed many special privileges: was a staple town and an important trade centre with a merchant guild, and ranked third amongst the principal towns of the kingdom. It was a walled town, and the castle of Lincoln, erected by William the Conqueror, with the Bail of Liberty attached to it, formed parcel of the royal demesnes. It had been held for the Plantagenet kings by the Earls of Lincoln, loyally supported by the citizens, in the war between King John and the barons, and after his death the city resisted a siege by the disloyal barons of Henry III. King Richard in March, 1378, soon after his accession, had confirmed all the city charters, and the celebrated John of Gaunt, the king's uncle, held the castle for him as Earl of Lincoln at the time of his visit. The commencement of his reign had been disturbed by the Peasant Rebellion under Wat Tyler, which though most violent in Kent and Essex, is said to have extended to Lincolnshire, but to have found no support from the citizens of Lincoln.

The then mayor, John Sutton, was a member of an influential family in the city. His father had been mayor and also member of Parliament. His brother Robert had also been mayor, and was at the time of the king's visit to Lincoln, its member; and, off and on, continued to represent it up to

1401. The borough members in Parliament were beginning to make their influence felt, and the king may have been advised to seek the friendship of the burgers by conferring honours upon their mayors.

The city therefore, had some claims to the king's favour, and if he bestowed swords upon York and Chester we may, I think, fairly assume that the tradition that he gave one to Lincoln is well founded.

But perhaps the best evidence that the sword was a royal gift is supplied by the fact that it was a royal sword. It was customary, when the shape of the pommel permitted, to place upon it the shield of arms of the owner. The pommel of this sword bears the shield of Edward III., the king's grandfather, the same which the king, in the early part of his reign, also adopted, before he appropriated the cross and martlets of Edward the Confessor as part of his armorial ensigns. This shield seems to prove that the sword had belonged either to the king or one of his ancestors, and that it is contemporary with them is also proved by the opinion of experts, who agree in assigning it to the fourteenth century.

The occasion on which the sword was presented is said to have been a visit by the king, who was then only 20 years old, to his uncle, John of Gaunt. The exact date cannot be fixed; it will be observed, however, that in both the Bishop's and Chapter's List of Mayors it is stated to have been in the 10th year of the king's reign and during the mayoralty of John Sutton; and the Chapter List gives as the date, 1386. Now Richard ascended the throne 22nd June, 1377, so that the 10th year commenced 22nd June, 1386. Sutton's mayoralty commenced 29th September, 1386, so that the visit, if the lists are correct, must have taken place after that date. It was about this time, however, that John of Gaunt was asserting his claim to the throne of Castile, and eventually left the country with an army to enforce it, remaining abroad until 1389.

Camden says, under date 1386, that about Easter, John, Duke of Lancaster *prepared for Spain*. Hollinshed, however, says that 'in the 9th year of King Richard (though by other writers it should seem to be rather in the year following) the Duke of Lancaster *went into Spain*,' and he subsequently mentions the month of March as the time of his departure from England. If Camden and the 'other writers' be correct, which is probably the case, as Hollinshed is not always to be relied upon, the duke departed about Easter, 1387, in which case the king visited him at Lincoln sometime between Michaelmas, 1386, and that date.


When, in 1900, I had the honour of being mayor of Lincoln,

I undertook to deliver a lecture on our Civic Insignia, for which purpose I had occasion to inquire particularly into the history of our municipal swords, with the result that I formed the opinion that two of them, of which the Richard II. Sword was one, must have been tampered with by the removal of their original blades.

The following is a description of the Richard Sword as I found it:

The sword has a total length of 3 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its hilt is about 11 inches in length. The cross guard of the hilt is straight with the ends of the quillons slightly deflected. It bears traces of gilt ornamentation, and the face towards the blade is inscribed: JHESUS EST AMOR === MEUS. A DEO ET REGE.*

The pommel is a hollow iron disc 2 inches in thickness, weighing 1 lb. 13 oz. 8 dr., and covered with silver gilt. It is of wheel pattern, flat and circular, with a circular raised centre on each side, supported by a hollow groove engraved with pointed rays. On each of the central discs the arms of Richard II. are engraved, encircled by ostrich plumes, adopted by him as one of his badges, and the broad rim of the wheel is decorated with fleurs de lys and roses alternately. The pommel is so affixed to the hilt that the shield upon it is reversed when the sword is sheathed. The grip is 8 inches in length and closely bound by thin silver wire. The coronals are said by Captain Hutton to be certainly of the sixteenth century.

The blade is 2 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in width at the base and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch at four inches from the point. It is two-edged and has a shallow central groove on one side, within which, reading from hilt to point, is inscribed: INVAINIIA. On one side, beyond the groove, is a well-defined running Wolf mark, and on the other side the Orb and Cross mark. The sides of the grooves are defined by lines terminating in a design composed of six points  in a pyramidal form.

The entire sword weighs 4 lbs. 7 oz. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dr., the blade and tang detached 1 lb. 4 oz. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dr., and the hilt, *i.e.*, quillons, grip and pommel, 3 lbs. 3 oz. 4 dr.

Desiring to ascertain whether from the markings on the blade, the name of the armourer, or the place of its manufacture could be ascertained, I sent a photograph of it to Captain

* Mr. W. H. St. John Hope has since pointed out to me that the inscription on the quillons, which is in Roman capitals, and all the engraving on the pommel are of late sixteenth century date. This work was probably done in 1595, when it was agreed that "the greatest and the least swordes be newelie repareid in scabottes hiltes pumbles handells and cheapes wth such coste and fashone as shalbe thought good by Mr. Maior."

Alfred Hutton, who also subsequently inspected it on a visit to Lincoln. Captain Hutton expressed the decided opinion that the blade was not of the same date as the hilt, that whilst the latter was of the assigned date, viz: fourteenth century, the blade was either late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. Captain Hutton's startling announcement as to the different dates of the hilt of the sword and its blade at once raised doubts as to the authenticity of the tradition that the sword had been presented by Richard II. Anxious therefore, to ascertain whether there were any signs confirming his opinion, I proceeded to examine the parts of the sword more closely, with the result that I found evidence that the blade did not originally belong to the hilt. I observed that the blade does not fit the aperture in the cross guard into which its base is inserted. The upper aperture is $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and the base $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, whereas the blade is only $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide at its junction with the guard. The aperture is also wider than required by the thickness of the blade.

On handling the sword one could not help being struck with the disproportion of the hilt, which is apparently that of a two-handed sword, with the weight of the blade, and also with the balance of the sword, the hilt being far heavier than the blade.

Again, remembering that when the city only possessed two swords, viz., this Richard Sword and one known as the Second or Lent Sword, the city records, when referring to them, designated this the "Great" Sword, I measured them, and found that it is at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch shorter than the Second Sword.

All these circumstances combined to prove that the original blade had been removed from its hilt, and a sixteenth century one substituted; but as the Richard Sword, after it came into the possession of the city in 1386, would only be used on state occasions, it seemed improbable that its original blade could have been broken or destroyed, and I proceeded therefore to inquire whether it might not be still in existence, and with this object to investigate the history of the other swords.

One of these is called the Second or Lent or Mourning Sword, because in olden times it was carried before the mayor in the lenten season and at funerals. It is said to be a complete ancient fighting sword of the fifteenth century. Its total length is 3 feet $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the blade 2 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in width at the base, tapering to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at four inches from the point. Its weight is 4 lbs. 9 oz. 12 dr. It is two-edged and perfectly plain, having neither

grooves, nor armourer's, nor other distinctive marks. The hilt is 9 inches in length and terminates with a pear-shaped pommel, originally gilded, having eight faces covered with a foliated design, of which the greater part has been obscured by a covering of black varnish.

The quillons of the crossguard are curved with rounded and deflected terminations and damascened with a gilded scroll pattern which has also been defaced with black varnish, no doubt in conformity with the user of the sword.

The first mention of this sword in our civic records is under date 25th November, 1544, when an order was made for a new scabbard, and an inquiry respecting 'certeyn greyhounds Lyons & dragons of sylver and guylt which ar lost & gone of the Second Swerde.' These decorations were badges peculiar to Henry VII., who twice visited Lincoln, viz., in 1486, on the commencement of his reign, and again in June, 1487, immediately after his victory at Stoke over the Earl of Lincoln; and I think it is not improbable that this second sword was presented to the city by this king together with a new cap of maintenance, of which the city became possessed about the same time.

This second sword then appears to be an original and perfect weapon, and bears no signs of having been tampered with.

In the course of my inquiries into the history of our swords, I found an entry in our City Register for 1676 respecting certain 'Ensignes of Authority' which were delivered to the then mayor. They are enumerated, and include 'three swords,' etc. The entry is repeated annually in different forms until 1699, after which it ceases altogether.

The existing records are silent as to when and under what circumstances this third sword came into possession of the Corporation, neither do they contain any description of it.

The other two swords in existence in 1676 were the Richard Sword and the Mourning Sword which are said to be still in our possession.

We have now also a third sword, but its date is said to be 1734, and therefore cannot be the third sword of 1676.

The 1676 sword appears to have been lost sometime after 1699, but there is no record as to when or how it was so lost, and I doubt whether it has altogether disappeared for reasons which will be explained hereafter.


The second sword, presenting therefore no appearance of having been altered, I next examined our present third or State Sword.

The total length of this sword is 4 feet $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Its blade is large, being 3 feet $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches in width at its base, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch at four inches from the point. The weight of the blade and tang is 2 lbs. 7 oz. 11 dr. avoird. It is double-edged, and appears to possess a smooth surface, but on close examination there can be discerned near the hilt slight traces of two grooves.

On one side the blade bears the mark of an encircled Greek

Cross with four crescents  and on the other a

peculiar mark which, when reversed, bears some resemblance to the forepart of a galloping animal, and may possibly have been intended for the forepart of the Wolf mark.

On each side of the blade, a little beyond these principal marks and nearer the point, is another smaller mark composed of small indentations which form a figure resembling a badly-formed R, thus:  All the marks on this blade retain traces of having originally been inlaid with gold.

Turning now to the hilt of the State Sword we perceive at once that it is of recent date. It is of silver gilt, and the quillons bear the London hall-mark for 1734-5, and the maker's mark N.Y. with a pellet over. The pommel is a large oval, and is engraved on one side, thus :

THE CITY OF LINCOLN

JOHN KENT, MAYOR

1734.

So that both by inscription and hall-mark the year 1734 is fixed as the date of origin of the hilt.

John Kent was again mayor in 1777, which fact he was also careful to record by another inscription on the other side of the pommel.

The crossguard presents some peculiar features. It has a square central body, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in width, through which the tang of the blade passes. The blade at its base is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and is not set in the body of the crossguard but in a beaded rim which serves to hide the rough base and is only connected with it by the tang. The edges of the blade project on both sides of the body of the crossguard.

Another remarkable feature of the crossguard is that it bears on the front the motto: JESUS EST AMOR MEUS, and on the back, A DEO ET REGE; that is to say, the identical mottoes

inscribed on the crossguard of the Richard II. hilt, differing only in the spelling of the word JESUS. Why was this modern hilt so inscribed? The mottoes are not those of the city, but seem to belong exclusively to the Richard Sword.

Now it is significant that in the mayoralty of this same John Kent in 1734, the Common Council ordered the great mace to be new gilt, a new scabbard to be had for the sword, and a new hat for the swordbearer. The hat is still in existence, and likewise bears the name of John Kent, mayor. The scabbard is not, so far as we know, in existence, the present one having been obtained in 1818. It will be observed that the order says nothing about providing a *new sword*, or even a *new hilt* for the sword, yet we find on examining the audited accounts of the receipts and payments of John Kent in connection with his 1734 mayoralty, which have fortunately been preserved, the following items:

- ‘Paid for a new Hatt, a *new Sword*, and Mace
Gilding, £59 4 0.
- ‘Paid for mending the mourning Sword, 6d.’

Now we have seen that it is probable that at the time this order was made the corporation possessed three swords, so that, if an entirely new sword was provided by Mayor Kent, there should be four in existence. We possess, however, now only three swords, so that, either one has been since lost, or the so-called ‘New Sword’ was only one of the three presented in a new guise.

Considering these facts, the conclusion seemed irresistible that Mayor Kent, brought by order of his council into contact with the insignia, and having possibly in his travels seen some gorgeous new civic sword, conceived the design, and seized this opportunity of providing them with a grand up-to-date state sword, with which his memory should ever after be connected.

In furtherance of this design, I suggest that this large ornamental pageant hilt of silver gilt was alone obtained, and that the large blade of the Richard Sword was removed from its own hilt and transferred to it, the combination forming indeed a great State Sword.

To preserve, however, the Richard hilt, and to provide it with a blade, I further suggest that the original third, or 1676 sword, was broken up, its blade transferred to the Richard hilt, and its own hilt destroyed or otherwise disposed of, thus accounting for the presence of a sixteenth or early seventeenth century blade in the Richard hilt.

At the same time, I suggest further that at the same time, and probably, with the idea of preserving the identity of the Richard blade in its new position, the Richard mottoes were transcribed on the crossguard of the State Sword. But, alas! in vain! Blades may be broken and require replacement, and the nationality and date of a sword is therefore taken from the fashion of its hilt. Through the obvious claims of the hilt of the Richard Sword to antiquity, its present blade has been admired and spoken of as of even date with it, whilst on the other hand, persons, claiming to be experts, misled by the obvious modernity of the hilt of the State Sword, have scornfully pushed it aside, and refused even to look at its blade!

Turning once more to the Richard hilt for confirmation of my suspicion that the blade of the State Sword really belonged to it, I found that the width of the base of the blade corresponded with the width of the upper aperture in the crossguard, and the width of the tang, with the width of the under aperture, and that, if replaced, the length of the restored sword would be 4 feet 5 inches, and its weight 5 lbs. 10 oz. 15 dr., fully entitling it to the name of the 'Great' Sword by which the Richard Sword is described in our records.

My theory of the tampering with the Richard Sword appearing to be confirmed, I have sought the opinion of gentlemen, experts in the matter of swords, as to its correctness.

Captain Hutton has inspected the swords, and is of opinion that the blade of the Richard Sword is of the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and not of even date with the hilt into which it has been inserted at a later date. He is also of opinion that the inscription is intended to convey the impression that the blade was of Spanish make, and was manufactured by I. N. of Valencia.

Viscount Dillon, to whom I submitted photographs of the swords, is of opinion that the Richard Sword has been tampered with, and points out that it is not well mounted, the blade edge being not equidistant from the axis of the grip. He considers the present blade a Solingen one, either of the sixteenth or seventeenth century, with one of those undecypherable inscriptions so often found on swords, and presumed to be bad imitations of some famous name or inscription. On this point the new catalogue of the Museum of Artillery at Paris, vol. iii., 1901, warns collectors thus:— 'It must be noted that a great number of German imitations

of Spanish blades exist. Proper names mutilated, bad execution of capital letters denouncing these frauds.'

Mr. Parker Brewis, of Newcastle, has taken great interest in the swords, and has examined them closely twice. He points out that the pommel of the Richard Sword is reversed, the shield upon a wheel pommel invariably being placed with its base towards the quillons. This change indicates that at some time it has been removed and replaced by an ignorant workman, which may have happened in 1681, inasmuch as I find it recorded, that amongst the articles then delivered to the mayor was 'One peece of Silver wch came of on a sword pumill,' and which Mr. Parker Brewis thinks would probably be the terminal of the pommel, or rivetting button, which was common to wheel pommels.

Mr. Brewis, on closely examining the blade at present in the state hilt, observed that it bears traces of two grooves, and also some distance up the blade on one side, some small detached indentations, forming a diamond, nearer one edge than the other. Also, a little further on, one similar complete diamond-shaped indentation still retaining traces of gold. He also pointed out on this blade, and about $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches from its base, the slight but distinct indentation of the 'Bishop's Staff' mark, similar to those on swords in the Dresden Collection. He is of opinion that this blade, which is now almost smooth, has at some time or other been ground and repolished over the whole of its surface, probably to make it look new. Also, that it once bore an inscription running up each side, which was removed by this polishing, the marks still remaining having survived, through having been more deeply struck. Mr. Brewis thinks that these remaining marks were originally portion of an ornamentation in the nature of the Genoa 'Sickle' mark, which so frequently divides inscriptions on sword blades. He was also struck by the balance of the present Richard Sword, and observed that the centre of percussion was so near the hilt, as to make it no fighting sword. Noticing also the difference in the length of the grips of the two swords, that of the Richard Sword being shorter than that of the State Sword, Mr. Brewis suggested that an examination of the tangs of the swords would materially assist in the solution of the question, whether the blade of the State Sword belonged to the Richard hilt, as in such case, its tang must bear signs of having been lengthened. Accordingly, with the permission of the Corporation, I had the hilts of the swords carefully removed and the tangs examined. That of the present blade of the

Richard Sword showed no signs of having been altered, but that of the blade of the State Sword had unmistakably been lengthened as anticipated by Mr. Brewis, its present length being $12\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

I have not yet been able to obtain any satisfactory explanation of the markings of the swords. Mr. Brewis kindly forwarded photographs to Herr von Ehrenthal, director of the Royal Historical Museum, Dresden, and he described the peculiar head-shaped mark as a 'half knot,' a somewhat similar mark being found on one of the swords No. 16, A.D. 1340-1400, in the Dresden Museum.

The Greek Cross with crescents mark occurs on the blade of a sword in the Museum of Artillery, Paris, J. 86, where it is catalogued as 'a mark borrowed from the Saracens.' It also occurs on blades in the Armouries at Madrid and at Dresden. It is described in Demmin's *Weapons of War* (p. 580) as having had a symbolical meaning in the secret tribunals of the free judges (Vehmgerichte), but Herr von Ehrenthal does not think that in this instance it has any connection with the Vehmgerichte, because the tapering form of the blade is not that of a Sword of Justice.

Herr von Ehrenthal is of opinion that the State Sword blade dates about 1400 and the present Richard blade about 1600, and that the latter is probably of Solingen make.

In Jewitt and Hope's *Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office of the Cities and Towns of England and Wales*, Mr. St. John Hope has described the Lincoln swords.* Of the oldest sword he says that it 'has a Solingen blade with the armourer's mark, a wolf and the orb and cross. The hilt, grip, and pommel are all original.'

The second or mourning sword he says 'is another fine ancient example, of fifteenth century date, and complete with its original blade, which is seemingly of English manufacture.'

Of the state sword he says that it is 'of eighteenth century date; the blade, however, appears to be an old one of Solingen make, with the mark of the wolf and the orb and cross.'

P.S.—So far, the result of the inquiries which I had made had been to confirm my theory as to the transfer of the Richard blade, but before I ventured to ask my Corporation to restore it to its proper hilt I solicited the opinion of the Society of Antiquaries. I had the honour of reading the above paper upon the subject, and to receive a unanimous expression of opinion that my views were correct. The

* Vol. ii. 73.



C. F. Kell & Son, Photo-Print.

STATE SWORD OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN.

Corporation of Lincoln have accordingly authorised the restoration of the Richard Sword and the manufacture of a suitable scabbard decorated with the emblems of the king."

W. NIVEN, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on the Garden House at Beckett, near Shrivenham.

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

Professor A. H. CHURCH, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A., by



ROUNDEL WITH THE ARMS OF VANPAGE OR VAMPAGE, CO. WORCESTER,
FOUND AT CIRENCESTER. (†).

permission of Mr. T. B. Bravender, exhibited the following antiquities, which were found lately at Cirencester, during drainage operations:

1. A small round bronze seal with moulded trefoil handle, having for device two interlaced triangles with a rose in the centre, and the legend:

✻ PVR LA ROSÆ SV IÆO FET

2. A bronze roundel, 3 inches in diameter, with hole for suspension, bearing a shield of arms, *an eagle within a flory tressure*. Some existing traces of dark blue enamel give the colour of the field, but there is nothing to show whether the

charges were gilded or silvered. The arms appear to those of the Worcestershire family of Vaupage or Vampage. The roundel is of the fifteenth century, and has some remains of lead or solder on the back, as if it had once been affixed to something.

SIR J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited the silver terminals of a strap or belt with suspensor for a purse or some such object. The terminals are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and enclosed a flattened strap about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. The upper surfaces are decorated with filigree scrollwork and the sides with sexfoil studs. At the lower end of each terminal is a beaded oval loop, which pass through smaller loops on the sides of a small roundel with an enamelled shield of the arms of France on a red ground. From the roundel is suspended from a third loop by an ornamental ring, a second roundel with a shield, also enamelled, of the arms of Castile on a blue ground. The roundel hangs from the ring by a beaded loop and has another below from which to suspend something.

Nothing is known of the history of the object, which appears to be of late thirteenth or early fourteenth century date.

Mr. Hope pointed out that Ferdinand la Cerda, prince of Castile, who died *vita patris* in 1275, married in 1269 Blanche, daughter of Louis IX. of France, who died in 1320; but he was not able to say what arms Ferdinand bore as prince of Castile.

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

Thursday, 19th December, 1901.

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 East Riding Antiquarian Society:—Transactions, vols. iv.-viii. 8vo. Hull, 1896-1900.

From the Author:—A complete memoir of Richard Haines. By C. R. Haines. 8vo. n.p. 1899.

From the Executors of the late Samuel Barfield, Esq. :—Thatcham, Berks, and its Manors. By the late Samuel Barfield, 2 vols. 4to. Oxford and London, 1901.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 9th January, 1902, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

W. GOWLAND, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper descriptive of the results of excavations carried out under his supervision at Stonehenge during the month of September, with a view of securing the leaning stone of the great trilithon. He also exhibited in illustration a large number of stone implements and other objects found during the operations.

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

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 9th January, 1902.

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 :—On the "Implements from the Chalk Plateau," in Kent ; their character and importance. By R. D. Darbshire, F.S.A. 8vo. Manchester, 1901.

From W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., F.S.A. :—Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society. No. 1. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1901.

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

The following letters were read :

" Marlborough House,
Pall Mall, S.W.
23rd December, 1901.

SIR,

I have had the honour of submitting your letter and the copy of a Resolution which accompanied it, in respect of

certain Celtic Gold Ornaments, now in the British Museum, to The King.

His Majesty is glad to hear the views of the Society on this important subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

The Secretary,
The Society of Antiquaries."

"Treasury Chambers.
13 December 1901.

My LORD,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 2nd instant transmitting a copy of a Resolution with regard to certain Celtic gold ornaments now in the British Museum, passed at a Special Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London held at Burlington House on the 28th of November last.

I am, my Lord,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS MOWATT.

The President,
Society of Antiquaries of London,
Burlington House, Piccadilly, W."

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

W. GOWLAND, Esq., F.S.A., again exhibited the stone implements, etc. found by him at Stonehenge in September, 1901.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited a miniature painting of the seventeenth century, representing the martyrdom of a female saint.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

A suggestion was made by Mr. E. W. BRABROOK, C.B., that as a means of conducing to the greater fitness of candidates for election into the Society, the Council should be asked to append to the certificate now in use some such direction as

"This Form is issued to Fellows only, and should not be filled up by the Candidate.

It is considered irregular for a Candidate to ask Fellows to sign it”

Mr. Brabrook's suggestion was favourably received by the Meeting.

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 :

Robert Alexander Stewart MacAlister, Esq., M.A.
 Frederick William Cock, Esq., M.D.
 Francis Frederick Fox, Esq.
 Rev. Morgan Thomas Pearman, M.A.
 Rev. Charles William Shickle, M.A.
 Walter Jonathan Andrew, Esq.
 Rev. George Herbert Engleheart, M.A.
 Rev. Charles Samuel Taylor, M.A.

Thursday, 16th, January 1902.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor :

From Walter Money, Esq., F.S.A. :—A Perfect Booke of all the landes within the Hundreds of Evenger, Chutlye, Kingsclere, Pastroe, and Overton, in 1575. Printed from an original manuscript in the Wood Library, Whitchurch, Hants. 8vo. Newbury, 1901.

The Rev. Charles Samuel Taylor, M.A., was admitted Fellow.

THOMAS ASHBY, junr., Esq., F.S.A., and A. T. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., submitted an account of excavations on the site of the Roman town at Caerwent in 1901, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

HERBERT SOUTHAM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a brass candlestick, perhaps of the seventeenth century, found at Shrewsbury; (2) an example of a horn-book; and (3) a

wooden cup, apparently of yew, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, engraved with simple arcading, probably of early seventeenth-century work.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication and exhibition.

Thursday, 23rd January, 1902.

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. B. Wilson, M.A., F.S.A. :—The parish book of St. Helen's Church in Worcester, containing the parish registers from 1538 to 1812. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1900.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—Reproductions of prints in the British Museum. New Series, Part X. Additional specimens of line-engraving by the earliest masters working in England (about 1580-1680). Folio. London, 1901.

From the Author :—Hertfordshire maps : a descriptive catalogue of the maps of the county, 1579-1900. By H. G. Fordham. Part I. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Rev. Charles William Shickle, M.A.

Francis Frederick Fox, Esq.

The Right Hon. Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, bt.,
M.P., President of the Society of Antiquaries of
Scotland.

J. H. ROUND, Esq., M.A., read a paper on the Castles of the Conquest, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 30th January, 1902.

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 :—On the Needle and Thread at Langford Budville. By F. T. Elworthy, F.S.A. 8vo. 1901.

From the Author :—Huntingdon Shaw and the Hampton Court Ironwork. By R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.

From the Author :—On an Incrustation from the Stone Gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral. By E. G. Clayton, F.I.C. 8vo. London, 1901.

From Viscount Dillon, President :—The Defensive Armour and the Weapons and Engines of War of Mediæval Times, and of the "Renaissance." By R. C. Clephan. 8vo. London, 1900.

The Rev. George Herbert Engleheart, M.A., was admitted Fellow.

The Rev. H. D. RAWNSLEY, M.A., Hon. Canon of Carlisle, through the Secretary, exhibited a number of stone implements lately found at Portinscale, near Derwentwater, on which he submitted the following notes :

"The four stone celts which are exhibited unpolished are of various sizes as follows :

	Length.	Greatest Girth.
No. 1.	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$
" 2.	9	$7\frac{1}{8}$
" 3.	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
" 4.	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$

They were discovered at the end of November last by a workman named Downey, who was employed by the contractor, Thomas Birkett, to remove the peat and dig out the peaty bottom to form a fish pond for Mr. Tindal Harris of Moss Garth, at a place called the Moss, which lies a quarter of a mile from Portinscale on the right hand of the road to Newlands, just at the gates of Derwent Bank. The ground rises between the Moss and Derwentwater, and it is very little likely that it was ever submerged by the waters of the lake.

It is possible that in old days there was a backwater from the plain and meadows of Ullock which would more or less render the Moss a marsh. The workmen who were digging threw out three other celts at a point about 50 yards to the eastward. They did not recognise them, and buried them again. It is hoped they may yet be recovered. These four celts were discovered laid along by the side of the trunk of a small oak tree about 12 inches in diameter which was lying on the blue clay about 22 inches beneath the surface of the Moss. The tree in question was one of many similar ones which were laid about in various directions, but there was nothing in the lie of these tree-remains to indicate that they

had been used for stockades or lake dwellings. The tree in question by which they were found was much disintegrated, and my theory is that whoever worked them was surprised by some sudden attack, or had to go on a journey elsewhere and leave them hidden by the tree trunk. Death may have overtaken him; he never returned to claim them. Of course if the celts were originally laid on the surface of the moss and simply sank by gravitation to the blue clay level this suggestion probably was not the case. One would hardly expect that the celts and the tree would sink together.

The celts themselves may have been worked out of the fine volcanic lava boulders that were lying all about at this spot. One of these boulders was curiously cleft, and looked almost as if it had been cut off a large boulder, but there were no flakes or chippings that I could discover, though the men said they had seen such. Nor was I able after much search to find any stones that had been used and bruised in the process of chipping flints, as have been found at other finds of stone axes made on the spot.

The boulders have all white patina upon them similar to the patina upon the celts. In the St. John's valley seven years ago two stone axes made of the same material were discovered, and both of these are finely polished. In the Ehenside-Tarn find, now in the British Museum, there are two axes of the same type, one polished and one unpolished.

It is fair to remember that the high camp, or seat of Sweyn the Viking, which we call Swinside to-day, rises on the southern side of the same moss. Whether these stone axes were likely to be still in use in Viking times I cannot say. Dr. Greenwell tells me that in the Neolithic age it is pretty clear that both the polished and unpolished axes were used contemporaneously.

The little boulder stone I showed you, of which I have sent photographs to Mr. Collingwood, was found within 100 yards of the place where the 'celts' were discovered, and on what I think may have been the Roman *Finkle Street*, or if not this a *pilgrims' way* from Nichol ending on the lake and island in Derwentwater, wherein was after 1374 a famous pilgrim's shrine. I think you thought the stone might be late fourteenth century.

Addendum :

On Monday, January 27, 1902, at a place about 30 yards from the former find of stone axes, and about 2 yards from a spring, there was dug out of the blue clay that underlaid the peat a half-polished celt (length 8 inches, greatest girth 7

inches). It was about 2 feet 6 inches beneath the surface of the ground, and was so imbedded in the clay that it was not seen by the man who filled the barrow. By good luck Mr. Tindall Harris, the owner of Moss Earth, was close by when the barrow was tilted for the making of a garden terrace, and he noticed it partly uncovered by the process of tipping.

On the following day I picked up an oblong stone of quartzite from near the place of the original find, which so resembles in size those I have seen as flakers in other finds, that I cannot help thinking it may have been meant for a tool by the axe-makers.

On the same day one of Birkett's men found sticking in a crevice, between two boulders of volcanic ash, a flake of flint which looks as if it had been half worked for a rough spear- or arrow-head, the only piece of flint discovered so far.

Birkett also, in moving a small boulder of volcanic lava (length 13 inches, depth 8 inches) noticed what appeared to be bore holes on each side of it. One of them was filled with what seemed to be lime packing. They were both bored slantwise, not vertically, and were oval in shape, as though worked by the thin end of an axehead or pick of some sort. One of them was apparently packed with lime. He split the stone and found the bore holes had been made on what is locally termed the 'ridd' of the stone, that is the cleavage, and he carefully preserved the bit of core which fell out. He tells me that people in Barrowdale still split the native stone by boring a hole, filling it with lime, inserting a pricker and 'stemming' the lime, that is ramming it down round the pricker, then, withdrawing the pricker, they pour water into the space left by it, and hammer a bit of wood on to the top. The water and lime expand inside their prison-house and split the stone. If our surmise is correct, we have here an example of a custom which has been preserved since Neolithic times.

I asked Birkett why he split this boulder, and he said he could see by the bore holes that 't'old fellers had been at the stean, and he would gaily weal hav liket to try his hand at making a stone axe.'

Close by the boulder he found a piece of what he considers is the same kind of lime, caked hard, which was used by the said 'old fellows.'

I have sent this piece of lime and a bit of the core also for your examination.

Another stone which may be of interest has been discovered. I have forwarded it to London along with the half-polished celt.

It looks as it were the polishing stone, and certainly fits the hand wonderfully.

One other stone which may be of interest is also sent. It is grooved in the sort of way which a stone might be grooved which was used for grinding axeheads.

I am sorry to say this last was broken by the men who dug it up, and I cannot find the missing part."

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on part of a *tabella* found at Blythburgh, Suffolk, and exhibited by Seymour Lucas, Esq., R.A., F.S.A.

"The object exhibited by our friend and Fellow, Mr. Seymour Lucas, and which I class amongst the *tabellæ* or table-books, was found on some land at Blythburgh, Suffolk, now his property, but formerly belonging to the Priory of Black Canons, a cell to the Abbey of St. Osith, Essex, founded in the reign of Henry I. The table-books in use by both Greeks and Romans seem to have been made usually of wood, and one was preserved in the collection of my old friend C. R. Smith, F.S.A., and is now in the British Museum. In his *Roman London* he has given an interesting account of the use of such *tabellæ*, from which I extend my remarks. At page 137 are representations of *tabellæ* showing an excavated surface on one side, with a rim all round to preserve the wax, when melted and poured into it. Upon this surface an instrument called a stile (*stilus* or *graphium*) was used, having a sharp point for writing on the soft substance and a blunt end for effacing it, when required. Three of these instruments were found with the leaf of the *tabellæ* represented. On one side of the rim are two small holes for the cord to pass through and bind the parts together when in use. Thus Plautus in his *Bacchides*,* when one is about to write:

' Effer cito stilum, ceram, et tabellas, et linum.'

Examples of the stiles are common in our museums, but the *tabellæ* are rarely found.

But Mr. Smith has recorded that in Transylvania an example was found complete not only with the waxen surface but with the writing upon it quite legible.†

The practice of using the *tabella* for epistolary correspondence or the making of notes passed from Roman times into that of the Middle Ages, as Du Cange, quoting an anonymous

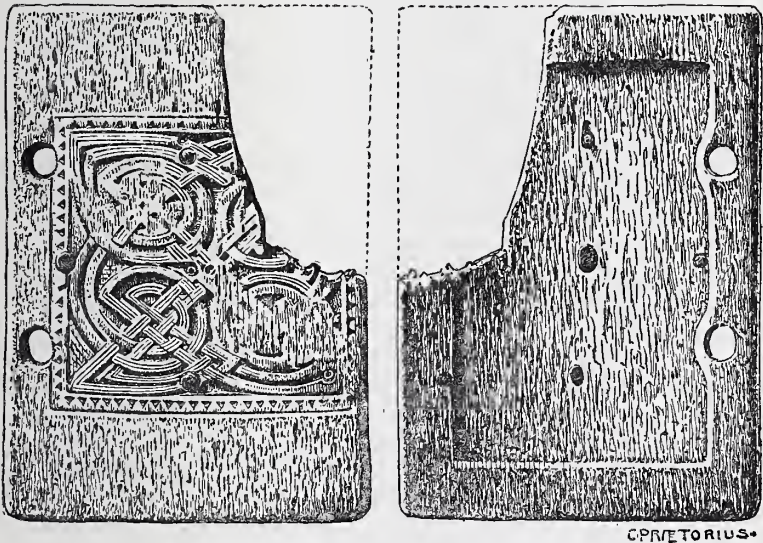
* *Bacchides*, iv. 4, 6, etc.

† C. R. Smith, *Catalogue of Museum of London Antiquities*, 77.

writer of the fourteenth century, speaks of tables of wax for writing :

‘ Les uns se prennent à écrire
De greffes en tables de cire.’

The example before you is smaller than those alluded to, being only $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and is made of bone, but of what animal I must leave to the osteological authority. I have pointed out the small holes for the cord in the Roman examples; here they are very large, as if for a thong of leather, and evidently were made before the excavation for receiving the wax as a small ridge is made around them to prevent the melted wax flowing through. This seems to me an obvious proof of the intended use of wax, else it would have been unnecessary.



CIPRIETORIUS.

PART OF A "TABELLA" FOUND AT BLYTHBURGH, SUFFOLK. OVERSE AND REVERSE. ($\frac{3}{8}$ linear.)

I must now have a few words on the reticulated ornament on the outward side, which proves it to have been the cover. This interlacing had its origin in late Roman work, but was afterwards taken up and elaborated into intricate combinations on this side of the Alps, and numerous manuscripts from the ninth to the eleventh century have examples which closely illustrate the object before us. The celebrated Bible of St. Paul at Rome, of the ninth century, has several remarkable

instances of this complicated interweaving; but similar ones are found down to the close of the eleventh century, when it seems to have died out, probably owing to the new development that was now at hand. The beaded border it is as well to notice, as it is so frequently associated with the same, and it adds to the interest. It is hazardous to attempt to fix a precise date, but I do not think it can be put later than the twelfth century.

There is yet another point to be noted. The cover has been perforated through the ornamental quadrangle by seven brass pins, portions of which remain, with some symmetry in arrangement, one in the centre, with four others equidistant, and two at each end, at what would be the junction of other leaves, two now lost by the fracture. This could never have formed part of the original arrangement, as it injures the design and would have interfered with the covering of wax and its use. I can only imagine that it represents a means by which a harder material was substituted in the place of wax, and a disuse of the ordinary stile.

I do not pursue the history of the use of table-books, which Shakespeare twice alludes to, as in some form they were used even to our own times, in small ivory tablets marked with days of the week, and chiefly used by ladies to enter their engagements or for other notes."

Mr. Read reminded the meeting of the elaborate paper in *Archæologia* (vol. lv. 257) on the subject of writing tablets, with special reference to those of mediæval date. With regard to the specimen now shown, he expressed his opinion that the material was whale's bone, and pointed out the identity of the interlaced design with that found on the borders of the Book of Kells (Westwood, *Facsimiles . . . of Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS.*). He had the satisfaction of announcing that Mr. Seymour Lucas intended to present this interesting object to the British Museum.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following report as Local Secretary for Northumberland:

"When visiting Mr. Spencer Percival at Longwitton, in Northumberland, a month or two ago, he showed me a Roman inscribed stone which he found there when he went to reside at the place. I have searched the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, and it does not appear to have been published. It is of the usual centurial kind, an oblong with ansated ends, the face of the stone being 15 inches long by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and the inscription reads:

LEG II AVGVS | FE////

Whence it came my friend knows not.

For several years objects have been discovered on the beach at South Shields after heavy easterly storms followed by strong west winds, the former washing up the articles with the sand, the latter blowing back the sand and leaving them exposed. The discovery of so many things is evidence of the wreck, about the time of Edward III., on the Herdsand of some vessel, as numberless coins of him and of Edward I. and II., and of contemporary Scottish kings, have turned up. These coins consist chiefly of pennies of Edward I.-III. and of Alexander, the Roberts, and the Davids of Scotland, and of groats of Edward III., and of both the Edinburgh and Perth mints of David and Robert.

In addition to these coins, an early silver spoon with acorn handle and a large number of pewter plates of various sizes have been picked up. One of the smallest of the plates is now before you, and is interesting from the fact that it bears incised on the rim a crosier, and two keys in saltire, the date of which is of about the fourteenth century. It bears also a stamped maker's mark, apparently a crown encircling a sceptre.

I may say that the mouth of the Tyne has on the north side the bold promontory, projecting well into the sea, on which stand the village, castle, and ruins of the priory of Tynemouth, while the Herdsand, which is now always covered with water, though formerly dry at low tide, projects to an equal distance on the south side. On this sand, as on the rocks on the opposite side of the river, hundreds of ships have been lost with their crews.

Objects of earlier date than those mentioned have occasionally been cast up; for instance, the fine bronze *patena*, wanting its handle, in my possession, bearing round the central boss a dedicatory inscription to Apollo Anextiomarus. This, I think, has been exhibited to the Society.

Not far off were also found the fine inscribed oblong shield boss formerly belonging to the Rev. W. Greenwell, and now in the British Museum, and the cheek-piece of a Roman helmet on which is the punctured device of a horseman standing by the side of his horse."

The Rev. A. E. SORBY, M.A., exhibited and presented photographs of an alabaster tomb and effigies of a knight and lady in Darfield church, Yorks.

The effigy of the knight belongs to the last quarter of the fourteenth century, and probably represents John, the son of Sir Roger Bosvile, who married Isabel, sister and co-heir of Sir William Dronsfield. The lady's effigy is somewhat later

than the knight's, and is also shorter; it may therefore have belonged to another tomb.

C. H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited one-half of a side of a carved ivory mirror case of the fourteenth century. (*See illustration.*)

It consists of rather more than half of one side of the mirror case, carved in relief with military subjects. The design is in three zones, of which the uppermost one shows a knight in armour riding, holding a heart-shaped shield, and with his vizor up; his horse wears housings, and he is accompanied by two other cavaliers and others, seven figures in all. The middle zone shows eight knights standing fully armed, wearing full suits of mail, covered by a surcoat to the knees, and each carrying a heater-shaped shield. It is noticeable that there are four types of helmets worn, a helmet with vizor, both raised and closed, a pointed iron cap with nasal, a similar cap with a turned-out rim and no nasal, and a plain bowl-shaped cap placed on the top of the mail cap. Some of the figures, but not all, have a plate defence for the lower leg and wear a prick spur. The lowest zone shows a single knight, in similar attire, seated, and asleep with his head resting on his knee beside his shield; behind him stands his helm; and it is thus clear that the plain bowl-shaped cap, which he also wears, was worn beneath the helm. There is a narrow encircling border of roses, and the remains of two lions show that these animals have formed the corners. Compare a similar mirror case, showing the diversions of knights in peace, in *Archaeologia*, vol. xvi. pl. xlix. This is of the same size and design as the piece now in question.

MONTAGU BROWNE, Esq., Local Secretary for Leicestershire, exhibited a number of miscellaneous antiquities found in or near Leicester.

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



CARVED IVORY MIRROR CASE OF THE 14TH CENTURY.

Thursday, 6th February, 1902.

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 :—Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law. By Frederic Seebohm, LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.

From J. Horace Round, Esq., M.A. :—A Series of ten Lantern Slides illustrative of his Paper on the Castles of the Conquest.

On the nomination of the President, the following were appointed Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1901 :

Lionel Henry Cust, Esq., M.A.
 Arthur Henry Lyell, Esq., M.A.
 Edward William Brabrook, Esq., C.B.
 Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.

Viscount DILLON, President, read an account of some familiar letters of Charles II. and James duke of York, addressed to their daughter and niece, the Countess of Litchfield, and exhibited the originals in his possession.

The President's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

The PRESIDENT also exhibited the original Summons to the Coronation of William and Mary, and letters of dispensation from attending the same, addressed to the Earl and Countess of Litchfield, on which he read the following notes :

“The two sign manuals exhibited may have an interest for some this year, when we are looking forward to the pomp and circumstance of a coronation. It will be seen that things have changed since 1689. Now those generally supposed to have a right to be present at the ceremony have been directed to apply to the authorities for authorisation to appear. Then the summons was, as will be seen by the first of these letters, peremptory.* The first document runs as follows :

WILLIAM R.

Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin We Greet you well. Whereas y^e 11th day of Aprill next is appointed for y^e

* According to similar letters printed in *The Genealogist*, N.S. xviii. 65, summons in 1714 and 1727 were couched in the same style as in 1689.

Royall Solemnity of our and y^e Queens Coronacon, these are to Will and comãd you and y^{re} Countefs your Wife—(all Excuses Sett apart) To make your Personall Attendance on Us at y^e time abovemenconed furnished and Appointed as to Your Rank and Quallity appertaineth There to Do and Perform such Services as shall be required and Belong unto You respectively Whereof You and She are not to Faile And so Wee bid you very heartily Farewell Given at our Court at Whitehall y^e 21st day of March 1688^s In y^e First Year of our Reign.

By his Maj^{ies} comãd,

NORFOLKE & MARSHALL.

To y^e Earl and Countess of Litchfield.

For Our Right Trusty and Right
Welbeloved Cousin Edward Henry
Lee Earle of Litchfield.

The seal is that of the Duke of Norfolk as Earl Marshal.

This was Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, born 1655, died April, 1701.

The second document is as follows :

WILLIAM R.

Right trusty and right welbeloved Cousin We greet you well. It having been represented unto Us that neither you nor the Countefse your wife can without great prejudice attend at the Solemnity of Our and Our Royall Consort the Queen's Coronation on the 11th instant. We have therefore thought fit and accordingly do hereby Dispense with your and her attendance upon that occasion. And so We bid you heartily Farewell. Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 9th day of April 1689 in the first yeare of Our Reigne.

By his Maj^{ys} command,

NOTTINGHAM.

Earle and Countesse of Litchfield's Dispensation.

This was Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, born 1647. He was appointed Secretary of State three days before the date of this letter. He died 1st January, 1730.

The parties to whom these mandates were directed were Edward Henry, Earl of Litchfield, and his Countess, the Lady Charlotte Fitzroy. The Earl of elder son of Sir Francis

Henry Lee, fourth Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Pope, Earl of Downe. Born in 1656, he succeeded his father as fifth Baronet in 1667, and was created Earl of Litchfield, Viscount Quarrendon, Baron Spelsbury, June 5, 1674. On 11 August, 1674, they were contracted. On 30 February, 167 $\frac{6}{7}$, the marriage took place, the bridegroom and bride being respectively 12 and 10 years of age.

It is clear that when the first summons to the coronation of her cousins by blood, William and Mary, was issued, it was forgotten that the Countess was also niece of the king who had abandoned the throne of England, and it was hardly to be expected that she and her husband would view with much satisfaction the succession of the cold-blooded William to the position formerly held by her uncle, who on all occasions had exhibited a more than friendly feeling for her and her husband.

The unsuitableness of the attendance of the Earl and Countess does not seem to have struck the authorities at the time, for the dispensation was dated only two days before the coronation, and we do not know whether it was in answer to a protest or spontaneous.

Lord Litchfield is described by Macky* as 'a man of honour, never could take the oaths to King William, hath good sense, is not yet come to Queen Anne's Court, fifty years old.'

The seal on this 'dispensation' is the privy seal of William and Mary. It is circular, $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter, with a crowned shield of the royal arms within the Garter, circumscribed:

GVIL: III. ET MARIA II. D: G: ANG: FRA: HI: REX ET
REG: FID: DEF: &c.

The shield is: 1 & 4, France Modern and England Quarterly; 2 & 3, Ireland; with Nassau in pretence; as on the great seal of William and Mary."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, exhibited a number of lantern slides of selected examples of English armorial medieval seals.

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

* John Macky, *Characters of the Court of Great Britain*, 1732.

Thursday, 13th February, 1902.

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 Saxon Churches of the St. Pancras Type. By C. R. Peers, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.
- From the Author :—The Penmanship of a Book-keeper, *temp.* Henry VIII. By W. L. Rutton, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.
- From the Author :—Did St. Augustine meet the British Bishops at Aust? By Rev. C. S. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Bristol, 1901.
- From the Editor :—The Muses Garden for Delights, or the fift Booke of Ayres. Composed by Robert Jones, edited by W. Barclay Squire, F.S.A. 12mo. Oxford, 1901.
- From Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary :—A Description of the ancient monument of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, K.G., the Founder of Trinity Hospital, East Greenwich. By C. H. Tatham. 8vo. Greenwich, 1838.
- From Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. :—A History of the Church of All Saints, Northampton. By Rev. R. M. Serjeantson. 8vo. Northampton, 1901.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, read a paper on the destroyed Church of St. Michael, Wood Street, in the City of London, with some Notes on the Church of St. Michael Bassishaw.

Mr. Norman's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

C. J. PRÆTORIUS, Esq., F.S.A., read the following Report as Local Secretary for North Wales :

"The communication I have the honour to make to the Society, although in itself of no great importance, may be of use if placed on record, especially as it relates to a somewhat neglected part of the county of Anglesey.

In the month of September, 1901, by the courtesy and assistance of Lady Reade of Carreglwyd, a small excavation was made in a field belonging to a farm named Hên Shop, situated at Llanfaethlu, in Anglesey.

The name Hên Shop means "Old Shop," and gives no indication of this spot having been used for a burial ground or as the site of a church.

Llanfaethlu church is some five furlongs distant.

There are three farms within five miles, each having a number of graves near the house; many of these have been partially destroyed, and the covering stones used for building.

The late Mr. Lloyd Griffith examined several graves, which were accidentally laid bare during the building of a wall at Hên Shop, in the year 1894. An account of his examination is printed in *Archæologia Cambrensis*.*

It was with the hope of finding evidence as to the period of these burials that a further examination was made.

The field is said to contain about an acre of graves; judging by the number of gravestones used in the building of a boundary wall, it is evident that a number of the graves have already been disturbed by the plough.

Some 20 feet from the place where Mr. Lloyd Griffith made his examination, a trial trench some 2 feet deep was dug; the covering stones of a grave were soon found, the soil was then removed and the complete grave laid bare.

Four flat roughly-hewn slabs formed the covering; these rested horizontally on the top edges of other stones, which were set vertically, forming the sides or lining of the grave.

The cover stones were removed, and the grave was found to be 6 feet 2 inches in length, 15 inches wide where the shoulders rested; the inside measurement at the head and foot stone was about 10 inches.

When the cover stones were taken off, this grave was found to be full of fine, loose, brown soil, quite free from stones; the earth was taken out and examined, not a vestige of bone, pottery, or wood was discovered, the solitary object found being a lozenge-shaped piece of slate, in which there are two drilled holes; the sides look as though the object had been made by rubbing.

The stones, of irregular shape, which formed the lining and sides of the grave were some 18 inches in depth; there were six on either side, with a head and foot stones. These lining stones were well fitted together, and rested on a hard mixed soil, which formed the bottom of the grave. This bottom earth was quite different from the loose soil with which the grave was filled; it was of a cement-like colour and hardness, intermixed with fragments of slaty rock and small stones, and was most difficult to dig (or rather pick out).

It was suggested that the burial might have been at a greater depth, and underneath this hard soil. Accordingly one grave was excavated to a depth of 5 feet, but the results were entirely negative.

* 5th S. vii.

The absence of remains makes it difficult to assign to them a date; all the graves were parallel and ran east and west, the feet being laid to the east.

I also exhibit three purses and a ring, which are good examples of their kind. The largest purse was found in the ruins of an old house named Plas Berw, in Anglesey. The wing in which it was found was destroyed by fire some years ago, and is said to have been a building of the fifteenth century.

In a hole where a joist formerly rested this purse was discovered; it contained gold coins, since lost, but which showed it was hidden during the Civil Wars.

The two other purses are said to have been found in the same house, and are probably of the seventeenth century.

The bronze finger ring, in which is set a carnelian itaglio gem of late Roman period, has engraved on it a man's head, wearing a helmet; underneath the head is a small bird. The setting is of bronze, and suggests Italian workmanship of mediæval times: this ring was dug up in Carnarvonshire.

In the prehistoric room of the British Museum is to be seen a sepulchral urn, which was found in a grave on the banks of the river Alaw, Anglesey.

It is said that Bronwen the Fair, daughter of Llyr Llediaith, and aunt to Caractæus, was buried here about 50 A.D.

When this grave was opened in 1834, two beads are known to have been found, one of pale blue, the second, of similar size, and almost black.

I also exhibit lantern slide of a stone lamp and spindle-whorl both found at Llanfaethlu; the lamp has a notch in the top edge in which the wick rested.

An interesting account is printed in *Archæologia Cambrensis** of the exploration of Moel Trîgarn by the Rev. S. Baring Gould, M.A., Mr. Robert Burnard, F.S.A., and the Rev. Irvine K. Anderson.

In the excavation of these hut sites three stone lamps similar to the one shown were found, together with beads, spindle-whorls, and cup-like stones were found by Sir Francis Tress Barry in the Brochs at Keiss Bay, Caithness, and were associated with spindle-whorls, rubbers, and querns of stone, together with objects of iron."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

* 5th S. xvii. (1900).

Thursday, 20th February, 1902.

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 Lionel H. Cust, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :

1. Memoirs of James Laekington. 8vo. London, 1794.
2. Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England. By John Milner. 8vo. London, 1811.
3. Letters on Gothic Architecture. By Rev. John Haggitt. 8vo. Cambridge, 1813.
4. Essays on Gothic Architecture. By Rev. T. Warton, etc. 3rd Edition. 8vo. London, 1808.
5. Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France. By Rev. G. D. Whittington. 8vo. London, 1811.
6. Annales of England. By Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford. Folio. London, 1630.
7. Osservazioni sopra alcuni frammenti di vasi antichi di vetro ornati di figure trovati ne cimiteri di Roma. By Filippo Buonarroti. Folio. Florence, 1716.
8. Notes relative to the manor of Myton. By J. Travis-Cook. 8vo. Hull, 1890.

From C. J. Prætorius, Esq., F.S.A. :—Three Lantern Slides of stone-lined Graves at Llanfaethlu, Anglesey.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Cust for his gift to the Library.

Walter Jonathan Andrew, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 6th March, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

C. E. KEYSER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on some wall-paintings lately discovered at Rothamstead Manor, Herts :

“Rothamstead Manor House is situate in the parish of Harpenden, the gates opening on to the high road from London to Bedford. It was formerly within the important parish of Wheathamstead, and in early times was known as Wrackhamstead. Some account of its early owners is given by the various historians for Hertfordshire, whence we learn that in the middle of the fifteenth century it was in the posses-

sion of the Cressys; in the following century it was in the hands of William Cressy, who died in 1558, from whom it came to his son Edward Cressy, who left issue an only daughter Elizabeth, who married Edmund Bardolf, and conveyed the manor to him. About the year 1640 it passed by sale to John Wittewronge, who was created a baronet in 1662, and from him is descended Sir Charles Bennet Lawes, Baronet, the present owner.

The house itself is of considerable interest. It is alleged to have been built about 1470, and to have been materially altered by Sir John Wittewronge about 170 years later, but there can be no doubt that there was a substantial reconstruction in the middle of the sixteenth century, and that a good deal of that work still remains in the hall, dining-room, fine stacks of chimneys, etc. The whole house, which is built of brick, has been carefully restored by its present owner, and presents a pleasing and old-fashioned appearance. There is a large amount of antique furniture, and a curious relic is preserved here, viz. a doll's house of early seventeenth century date, with the massive mantelpieces and other characteristics of the mansions of that period.

During the restoration which has been recently progressing, some remains of painting have been found, in addition to that portion which is the special subject of this paper. On the staircase and in the passage on the first floor is an imitation bannister rail with angle posts and ball terminations, probably of the seventeenth century period. In the hall, on the face of the partition dividing it from the dining-room, were apparently a series of large figures of renaissance character, which were very faint. One of these had his arms stretched out, and a curious sort of brooch or pendant hanging from each. There is also a merman with two tails, which he holds in either hand, and part of an archer. These paintings could not be preserved, but careful tracings have been taken by Mr. Victor T. Hodgson, and were exhibited during the reading of this paper.

The dining-room has been panelled and perhaps enlarged in the early part of the seventeenth century. On one of the panels has been scratched a date, 1632. On the plaster wall above one of the fireplaces can be made out an upper cornice with fruit, apples, and grapes, and part of a glass vase.

The principal painting is on the opposite side, on the partition wall dividing this room from the hall. It was found during some repairs to the panelling, and will still be protected by the panelling, which has been fixed on a hinge, so that it can be swung out from the wall for the exhibition of



WALL-PAINTING AT ROTHAMSTEAD MANOR, HERTS.

the picture. It occupies one compartment between the door and the window, and it is probable that the subject was continued right up to the window, and possible that there may be or have been more paintings on the other side of the door, and perhaps also on the other walls of the room. The width of the compartment is about 7 feet 5 inches, and the subject has been delineated on a fine surface of plaster laid over a considerable thickness of hard mortar, and the solid oak upright which form the main support of the wall.

On the lower portion, coloured in various shades of brown, is some imitation panelling with three, and parts of two more, semicircular arched divisions. These have a bold shell pattern in the head, and rest on small engaged shafts attached to imitation Corinthian columns with rich capitals, which support the cornice or entablature above. These columns stand on pedestals, on each of which is depicted a lion's head. Within each panel is a large animal, namely on the half panel nearest the window part of a panther, on the next a bear, on the next a hound with long ears sitting up on its haunches, on the next a cat lying down, and on the furthest part of an animal with a long tail. On the lower part of the shell canopy of the panel above the cat is represented a brooch or pendant similar to those on the arms of the monster already mentioned. The height of this part of the work is 4 feet 9 inches, and of the cornice or entablature, which forms a border to the main picture, about 7 inches more.

This is about 2 feet 8 inches in height, and is carried up to the ceiling. The ground work is white. In the foreground is a large bare hill. On either side at the back is a green hill with hedgerows and part of a town, and on the summit of the higher one a beacon or windmill. On the slope of the main hill is shown a large square formation of a yellowish colour, which at first sight would appear to be a stockade, but on comparison with a print of an early picture of this date of a somewhat similar scene, illustrated in Vertue's *Historical Prints*, No. 8, and representing the 'Battle Array of Carberry Hill, 1567,' there is no doubt that here are portrayed the pikes of a battalion of infantry advancing from behind the hill. In the foreground on the side towards the window are five cannons. Four have just been fired, and are pouring forth dense clouds of smoke; the gunners, a basket of shot, four powder kegs, etc., being introduced. Behind them, and painted on the upright oak beam, is a knight on horseback, holding a halbert, with open vizor, armour on his body, but not protecting his legs. His horse is brown, of rather a heavy type, and with black trappings. Behind him is a procession

of twelve horsemen, all carrying lances and pennons (22 lances and pennons are shown), and all in armour similar to that of their leader, and with the same black trappings to their horses, which are coloured white, grey, and brown, and all are of the same character as that of their general. Behind them, and on a lower level, is another knight galloping up to join the others. The back only of his helmet is seen, and seems to differ from and to be a later type than the others. All the horsemen are delineated in black and white, and the lances are of the tilting kind with projection on the handle to protect the hand, probably intended to denote their knightly rank. The lower part of this portion of the picture is painted a pale red, the hedges being in green. The horses and their riders are about 9 inches in length and height. The date of the painting appears to be early in the second half of the sixteenth century.

It is presumed that the picture is intended to portray some real battle scene, in which the owner of the house took a prominent part. A suggestion has been tendered that it may represent the battle of Flodden Field, at which one of the Cressys is supposed to have been present, but of this it is feared there is no corroborative evidence. The treatment is in many respects similar to that of the picture of the Battle Array of Carberry Hill, to which reference has already been made, and it is a good example of the paintings of the time of Elizabeth and James I., which are from time to time being brought to light in our domestic buildings. A few have been noted in this neighbourhood, viz. at the Manor House, Little Gaddesden, where on a panel was a representation of the arrest of the Princess Elizabeth in 1554, illustrated in Cussans's *History of Hertfordshire*.* A great deal of decoration also remains on the walls of the hall of the same house. In the dressing-room attached to the tennis-court at Hatfield House, being part of the earlier buildings, is a large subject all round the walls, probably representing a lion hunt with various gentlemen on horseback, etc., of about this same period. At Monken Hadley, near Barnet, in an old house called 'Coek-fosters,' is a hunting scene, with perhaps a portrait of James I., and therefore of later date. These and many other examples which could be adduced from other parts of England tend to demonstrate the common practice of decorating the walls, before the system of panelling was generally adopted, in the principal apartments of our more important domestic buildings.

* Vol. iii. 138.



WALL-PAINTING AT ROTHAEAD MANOR, HERTS.

As has been already suggested, the picture at Rothamsted was probably executed early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and may be regarded as an interesting example of wall painting of that somewhat unartistic period."

W. J. KAYE, jun., Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on an inscription in Scandinavian runes found near Harrogate:

"In July, 1901, in the construction of their new reservoirs at Scargill, near Beckwithshaw, situate some six miles south-west of Harrogate, the Harrogate Corporation found it necessary to remove two tumuli formerly reputed to be British barrows, and known locally as 'Pippin Castle'; the smaller one being conical in shape, the larger one long and oval. The former measured about 15 feet in diameter at the base and about 15 feet in height; the latter about 90 feet in length (east to west) and 50 feet in breadth, and varied in height from about 15 feet to 20 feet, sloping upwards towards the eastern end.

Lying on the north-west side of the small mound I found the stone, with the inscription uppermost, of which a photograph is appended.

The photograph has been sent to the Rev. Canon Fowler, D.C.L., F.S.A., of Durham, and to Mr. P. M. C. Kermodé, of Ramsay, I.O.M., who has recently made many discoveries of Runic inscriptions in that neighbourhood. They read it:

ᚱ ᚱ ᚱ X

SUNA (? gen. pl. of **SUNR**), showing it to be a fragmentary inscription in Scandinavian runes of the eleventh or twelfth century.

Mr. Kermodé writes: 'Clearly they are Scandinavian runes of the eleventh or twelfth century, similar to those we have in the Isle of Man. I do not remember to have seen the U formed as in this instance. Usually the left stroke (as you look at it) is the straight stem-line, the other having a bow-form.' He goes on to suggest that if there be no indication of the first stroke being prolonged downwards below the level of the \ (S), it might be a ᚱ (T), which does not appear improbable. In that case he thinks it may be a contraction such as are often met with in the Isle of Man and elsewhere, *e.g.*, **SUR**=**SUNR**, **KRS**=**KRUS**, **THNA**=**THENA**, **THSAR**=**THESSAR**. If the second character were read as a ᚱ, such a phrase is suggested as **ST(E)DNA BRU**=stone bridges, or it might be part of a name in **STEIN** as **THORSTEIN**. No other stone could be found near bearing any runes.

Beside a quantity of glazed pottery, in fragments, of a later date, and numerous marks of fire, several beams of oak were found in the mounds, together with some objects of iron (which latter objects Sir J. Evans thinks may be coëval with the inscription). These things include an axe-head ($8\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, 4 in. across the top, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. across the lower part of the blade, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. in the narrowest part), two small horse-shoes, and the blade of a large saw about four feet in length, and in shape resembling the modern Swedish ones. In addition three small flints and the *humerus* of a small ox were discovered."

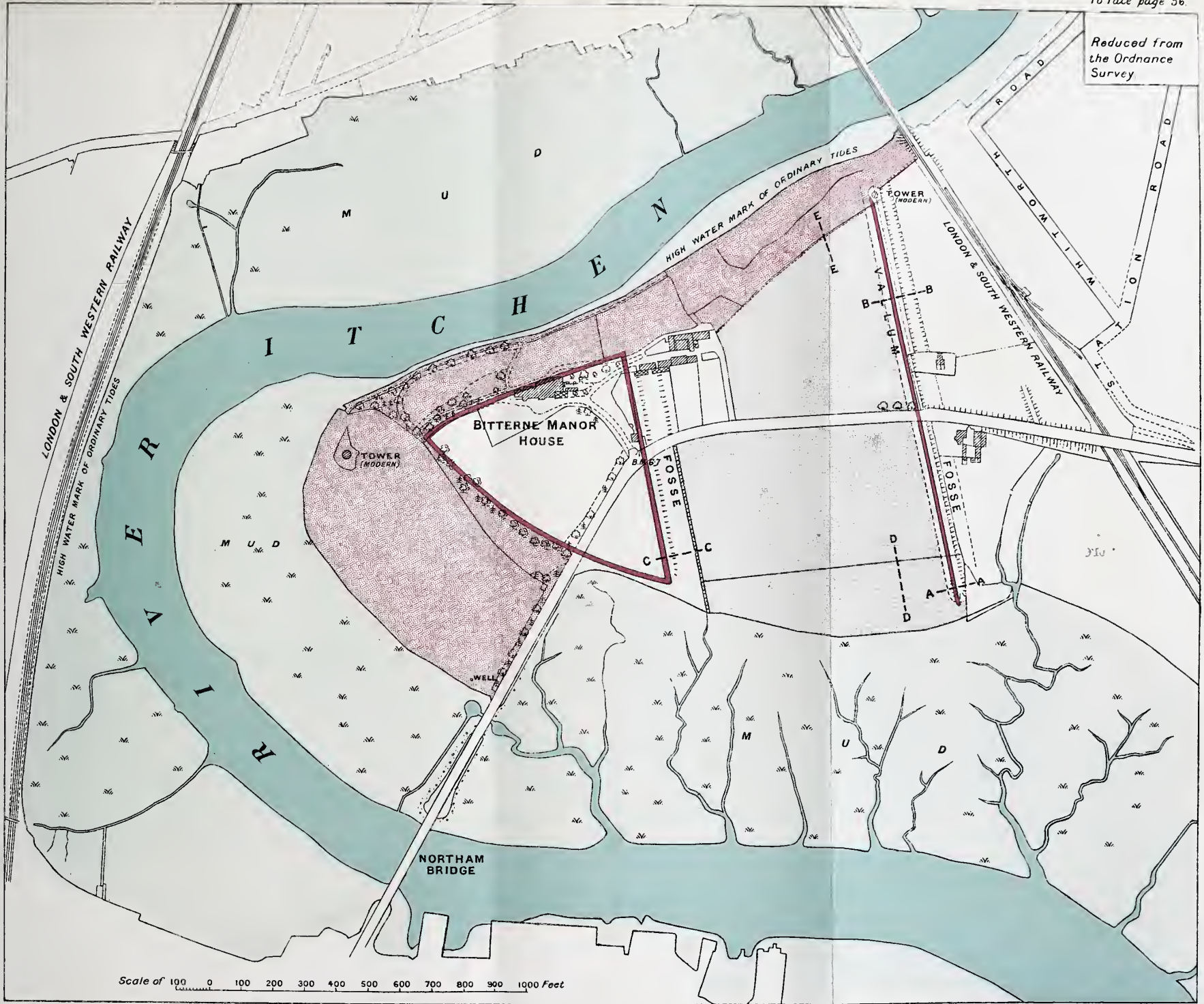
The following Report on the present state of the Roman station of *Clausentum* at Bitterne, near Southampton, was read :

" 14th May, 1901.

The site of the Roman station in question is on a peninsula formed by two bends of the river Itchen about two miles above the junction of that river with the Southampton Water. Across this peninsula at its broadest part, which is towards the east, runs a wide fosse from bend to bend of the river, cutting off a triangular area roughly $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, the point of which is to the west, the base being to the east. In a somewhat parallel direction to this trench, but 800 feet west of it, another trench crosses the area parting off the end of the triangle, and forming with the river on the other two sides a second enclosure. It is this smaller enclosure which is the station proper, and its triangular area may be roughly estimated at $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Towards the river it is margined by a wide foreshore, and was apparently fortified on all three sides by a wall, the trench last mentioned running in front of the landward wall. Of the walls there appear to be now no visible remains, but such remains, and also those of bastions, probably one at each angle, are mentioned by Sir Henry Englefield in his work entitled *A Walk round Southampton*, published at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

It seems that this second enclosure, which contains Bitterne Manor House and grounds, will not be touched for another two years, but that the space between the eastern line of the Roman station and the fosse across the base of the peninsula will be taken in hand first. Trial holes have been dug in it at different places. None of these which had been dug in the ground south of the modern road which traverses the site from west to east showed, as far as I and Mr. Hope, who accompanied me, could see, any signs of Roman material. The vegetable soil was shallow, and beneath it lay river shingle ;

Reduced from
the Ordnance
Survey



Scale of 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Feet

C. F. KELL & SON, LITH.

PLAN OF THE ROMAN STATION OF CLAUSENTUM AT BITTERNE, HANTS.

but from the two holes in the area north of the road mentioned, where the vegetable soil was deeper, shards of pottery, both common and of pseudo-Samian, had been cast up, and we picked up a fragment of flue tile and an undecipherable bronze Roman coin in one of the heaps by them.

Calling at the Manor House, we were permitted to see what remains were preserved there and in the grounds. These are of little importance with the exception of some of the inscribed and carved stones which are preserved in a summer house in the garden. The latter are all figured in Sir H. Englefield's work.

With respect to the question of excavation on the site, it seemed both to Mr. Hope and myself that there are some points in the portion immediately threatened by building operations which would repay exploration. These are marked A, B, C, D, E on the accompanying plan. I would submit that it would be advisable by sections at the spots so marked to ascertain the nature of the outer defence, and also to find if possible the remains of the south-east corner of the station wall, perhaps at where there might have been a bastion.

As the new streets and houses will completely efface the outer fosse at some not distant period, the examination of the points marked should be the first to be undertaken. Whether any trenching of the area between the outer line of defence and the station wall west of it would repay the trouble and expense incurred in doing it, is a matter of some doubt, but at least it might be recommended that someone should watch the building operations on the site when they are fairly undertaken.

As to the area of the station proper, when the time came for it, it might be well worth excavation. Only the portion of the site more immediately threatened is dealt with here.

In the appended plan the red lines show the direction of the outer defence and the lines of the walls of the station, so far as they can be conjectured. The pink tint marks the width of the foreshore on the two sides of the enclosure next the river, and the dotted area is that on which building operations have already been commenced. As mentioned, the area of the station proper is not yet threatened, except a small portion at the south-east corner.

GEORGE E. FOX."

W. DALE, Esq., F.S.A., also read the following Report:

"On the 14th of last May the site of Clausentum was visited

by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. George E. Fox, and a report made of its condition.

The recommendations made in this Report were intended for any committee who should decide to explore the ground before it was built over, but I am not aware that anything was done in the direction of forming one until the autumn, when the Treasurer of our Society wrote me on the subject, and said that the work could only be done by a local committee, which he asked me, if possible, to get together, and added that £20 had been voted by the Society, provided it could be laid out to advantage.

But this time the new roads had nearly been made, and I had for some time been watching the progress of the work on my own account. It seemed to me that the cutting of the roads, in many places as much as 3 feet deep, had sampled the ground as well as any trial trenches could have done, and the results were so small that it would not be worth while at present to form a committee or expend any money. This opinion was shared by the Rev. G. W. Minns, F.S.A., and Mr. W. E. Darwin, whom I consulted.

Except near the inner fosse the soil is thin and the roads go down into the subsoil of river gravel. Occasionally a lump or two of Bembridge limestone was turned out and a few shards of pottery. While the roads were being made the remains of the vallum within the outer fosse were removed and carted away to metal the roads. This vallum was partly destroyed in 1863 by the owner of Bitterne Manor House. Nothing whatever was found in these heaps.

In laying out the roads several of the points where trial digging were recommended to be made were nearly touched. I have roughly indicated these roads on the plan prepared by Mr. Fox (my own copy, that is). The road between the railway and outer defences passes through the fosse near to the modern tower at the north-east corner some 100 yards north of B B. There was no trace of any wall although the road was here cut unusually deep. The road then skirts the northern foreshore coming very close to the point E E. Two parallel roads running north and south join this road at the foreshore. At the end of the road nearest the Manor House considerable quantities of Bembridge limestone were found, and two blocks remain *in situ* about 5 feet apart. This is the only approach to masonry that I have seen, and may be the remains of a wall. The points A A and D D remains untouched. There are two curved roads made in the area south of the modern highway which cross the inner fosse, and

a causeway has been made over it in two places. The most southern of these comes very near the point C C in plan, but does not quite reach the south-east corner of the triangular area where a bastion was to be looked for. In digging this road a small pot was found of black ware covered with a lid. It contained nothing but earth.

A row of houses has already been built facing the highway, in the area between the outer and inner fosse on the south side. The soil here was black and deep, and in digging the foundations of these houses most of the things shown were found, including nearly all the small bronze objects and most of the coins. There were also portions of flue tile of brick and limestone, but nowhere have I seen any traces of the foundations of buildings. Pottery occurred very frequently, mostly of a common character. There was, however; an abundance of Aretine or pseudo-Samian ware. Sir Henry Englefield, it will be remembered, mentions how plentifully this ware is found, and he gives a list of potters' names stamped upon the pieces. Several of the fragments on the table have names upon them, but not any of those given by Englefield.

A number of scattered coins have been found, amongst them a denarius of Caligula and Augustus, which I am told is not a common coin. Nearly all are badly preserved and a lot undecipherable. I have purchased all the coins found in the hope of getting more of those of Carausius and Allectus. It is, I believe, thought that a mint of these emperors existed at Clausentum, although it is doubtful if the C found on their coins may not refer to Camulodunum. I showed the coins of Allectus found lately at Clausentum to Sir John Evans at Winchester, in September, and in his Lecture on Coins at the Alfred Millenary he said he was inclined to give Clausentum the benefit of the doubt, but hoped more coins might be found there of this emperor.

The non-Roman objects found were a penny of Henry III. (made in London, moneyer's name Renaud), a portion of a neolithic implement, and in digging a deep hole for gravel a paleolithic implement was turned out. In the area between the outer and inner fosse was an interment of the Bronze Age, marked by a small cinerary urn (broken *in situ*) surrounded by big stones.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that it is not worth while at present to do anything more than watch the ground. By-and-by, when the area around the Manor House is touched, it may be desirable to take more united action."

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., exhibited two small panel paintings of equestrian portraits of the Emperor Charles V. and King Henry III. of France, said to be by Janet.

Another of the series, a portrait of Francis I., is illustrated in vol. ii. of Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*.

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

Thursday, 27th February, 1902.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 6th March, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, read a paper on a Saracenic glass vessel of the fourteenth century, which he also exhibited.

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

Mr. READ also exhibited a number of armorial pendants, etc., chiefly foreign, of medieval date.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following notes on a third Great Seal of King Stephen :

“ Of all antiquarian discoveries, one of the most unlikely at this time of day would seem to be the finding of an unknown great seal of one of our kings.

The documents to which the great seals are appended are both numerous and widely distributed, and the seals themselves have been fully dealt with by Sandford, Willis, Birch, Wyon, and other writers.

I have nevertheless the honour of exhibiting and presenting to the Society this evening casts of a great seal of King Stephen of which no other impression seems to have been noticed.



THIRD GREAT SEAL OF KING STEPHEN.

Some years ago, while living at Rochester, I found among the documents of the Benedictine Priory which have descended to the Dean and Chapter, a charter of King Stephen to which was appended a large fragment of the great seal. I was so struck by the unusual sharpness of what was left that I made casts of the seal for my own collection. It was not until some time after that, on comparing the condition of these casts with those of Stephen's seals in the Society's collection, I was astonished to find mine represented an entirely different seal.

In Messrs. Wyon's work on the Great Seals of England, published in 1887, which is the latest written on the subject, two seals of Stephen are described: the first as being in use from probably 1135 to 1141; the second, probably from 1143 to 1154; the king's imprisonment and other troubles intervening. These seals are similar in design, the obverse having a seated figure of the king, crowned, and holding the sword and globe with the cross and dove; the reverse, the king armed and on horseback, holding in the one seal a sword, in the other a lance and pennon, in addition to his shield. The legends are also the same; on the obverses:

✠ STEPHANVS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLORVM;

on the reverses:

✠ STEPHANVS DEI GRATIA DVX NORMANNORVM

The seals vary, however, somewhat in size, the earlier being $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and the later $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The Rochester impression is too broken to give its exact diameter, but it seems to have been as nearly as possible $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The obverse bears the remains of the seated figure of the king, holding as before the sword and globe, and the legend was evidently when complete:

[+ STEPHANVS DEI GRATIA]: REX AN[GLORVM]

The reverse has the equestrian figure of the king, who clearly held a sword, but of the legend there remains only the letters

. . . . NVS : DEI

The design of the seal is so similar to that of the others that at first sight no particular difference is observable, but a more careful comparison soon makes it evident that this is a third seal, apparently by the same engraver as the others.

The next question that arises is, when and why was this seal used?

The document to which it is appended is what the late Mr. Henry Bradshaw, F.S.A., would have called an official duplicate, and I well remember his pointing out to me that such were always written on parchment, with the seal in white or yellow wax appended by a parchment tag or semi-detached strip, while the actual charter was always on vellum, and had the great seal in green wax appended by silken cords.

The document is a charter of confirmation to the church of St. Andrew at Rochester of all manors, lands, churches, etc. which it hitherto had possessed. It unfortunately does not state whence it was issued or on what date, but concludes:

‘Et hanc confirmationem meam pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro anima mea et uxoris mee et omnium parentum meorum stabilio et stabilitate signi sancte crucis domini nostri ihesu propria manu mea et sigillo meo consigno.’

Below this writing the document is divided into three strips. The central one has “*Signum stephani regis*,” written above a cross, and at the bottom the impression of the great seal, in yellowish or natural-coloured wax. The dexter strip has

Signum henrici Wintoniensis episcopi
Signum algari episcopi de sancto laudo
Signum adelulfi episcopi de carleolo
Signum Rogeri de fiscano

and the sinister

Signum matildis regine
Signum Waleranni comitis de melcent
Signum hugonis bigot

in each case accompanied by the sign of the cross.

The dates of the signatories unfortunately do not give us a closer limit than fifteen years, but there are other reasons for dating the document pretty exactly.

It will be noticed in the first place that Hugh Bigot is simply so described. Now shortly before February, 1140-1, the earldom of Norfolk had been conferred upon him. We should therefore have expected to find him described as such, just as Waleran is called Count of Meulan, were the charter after that date. *Prima facie* then, it is earlier. I think it may be also assumed that a mere charter of confirmation,

such as this is, is more likely to have been issued early than later in the reign.

In the next place, Mr. J. H. Round has printed in his *Calendar of Documents preserved in France, illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland*, of which vol. i., covering the years 918-1206, was published in 1899, over a dozen charters of King Stephen. Among them are several that were granted in 1137, the one year of his reign when Stephen was absent in Normandy. Three issued at Evreux are witnessed by the Bishop of Carlisle and Waleran count of Meulan.* Another dated at Pont Audemer is witnessed by Waleran and Hugh Bigot.† One issued from Rouen includes among the witnesses Queen Matilda, Henry bishop of Winchester, Waleran count of Meulan, and Roger of Fécamp, or four out of the seven in the Rochester charter; ‡ and lastly a charter issued from Lyons-sur-Font is witnessed among others by Queen Matilda, Bishop Adelolf of Carlisle, and Waleran count of Meulan.§

As this conjunction of names is not found in any of the charters issued in England which are given by Mr. Round, and only in those granted while the king was in Normandy, it seems reasonable to infer that the Rochester charter was issued in 1137. Further, since all the known charters of Stephen issued in this country have appended to them Seals I. and II., this Seal III. would seem to have been made for use in Normandy.

The question of the dates of Seals I. and II., and the examples of them known, have been fully dealt with by Mr. Walter de Gray Birch in a paper printed in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.* ||

Mr. HOPE also read the following note on the first Great Seal of King Henry III. :

“It is well known that for the first three years of his reign the boy King Henry III. was under the guardianship of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke. We also know from the Patent and Close Rolls that during this period there was no great seal in use, but the patents conclude :

‘Because we have no seal we have caused these letters patent to be sealed with the seal of our faithful William Marshall, earl of Pembroke.’

* *Op. cit.* 99, 100.

† *Op. cit.* 198.

‡ *Op. cit.* 373.

§ *Op. cit.* 518.

|| N.S. xi.

Why there was no seal is somewhat of a puzzle Richard II., who succeeded his father when he was only 11 years old, was using his seal, with the simple alteration of the name *Edwardus* into *Ricardus*, within six weeks of his accession. Why then should not a boy of nine have done the same? It had occurred to me that the reason was that John's great seal had been lost when his baggage train was overwhelmed and destroyed when crossing the Wellstream estuary on the 12th or 13th of October, 1216, but there are charters entered on both the Patent and Close Rolls, dated the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of that month, or up to the day of his death on the 19th, and none of these documents mentions the loss of the great seal.

When Henry III.'s great seal first came into use is fixed by an entry in the Close Roll for the third year of his reign, between documents dated 2nd November and 5th November, 1218:

Hic incepit sigillum domini Regis currere.

This fact is of course perfectly well known, but what, so far as I am aware, seems to have been overlooked, is that on the same roll are entries giving the cost of the making of the new seal, and what is of equal interest, the name of the maker.

The first of the entries is dated 7th November, 1218, and directs the payment to Walter the goldsmith, *qui fecit sigillum nostrum*, 'of 5 marks for the silver of our seal weighing 5 marks, and for the work let him so return his account as he ought rightly to be content.'*

A month later, on 2nd December, occurs a second entry, directing the payment 'from our treasury to Walter de Ripa the goldsmith of 40s. in payment of the work of our seal which he has made.'†

As the annual pay of a royal chaplain at this time was 30s. 5d., or a penny a day, a sum now represented by a curate's salary of from £120 to £150, the 40s. paid for the workmanship of the seal would represent from £160 to £200 at the present day.

Of impressions of Walter de Ripa's beautiful seal there are many examples known, and it is interesting to note its artistic superiority both to John's seal, which preceded it, and Henry's second seal, which succeeded it in 1259.

The names of the engravers of medieval seals are so little known, that I have thought it worth while to put on record, if

* Close Roll, 3 Henry III., pt. ii. m. 4.

† Close Roll, 3 Henry III., pt. ii. m. 13.

no one has been before me, the name of an engraver whose work can certainly be identified.”

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

Thursday, 6th March, 1902.

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. F. St. John Thackeray, M.A., F.S.A. :—The Bodley Head Anthologies. Florilegium Latinum. Translations into Latin verse. Victorian Poets. Vol. II. 8vo. London. n.d.
- From the Author :—The Ancient Crosses of Lancashire. 2 Parts. By Henry Taylor, F.S.A. 8vo. Manchester, 1899-1901.
- From the Historical and Antiquarian Society of Basle :—Basler Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Altertumskunde. 1 Band, 1 Heft. 8vo. Basel, 1901.
- From the Author :—The Abbey of St. Mary in Furness, Lancashire. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. Large paper copy, with additional illustrations. 4to. Kendal, 1902.
- From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., President of the Society of Antiquaries, on the expediency of attaching a Museum of Antiquities to that Institution. 8vo. London, 1828.

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

A. HIGGINS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited (i.) a series of Italian plaquettes, chiefly of the fifteenth century, from the collection of the late Mr. Henry Vaughan, F.S.A. ; and (ii.) an illuminated copy of the Koran written at Medinah in the year 964 (=1555 A.D.).

L. B. PHILLIPS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two Tickets of Admission to (a) Westminster Abbey and (b) to the Banquet in Westminster Hall, on the occasion of the Coronation of George IV. in 1821.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited a wood carving of a sleeping infant.

W. BRUCE BANNERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented an original impression of the Great Seal of George III. for Scotland.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and to Mr. Bannerman for his gift to the Society's Collection of Seals.

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

Alfred Cart de Lafontaine, Esq.
 Paul Bevan, Esq., M.A.
 Robert Holmes Edleston, Esq.
 George Crafter Croft, Esq.
 Sir Benjamin Vincent Sellon Brodie, bt., M.A.
 Rev. William Kyle Westwood Chafy, D.D.
 Wilson Crewdson, Esq., M.A.
 Herbert George Radford, Esq.
 Charles Steele Murchison Bompas, Esq.
 Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, M.A.
 Lawrence Weaver, Esq.
 Hamon le Strange, Esq., M.A.

Thursday, 13th March, 1902.

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:—A Note on the Arms of Colchester and Nottingham. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. London, 1902.

From R. D. Darbishire, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Blaikie, J. S. The Scottish Highlanders and their Land Laws. 8vo. London, 1885.
2. Report on the Exploration of Brixham Cave. 4to. London, 1872.
3. Brown, P. H. Early Travellers in Scotland. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1891.
4. Bush, G. On the Ancient or Quaternary Fauna of Gibraltar. 4to. London, 1876.
5. Chambers, R. Domestic Annals of Scotland. 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1858.
6. Cunningham, Alexander. The Stûpa of Bharut. 4to. London, 1877.
7. Dalman, F. Mapa topográfico de Granada, 1796.
8. Dennistoun, James. Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange. 2 vols. London, 1855.
9. Ferguson, Sir Samuel. Ogham Inscriptions in Ireland, Wales, and Scotland. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887.
10. Ferry, H. de. Le Maeonnais préhistorique. 4to. Paris, 1870.
11. Graham, H. G. The Social Life of Scotland. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1899.
12. Healy, J. Ireland's Ancient Schools and Scholars. 8vo. Dublin, 1890.
13. Innes, Thomas. A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern parts of Britain or Scotland. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1885.
14. Llwyd, R. The History of Wales. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1832.
15. Macculloch, J. The Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1821.
16. M'Lauchlan, Thomas. The Dean of Lismore's Book. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1862.
17. Madsen, A. P. Afbildninger af Danske Oldsager og Mindesmærker. Broncealderen. 4to. Copenhagen, 1872.
18. Madsen, A. P. Afbildninger af Danske Oldsager og Mindesmærker. Broncealderen II. 4to. Copenhagen, 1876.
19. Madsen, A. P. Afbildninger af Danske Oldsager og Mindesmærker. Steenalderen. 4to. Copenhagen, 1868.
20. O'Connor, W. A. History of the Irish People. 8vo. London, 1886-7.
21. O'Curry, Eugene. Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History. 8vo. Dublin, 1861.
22. O'Curry, Eugene. On the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1873.
23. O'Rourke, T. The History of Sligo. 2 vols. 8vo. Dublin. n.d.
24. Ossian. The Poems of Ossian. 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1870.

25. Ouvaroff, Count. *Étude sur les peuples primitifs de la Russie*. 4to. St. Petersburg, 1875.
26. Catalogue de l'exposition archéologique du Département de la Savoie. (Paris Exhibition, 1878). 4to. Paris, 1878.
27. Perrin, A. *Étude préhistorique sur la Savoie*. 4to. Chambéry, 1869.
28. Perrin, A. *Étude préhistorique sur la Savoie*. 8vo. Paris, 1870.
29. Probert, W. *The ancient laws of Cambria*. 8vo. London, 1823.
30. Rhys, J. *Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by Celtic Heathendom (The Hibbert Lectures, 1886)*. 8vo. London, 1888.
31. Rhys, J., and Brynmor Jones, D. *The Welsh People*. 8vo. London, 1900.
32. Rivière, E. *Découverte d'un squelette humain de l'époque paléolithique dans les cavernes des Barussé-Roussé*. 4to. Paris, 1873.
33. Schested, N. F. B. *Archæologiske undersogelser, 1878-81*. 4to. Copenhagen, 1884.
34. Stokes, G. T. *Ireland and the Celtic Church*. 8vo. London, 1886.
35. Stokes, G. T. *Ireland and the Anglo-Norman Church*. 2nd Edition. 8vo. London, 1892.
36. Stokes, Whitley. *Three Middle-Irish Homilies on the Lives of Saints Patrick, Brigit, and Columba*. Privately printed, 8vo. Calcutta, 1877.
37. Trier. *Archæologische Funde in Trier*. 4to. Treves, 1873.
38. Turner, D. *Account of a Tour in Normandy*. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1820.
39. Walter, F. *Das alte Wales*. 8vo. Bonn, 1859.
40. Zumpft, H. *Das Römische Denkmal in Igel*. 4to. Coblenz, 1829.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. R. D. Darbishire for his gift to the Library of this further instalment of books.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Wilson Crewdson, Esq., M.A.
 William Brown, Esq., B.A.
 George Crafter Croft, Esq.
 Herbert George Radford, Esq.

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Hants, read a paper on the Charters of the Manor of Ropley.

Mr. Kirby's paper, which will be printed in *Archæologia*, was illustrated by an interesting series of the documents

referred to, in many cases with fine impressions of the seals appendant.

C. A. MARKHAM, Esq., F.S.A., read the following Report as Local Secretary for Northamptonshire on the Queen's Cross and St. Peter's church, Northampton :

“In making my Report as Local Secretary I wish to deal first with the Queen Eleanor's Cross at Northampton; and in saying a few words on this subject, I do not wish to go back to ancient history, or detail the various restorations of the cross, but simply to record the manner in which it has been recently dealt with.

The question of protecting this beautiful building has frequently been considered by the Justices in Quarter Sessions, by the Architectural Society, and by others in this county. Until recently, however, it has not definitely been known to whom the structure belonged.

Soon after the Ancient Monuments Protection Act 1882 was passed, an attempt was made to obtain an Order in Council declaring that the cross should be deemed an ancient monument. As, however, it is not of the same character as the other monuments scheduled, the attempt failed.

There were three possible claimants :

1. Her Majesty the Queen, as the direct descendant of the builder of the cross.
2. The Lord of the Manor, as the owner of the waste by the side of the road on which it is built.
3. The County Council, as the guardians of the present main road, and as representing the public who have the right to use the same.

Neither the Crown, nor the Lord of the Manor, nor the Highway Authority has ever exercised any rights over the cross; and, with the exception of the grant made by Quarter Sessions towards the first recorded restoration, no contribution has been made out of public moneys for the protection or maintenance of the cross, the various restorations having been entirely carried out by private subscriptions.

The Northamptonshire County Council at their meeting on the 29th April, 1897, appointed a special committee to inquire what steps (if any) could be taken to protect the crosses erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor in the parishes of Hardington and Geddington, in this county, from further injury.

On the 20th January, 1898, the special committee reported to the County Council that they did not consider it necessary that steps should be taken for the preservation of Geddington Cross, because it stands in the centre of the village, and was repaired as far as was considered necessary by the late Duke of Buccleuch.

The committee considered that the case is different with regard to the Northampton Cross, which stands remote from buildings; they considered that the County Council should acquire the ownership of the same.

The chairman of the committee (Mr. E. P. Monckton, M.P.) therefore communicated with the First Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings; and the Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas wrote on the 26th July, 1897, that 'Neither the Crown nor the Office of Works has any rights over Queen Eleanor's Cross at Northampton.'

Application was secondly made to the trustees of the Bouverie Estate, on behalf of the Lord of the Manor. The trustees agreed to relinquish all claim to the cross, and by an indenture dated the 29th March, 1900, they gratuitously conveyed to the Northamptonshire County Council all their estate and interest (if any) in the cross, and the ground on which it stands, subject to the County Council undertaking to keep the structure in repair.

The cross is now vested absolutely in the County Council; and by the Ancient Monuments Protection Act 1900 the County Council have full powers to maintain and manage this structure.

The committee appointed by the County Council to take charge of ancient monuments have recently had a scaffold erected round the cross; and it has been carefully examined by Mr. J. A. Gotch, F.S.A., and others of the committee.

The stonework was found in a good state of preservation, and there was no necessity for much to be done beyond the clearing away of the dirt, stones, and vegetable growth which had accumulated from various causes, and the unblocking of the lead pipes which drain the stage on which the statues stand.

The figure of the Queen on the north side was broken many years ago, and fastened together by two vertical cramps. The large iron cramp which holds the figure in position at the back was found to be giving way, and the figure is now leaning slightly forward. It has not been thought advisable to move the statue at all, but strong copper cramps have been fixed on each side into the shoulders of the figure, connecting it with the main building, and thus making it safe.

The committee have caused notices in the following terms to be placed near the cross :

‘ NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED BY THE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
TO ASSIST IN THE PRESERVATION OF
QUEEN ELEANOR’S CROSS.

Erected 1291-4.

Any Person found Injuring the Cross will be Prosecuted.

By Order.’

The committee took the opportunity of the scaffold being erected to have authentic drawings made of the cross, and asked Mr. W. A. Forsyth, A.R.I.B.A., to make these drawings, which include careful elevations of two sides of the erection, together with measured drawings of the whole of the details.

Mr. Forsyth, in the course of six days’ measuring and sketching, had much opportunity of studying the detail and construction ; and he also read a good deal of literature of the last century upon the subject, but his views do not agree with the theories of the writers to whom he referred.

By the courtesy of Mr. Forsyth I am enabled to give the results of his observations as an architect. He does not, however, contend that all the difficulties presented to the archæologist have been or are capable of being cleared up, but he considers that much error has crept into the writings on this subject.

‘The first impression gained of this “Eleanor Cross” is, that it is an orthodox example of a beautiful fourteenth-century design, and that the greater part of what now exists appears to be original work. A closer examination, however, leaves one in considerable doubt not only as to the date assigned to it but also as to the Gothic spirit of the detail, and to the extent of the actual work of the “Decorated” period which remains.

There is practically little doubt that the whole structure above the octagonal ground storey (and probably below) has been taken down and rebuilt, in the course of which it is reasonable to infer that the crestings, which have such a cast-iron feeling in design, were added to the lower and to the two

upper stages. The rebuilding has been done with considerable care, but much restoration, sadly lacking the spirit of old work, has been resorted to.

During this latter process a most remarkable system of "piecing" old stonework with new in the decayed parts has been carried out over the whole of the upper stages, and in the gables and tracery of the panels of the octagonal base. I am of opinion that this could not have been undertaken *in situ*, but from the fineness of the joints I can only imagine that most of it was worked on the mason's banker. This "piecing" resembles joiner's work more than that of a mason, and has been set in a bright yellowy-brown mortar, and as most of the ordinary jointing is bedded in the same material the theory of rebuilding is somewhat strengthened.

Further, I am strongly of opinion that comparatively little original carved work remains, and it chiefly occurs where this piecing is absent, and bears a true stamp of mediæval craftsmanship. Most of the other carvings are very coarse and lack the spirit and charm of the old work, in addition to having much foreign detail.

Generally speaking the restored mouldings are good, but the lines of the arches and tracery do not possess the subtlety or charm to be found in English "Decorated" work.

A large variety of stones is to be seen throughout the fabric, being oolites of different beds and quarries which have weathered rapidly in the exposed position, many stones in the restored work have been "face-bedded" and have decayed.

The surface water which collects on the top of the octagon stage is drained by means of lead pipes discharging through the centre flowers of carved bosses in the cornice below; there is small doubt to my mind that this is a device of later times, for I do not remember to have seen specimens of fourteenth-century $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch heavy lead piping, and moreover the design of the bosses through which the pipes protrude is of an unusual character for this period of stone carving.

The date attributed to the erection of this cross, 1291-4, seems to me open to question, and I understand that much research has disclosed very little that is decisive.

The four sculptured figures of the Queen are exquisite examples of such work, beautiful in execution and composition, and in a fair state of preservation. They have suffered much from wilful damage; hands have been cut off, and the faces injured by stone-throwing, the figure facing the road being more defaced than the others. I am again inclined to think that these figures are of later date than 1294, having regard

to the character of contemporary examples, the delicate manner of the carving, and the floriated details of the crowns.'

Mr. Beeby Thompson, F.G.S., has also kindly given me his opinion as to the material of which the cross is built, after a careful examination made from the scaffold in January last.

'The cross looks fairly homogeneous in lithological character as seen from the road, but when more minutely examined it becomes evident that much patching and replacing has been done at various times.

It appears pretty certain that the whole structure, with the exception of the figures of Queen Eleanor, was originally built of an oolitic rock known as the "Lincolnshire Oolite," a Lincolnshire limestone, which may have come from Weldon, or Ketton, or Stanion.

At least two varieties of stone were used, though these might have and probably did come from the same quarry.

The finer ornamental portions, which have withstood atmospheric weathering best of all, are of pure, fine-grained oolite; a perfect freestone without traces of bedding. This stone was probably selected by the carver himself.

Other portions of the structure, some of the simpler ornamentation and the panels, consist of a less pure oolitic rock, which may be described as a fine-grained ragstone, being a rock similar to the "Barnack Rag." The oolitic concretions in this are interspersed with water-worn fossils and fragments of fossil shells, and the stone in places weathers in layers inclined at various angles, owing to its having been "false bedded" or "current bedded."

Considerable portions of this ragstone are of a yellowish colour, and this yellowish stone is very inferior in quality, and a source of weakness to the whole structure. The yellow colour is sufficiently pronounced to admit of detection in various parts when standing some distance away, because it weathers too easily for lichens to get a permanent habitation on it.

At some period the cross as a whole was pointed up and generally repaired with a red mortar (by courtesy a cement? decidedly soft, however). Not only the faults in, and joints of, the stones, but numbers of the older names, crosses, or other devices scratched on the monument by reverend (?) hands, are filled up with this red mortar, the figures even are repaired with it. The large panels behind the figures have

been completely covered with this same mortar, where, as I believe, the badly wearing qualities of the yellow stone suggested this means of preservation. Why a red mortar should have been used it is difficult to surmise.

As to the figures of the queen. These consist of a limestone that I do not know: it is neither oolitic nor shelly, and has no representative in Northamptonshire. I sent up two small portions to Jernyn Street Museum, the headquarters of the Geological Survey, in the hope of getting the stone identified; but Mr. Horace B. Woodward, F.R.S., wrote that he "cannot say anything definite about the tiny chips of rock."

On examining the cross carefully from the scaffold, two things particularly struck me. First, the perfect drainage of the structure, each portion being so arranged that no ledge or cavity is left where water could rest. The stage on which the figures stand is drained by eight lead pipes, which pass right through the stone work. Secondly, the delicacy and beauty of the details of the cross when seen near. The little grotesque heads of men and animals which are carved below the crockets of each of the little spires or pinnacles are of extreme beauty, being instinct with life and motion. The finials, too, are all different, and are very unequal in execution, the greater part being excellent, though some are clearly inferior restorations.

Now as to the discoveries which have recently been made at the fine old church of St. Peter in Northampton.

This church has been the subject of much speculation to archaeologists; especially as to whether the tower has been rebuilt, and, if so, at what period this rebuilding took place.

St. Peter's was erected between 1140 and 1160 by Simon de St. Liz, and consists of a nave and chancel both with aisles, and a tower, much of the Norman work being late in style. It was restored in 1850 by Mr., afterward Sir, George Gilbert Scott.

The tower is certainly the most curious part of the church; and architects have differed as to the period at which it was built. Some have thought that the present church was built as the chancel for a larger church, which was never completed, the tower being erected at the west in a somewhat disjointed manner, when it was found impossible to do more. Others have thought that the tower at first stood more to the west, and that it was rebuilt in the present position at some period which is unknown, but probably during the sixteenth century. Certainly foundations of building have

been found to the west of the present church, and it is probable that these formed the foundations of the first Norman tower.

This was the opinion of the late Sir Henry Dryden, a most competent guide in all questions relating to architecture, who ever maintained that the tower had been rebuilt.

As it at present stands, the tower presents some extraordinary features.

First, there is the very rich Norman arch on the outside of the west of the tower. This consists of three orders, which have, however, been all brought level with the face of the wall, clearly showing that this arch is not in its original position. Indeed Sir Henry Dryden used to say that he had never seen such a prank played with a Norman arch in any other place in the world.

Secondly, the three circular buttresses at each corner of the tower seem to have been built at a time far later than the eleventh century, the curves at the base having quite lost all Gothic feeling.

Thirdly, the beautifully carved tower arch of three orders inside the church does not accurately fit on to the nave arcade, it is also much too wide for the present tower; in short it shows every appearance of having been rebuilt.

Last autumn the western face of the tower was repaired under the direction of Mr. M. H. Holding, A.R.I.B.A. The stones which had perished were taken out carefully one by one, and replaced by new.

During this process the theory of the rebuilding of the tower has received signal confirmation. Many of the stones, at least fifteen, were found to have been elaborately wrought, the moulded portions being turned inwards, and the backs of the stones dressed to form the outer face of walling stones in the rebuilding.

These moulded stones are almost all of the Early English period, and probably formed parts of arches and other features. Only four pieces are of the Norman period, a small octagonal shaft, two pieces of arch moulding, and a small capital of unusual design. These stones are local, and some of them show traces of whitewash on the carved portions. The whole of the Early English fragments apparently came from some other ecclesiastical building, we know not what.

The fine, large, and bold sections of these recovered stones point, without doubt, to their having formed part of a building of large scale and treatment.

The question therefore arises as to which of our fine local monasteries formed the quarry whence these stones were

procured. St. Andrew's and St. James were near, and both were large and important foundations. There were also two or three small churches near, which were dismantled about the same time, and the chapel in the castle, which was probably a small Norman building, but the stones could hardly have come from any of these.

If we assume that the moulded stones came from one of these monasteries, we can fix the rebuilding of the upper part of the tower at a period soon after the dissolution of the monasteries. Indeed there is reason for saying very soon after that event, for the details of the belfry window have no debased appearance about them, always supposing that they are contemporaneous with the work of the upper stages.

It is to be remembered that while the building of the tower was proceeding with these Early English stones, a quantity of Norman stones were also used, which were identical with the details of the Norman stones already used in the lower stages of the tower.

"That there was a plentiful supply of these stones is clear, from the fact that in building the upper stage the masons used three or four small octagonal Norman shafts laid side by side to form the inside stone lintel of one the smaller windows."

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a gold and enamelled jewel, in form of a book with silver leaves, on which he communicated the following note:

"I send for exhibition a little gold enamelled jewel in the form of a miniature prayer book with silver leaves, which I have recently acquired. As you will see, it was evidently made for suspension to a lady's girdle, and it is one of a class of art objects of which there are several other examples. This little book, however, is, so far as I am aware, unique in several respects, being in the first place, I think, the earliest known specimen of its kind.

My impression is that its date is not later than about the year 1300 or perhaps some 20 years earlier.

It is to my mind a specimen of the purest 'Gothic' as displayed in the goldsmith's art, and of French origin (although it has been suggested that it may be English).

I think no other 'Gothic' book of this kind is known, the earliest specimens hitherto being the little English enamelled book at the British Museum of the period of Henry VIII. and the similar one in the possession of Lord Romney, followed by the Spanish gold enamelled book containing the private prayers

of the Emperor Charles V. in my own collection, now lent to the South Kensington Museum."

Mr. Read said he found a difficulty in reconciling the appearance of the outside with that of the leaves within, as it seemed to him that there was a difference of style of about two centuries between the binding and the leaves, and further that the leaves themselves appeared to be of two different dates. In the British Museum there is also Queen Elizabeth's prayer book in an enamelled gold cover, given by Sir A. Wollaston Franks, and the two enamelled covers of a second similar book.

Mr. Micklethwaite, V.P., called attention to the form of the prayer inside, which was not popularly in use in England before the sixteenth century and not officially before the middle of the century.

Sir E Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., V.P., expressed an opinion with regard to the lettering that it was not in accordance with the style of the thirteenth or any succeeding century.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication and exhibition.

Thursday, 20th March, 1902.

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 :—Early Hull Tobacco Pipes and their Makers. By Thomas Sheppard, F.G.S. 8vo. Hull, 1902.

From Sir Francis Tress Barry, bart., M.P., F.S.A. :—Notices of nine Brochs along the Caithness Coast from Keiss Bay to Skirza Head. By Joseph Anderson, LL.D. 8vo. n.d. 1902.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—A Letter (from J. H. Markland) to the Earl of Aberdeen. K.T., President of the Society of Antiquaries, on the expediency of attaching a Museum of Antiquities to that Institution. 8vo. London, 1828.

O. M. DALTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on the Origin of Encrusted Jewellery.

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

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited a number of examples of inlaid Egyptian jewellery.

Sir GEORGE SITWELL, bart., F.S.A., exhibited an early edition of Clenard's *Institutiones in Græcam Linguam*, on which he read the following note :

“This is the earliest example known of a binding stamped with the arms of Cambridge University, but my chief reason for exhibiting the book is that it illustrates the system of education within a few years of the time when Shakespeare was at school. The book itself is the *Institutiones in Græcam Linguam* of Clenard, the ‘prolix Greek Grammar of Cleonard,’ which Aubrey in his *Brief Lives* tells us was used until 1597, when Camden’s Grammar first appeared. The particular edition, of which this is a copy, appears to be unknown to bibliographers; the preface is dated 21st August, 1587, and the book was apparently published in that year, but Brunet and Ebert knew of no edition in octavo between 1586 and 1650. The history of the book, as shown by the autographs it contains, appears to have been as follows. It was bought, I suppose, early in 1588, by my ancestor George Sittwell, of Eckington, who reached the age of 18 years on the 18th September, 1587. From him it passed, probably in 1593, 1597, and 1599 to George, Godfrey, and Henry Wigfall, the sons of Henry Wigfall, of Carter Hall, in Eckington. Godfrey was baptised on the 13th March, 1579-80, and buried on the 24th January, 1600-1, and Henry was baptised on the 20th January, 1581-2. It appears by the University registers that George Wigfall, of Caius College, matriculated in 1593 and took his degree in 1596, and that Godfrey Wigfall, of St. John’s, matriculated in 1598. The four young men whose autographs are written in the book probably used it when they entered Cambridge University at the age of 17 or 18. All four were able to write an Italian as well as an old English hand, and must have learnt something more than the rudiments of Greek at a Grammar School, and we may fairly deduce from these facts that provincial education was better than Sidney Lee in his *Life of Shakespeare* is willing to admit. George Sittwell’s uncle, Robert Sitwell, of Staveley Netherthorpe, founded and endowed a Grammar School at that place, which is three miles from Eckington, in or before the year 1586, in conjunction with Judge Rhodes and Mr. Frecheville, of Staveley, and the successive owners of this Greek Grammar may have been educated there or at the more famous Grammar School of Derby.”

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

Thursday, 10th April, 1902.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, and afterwards
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 Sir Thomas Brooke, bart., F.S.A. :—The Metz Pontifical. Edited by E. S. Dewick, M.A., F.S.A. (Roxburghe Club). fol. London, 1902.

From the Author :—The Prehistoric Rock Engravings in the Italian Maritime Alps. By C. Bicknell. 8vo. Bordighera, 1902.

From H. Yates Thompson, Esq., B.A., F.S.A. :—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Second Series of Fifty Manuscripts in the Collection of Henry Yates Thompson. The notices contributed by various hands. 8vo. Cambridge, 1902.

From the Author :—King Arthur and the Round Table at Winchester. By T. W. Shore, F.G.S. 8vo. n.p. 1900.

Special thanks were accorded to Sir Thomas Brooke for his gift to the Library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Charles Steele Murchison Bompas, Esq.

Paul Bevan, Esq., M.A.

Lawrence Weaver, Esq.

Notice was given that the Annual Election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held at the Anniversary Meeting on St. George's Day, Wednesday, 23rd April, at 2 p.m.; and that no Fellow in arrear of his annual subscription would be entitled to vote on that occasion.

The Report of the Auditors was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY to the 31st day of December, 1901, having examined the find the same to be accurate.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

		RECEIPTS.					
1901.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1900	.				674	1	1
Annual Subscriptions:							
8 at £3 3s., arrears due 1900	.	25	4	0			
7 at £2 2s., ditto	.	14	14	0			
1 at £1 1s., completion ditto	.	1	1	0			
471 at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1901	.	1483	13	0			
120 at £2 2s., ditto	.	252	0	0			
1 at £1 11s. 6d.	.	1	11	6			
2 at £3 3s. 0d., paid in advance for 1902	.	6	6	0			
1 at £2 2s. 0d., ditto	.	2	2	0			
					1786	11	6
Compositions:							
2 Fellows at £55	.				110	0	0
Admissions:							
33 Fellows at £8 8s.	.				277	4	0
Dividend on £10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	.				299	13	3
Works sold	.				130	19	0
Stevenson Bequest:							
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments	.				639	11	11
Owen Fund:							
Dividend on £300 2½ per cent. Annuities	.				7	2	0
Sundry Receipts	.				226	6	10

£4151 9 7

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1901,
underwritten ACCOUNTS, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do

ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

EXPENDITURE.

1901.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Publications of the Society :						
Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding .				856	9	7
Library :						
Binding	53	14	11			
Books purchased	387	11	4			
Subscriptions to Books and Societies	38	7	0			
				479	13	3
Grant to Research Fund				600	0	0
House Expenditure :						
Insurance	29	13	9			
Lighting	117	5	11			
Fuel	42	2	0			
Repairs	309	4	3			
Tea at Meetings	16	13	7			
Cleaning and Sundries	51	17	1			
				566	16	7
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License				49	13	9
Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest				13	14	8
Pensions :						
C. K. Watson, deceased, half-quarter's allowance	43	15	0			
E. C. Ireland	160	0	0			
				203	15	0
Salaries :						
Assistant Secretary	350	0	0			
Clerk	160	0	0			
				510	0	0
Wages :						
Porter, and Wife as Housemaid, and Hall Boy				104	1	6
Official Expenditure :						
Stationery and Printing	140	10	6			
Postages	37	4	8			
Ditto and Carriage on Publications	13	6	5			
Sundry Expenses	71	4	7			
				262	6	2
Cash in hand :						
Coutts & Co., Deposit Account	300	0	0			
Ditto Current Account	202	1	11			
Petty cash	2	17	2			
				504	19	1
				£4151	9	7

RESEARCH FUND ACCOUNT FOR

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1st January, 1901	23	4	7
Dividends :			
12 months' Dividend on £1805 13s. 4d. India 3½ per cent. Stock	58	18	8
12 Months' Dividend on £500 J. Dickinson & Com- pany, Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	23	14	0
	<hr/>		
Grant from General Account	82	12	8
Donation, Viscount Dillon	600	0	0
	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
	<hr/>		
	£715	17	3

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS,

	Amount of Stock.		Value on 31st December, 1900.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10583	19 7	10689	16 4
Bank Stock	2128	9 6	7077	3 7
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2725	0 0	3365	7 6
London and North-Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2757	0 0	3625	9 1
North Eastern Railway Guaranteed 4 per cent. Stock	2761	0 0	3603	2 1
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Guaranteed Preferential Stock	592	5 10	473	16 8
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	£21547	14 11	£28834	15 3

OWEN FUND.

½ per cent. Annuities	300	0 0	280	10 0
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RESEARCH FUND.

Indi 3½ per cent. Stock	1805	13 4	1950	2 4
J. Dickinson & Co., Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	500	0 0	582	10 0
Victorian Government 3 per cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock, 1929-49	527	13 0	506	10 10
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	£2833	6 4	£3039	3 2

THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Waverley Abbey Excavation Fund	10	0	0
Caerwent Exploration Fund	10	0	0
Silchester Excavation Fund	100	0	0
Verulamium Excavation Fund	15	0	0
Excavations at St. Augustine's, Canterbury	10	0	0
Purchase of £527 13s. Victoria 3 per cent. Stock	500	0	0
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1901	70	17	3

£715 17 3

31st DECEMBER, 1901.

	Amount of Stock.		
	£	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
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Preferential Stock	15145	12	7
	£24039	12	7

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 12th day of March, 1902.

LIONEL CUST,
ARTHUR H. LYELL,
E. W. BRABROOK,
MILL STEPHENSON.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

INCOME.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.		
Subscriptions received		1758	4	6	Publications of the Society :						
" unpaid, 30th December, 1901		57	15	0	Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding	53	14	11	830	9	7
<i>Less</i> 1900 Subscriptions unpaid		1815	19	6	Library :						
		3	3	0	Binding	38	7	0			
Compositions		1812	16	6	Books purchased	386	18	10			
Admissions		110	0	0	Subscriptions to Books and Societies . . . . .	.	.	.	479	0	9
Dividend on £10583 19s. 3d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock		277	4	0	Grant to Research Fund . . . . .	.	.	.	600	0	0
Works sold		299	13	3	House Expenditure :						
Stevenson Bequest :		130	19	0	Insurance	29	13	9			
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments		639	11	11	Lighting	207	15	4			
Sundry Receipts		76	6	10	Fuel	33	0	0			
Balance carried to Balance Sheet		173	6	10	Repairs	130	13	7			
					Tea at Meetings	17	19	11			
					Cleaning and Sundries	47	14	4			
					Income Tax and Inland Revenue License . . . . .	.	.	.	466	16	11
					Legacy Duty and Costs . . . . .	.	.	.	49	13	9
					Pensions :				13	14	8
					C. K. Watson (deceased), half quarter's allowance	43	15	0			
					E. C. Ireland	160	0	0			
					Salaries :				203	15	0
					Assistant Secretary	350	0	0			
					Clerk	160	0	0			
					Wages :				510	0	0
					Porter, and Wife as Housemaid, and Hall Boy . . . . .	.	.	.	104	1	6
					Official Expenditure :						
					Stationery and Printing	140	10	6			
					Postages	37	4	8			
					" Publications	13	6	5			
					Sundry Expenses	71	4	7			
									262	6	2
									£3519	18	4

WILLIAM PAGE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Herts, read a Report on further excavations on the site of *Verulamium*.

Mr. Page also read a Paper on the St. Albans School of Painting, mural and miniature. Part I. Mural Painting. This will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

The Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., exhibited a piece of linen damask $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, woven with heraldic insignia.

At the top are two crowned shields: (1) England quartering France modern; and (2) France modern; and between them four rows of crowned roses and fleurs-de-lis disposed alternately.

Below are the words:

ANNO † 1603 INDE · 4 · DEMAENT

In the middle is a large shield crowned and within the Garter, with lion and dragon supporters, with the motto SEMPER EADEM below. The shield contains an extraordinary collection of quarterings:

1. Grand quarter: England and France quarterly.
2. Grand quarter: (i.) a cross paty and four martlets, (?) for St. Edward the Confessor; (ii.) three crowns, for St. Edmund or St. Oswyn; (iii.) a cross formy; (iv.) a cross paty and four crowns, for St. Edward the Martyr; with the arms of Norway in pretence.
3. Grand quarter: the arms of Rome, the letters S.P.Q.R. between double cotises.
4. Grand quarter: (i.) a lion; (ii.) three crowns bendwise; (iii.) three crowns in pale, perhaps for King Arthur; (iv.) a plain cross for St. George.

In base is the harp of Ireland, and in pretence N. Wales and S. Wales quarterly.

Below the shield are two crowned shields of St. George and of Scotland respectively, with a row of two roses and as many fleurs-de-lis all crowned and alternating.

The whole is within a double border of chain and dice pattern.

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

Thursday, 17th April, 1902.

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 :

1. A History of Nottingham Castle. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.

2. Bibliotheca Somersetensis : A Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, Single Sheets, and Broad-sides in some way connected with the County of Somerset. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. 3 vols. 8vo. Taunton, 1902.

From the Author :—The value of mineral condition in determining the relative age of Stone Implements. By S. H. Warren, F.G.S. 8vo. London, 1902.

From N. H. J. Westlake, Esq., F.S.A. :—Notice sur la Collection de Tableaux Anciens, faisant partie de la Galerie de Mr. J. P. Weyer. Par W. H. J. Weale. 8vo. Bruges, 1863.

From the Author :—The Giant and the Maypole of Cerne. By H. C. March, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. Dorchester, 1902.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—A Guide to the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum. 2nd Edition. 8vo. London, 1902.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Frederick William Cock, Esq., M.D.

Rev. William Kyle Westwood Chafy, D.D.

Thomas Hesketh Hodgson, Esq.

Notice was again given that the Annual Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Wednesday, 23rd April, being St. George's Day, at 2 p.m., and that no Fellow in arrear of his subscription would be entitled to vote on that occasion.

Lists were also read of those who on that day were to be submitted for ballot to fill the offices of Council, President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary respectively.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN, Esq., F.S.A., read the following paper

on an inscribed and sculptured Norman tympanum in Hawksworth Church, Nottinghamshire :

The village of Hawksworth is situated 8 miles south-west of Newark-upon-Trent and three miles north of Aslaeton railway station on the line from Grantham to Nottingham, in the comparatively level stretch of country lying between the rivers Trent and Witham. The Roman Foss-way passes $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the westward, and the Great Northern main line is about the same distance off on the east.

The tympanum which forms the subject of the present paper is now built into the south wall of the western tower of Hawksworth Church, but its original position before 1851 was over the entrance to the north porch.

My attention was first called to the existence of this interesting specimen of Norman sculpture in 1894 by the late Precentor Venables, of Lincoln. In 1897 Dr. W. Stevenson of Hull, was good enough to visit Hawksworth at my request, and he afterwards sent me a careful description of the sculpture with an accurate reading of the inscription. I went to see the tympanum myself on 10th July, 1900, in order to procure a rubbing of the inscription, and I now have the honour of laying before the Society the results of my investigation.

Perhaps I ought to mention that the inscription is not newly brought to light, as a reading of it is given by the Rev. S. Pegge in his "Sylloge of the remaining Authentic Inscriptions relative to the Erection of our English Churches," published in 1787 in the sixth volume of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*. There is, however, nothing in Mr. Pegge's account to suggest that the inscription was on a tympanum, so that the sculpture and inscription as a whole are now illustrated for the first time. To show how completely Mr. Pegge's description had been forgotten, I may observe that Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., who has made Norman doorways his life-long study, was not aware of the existence of the example at Hawksworth until I called his attention to it quite recently.

The tympanum at Hawksworth presents a unique combination of a dedicatory inscription with a cross, figure sculpture and elaborate geometrical ornament. A Saxon cross-shaft, which formed the lintel beneath the tympanum when it was in its original position, was removed at the same time as the tympanum, and the architect for the restoration has thoughtfully placed the shaft in an angle of one of the buttresses of the tower instead of destroying it altogether. The cross-shaft is 5 feet

6 inches long by 1 foot 2 inches wide at the bottom, and 1 foot wide at the top by 1 foot 3 inches thick at the bottom by 1 foot 1 inch at the top. On one face there is a cross with transverse arms at each end on a background of three-cord plait-work. I may observe in passing that the ivy with which the tower is clothed is rapidly pushing out its branches over the surface of the tympanum, so that in a year or two it will effectually disappear from view.

The tympanum is 3 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by 2 feet 2 inches high, made of one solid slab of sandstone. Round it is a semicircular arch composed of twelve voussoirs, and ornamented with a pattern composed of six-pointed stars. Three of the arch stones have a double star upon them and the remainder only single stars, making fifteen stars altogether. The arch terminates at each side in the projecting head of a beast.

The tympanum has an ornamental border of seven circular eight-leaved rosettes alternating with six eight-spoked wheels, making thirteen altogether. In the centre of the tympanum is a cross of somewhat unusual form,* having expanded ends to the arms with pairs of small knobs or projections at the points where the expansions commence. On each side of the upper arm is a small circular medallion, that on the left containing the Agnus Dei and that on the right an angel with outspread wings. On each side of the shaft is a standing figure, that on the left being an angel with outspread wings, and that on the right a man clothed in a tunic, with outstretched arms. The background is decorated with stars, rosettes, and triangles of the usual Norman type.

The inscription begins close to the end of the left arm of the cross, and is continued in six short horizontal lines, until it reaches the level of the bottom of the cross, concluding with three longer horizontal lines extending across more than half the width of the tympanum. The inscription, which is in Latin, and in Roman capitals of the twelfth century, is as follows:

GAUTERVS ET VXOR EIVS CÆCELINA FECERVNT FACERE
 ECLESIAM ISTAM IN ONORE DÑI NRI ET SCE
 MARIE VIRGINIS ET OMNIVM SCORVM DEI SIMVL

The only palæographical peculiarities of the inscription are the ligature between the A and the V in the first line and the

* Not unlike the cross of King Canute represented in the Register of Hyde Abbey (illustrated in J. C. Wall's *Alfred the Great*, 25).

contractions \overline{DNI} , \overline{NRI} , \overline{SCE} , and \overline{SCORVM} [for *Domini, nostri, sanctæ, and sanctorum* respectively]. The only letter of the rounded shape used is the Æ , so that the inscription as a whole belongs to the period before the introduction of the Lombardic capitals of the thirteenth century. Two mistakes in spelling are to be noticed, namely, the omission of the aspirate in the word \overline{ONORE} and of the C in $\overline{ECCLESIAM}$.

With regard to the identification of the persons whose names are given in the inscription as the benefactor and benefactress who caused Hawksworth Church to be built, the Rev. S. Pegge has suggested that they were Walter de Aslacton and his wife. The rector of Hawksworth informs me that there is a tradition in the parish that Walter was of Blankney, Lincolnshire.

The decorative and symbolic sculpture which accompany the inscription have next to be considered. All that need be said about the purely decorative portion of the design is that the incised triangles and the star, rosette, and wheel patterns forming the background, are of a type common throughout Norman architecture from about 1125 to 1175. The symbolism, however, deserves fuller examination.

I think it may safely be said that the figure subject sculptured in the middle of the tympanum is not intended for the Crucifixion, as in place of the personifications of Sol and Luna in the circular medallions (on each side of the top arm of the cross) we have the Agnus Dei on the left and an angel on the right; and in place of St. Mary and St. John or the soldiers with the spear and sponge (on each side of the shaft of the cross) we have an angel on the left and a figure with outstretched arms on the right. The crucified Saviour is also absent. The accessories are therefore not those which usually accompany the conventional representations of the Crucifixion, nor are the figures surrounding the cross those of the symbols of the Four Evangelists, as is often the case.

The only suggestion I am able to make is that the sculpture is meant to typify in some way the Adoration of the Cross. At the same time I am fully aware that this explanation is not altogether satisfactory, and I shall therefore gladly welcome any further light that may be thrown on this somewhat obscure representation. I should like to direct particular attention to the figure with extended arms on the right of the shaft of the cross, which taken by itself is not unlike a Crucifixion. Can this be intended for the Saviour, or for one of the thieves who suffered at the same time? It is very puzzling in any case. If it be the Saviour why is He not on the large cross in the middle of the tympanum? and

again, if it be one of the thieves, why is there not a similar figure to correspond on the other side of the cross (as on the Norman font at Lenton, near Nottingham) ?

Having described the chief peculiarities of the symbolic sculpture on the Hawksworth tympanum we are now in a position to compare it with other examples which present similar features.

Tympana with crosses may be divided into three varieties, namely :

- (1) Those with one or more crosses on a plain background.
- (2) Those with one or more crosses on an ornamented background.
- (3) Those with one or more crosses in combination with figure subjects.

As examples of the first kind we may take the tympana at Tottenhill, Norfolk, and Rame, Cornwall. In the former there is one cross in the centre of the tympanum, and in the latter a central cross with smaller ones on either side of it.

As an example of the second kind we have the tympanum at Wold Newton, Yorkshire.

The tympanum at Hawksworth belongs to the third kind, and may be compared with other examples at Beckford, Gloucestershire ; Little Paxton, Huntingdonshire ; Salford, Oxfordshire ; Egleton, Rutland ; South Ferriby, Lincolnshire ; and Tissington and Findern, Derbyshire. These have been fully described in Mr. C. E. Keyser's paper on the "Sculptured Tympanum of a Dormer Doorway in the Church of South Ferriby," in *Archaeologia*.*

The Christian practice of placing crosses over doorways was probably derived from the preceding Pagan custom of placing some object above the lintel to act as a charm against the Evil Eye, or to keep away devils, ghosts, lightning, etc. The lucky horseshoe, so often seen nailed up over doorways in this country, is a curious instance of the survival of this heathen superstition. E. W. Lane, in his *Modern Egyptians*,† refers to the use of inscriptions for a similar purpose in the following passage :

"Besides the inscriptions over shops, we often see, in Cairo, the invocation 'O God!' sculptured over the door of a private house ; and the words, 'He is the Creator, the Everlasting,' or 'He is the Great Creator, the Everlasting,' painted in

* Vol. xlvii. 166.

† Vol. i. 320.

large characters upon the door, both as a charm and to remind the master of the house whenever he enters it of his own immortality."

After the introduction of Christianity the Chi-Rho monogram of Christ took the place of the Pagan charm for frightening away evil spirits and preventing them entering the house over the doorway of which it was sculptured. Numerous illustrations of lintels of doorways inscribed with the Chi-Rho monogram are given in C. J. M. de Vogué's *Syrie Centrale*. At a later period again the Chi-Rho monogram was succeeded by the equal-armed cross, more frequently within a circle than not. The earliest instance of a cross over a doorway in Great Britain occurs in one of the dry-built stone bee-hive cells on Skellig Michael,* co. Kerry, which may be as old as the sixth or seventh century. Other pre-Norman examples of crosses over doorways may be seen in the Irish round tower at and in churches at Fore, co. Westmeath; Clonamery, co. Kilkenny; Inishmurray, co. Sligo; Glendalough, co. Wicklow; Killiney, co. Dublin;† and Stanton Lacy, Shropshire. ‡

Now although crosses are so frequently found over the doorways of Celtic, Saxon, and Norman ecclesiastical buildings the Crucifixion very rarely occurs in the same position, the only instances I am acquainted with being at Maghera,§ co. Londonderry; Donaghmore,|| co. Meath; Teghadoe, co. Kildare; Brechin,** Forfarshire; Bolsover †† and Normanton, ‡‡ Derbyshire.

The reason why the cross is so often sculptured over doorways of churches and the Crucifixion so seldom may be because the equal-armed cross, being directly descended from the Chi-Rho monogram, was intended to symbolise the name of Christ rather than His Passion. It must also be remembered that the most appropriate positions for representations of the Crucifixion were considered to be either on an erect cross of sculptured stone in the churchyard or on the screen between the nave and the chancel.

* Miss M. Stokes' *Early Christian Art in Ireland*, 161. There is a similar cross over the doorway of the oratory on Senach's Island illustrated in the same work, p. 156.

† See books on Irish Architecture by Petrie and Lord Dunraven.

‡ Rickman's *Gothic Architecture* (6th edition, London, 1862), 91.

§ Miss M. Stokes' *Early Christian Art in Ireland*, 165.

|| G. Wilkinson's *Ancient Architecture of Ireland*, 72.

** Dr. J. Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, ii. 1.

†† *Reliquary*, xxii. 119.

‡‡ *Reliquary*, ii. 4.

The Norman tympana with crosses, and figure subjects combined, form rather an interesting series. On those at Beckford, Salford, and Egleton the cross is in the centre, and on each side is a beast or fabulous creature acting as a "supporter," using the term in its heraldic sense. The scene represented on the tympanum at Little Paxton shows an ecclesiastic with a crozier and a beast on the left side of the central cross and two other beasts on the right apparently adoring the cross. On the tympana at Tissington and Findern, Derbyshire, the background of the cross consists of a chequerwork pattern, and there are little human figures at each of the two lower corners.

On the tympanum at South Ferriby, Lincolnshire, a bishop is represented standing in the centre giving the benediction with his right hand and holding a crozier in his left. On each side is a circular cross. The subject is probably St. Nicholas dedicating the church.

The only remaining point to be noticed in connection with the Hawksworth tympanum is its use as a dedication stone. Although the inscription on the tympanum is obviously a dedicatory one it seems doubtful whether the cross which accompanies it is a consecration cross.

The following list shows the dedication stones still existing in England arranged in chronological order with the positions they now occupy :

SAXON PERIOD.

685	St. Paul, Jarrow, co. Durham	Built into west wall of central tower, facing nave, above arch.
11th century	St. Mary Castlegate, York	Fixed against chancel pier of north aisle.
11th century	St. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln	Built into west wall of tower.
11th century	Aldborough, Yorkshire	Built into south wall of nave.
11th century	Weaverthorpe, Yorkshire	Over south doorway.
1055-1064	Kirkdale, Yorkshire	Over south doorway of nave.

SAXON PERIOD—*continued.*

	St. Nicholas, Ipswich	On tympanum built into north wall of nave, inside.
1053	Deerhurst No. 1, Gloucestershire	Dug up on site of destroyed chancel in 1675, and now preserved amongst Arundel Marbles at Oxford.
	Deerhurst No. 2, Gloucestershire	Found built into the chimney stack of a Tudor house adjoining Saxon chapel. Now placed inside chapel.

NORMAN PERIOD.

1125	Castor, Northamptonshire	On tympanum of south doorway of chancel.
	Hawksworth, Notts.	Formerly on tympanum of outer doorway of north porch, now built into south wall of western tower.
1185	Temple Church, London	On tympanum over little door next cloister.
1192	Clee, Lincolnshire	On slab built into central pillar of south arcade of nave.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1241	Ashbourne, Derbyshire	On brass plate.
	Postling, Kent	On brass plate under window in north wall of chancel, inside.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

	Great Bookham, Surrey	On slab built into east wall of chancel, inside, on south side of altar.
	Egham, Surrey	On slab built into east wall of south aisle of nave, inside, of modern church built in 1817.

Unfortunately many of the stones given in the above list have been removed from the positions which they originally occupied, but judging from those still in place it would appear that the most usual position for a dedication stone was over the south doorway.

In Saxon times the dedication stone was generally combined with a sundial in the wall above the doorway, and in Norman times it formed the tympanum of the doorway. After the twelfth century the dedicatory inscription was sometimes engraved on a brass plate instead of being carved on a slab of stone.

The language of the inscriptions is generally Latin, the only exceptions being the examples at Aldborough, Kirkdale, and St. Mary Castlegate, York, in Yorkshire, and St. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln, all of which are in the vernacular.

The formulæ of the inscriptions vary, but they are usually to the effect that so-and-so caused the church to be built or repaired, and dedicated in honour of a particular saint at a particular date. The longest inscription in Latin is the one from Deerhurst, now at Oxford, and the longest in the vernacular the one at Kirkdale, Yorkshire. The inscription at Aldborough, Yorkshire, omits the name of the saint, but states that the benefactors caused the church to be built for the sake of their souls, a formula which occurs more frequently on the sepulchral monuments of the Anglo-Saxon period."

W. G. COLLINGWOOD, Esq., M.A., read the following Report as Local Secretary for Cumberland :

"I have the honour to report upon some finds and explorations in Cumberland during 1901.

Crucifix mould from Portinscale.—The stone which the Trustees of the Fitz Park Museum, Keswick, through Mr. R. D. Marshall of Castlerigg Manor, have kindly lent for exhibition, was found by Mr. Charles Birkett of Keswick, while making a road to the new house called Moss Garth on the north-west side of Derwentwater, shortly before the discovery of greenstone celts in the grounds of the same house. The stone measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches and is over $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick. On one side it has incised a cross 2 inches by 1 inch, with a ring at the top, and a rudely drawn emaciated figure crucified, from which a leaden crucifix might be cast. On the other side it has five small wheel crosses arranged in the form of a cross, also incised, and two moulds for nails, perhaps the implements of the Passion, with other figures, defaced.

The photographs of the stone have been lent by Canon Rawnsley, who suggests, what is very probable, that this mould was connected with pilgrimages to St. Herbert's Island. The worship of St. Herbert (who died 687) was instituted or revived in 1374, when a chapel was built upon the island, and annual services established. An ancient road called Finkle Street runs from the north of the lake, past the spot where the stone was found, to Nichol end landing, the most convenient place for taking boat to St. Herbert's Island.

Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., has lent for comparison his unpublished drawings of a stone mould, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 2 inches and a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, found at Butterilket, Eskdale, Cumberland, on the Roman and mediæval road from the old port of Ravenglass to Ambleside and Kendal. This stone seems to have been prepared on both sides for making buttons.

The Portinscale Celts.—Mr. Tindall Harris, of Moss Garth, Portinscale, has sent me for exhibition a photograph of the celts (reduced scale) already mentioned, including the fifth, a partly polished stone, formed by himself in the boulder-clay dug out of the pond. The first four were found on the surface of the boulder-clay under 18 inches of peat; this last was in a mass of the clay which had been excavated by his workmen, but the exact depth at which it had been lying is unknown.

Gosforth Holy-well.—In March, 1901, we uncovered the foundations of a chapel known to have existed in a field called Chapel-brow, on the hill above the church famous for its pre-Norman cross and other early remains. Some had entertained the idea that it was the ruin of a chapel earlier than the Norman church. We found a small rectangular building, 33 feet by 19 feet, external measurement; the corners and parts of the facing were of cut red-sandstone, and the rest of cobbles with a rubble core. The doorway was to the south, in one of the longer sides; some of the flooring slabs appeared to remain *in situ*, and there were fragments of roofing flags of red-sandstone, like those found at Gosforth church and Calder abbey. An arm of a cross was found at the east end, perhaps part of the finial of the gable, and not pre-Norman. In the middle of the building was the main source of the spring, of very pure water. A local tradition collected by Miss Senhouse, of Gosforth, says that at certain feasts (date not known) wine used to be poured into the well, and the villagers caught it at the outflow below to drink. This appears to have been a mediæval well-chapel, the only one of its kind known to me in Cumberland. The well has now been cleared and covered, and the foundations turfed for

their preservation by the owner, Mr. J. S. Ainsworth, of Harecroft.

Excavations at Foldsteads 'Camp.'—Near Kirkbampton is an earthwork, on a hillside, traditionally said to be a pele-garth, or retreat for cattle during Scottish raids; but rather more than half a century ago a Roman stone, 6 inches by 4 inches, with the inscription DEAE LATI LVCIVS VES (as read by the late Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce), was found in the field called Foldsteads, adjoining the 'camp,' and it was supposed that the place was Roman.

In the summer of 1901 the Rev. James Wilson and Mr. E. W. Stead, of Dalston, made some excavations, which showed that the ramparts are not cespititious, and that they contain neither stones nor masonry. No relics were found. Only one corner of the original structure remains intact, but from this it is seen that there were two ramparts and two ditches, and that the corner was very distinctly rounded, somewhat resembling Caermote, which used to be thought Roman, but soon, I hope, will be explored for the local society by Mr. Haverfield. There are many of these minor earthworks, put down by former antiquaries as pre-historic or Roman, which seem to deserve attention, even if the results are comparatively small. In some cases they may be the tungarths of early settlers, and in some they may be the pelegarths, as this appears to be, of the mediæval or even sixteenth century villagers during the period of the Scottish raids.

Threlkeld 'British Settlement.'—The photograph, by Mr. W. L. Fletcher, of Stoneleigh, Workington, shows a quern and a fragment of the upper stone, found in the 'British Settlement' on Wanthwaite Fell, south of Threlkeld, which was explored in the spring of 1901 by Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., and Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A. Their report is given in the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society,* giving full particulars of the remains and excavations, with a detailed plan by Mr. Dymond. In two of the cairns a little charcoal was found, but no definite interments; these, however, seem to have been previously disturbed. In the hut circles which were opened no relics were seen, except fragments of charcoal and bone. At the north-west corner of the inclosures, or 'homesteads,' the quern of local granite had been already found by quarrymen making a trial hole, and near the same place Messrs. Hodgson and Dymond found the red granite fragment which appears to fit the larger piece.

* N. S. ii. 38.

Megalithic circle of Sunkenkirk, Swinside.—In March, 1901, through the kindness of the owner, Mr. W. Lewthwaite, of Broadgate, Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., and myself were able to make a searching exploration of this, the third greatest circle in Cumberland. The full report will be found in the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society,* but perhaps I may be allowed to summarise the results by saying that they were entirely negative. No traces of interments or ancient fires were found; there had been no tumulus within the circle, as the evenly distributed subsoil plainly showed. The one slight disturbance of the ground was owing to an attempt at excavation made some years ago, and a few scraps of charcoal can be explained by top-dressing and a picnic fire in the 'gateway' of the circle. No finds were made except a Lancaster halfpenny token of about 1791.

Chinese Tombstone from Cargo.—This stone was dug up in August, 1901, in a field west of the road between Cargo and Rockcliffe. It is 12½ inches long, 4 inches wide, and ¾ inch thick, with a neatly carved inscription, read by the professor of Chinese at Owens' College, Manchester, as follows: 'The dutiful sons Wên-shou and Wên-mao weep blood; the grandsons Wu-t'an, Wu-hwang, Wu-ch'êng, and Wu-tsêng offer sacrifice.' I am told by the Rev. James Wilson (editor of the *Victoria History of Cumberland*) that 'in the olden days, it is said, ships used to come up the Eden as far as Rockcliffe.' He suggests that a Chinese officer might have died there, and that this stone might have been sent out to mark his grave; or that the stone might have been brought from China as a curiosity. Mr. Thomas Robinson has kindly lent it for exhibition."

With reference to the Chinese inscription reported by Mr. Collingwood, the following note has been kindly communicated by Mr. Robert K. Douglas, of the British Museum:

'The inscription is such as is commonly found on ancestral tablets, and I quite agree that it, judging from the transcript, shows no sign of age.

There is nothing to identify it with a locality.'

ARTHUR F. LEACH, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., by permission of the Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, exhibited the original copy of the Statutes of Jesus College, Rotherham, 1498.

The front page has an illuminated border, with a picture in

* N. S. ii. 53

mass vestments of the founder, Thomas Scott alias Rotherham, archbishop of York, 1480-1500, in the initial letter, over which is his 'reason,' *Da te deo*. In the border are two shields. That at the top has the arms of the archbishopric of York, *azure the archiepiscopal gold cross surmounted by the pall, impaling Scott, vert three white harts trippant*. The other shield, in the middle of the side border, has the arms of Scott alone. Each shield is accompanied by a scroll lettered *Da te deo*.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL exhibited a number of terracotta architectural fragments of the early part of the sixteenth century, found together with fragments of Roman and mediæval pottery in the churchyard of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, made the following remarks with regard to the topographical aspects of the find:

"There is nothing remarkable in the discovery here of Roman and mediæval remains, because ancient Southwark extended as far south as this spot. But to what building could these important specimens of terra-cotta, dating apparently from the earlier part of the sixteenth century, have belonged? They were certainly not ecclesiastical, and though found near old foundation arches, appear to have had no connection with them, but were huddled together without order as if they had been thrown promiscuously into a pit.

They had, I believe, formed part of a great dwelling house, which is clearly shown in the view of London by Van den Wyngaerde, lately reproduced for the London Topographical Society. Here the tower of St. George's church is in the immediate foreground, and across the road to the left is the splendid mansion of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married Mary, sister of Henry VIII., and widow of Louis XII. of France. He built this mansion about 1516, or a little after. Its style and the details of Van den Wyngaerde's drawing warrant the belief that it was decorated with terra-cotta. Here in 1522, when Charles V. visited England, he received both the king and emperor, and they dined and hunted with him. Here too, in all probability, Cardinal Campeggio was lodged when dealing with the subject of the King's divorce from Catherine of Arragon.

On an old print, somewhat resembling that executed by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries, but said to be from

‘the original in the possession of Samuel Egerton Brydges, of Denton, in Kent,’ the duke and his wife, the dowager queen, appear hand in hand, and beneath are the lines :

‘Cloth of gold do not thou dispys
Though thou be mached with cloth of fries.
Cloth of friez be not thou to bould
Though thou be mached with cloth of gold.’

After the duke’s death in 1545, if not before, Suffolk House and the ground attached to it passed into the possession of the king and became a mint for coins. Part, however, may have been still kept as a dwelling-house, for Edward VI. dined here in the second year of his reign. Queen Mary gave the property to Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York, who, as Stow tells us, sold it ‘to a merchant or to merchants that pulled it down, sold the lead, stone, iron, &c., and in place thereof built many small cottages of great rents to the increasing of beggars in that borough.’

It was then, perhaps, that the fragments of terra-cotta found their way into St. George’s churchyard.

Under the name of the Mint the site of the duke’s palace became a sanctuary for insolvent debtors, and a place of refuge for lawless persons of all descriptions, not effectually suppressed until the reign of George I. There are many allusions to it in eighteenth century literature.”

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

ANNIVERSARY,

ST. GEORGE'S DAY,

WEDNESDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1902.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, and afterwards,
HAROLD ARTHUR, Viscount DILLON, Hon. M.A.
Oxon, President, in the Chair.

CHARLES EDWARD KEYSER, Esq. M.A., and EDWARD TOWRY
WHYTE, Esq. M.A., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

At 2.30 p.m. the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following Address:

GENTLEMEN,

When I last had the honour of addressing you on the Society's Anniversary we had to lament the death of our Queen and Patron. I now will preface my remarks by informing you that His Most Sacred Majesty King Edward VII. has been graciously pleased to inform us that he is willing to continue the protection and favour which this Society so long and so fully enjoyed at the hands of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

His Majesty, I may remind you, has been a Royal Fellow of the Society since 16th April, 1863, a date to which only 30 of the present 768 Fellows can claim priority of election. I am not aware for how many years Her late Majesty was our Patron, but probably His Majesty Edward VII. will in a few years be the Father as well as the Patron of the Society.

In the last year I reported the election of 1 Honorary Fellow and 28 Fellows. Now I have the pleasure of stating that we have added 3 Honorary Fellows and 31 Fellows.

What is still better is that against 36 losses by resignation and death in the previous year, we have since last Anniversary

to regret from the same causes but 21 of our numbers at that date.

In other respects also the Society is, thanks to the care of our Treasurer and the Finance Committee, in a very healthy state, while the publications are, I venture to think, in no way inferior in interest, and certainly not in fulness of illustration to those of previous years. The study of antiquarian subjects has no doubt increased of late years, and if we have to deplore the gradual but certain loss of those giants of the antiquarian world who adorned the late century, we may congratulate ourselves on the springing up of an under-wood in which may be found future forest trees of a size worthy of our country.

Since the last Anniversary the following have been elected:

As Honorary Fellows:

M. Henri Hymans.
M. Léon Morcl.
Dr. Woldemar von Seidlitz.

As Ordinary Fellows:

Walter Jonathan Andrew, Esq.
William Bruce Bannerman, Esq.
Rev. Henry Barber, M.D.
Paul Bevan, Esq. M.A.
Sir Benjamin Vincent Sutton Brodie, bt. M.A.
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, bt. M.A. M.P.
Rev. William Kyle Westwood Chafy, D.D.
Rev. William Gilechrist Clark-Maxwell, M.A.
Frederick William Coek, Esq. M.D.
Wilson Crewdson, Esq. M.A.
George Crafter Croft, Esq.
Robert Holmes Edleston, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. Henry Leslie Ellis.
Rev. George Herbert Engleheart, M.A.
Francis Frederick Fox, Esq.
Richard Oliver Heslop, Esq.
Thomas Hesketh Hodgson, Esq.
Alfred Cart de Lafontaine, Esq.
Robert Alexander Stewart Macalister, Esq. M.A.
Rev. Morgan Thomas Pearman, M.A.
Herbert George Radford, Esq.
Gordon McNeile Rushforth, Esq. M.A.

Rev. Charles William Shickle, M.A.
 Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, M.A.
 Hamon le Strange, Esq. M.A.
 Rev. Charles Samuel Taylor, M.A.
 Godfrey Charles, Baron Tredegar.
 Lawrence Weaver, Esq.

The following have resigned :

Sir Edward Henry Sieveking, knt. M.D.
 Samuel Timmins, Esq. J.P.
 Warwick Wroth, Esq.

The following Fellows have died since the last Anniversary :

- James Lewis André, Esq. 9 August, 1901.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alten Augustus William Beamish,
 R.E. 21 March, 1902.
 Sir Walter Besant, knt. M.A. 9 June, 1901.
 * Cecil Brent, Esq. 20 March, 1902.
 Daniel Charles Addington Cave, Esq. 23 July, 1901.
 Richard Cox, Esq. M.D. 8 October, 1901.
 * John Lewis Fytche, Esq. 14 February, 1902.
 * Augustus William Gadesden, Esq. 15 August, 1901.
 Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq. LL.D. Maltravers Herald
 Extraordinary. 18 April, 1902.
 * George Lambert, Esq. 12 September, 1901.
 Hugh Leonard, Esq. 15 December, 1901.
 Stanley Leighton, Esq. M.A., M.P. 4 May, 1901.
 Sir John Braddick Monckton, knt. 3 February, 1902.
 Benjamin Nattali, Esq. 6 December, 1901.
 Edmund Oldfield, Esq. M.A. 11 April, 1902.
 Sir Cuthbert Edgar Peek, bt. M.A., F.R.G.S. 6 July
 1901.
 Thomas Preston, Esq. 10 December, 1901.
 Benjamin Franklin Stevens, Esq. 5 March, 1902.
 Joseph John Tylor, Esq. 5 April, 1902.

* Denotes Compounder.

Of these Fellows :

Mr. JAMES LEWIS ANDRÉ, who died 9th August, 1901, was elected a Fellow 8th June, 1891. Mr. André was a frequent contributor to the publications of the Royal Archaeological Institute, St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, and the Surrey Archæological Society.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALTEN AUGUSTUS WILLIAM BEAMISH, R.E., was elected a Fellow 8th June, 1893. At the time of his death he held the office of Inspector-General of His Majesty's Prisons. He died 21st March this year somewhat suddenly.

In Sir WALTER BESANT, M.A. Camb., who died 9th June, 1901, the world has lost a favourite writer and the popular side of antiquarian study an active student. Born in 1836, he was educated at King's College, London, and Christ's College, Cambridge. Originally intended for the Church he changed his career and was appointed Senior Professor of the Royal College of Mauritius. Ill health compelled him to return to England, when he devoted himself to literature, and in collaboration with Mr. James Rice he produced several successful novels. For many years he was secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and he took an active part in the proceedings for the protection of authors' rights. In 1886 he founded the Society of Authors, of which he was president until 1890. Of later years he devoted himself to the study of the History of the Metropolis, and in 1893 published a History of London.

Mr. CECIL BRENT, who died 20th March this year, was elected a Fellow 30th May, 1867. He contributed many papers to local and other societies, but beyond exhibiting various objects here I do not find that our publications contain any contributions from him.

Mr. DANIEL CHARLES ADDINGTON CAVE, who died 23rd July, 1901, aged 41, was elected a Fellow 13th June, 1898. He was an active member of the Council of Clifton College, and materially assisted the fortunes of the Fine Art Academy, of which he was President.

Dr. RICHARD COX was elected a Fellow 1st March, 1888, and died 8th October, 1901.

The late Mr. JOHN LEWIS FITCHE, of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, who died 14th February last, at the ripe age of 85, was elected a Fellow in June, 1852.

Mr. AUGUSTUS WILLIAM GADESSEN, who was elected a Fellow 7th May, 1840, died 15th August, 1901.

On the 18th of this month died Dr. JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Maltravers Herald Extraordinary. He was elected a Fellow of this Society as long ago as 2nd February, 1854, and his name was very familiar to many of us, especially to genealogists. He contributed papers to the *Archæologia*, especially one in 1873 on the Will of Edward Grimston, and his name occurs often in past years in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

In collaboration with Colonel Chester, Mr. Howard edited the *Visitation of London, 1633-4*, for the Harleian Society, of which he was Hon. Treasurer and an active Member of Council.

Mr. GEORGE LAMBERT, who died 12th September, 1901, in his 78th year, was elected a Fellow 28th May, 1870, and was for many years a constant attendant at our meetings, where his great knowledge and experience in matters of silver plate often proved of interest and value. Mr. Lambert was a no less active member of the Royal Archæological Institute, whose annual meetings he often attended. He was a very ardent and one of the earliest volunteers, and though his health of late prevented his coming to our meetings as often as he wished, his face will be missed by many of the older Fellows. Major Lambert, as he liked to be styled, was an active member of many of the City charitable institutions, a liveryman of several City Companies, and held in 1887 the office of Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Mr. HUGH LEONARD, who died 15th December, 1901, was elected a Fellow 10th January, 1901.

Mr. BENJAMIN NATTALI, who died 6th December, 1901, was elected a Fellow 12th June, 1894.

Mr. STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.A., M.P., who died 4th May, 1901, was born in 1837, and educated at Harrow and Balliol, after which he practised for some time at the bar. He travelled much and was interested in colonial questions. He was one of the founders of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences, and concerned himself with many Church questions. He took an active interest in the proposals for the proper preservation and transcription of parish registers. He represented his county of Shropshire in four Parliaments, having also unsuccessfully contested Bewdley in 1874. He

was elected a Fellow of the Society on 8th January, 1880. Mr. Leighton was a member of the Council of this Society in 1888.

SIR JOHN BRADDICK MONCKTON, knt., who died 3rd February this year, was elected a Fellow 18th February, 1875, but though his surname by itself was for many years a familiar one on notices concerning the City, I cannot find that the late Town Clerk of the City of London ever contributed to our publications. Born in 1832 and educated at Rugby, he practised as a solicitor for many years. In 1873 he was elected Town Clerk of the City of London, to which office he was annually re-elected until his death.

MR. EDMUND OLDFIELD, M.A., and in the last year of his life elected an Honorary Fellow of his old college, Worcester, joined our Society May 1st, 1856. He was an acknowledged authority on architecture and classical archæology, and was for many years the Honorary Librarian and only Lay Fellow of his college. Later he became Assistant-Keeper of Antiquities at the British Museum, and was with the late Sir Charles Newton for many years associated with the organisation and development of that department. He was the author of many papers in the *Archæologia*, and as late as June, 1893, contributed an important one on the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus. As a member of the committee for the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral he found himself in strong opposition to the views of the late Mr. Burges, F.S.A., who in his scheme of decoration for Mr. Oldfield's college had already aroused his strong criticism.

In many ways Mr. Oldfield was recognised as an authority on artistic taste, and in matters of historical fact his opinion commanded the fullest respect. Papers on Roman bronze vessels found at Castle Howard and on mosaics in the Bassian Basilica, Rome, are printed in vols. xli. and xlv. of *Archæologia*.

Mr. Oldfield was on many occasions a Member of Council (as late as 1897) of our Society, in whose work he took an active interest and part.

Mr. Oldfield died at his residence, Rushmore, Torquay, on the 11th inst. at the advanced age of 85.

SIR CUTHBERT PEEK, bart., M.A., F.R.G.S., was elected a Fellow 6th March, 1890. Born in 1855, he was educated at

Eton and Cambridge. Though an F.S.A., his chief pursuit was astronomy and its kindred sciences. A great traveller, he was a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, which body he has endowed with a medal for the advancement of geographical knowledge. He was also honorary secretary of the Anthropological Institute. Sir Cuthbert died 6th July, 1901.

Mr. THOMAS PRESTON, who died 10th December, 1901, was elected a Fellow 4th March, 1897. He was for twenty-five years Record Clerk in the Judicial Department of Privy Council. He had served as secretary to Earl Cairns, Lord Westbury, and Lord Romilly, and had published several works, chiefly on legal procedure, etc., but including a History of the Yeomen of the Guard. Mr. Preston, who died at the age of 67, was in his younger days an officer in the 19th Middlesex R.V.

Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS, who died 5th March this year, was elected a Fellow 3rd March, 1898. He acted, I believe, as agent in this country for many of the American Genealogical Societies.

On the eve of our last Anniversary Meeting the country lost one of the most eminent historians of the latter part of last century. The Right Reverend WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, was born in 1825, and educated at Ripon Grammar School and Christ Church, Oxon, where he took a first class in Classics. Ordained in 1848, he became vicar of Haverstock, Essex. Ten years later a sketch of the episcopal succession in England in his *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum* established his repute as an investigator of mediæval history. In 1862, being appointed librarian to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, he began his great series of editions of Mediæval Chronicles for the Rolls Series. His work in this line is too well known to need more than a passing mention. In 1866, appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, he began, in collaboration with the Rev. A. W. Haddan, the publication of a collection of *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland based on the Concilia*. In 1870 he published *Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I*. This was

followed by the great and well-known work, *The Constitutional History of England in its Original Development*.

Dr. Stubbs was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1884 and translated to Oxford 1888. He became F.S.A. January 8th, 1880.

Mr. JOSEPH JOHN TYLOR died suddenly at his villa at Cap d'Ail, near Monaco, on 5th April. Mr. Tylor was fifty-one years of age, and was the eldest son of the late Mr. Alfred Tylor, of Carshalton. A correspondent writes: "Though by profession an engineer, Mr. Tylor had a well-merited reputation among specialists in Egyptian archæology. His purpose in wintering in Egypt was to regain lost health, but he soon employed himself in excavation, and experience made him sensible of the extent to which published hieroglyphic inscriptions, even in costly and monumental works, are untrustworthy. Especially wall-painting inscriptions, fast perishing and only to be replaced by copies, have suffered from the imaginative methods of the artist restorer. Mr. Tylor adopted the method of completing by hand enlarged photographs, by filling in the minutest details, such as the texture of the material represented, and, lastly, comparing on the spot every line with the original. His series of the 'Wall Drawings and Monuments of El Kab' (1895-1900) thus presents a near approach to absolute reproduction of these important documents of ancient history."

Dr. F. G. LEE, who died on 23rd January, though he left the Society a few years ago, had for many years been a Fellow, and at one time was a regular attendant at our meetings. An exceedingly prolific writer, he associated himself with ecclesiastical subjects, and his last contribution to the publications of the Society was a paper on *Episcopal Staves*, printed in *Archæologia*, vol. li. Dr. Lee became a Fellow in 1857. He left the Society in 1893.

Though not a Fellow, in the late Dr. SAMUEL RAWSON GARDNER the world has sustained a heavy loss, as the late Professor unfortunately did not live to complete the history of the period which he had so thoroughly made his own. Born in 1829 and educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxon, where he took a first class in 1881, he was for many years Professor of History at King's College, which office he resigned in 1885. In 1882 he had granted to him a pension of £150 from the Civil List in recognition of his historical labours.

In 1884 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls, and then began his *magnum opus*, the history of the Civil War. The period from the accession of James I. he had already fully and fairly treated in other large works. Amongst his many writings may be mentioned two of the small Epochs of Modern History series and the *Student's History of England*, a work in which greater attention to illustrations from contemporary authorities was given than had hitherto been the custom. For the Camden Society, of which I believe he was a Secretary, he edited the *Fortescue Papers*, the *Hamilton Papers*, and the *Parliamentary Debates in 1610 and 1625*. Great as our loss is in his death, the country is fortunate in having as his successor in the unfinished work the experience and full acquaintance with his subject of Mr. Firth, whose recently published *Army of Cromwell* will be a necessary handbook for all students of the seventeenth century, and for military students especially. It may be well to mention also that the late Professor was more than once mentioned as a great constructive historian by the late Bishop of Oxford, to whose appreciation of his ability his later connection with the University was probably due. A writer in the *Guardian* has drawn attention to Dr. Gardner's work as destroying the fiction that a new English Church was created under Henry VIII. or Elizabeth when he says: "In theory and in sentiment the Church of England was still a branch of the Catholic Church, one in doctrine and in discipline with the Continental Churches."

Probably the most important antiquarian work of the year has been the restoration to its normal upright position of one of the large stones of Stonehenge, probably the largest native monolith in England. The work was performed at the expense and with the favourable consent of the owner of Stonehenge, Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart. Messrs. Detmar Blow and Carruthers actually took charge of the work, and the whole was successfully accomplished with the assistance of several gentlemen who devoted much time and care to this national work. Our Fellow, Mr. Gowland, with his great experience of such work in the far East, took a most active part in the operations, and generously devoted much time to the undertaking, further contributing to the successful issue by the preparation of a valuable memoir on the work and its results, which will I hope soon be in the hands of all our Fellows in part 1 of vol. lviii. of *Archaeologia*.

The value of the work done can be hardly over estimated, particularly when it is remembered that the age of Stonehenge

as calculated by the astronomers has been confirmed by the results of the digging during the work, a common goal having been thus reached by distinctly separate inquiries.

It is to be hoped that the success of these first operations may induce the owner to undertake, or perhaps allow to be undertaken, further work on this important site. I hope I may not be thought indiscreet if I suggest that, while fully recognising the rights of the owner, it might be arranged that the cost, which may amount to a considerable sum if all that is wished for be accomplished, should not fall on an individual.

While on this subject I may mention that the appointment of an Inspector of Ancient Monuments as a successor to our late Fellow, General Pitt-Rivers, is considered very desirable by many persons, and though the working of the Act has not been as fruitful of results as one might wish or as many hoped, yet the office should not, I think, be allowed to lapse.

Another interesting archæological event of the year has been the municipalisation, if I may so call it, of one of the beautiful Eleanor Crosses. This one at Northampton has now been handed over to the County Council, who will, we have every reason to believe, prove an excellent protective body for this historical monument. So far as the matter has gone in this instance it is an excellent example and a happy omen for similar action to be taken in other parts of our country. The placing under the protection of the local authorities of antiquarian and historical objects of this class seems a very proper and effective way of preserving for future times what has survived the dark and unintelligent periods of history.

At our last meeting we have had another instance of the thoughtful action of the London County Council in the exhibition of various portions of terra-cotta ornaments recently found in Southwark, and assigned by our Treasurer to the magnificent house of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, of which Wyngaerde's map gives us a sketch.

The question of the Irish gold ornaments having been again raised, a resolution was passed in the following terms:

“That the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London in special meeting assembled, desire most earnestly to protest against the action of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in raising claims on behalf of the Crown which would deprive

the British Museum of valuable antiquities in the national collection, under allegation that they were treasure trove."

A copy of this resolution was ordered to be sent to the Commissioners of the Treasury and laid before His Majesty. This was done, and a gracious notice of acknowledgment was made by His Majesty.

London, as we knew it some years ago, is passing away so quickly before the housebreakers of the London County Council, that our younger brother, the London Topographical Society, will have plenty to do, and not too much time to do it in, to record the rapid changes now taking place. However, its work is progressing well, and its publications are and will be of very great value when we, or our successors, have time given us to pause and think of how much of really old London has vanished in the last twenty years or so.

During the past year the advice of the Society was asked for on various matters, notably on the reconstruction or merely preservation of one of the rooms in Carisbrook Castle. The Council advised the roofing without disturbance of the room.

With regard to the examination of the site of *Uriconium*, it was decided that until Silchester has been fully explored it would be unwise to commence work of the same nature elsewhere, and at a considerably greater distance from London.

At the suggestion of Sir Norman Lockyer, it was decided to apply for a grant of £300 for the object of obtaining a census of archæological monuments to determine certain astronomical conditions, and for this purpose a sub-committee, consisting of Sir Norman Lockyer, Mr. Gowland, and General Sir T. H. Holdich, K.C.I.E., C.B., was nominated.

The great work of excavating systematically the site of the Romano-British town at Silchester was continued in 1901 for the twelfth year in succession, a fact upon which the Society has good reason to congratulate itself, since probably no excavation on such a scale has hitherto been carried out in this country for so long a time. The results last season, if not quite up to the level of some more fruitful years, were quite enough to justify the labour expended. A further addition has been made to the plan of the town, and the build-

ings uncovered have furnished several new facts, not the least important being interesting proof of the half-timbered construction of many of the houses. The finds of pottery, etc., have been also up to the average.

The season's work was directed almost throughout by Mr. Mill Stephenson, to whom antiquaries cannot be too grateful for so large a labour of love. As in past years, the Council has been able to materially assist the work by grants from the Research Fund, and the Fellows at large have continued to show their interest by their liberal subscriptions.

The end of the work of exploration is now within sight, and in five or six years the Committee in charge hope to complete this great undertaking.

With regard to the approaching building over of the site of *Claesentum* at Bitterne, Hants, our Fellow, Mr. G. E. Fox, visited the site and reported on the state of things. In consequence the Council requested him to obtain local assistance with a view to the ground being examined before building operations should prevent perhaps for ever such examination, and it is hoped that any discoveries to be made will not be prejudiced by neglect on the part of the local authorities. The Council further made a small grant in aid of any explorations which may be deemed necessary. Mr. Nevill was also associated with Mr. Fox to watch the matter.

Grants in aid of diggings have also been made to the Surrey Archæological Society, who are examining the site of Waverley Abbey, and to Mr. Page, whose explorations at St. Albans have from time to time been reported at our meetings. To the investigations now going on at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, the Society has also contributed.

The question of the preservation of the handsome market cross at Chichester having become urgent, our Fellows, Messrs. G. Rice, Peers, and Towry Whyte, acting as a committee, made such recommendations as were necessary, and it will it is hoped be possible to satisfactorily strengthen this ornament of the town without the proposed re-edification.

The operations of the Cretan Exploration Fund Committee have this year, owing to the limited subscriptions, been confined to Knossos, where Mr. Arthur Evans has for a third season continued the excavation of the prehistoric palace. Heavy rains hindered the work, but already a new hall has

been uncovered south of the hall of the double axe, with an unique system of stylobates, a small bath room with remains of a painted frieze, and a small staircase, two flights of which, apparently leading to the Thalamoi, still remain, and there is evidence that the stairs led to a third storey. Some interesting remains of fresco painting have also been found, and a kind of lararium with a small painted terra-cotta figure of a goddess and another of a male votary, each with doves, and between them an ex-voto double axe of steatite. A series of late Kamari pots with naturalistic painted designs have also been found, and tablets referring to the armoury, etc. also were unearthed. Large stone walls are also beginning to appear. The work at Knossos will occupy the excavators for the rest of the season, and it should be remembered that below the Mycenaean level there are remains as at Tiryns and Phylakapi of yet earlier settlements.

At Santa Maura Dr. Dörpfeld is continuing his explorations for the German Archæological Institute at Athens, based on the hypothesis that in Santa Maura and not in the modern Ithaca, we have the ancient Ithaca, which conforms but slightly to the Homeric description. The resolution of the Greek Archæological Society to reconstruct the loose fragments of the Eretheum has caused some doubt as to its advisability, considering the very doubtful success which attended the re-erection of fallen columns of the Parthenon, owing to the strong contrast of the old with the new marble, of which there was a good deal, and which it will require many years to harmonise with old.

In Rome we have within the last few days heard of the important excavations by Cavaliere Giacomo Boni in the Forum. Our distinguished Honorary Fellow appears to be on the way to make discoveries concerning the very early history of that city which will be of the very greatest interest to all antiquaries.

Sir John Evans and the Earl of Crawford were appointed to represent the Society at the Ninth Jubilee of the University of Glasgow in June next. The Society has also been requested to send a representative to the tercentenary of the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The usual permissions have been given for various societies to use our meeting room for special occasions. Amongst these

were the Ruskin Union, the Henry Bradshaw Society, and others.

The Hellenic Society have also been allowed to hold their councils in our rooms some four times a year.

A loan of certain of our royal portraits was made to the New Gallery for the exhibition of the Sovereigns of England held there.

The meetings of the Museen-Verband, who held their session in London this year, were held in our rooms, and the favour was much appreciated by the representatives of many European museums.

The ever-recurring question of how to find room for the numerous additions to our library has received special emphasis this year from the increase due to the selections from the library of the Royal Archæological Institute, which that body generously placed at our service. The immediate need for more shelf room suggested the erection of a large bookcase in the hall near the staircase, and an addition to our shelving in the council room in the shape of a large group of bookcases. The valuable MS. collection of the Society has now been placed under glass all together close to the Assistant Secretary's office.

During the past year among the more important additions to our library, we must mention the gift of some 350 volumes from the Royal Archæological Institute. These we were allowed to select from their library before its dispersal, and we have thus filled up some gaps in our own. Professor Rahn has also presented a number of important pamphlets on painted glass and other subjects; Mr. R. D. Radcliffe has also added to our collection several pamphlets on prehistoric, Roman, and Irish subjects.

A fine series of drawings illustrative of the topography of Lincolnshire by the late Mr. E. J. Willson, F.S.A., has been purchased, and will be of value to many of our Fellows.

The assistance of a boy in the library has been obtained so as to enable the necessary work of Mr. Clinch to be carried on with less interruption.

With a view to obtaining still more room for our books and store room for our stock of publications, arrangements have been made for the boarding out of the porter and his family. This has, of course, entailed an increase in our expenses, but we shall have more space available for the above storage.

The suggestion made a year ago, as to the collection of and cataloguing of a collection of lantern slides available for the illustration of papers has been acted on, and the Society is

indebted to several of the Fellows for a good number of slides, which will be of great use and convenience to all.

I again have to thank the officers of the Society for the cordial co-operation they have at all times given in the maintenance of the dignity and aims of our Society. Our clerk, Mr. Clinch, has also been very helpful on all occasions."

At the conclusion of the President's Address the following Resolution was moved by EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, Esq., C.B., seconded by WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., 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 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.
Arthur John Evans, Esq., M.A., Litt.D., F.R.S.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Arthur Henry Lyell, Esq., M.A.
Walter Llewellyn Nash, Esq.
Robert Garraway Rice, Esq.
Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.

Ten Members of the New Council.

David Lindsay, Lord Balcarres, M.P.
Edward William Brabrook, Esq., C.B.
The Rt. Rev. George Forrest, Bishop of Bristol, D.D.
D.C.L.
John Willis Clark, Esq., M.A.

William Gowland, Esq.
Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A.
John Linton Myres, Esq., M.A.
William Page, Esq.
Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.
John William Willis-Bund, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

The following Resolution was proposed from the Chair, seconded by the Treasurer, and carried unanimously :

“The President, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London desire to express and to place on record their gratitude to the President, Council, and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute for the gift from their library of such books as were required in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. The gift is appreciated not only for its utility but for the evidence it affords of the goodwill of the Institute towards the Society.”

The Treasurer made a short statement as to the financial condition of the Society, showing that it was in every way quite satisfactory.

Pursuant to the Statutes, ch. iii. § 3, the names of the following, who had failed to pay all moneys due from them to the Society, and for such default had ceased to be Fellows of the Society, were read from the Chair, and the President made an entry of their amoval against each of their names in the Register of the Society :

Paul Henry Foley, Esq., M.A.
Alfred Gilbert, Esq., M.V.O., R.A.
John Horsfall, Esq., M.A., F.R.C.S.
William Jones, Esq.

The following Resolution was proposed by Sir ERNEST CLARKE, seconded by Mr. H. B. WHEATLEY, and carried by 15 votes for to 13 votes against :

“That the new Council be respectfully requested to take into consideration the desirability of changing the hour of the Ordinary Meetings from the evening to the afternoon, at 4:30 p.m. or 5 p.m., and to ascertain the views of the Society at large by the issue of a circular on the subject.”

Thursday, 1st May, 1902.

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:—Worlebury, an ancient stronghold in the county of Somerset, New edition, revised and partly re-written, with additions. By C. W. Dymond, F.S.A. 4to. Bristol, 1902.

From the Author:—Denton, near Gravesend, its Manor, its Court House, and Chapel of St. Mary. By G. M. Arnold, F.S.A. 8vo. Gravesend, 1902.

From the Author:—The Dundee Market Crosses and Tolbooths. By William Kidd. 8vo. Dundee, 1902.

The President announced that he had appointed William Gowland, Esq., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., submitted the following report as Local Secretary for Egypt:

“I beg leave to lay before the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries a few notes on subjects connected with Archæology in Egypt.

It becomes more difficult than of old to communicate as much as could be wished on the subject of investigation and discovery,

Since M. Maspéro has been at the head of the Department of Antiquities the more important and best known sites up and down the country are more carefully guarded than heretofore. Assisted by the inspectors Mr. J. E. Quibell and Mr. Howard Carter, the hopeless neglect of past times is at an end.

The result is that the antiquity dealers who stand at the back of the plunderers find it more difficult than heretofore to get objects to sell to the tourist. Not only so, the plunderers become more bold. Their reward is greater, whilst the chance of punishment they run is hardly worth considering.

During the summer time, when the archæologist is not at work, raids are made on the very sites where the work of investigation is yet unfinished, or on any site which the archæologist may have inadvertently mentioned as one of promise for future examination.

Sites, references to which may have appeared in a news-

paper in England, have been promptly pounced upon by the dealers and plunderers.

All visitors who wish to see the antiquities are required to purchase a ticket at the price of one pound Egyptian (£1 0s 6*l.*). The money thus collected, amounting to several thousand pounds per annum, is used to pay for the guardianship of the monuments and sites, for setting up protective walls and gates to tombs and temples, etc., etc.

It is obvious that such guardians are of no use unless the law adequately supports the authority delegated to them. This it does not do.

The most ludicrously inadequate fines are imposed. The most absurdly ridiculous excuses are accepted. The thieves and plunderers practically escape free.

Fortunately the very centre of authority in Upper Egypt has been attacked.

One of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes, that of Amenophis II., recently cleared by M. Loret, has been broken into. This was the only tomb in which the mummy of the king rested in the sarcophagus covered with the withered wreaths of flowers laid upon it at the time of burial.

The mummy was taken out of the sarcophagus, cut open and searched, the wreaths were scattered and taken away, whilst from another part of the tomb two large models of funereal barques were taken.

Whether the ordinary fine of about five piastres=one shilling, will be imposed I am not able to say. The case was not decided when I left Thebes.

It is perhaps needless to say that the penalty to be imposed rests, not with the Director of Antiquities, M. Maspèro, but with those who administer the law. Four years since Mr. J. E. Quibell, acting for the Egypt Research Account, excavated the site at Hierakonpolis. Some of the greatest treasures in the Gizeh Museum were then found, and the site was not exhausted. Last summer this place was ravaged by the plunderers, such a spectacle of yawning graves, skulls, bones, and broken pottery, such devastation I have never seen. Some men were apprehended, but the penalties imposed were ridiculous.

There are undoubtedly considerable difficulties in dealing with these cases. The troubles we have at home with poachers give us some sort of parallel.

At Abydos, Professor Petrie has again been busily engaged for his third year. He is working for the Egypt Exploration Fund. His season's work will shortly be published, but as

to his hopes or prospects for the future it is best to keep silence.

On the west side of the river at Assuan some tombs have been opened by Lord and Lady William Cecil. Lady William has personally assisted at the work, making some excellent drawings. Several good tombs and fine sarcophagi have been found.

At Naga ed Deir, opposite Girga, one of the best pieces of scientific investigation now going on in Egypt is being carried on.

Here a vast number of tombs, sundry untouched ones, have received most careful examination by Mr. George Reisner, acting for Mrs. Hearst, an American lady. The finds, after passing through Gizeh Museum, go to the museum at San Francisco. The tombs are chiefly of the III. and IV. Dynasties.

It is not easy to speak too highly of the cautious way in which the investigations are made. Photographs are taken at every stage of the proceedings, with a multitude of notes, drawings, and measurements.

Mr. Reisner is fortunate above his fellow investigators. Those who work for societies are, alas, always hampered by lack of funds, and, what is worse, are expected every year to produce some results for subscribers to see, and a book for them to finger, not perhaps always to read.

An investigation conducted as it should be on purely scientific lines cannot every year lead to such results. I venture to say that in few instances have sites, on which one season only has been spent, been even half worked out or examined as they should be, and none are more conscious of this fact than those who do the work. Unfortunately for them, there hangs over their heads the inevitable book and exhibition.

Mr. Reisner is directed to do his best, he is not cramped for funds nor hurried for time or results, and consequently he is able to do his work in a way that makes others justly envious.

At Thebes the ruins of the Palace of Amenophis III. are being investigated in the same painstaking and deliberate manner.

Mr. Percy Newberry is superintending the work, assisted by Mr. Titus, an American gentleman, who provides the funds. The building, as far as it has been uncovered, is entirely of crude brick, the surfaces of the walls, floors, and ceilings being plastered and painted. The colours are in many places still

quite brilliant. Some ceilings are ornamented with flights of birds painted with great freedom and dexterity. Some of the floors are painted, as at Tell el Amarna, with reeds and fishes drawn with remarkable skill, the touch swift, sure, and exactly suited to the purely decorative character of the work.

Here, again, there is not a terrible book to be produced each season to amuse subscribers, but when the time is ripe the work will be thoroughly and adequately illustrated and described.

Mr. Theodore Davis, also an American gentleman, who has previously contributed towards investigation, has provided funds for further researches in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings.

Under the direction of Mr. Howard Carter, Chief Inspector of Antiquities for Upper Egypt, six of the Tombs of the Kings have now been provided with electric light, namely the tombs of Amenophis II., Seti I., and Rameses I., III., VII., and IX.

The conjunction of electric light and the Tombs of the Kings may, to some, appear a little astonishing. When, however, the damage done by candles, torches, and magnesium wire is appreciated, it will be seen how much we owe to M. Maspèro for introducing electricity. The reckless and wilful damage done by tourists is beyond belief. One of the above-named tombs had not been uncovered two days when it was found that some one had, with a candle, smoked initials 12 inches high on the hitherto absolutely clean ceiling.

At Karnak, the work of making a solid floor on which the fallen columns of the Hypostyle Hall can be reinstated is rapidly moving forward.

Some remarkably fine lintels and square columns of the XII. Dynasty have been uncovered at a level of some two meters below the door sill of the Pylon of Thothmes III. and immediately north of it.

The remains are in limestone, and although the stones are in many cases broken, the preservation of the sculptures is only equalled by the beauty of their style.

At Philae the work of underpinning the temples and colonnades, so that the security of their foundations may be assured, has been going on rapidly.

The picturesque little streets of brick ruins have, alas, been of necessity cleared away. To leave this crude brickwork, impregnated as it is with salt, which under the action of the rising water would quickly act on the stonework, would lead to its rapid destruction. The result of the removal has been that half the picturesque charm of the place is lost; but the

government is doing its best under the circumstances and following the only course that seemed open to it.

An unfortunate incident has happened at Assuan. An example of Saracenic art which, apart from its intrinsic value, played nearly as prominent a part in the general landscape as does the mosque of Mahomet Ali at Cairo, has been overthrown.

I quote from a letter sent to the *Egyptian Gazette* on the subject, and which appeared on January 10th last.

'A most unnecessary act of vandalism in the destruction of a picturesque and interesting object in the immediate neighbourhood of Assuan has just taken place. It is very desirable that public notice should be called to such an act with the hope that, for the future, a more intelligent care may be taken by those officials who have so much in their power to preserve or destroy. Immediately south of Assuan lies a large cemetery, a place of high antiquity, dotted over with a multitude of picturesque domed tombs.

On the salient points of the granite ridge are seen tombs of a more ambitious character, and these contribute a marked individuality to the prospect. The northernmost of the large tombs, known as the tomb of the Saba wa Sabeen Wâli, was—alas, I must say was—a building of no small importance.

Ruined and neglected as it was, yet it had interest even as a piece of Arab architecture. In addition it was still held in veneration by many. On two occasions in every year a large number of pilgrims resorted to the spot. Why was this place destroyed?

A very laudable enterprise has just been undertaken at Assuan, the supply of the town with water.

An engineer, some understrapper as it seems from the Public Works, with characteristic disregard for everything but engineering, induced the Mudir' (the equivalent to the Mayor) 'to approve the site of the picturesque tomb above referred to as the most suitable for the high level tanks. The tomb was promptly overthrown and a square box-like structure is now being set up in its place.'

The letter goes on to show that whilst Lord Kitchener was Sirdar, and Assuan, being as it then was in the frontier province, was under military rule, great care was taken by him that the picturesque charms of the place should not be defaced. Now the province is under civil administration, and the firm hand being removed the vandalism is perpetrated.

At the same time that I wrote this letter I also wrote informing the Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art arabe of what had happened.

In England we may venture to criticise the actions of a department. Not so in Egypt.

Although my letter to the Comité was of the mildest description I was requested to withdraw it, as it was stated that it gave pain to some of the officials. This I have naturally declined to do, as I merely stated facts; to my last communication I have not yet received a reply.



FIG. 1. TOMB AT ASSUAN. THE TOMB DESTROYED WAS VERY SIMILAR IN CHARACTER.

One must not disturb the heights of official serenity. The position is the more amusing as I am an honorary member of the Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art arabe. I was as I believed doing my duty towards that body in calling attention to the vandalism, and was also I hope doing my duty as correspondent in Egypt to the Society of Antiquaries.

Fig 3. PLAN OF THE TOMB OF THE SABA WA SABEEN WĀLI, LATELY DESTROYED.

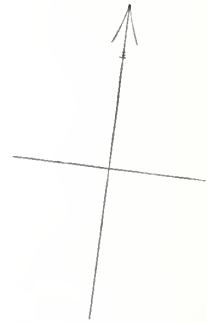
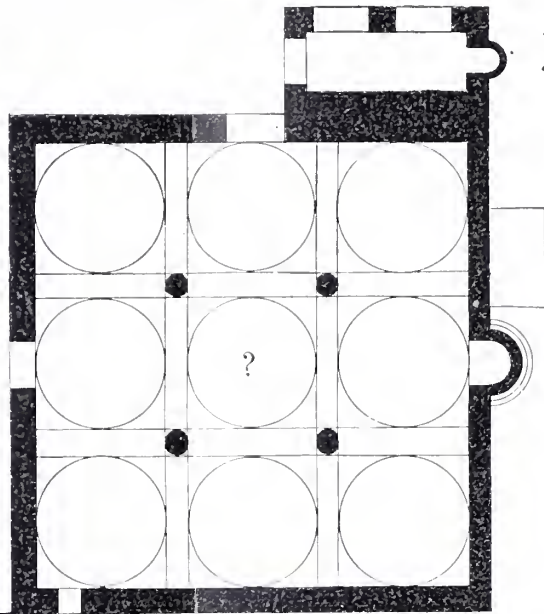


Fig 2 SKETCH PLAN OF TOMB AT ASSUAN SIMILAR TO THAT LATELY DESTROYED.

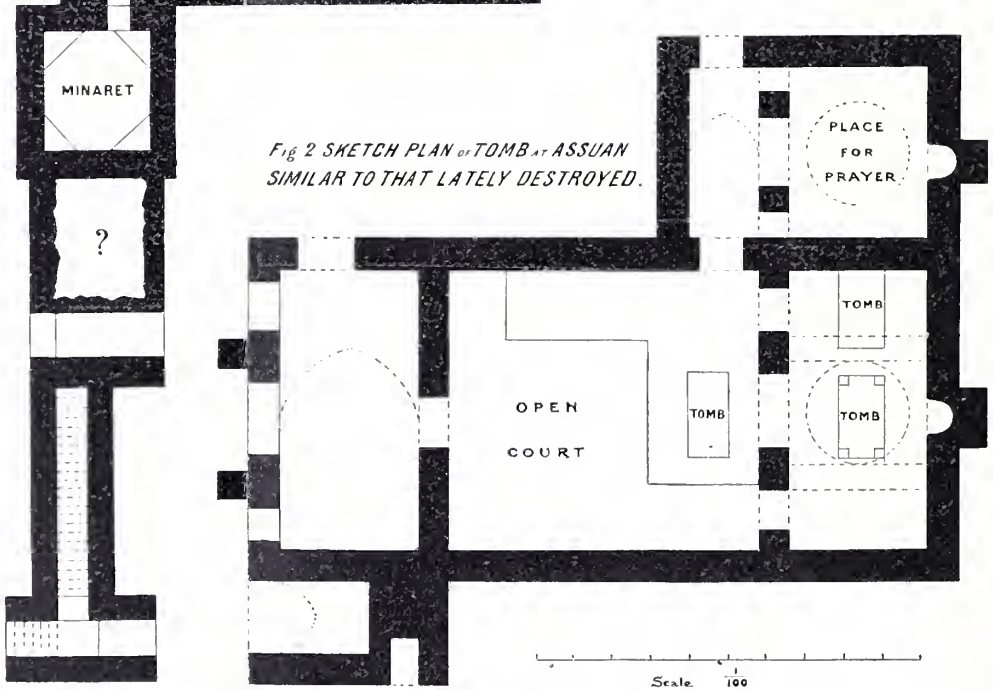


Fig. 1 shows the type of monument that has been destroyed. A sketch plan of this building (Fig. 2) is sent herewith. It shows the place of prayer to the north and the chamber and court with tombs in the south.

Round the tank which has been erected in the place of the tomb lie four overthrown red granite columns, and a piece of a Byzantine capital, with acanthus foliage, parts of the destroyed monument, which was surmounted by domes.

By the kindness of Professor Strzygowski I am enabled to send a plan (Fig. 3) of the monument so needlessly destroyed.

To this a minaret was attached, the building having more importance as a mosque than as a tomb.

P.S.—Since writing the above report I have heard of a proposal for the wanton destruction of an interesting and picturesque tower at Alexandria.

The municipality of Alexandria desired to make a wide road on the sea front towards the east of the town. Having no appreciation of the tower or care for its antiquity, their engineer, after the manner of engineers, proposed to throw it down. The Comité de Conservation fortunately heard of the project, but were informed that their remonstrance was too late. The tower was destroyed. However, not quite believing the statement of the municipal officers, the Comité sent its architect, Herz Bey, with a camera, and he returned with a photograph of the tower, which, although it was stated to be destroyed was standing, a substantial mass of masonry very many feet high. It had, in fact, hardly been touched. The Department of Public Works intervened, and not only is the tower saved, but it will make an object of interest in the new road, and be in nobody's way. It is remarkable to observe how an engineer seems almost to delight in an act of gratuitous vandalism."

On the proposition of Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, seconded by Mr. HIGGINS, it was resolved :

"That the question of the continued destruction of ancient monuments in Egypt be referred to the Council for consideration."

W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, read

a paper on the London Charterhouse, its ancient water-supply and arrangements.

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

The Rev. W. HAIG BROWN, Master of the Charterhouse, exhibited a vellum roll of the fifteenth century showing the course of the Charterhouse water-supply.

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

Thursday, 15th May, 1902.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, 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 Trustees of the British Museum :—The Waddesdon Bequest. Catalogue of the Works of Art bequeathed to the British Museum by Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, M.P., 1898. By C. H. Read. 4to. London, 1902.

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

1. Catalogue Raisonné des Objets Archéologiques contenus dans le Musée d'Oran. 8vo. Oran, 1895.
2. Catalogue Illustré du Musée National des Antiquités Algériennes. 8vo. Alger, 1899.

From W. E. Foster, Esq., F.S.A. :—South Lincolnshire Families. Sanders of Weston. 8vo. Peterborough, 1902.

From W. S. Appleton, Esq. :—Family Letters from the Bodleian Library. 8vo. Cambridge, U.S.A., 1902.

From W. H. Aymer Vallance, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Certain plates and pages of letterpress to help to complete the copy of "Churches of Yorkshire," in the Society's Library.

From the Author :—Some notes on the Lowthers who held judicial office in Ireland in the 17th century. By Sir E. T. Bewley, LL.D. 8vo. Kendal, 1902.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 5th June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

W. DALE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Droxford, Hants :

“The discovery I have to record was made during the construction of the new railway between Fareham and Alton. This railway passes up the Meon Valley, but does not follow the low ground in all its course. At the village of Droxford it cuts through the top of the hill overlooking the valley on the eastern side, and it is at this point, immediately above Droxford Church and close to the place marked Brockbridge on the map, that the discovery was made.

During the summer of 1900 I was informed that human bones had been found here, in some cases covered with big flints, associated with spearheads and pieces of much corroded ironwork. I went to the spot and obtained some spearheads and battered fragments of iron, which I brought here. The spearheads were pronounced by Mr. Read to be Anglo-Saxon, and the fragments part of the umbo and bracers of a Saxon shield. Going again a few days later I got some smaller objects, which I had no difficulty in identifying by means of the fine series of Anglo-Saxon antiquities in the British Museum, and especially those of the Gibbs bequest. I thought the discovery was one of interest, and more especially as just at the time I had read Mr. Reginald Smith's excellent article in the *Victoria County History of Hampshire* on the Anglo-Saxon remains of our county.

After quoting Bede as to the district appropriated by the Jutes in Hampshire, Mr. Smith says: ‘The stages of the Jutish progress are marked by a succession of townships along the Meon Valley from mouth to source. Meon, Titchfield, Wickham, Soberton, Droxford, Meon Stoke, Corhampton, Warnford, and Meon East and West were all existing in the eleventh century, and in all likelihood had then been founded nearly 600 years * * * Bede's statement is, however, precise enough to justify the expectation of finding characteristic Jutish remains in the Island and its neighbourhood, and a general resemblance was long ago noticed between the objects found in the pagan graves of Kent and the Isle of Wight. As both districts are definitely recorded as the seats of Jutish immigrations, there is every reason for assigning their name to this particular type of relics. The parallel, however, is not complete, for up to the present time no discoveries on the coast opposite the Island have revealed any trace of Jutish occupation.’ Here a footnote is added. ‘With possibly one exception, noticed in *Hants Notes and Queries*, where a newspaper paragraph is quoted. “Brooches of a peculiar form

which have been found in Kent and the Isle of Wight have been discovered in the Meon country. They occur nowhere else in England. They do occur in certain of the Danish mosses, and the natural conclusion is that the design and peculiar decoration were Jutish." These objects have not been traced.'

Mr. Smith continues: 'It is possible, though hardly to be expected, that similar finds will some day be made in the Meon district, or on the edges of the New Forest; but it seems clear that at least no such conspicuous grave-mounds exist in these regions as have yielded so much to exploration on the Island Downs. Perhaps the true explanation is that the lower ground on both sides of the water was inhabited by a poorer population, whose graves would have no mounds or deposits of ornaments and utensils.'

Very little progress was made with the railway in 1900, owing to the scarcity of labour, and the cutting, after going about halfway through the field where the interments were, stopped until last autumn, when the work was again resumed and fresh discoveries made. The place is 20 miles from my home and 5 from any railway station, but I managed to go once or twice every week and was present on several occasions when burials were struck. I was also fortunate in enlisting the help of a couple of navvies who were more intelligent than is usual with their class, and who had a keen eye for business, so that I have been able to obtain almost everything of any importance. The work was, however, somewhat disappointing. The burials were very close to the surface and in a tenacious clayey earth (the clay with flints of the geologist which here caps the chalk), out of which it was very difficult to extract anything of any size whole. The ironwork was oxidised almost to destruction. Only the larger bones of the skeletons were preserved. Skulls could not be got out except in fragments, although the teeth were perfect and well-preserved. Moreover, the employment this winter of a steam navvy did not help matters, and probably some few objects were lost.

The surface of the ground gave no indication of burials. If there had ever been anything in the form of tumuli, all traces of them had been removed by cultivation. Some bodies were buried east and west, but I saw two femurs lying due north and south, and I think there was no rule in the matter. The area of the cemetery was confined to the top of the hill, and the railway cut through about 100 yards of it north to south. It no doubt extended further east and west in the ground not touched by the railway. The interments

were numerous and close together. Big flints were put over some, but not all. With many no articles at all were buried. In reading of the discoveries at other Anglo-Saxon cemeteries it strikes me that this one was not by any means so rich in objects as usual, which bears out the suggestion of Mr. Reginald Smith that this part was inhabited by a poorer population than the Downs of the Isle of Wight. Several swords were found; but shield bosses and spearheads were more frequent. With some only a single knife, or a knife and spear, had been laid. With one of the swords, however, two unusually large spears had been put. The beads, of which there was considerable variety, were only found one or two at a time, never associated in such a number as to have formed a necklace. I conclude that the fibulæ, chatelaine holders, tweezers, spindle whorls of Kimmeridge shale, and a few other things of feminine use indicate that it was not a place of sepulture for warriors only. Vessels are represented by a small rudely-made cup of black earthenware, fragments of two other pots of black ware, and part of a brown glass tumbler, as well as the remains of two small wooden vessels made tub-fashion and hooped with bands of bronze. Roman coins occurred twice only; two are pierced. They have been identified for me as of Marcus Aurelius, Faustina, Crispus, Maximinus and Constantine II. Amongst a quantity of much corroded iron-work are probably some horse trappings and several shoes, one quite perfect. I could not discover that any horse-bones were found. A large nodule of pyrites was laid by one of the swords, either as a weapon or a strike-a-light, and there was a small piece of whetstone by one of the spears."

Mr. Read added some remarks on the more significant objects in the collection, and agreed that the cemetery showed signs of comparative poverty, though swords, of which six specimens were recovered, are generally considered to have indicated high rank. It is interesting to notice some striking similarities to the Isle of Wight finds that are assigned, with those of Kent, to the Jutes. The button-like concave brooches (figs. 1 and 2) and the small square-headed variety (fig. 3) are sufficient to classify the interments, which have no admixture of cinerary urns. A semicircular pendant of gilt bronze (fig. 4) resembles Kentish work, and the familiar cross-bow brooch (fig. 5) is a survival from the Romano-British period. The number of male burials may be estimated from the discovery of thirty-two spearheads, of which one or two are of unusual length; eight shield-bosses were found, and with

them are three complete shield handles (fig. 6) with extensions to the circumference, the like of which has not perhaps been hitherto found in this country. The whole collection has since been presented by Mr. Dale to the British Museum.



Figs. 1 and 2. BUTTON-LIKE BROOCHES FOUND AT DROXFORD, HANTS. ($\frac{1}{4}$)



Fig. 3. SQUARE-HEADED BROOCH FOUND AT DROXFORD, HANTS. ($\frac{1}{4}$)



Fig. 4. GILT BRONZE PENDANT FOUND AT DROXFORD, HANTS. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

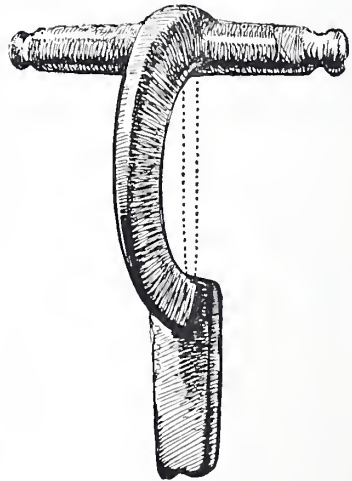


Fig. 5. CROSS-BOW BROOCH FOUND AT DROXFORD, HANTS. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

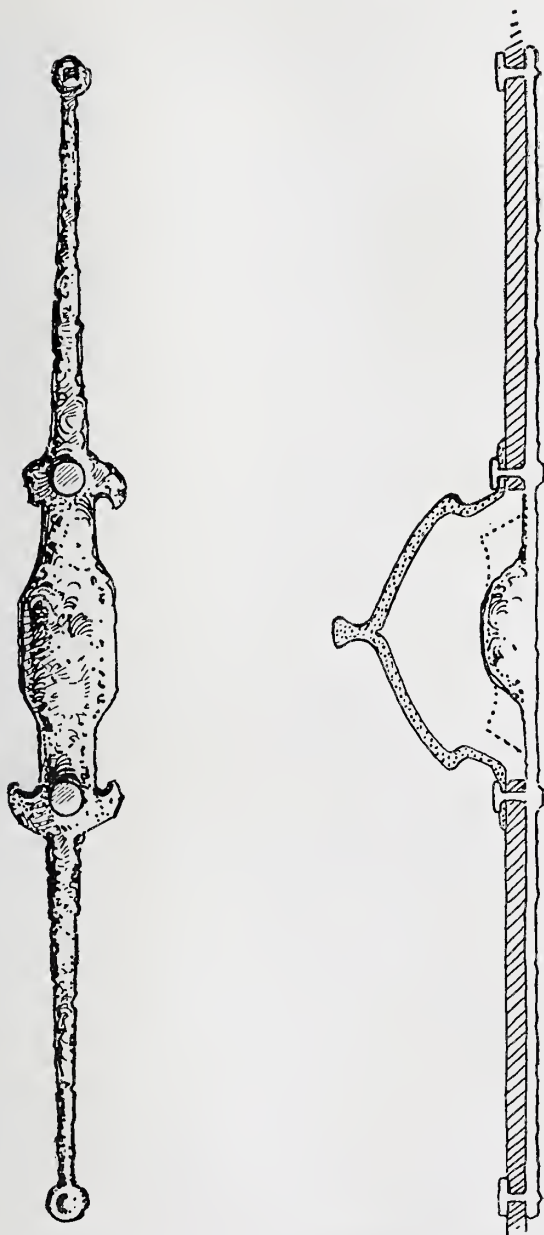


Fig. 6. SHIELD-HANDLE (AND SECTION WITH ADDED BOSS) FOUND AT DROXFORD, HANTS.

T. CATO WORSFOLD, Esq., exhibited two large oil jars found in Fetter Lane, London.

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Westmorland, exhibited a number of Roman and other antiquities found at Brough-under-Stanmore, Westmorland. One of them, a small circular brooch of Late-Celtic character, is shown in the accompanying illustration.



LATE-CELTIC BROOCH
FOUND AT BROUGH-
UNDER-STANMORE,
WESTMORLAND. (1.)

These objects have since been given to the British Museum.

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

Thursday, 29th May, 1902.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, 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 :—Greek Coins and their Parent Cities. By John Ward (of Belfast), F.S.A. 4to. London, 1902.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—Catalogue of the Scottish Coins in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. By A. B. Richardson. 4to. Edinburgh, 1901.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—Catalogue of the Coronation Exhibition, 1902. 8vo. London, 1902.

From the Author :—Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee for 1900 and 1901. By F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1901-1902.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 5th June, and a list of Candidates to be balloted for was read.

A letter from the Town Clerk of Chichester was read conveying an unanimous vote of thanks of the Town Council

to the Society for the trouble and interest taken by the Society (through the Council) in the repair and preservation of the Chichester Cross.


Professor A. H. CHURCH, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A., read the following notes on the material of certain Cypriote cylinder-seals:

“It was in August, 1899, that my attention was first drawn by Dr. A. S. Murray, of the British Museum, to a seal-cylinder from Cyprus, which presented certain curious features. At first sight it appeared to be an engraved hæmatite, but on further examination the seemingly incuse designs which cover it revealed the characteristics of a casting from a mould in relief, while the material itself proved to be too soft and too brittle for hæmatite. Still the surface possessed the sub-metallic lustre of that substance, though rather violet in hue. The specific gravity of the cylinder was ascertained to be 5·36—a figure near to but rather higher than that of the compact black hæmatite usually employed for Babylonian and Egyptian objects of this class. A clue to the composition of this cylinder was furnished by the presence of a pale greenish deposit which filled up a part of the hollow axis. This was found to contain much calcium carbonate, along with distinct traces of calcium sulphate and of a compound of copper. The calcium carbonate being obviously extraneous it was possible that the cylinder itself might have been the source of the sulphur and of the copper which had been detected, might in fact consist of or contain a sulphide of copper. This was proved to be the case by an examination of a few scrapings which responded to the tests, physical as well as chemical, for cuprous sulphide (Cu_2S), a compound which occurs in nature as the mineral copper-glance or chalcocite. Some comparative experiments with scrapings of copper-glance, and scrapings of this Cypriote cylinder showed that these two materials were virtually, if not actually, identical. They could not be distinguished under the microscope; they were alike in degree of fusibility and in hardness (about 3°). The specific gravity of the mineral ranges between 5·52 and 5·81, while the Cypriote cylinder under discussion was, it will be remembered, no higher than 5·36. But one expects to find a casting to be of lower density than the same material in a crystallised condition by reason of cavities and impurities in the former. And here I must refer to three other Cypriote cylinders of the same Mycenaean style, and obviously consisting of the same substance as the British Museum specimen. They are in

the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and possess the specific gravities here recorded :

Cylinder A (the largest)	5.504.
Cylinder B (the next in size)	5.531.
Cylinder C (the smallest)	5.313.

These determinations, kindly made by Professor H. A. Miers, are in close accord with the figure I obtained from the British Museum example. I may add that I examined a few filings from Cylinder B, and found in them nothing save copper, sulphur, and traces of iron; indeed in chemical as well as physical character they corresponded with cuprous sulphide. In this connection a fifth specimen should be cited. It is described in the 'Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum' by J. L. Myres and Dr. M. Ohnefalsch-Richter as a cylindrical seal of the Bronze Age and of Mycenaean design. It is further stated that the design is 'engraved on a black artificial paste resembling hæmatite,' and that the material had been analysed by Dr. Weeren, of the Technological High School at Charlottenberg. I wrote to Dr. Weeren on the 19th of December, 1899, for details of his analysis, but have received no reply to my letter of inquiry.

The question now suggests itself, 'Whence did the Mycenaean craftsman obtain his supply of cuprous sulphide?' At first I imagined that he might have had access to the mineral copper-glance, and have made a casting in a clay mould from this material after crushing and fusing it. But a more probable origin for this imitation of hæmatite was suggested to me by Mr. W. Gowland during my examination of a copper ingot, found in the year 1896 at Enkomi in Cyprus. This ingot (No. 113 in the British Museum Catalogue of Bronzes), which measures 2 feet 3½ inches in length, 16 inches in breadth, and 2 inches in thickness, and weighs 81 pounds 10 ounces, bears upon its lower face the Cypriote character. On analysing the unaltered central portion of this ingot the following figures* were obtained: 

	per cent.		per cent.
Copper	98.05	Silver	trace
Tin	nil	Zinc... ..	0.05
Lead	0.31	Iron	trace
Bismuth	trace	Sulphur	0.22

* The amount available for analysis was 6 grams only. The two determinations of copper which were made differed by 0.10 per cent.; the mean is inserted in the table of results. I am indebted to Mr. F. W. Harbord for all the results, save the percentage of sulphur; this is probably over-stated.

Now the side-light thrown upon the special inquiry in hand comes from the recognition of sulphur in this ingot, and from the detection of particles of a very impure cuprous sulphide amongst the drillings of metal handed to me for analysis. Clearly the ore from which this ancient ingot of copper had been reduced must have contained a fair quantity of unoxidised sulphides. Mr. Gowland thinks the metal was produced 'by smelting *surface* ores consisting of carbonates and oxides mixed with some sulphide.' He further remarks, 'whenever a certain amount of undecomposed sulphides was present, the products of direct smelting would be copper similar to the Cypriote ingot, and varying amounts of regulus resembling or identical with the material of the cylinders.' Now this regulus, consisting mainly of cuprous sulphide but with some FeS, probably represented a product of the furnace intermediate between the 'blue metal' and the 'white metal' of the modern metallurgist. This then was, in all probability, the substance which, seen in its fused state, the Mycenaean artisan recognised as offering a superficial resemblance to polished hæmatite. It did more than present such resemblance, for it possessed almost the same density as the much harder ore of iron. Here, then, was the very material wanted for casting, by an easy process, these 'shoddy' cylinders, as I may venture to call them. They were cheap and quickly-made imitations of laborious engraved work, executed upon comparatively hard hæmatite. I ought, perhaps, to add here that the bluish-black regulus, obtained as above mentioned, though essentially cuprous sulphide, is by no means of constant composition and density. It is therefore not to be expected that this group of Mycenaean cylinder-seals should present an absolute uniformity in chemical and physical properties.

A striking confirmation of the suggested origin of the material of these Cypriote cylinders is afforded by the occurrence on the largest of the Ashmolean examples of a very good representation of an ingot like the specimen from Enkomi which I have described in the present note."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, submitted a Report on the Excavations on the site of the Romano-British city at Silchester, Hants, in 1901.

Mr. Hope's Report, which was illustrated by a large number of antiquities found during the excavations, will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 5th June, 1902.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

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

From Professor J. R. Rahn, Hon. F.S.A. :—A Collection of 110 Pamphlets on various Archaeological Subjects, written or edited by the donor.

From the Author W. A. Carrington, Esq. :

1. Papers relating to Derbyshire Musters, temp. Queen Elizabeth, comprising the Muster Roll for the whole county made in 1587, in expectation of the Spanish Invasion ; from the original documents preserved at Belvoir. 8vo. n.p. 1895.
2. The Early Lords of Belvoir. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
3. Haddon : the Hall, the Manor, and its Lords. 8vo. n.p. 1900.
4. Selections from the Steward's Accounts preserved at Haddon Hall, from 1549 to 1671. 8vo. London,

From the Author :—Saint Pancras Open Spaces and Disused Burial Grounds, including a List of Interments of Eminent Persons, and a Brief Sketch of Old St. Pancras Church. By W. E. Brown, 4to. London. 1902.

Also the following Lantern Slides from R. Garraway Rice, Esq., F.S.A. :—Four views of the Silchester Excavations in 1901, and one view of Iron Gates at Hall Place, Bexley, Kent.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Professor RAHN, Hon. F.S.A., for his gift to the Library.

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

W. G. THORPE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an original charter of inspeximus of Edward II. to the Borough of Portsmouth, dated 12th February, 1312-13.

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 were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

George Blundell Longstaff, Esq. M.A., M.D.
 Sir John Stirling Maxwell, bt. M.P.
 Emery Walker, Esq.
 Marion Harry Spielmann, Esq.
 Reginald Stanley Faber, Esq. M.A.

Ernest Law, Esq. B.A.

Hon. and Very Rev. James Wentworth Leigh, D.D.
Dean of Hereford:

Captain William Hawley.

James Kendrick Pyne, Esq. Mus. Doc.

Edwin Hadlow Wise Dunkin, Esq.

In accordance with the Statutes, ch. xix. § 1, the following draft of a proposed alteration in the Statutes was laid before the Meeting, and read by way of notice only :

We, the undersigned Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do hereby request that a Special Meeting of the Fellows be called under chapter xix. section i. of the Statutes, for the purpose of considering the following Amendment to the Statutes to provide for the holding of the Ordinary Meetings of the Society in the afternoon instead of in the evening as at present.

Chapter iv. section i. line 4: "To strike out the words "half-past eight o'clock in the evening;" and substitute therefor 'five o'clock in the afternoon."

ERNEST CLARKE.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

ISIDORE SPIELMANN.

Thursday, June 12th, 1902.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

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

From Somers Clarke, Esq., F.S.A. :—Wall Drawings and Monuments of El Kab : the Tomb of Sebekneht, the Temple of Amenhetep III., and the Tomb of Renni. By J. J. Tylor and Somers Clarke. 3 vols. Folio. London, 1896-1900.

From Emanuel Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—

(1) An Engraved Plan of Nottingham Castle taken in 1617. Published in 1806.

(2) A Letter stating the True Site of the Ancient Colony of Camulodunum. By Sir R. C. Hoare. 8vo. Shaftesbury, 1827.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—The History, Antiquities, and Present Restoration of Macclesfield Parish Church. By S. A. Boyd, B.C.L. Svo. Manchester, 1901.

From R. Phené Spiers, Esq., F.S.A.:—Three Pencil Drawings of Rochester Castle and old Chapter House, Rochester.

From the Author:—The Place of the Bishop of Bath and Wells at the Coronation. By C. M. Church, F.S.A. Svo. n.p. 1902.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Emery Walker, Esq.
James Kendrick Pyne, Esq. Mus. Doc.
Marion Harry Spielmann, Esq.
Alfred Cart de Lafontaine, Esq.

Lord BALCARRES, M.P., F.S.A., exhibited a double painted triptych of the sixteenth century, on which he read the following notes :

“This triptych is a curious example of the interaction of Eastern and Western pictorial art. As you see, it is a double triptych revolving on a pivot, each side having two leaves or shutters painted on either side with four scenes.* Thus beside the two central panels, the Crucifixion and the Last Judgment respectively, there are 32 pictures all illustrating incidents in the life of Christ or His Mother. The painting is miniature in character, there being some 950 figures and faces depicted in all.

Mr. O. M. Dalton, of the British Museum, has written me the following note on the relations of some of the late Greek artists with the West:

‘There is good evidence to show that from the time of the Renaissance onwards, the old connection of Greek and Italian art was maintained, though the parts played by East and West were henceforward completely changed. Whereas in the earlier centuries of the Middle Ages, and especially in South Italy, Byzantine painters were teachers, they now appear as learners, and there are various works in existence to prove the extent of their debt to Western art. The examples which have attracted most attention are to be seen in the churches of the convents on Mount Athos, which have

* The extreme height of the triptych is 23 inches, and the extreme breadth 14 inches. The painted panels are 9 inches high and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, extreme measurements.

been less exposed than other similar buildings to destructive influences. Dr. J. P. Richter has drawn attention to many of these works* and further information on the relations between Greek and Western art from the time of the Renaissance onward will be found in the article by Unger in Ersch and Gruber's *Allgemeine Encyclopädie der Wissenschaften und Künste*, vol. 85 (Leipsic, 1867), pp. 32-3; Bayet, in his *L'Art Byzantin*, has also a few remarks on the subject. From these sources the following short notes have been extracted.

The Massacre of the Innocents, in the apse of the right transept of the church of St. Athanasius, in the monastery of Lavra, signed by Theophanos of Cyprus in the year 1537, is copied from an engraving by Marc Antonio after a picture by Raphael, while Dr. Richter traces the influence of Ghirlandaio in the fresco representing the Last Supper in the refectory of the same monastery; the same subject on the walls of the refectory of the monastery of Pantelimon is a copy of the Last Supper by Lionardo. In a Deposition in the monastery of Zographu the artist has derived his inspiration from the great picture by Rubens in the cathedral at Antwerp; while the Procession to Calvary in the same place is after a Raphael in Madrid. Some frescoes representing scenes from the Apocalypse, in the Narthex of the monastery of Iverôn, painted in 1795, show distinct Italian influence, which may be explained from the fact that the artist Nicephorus is said to have visited Venice. In the library of Lavra are numerous Italian printed books on theology, and it is quite probable that prints of the same date, representing sacred scenes, were introduced at the same time, thus influencing Byzantine art on Mount Athos much as Flemish and German prints influenced Russian art in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

But the effect produced by contact with the Western schools of painting was not confined to Mount Athos. Many Greek artists made a living in the West after the fall of Constantinople, and almost entirely abandoned the Byzantine style. Some of them painted miniatures for manuscripts. Demetrius Sguropoulos, who in 1544 wrote a copy of Aristotle's *Ethics*, now in the Laurentian Library in Florence, probably also executed the decorative initials, which are purely Italian in style, as are those painted by one Anastasius for a manuscript in the library of Rheims, and those of the *Cynegetica* of Oppian, which were executed by a daughter of Angelos Bergikios of Crete in 1554 for King Henry II., and are now

* *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, 1878, pp. 205 ff.

in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Another Greek, Dominicus Theotokopoulos, commonly known as il Greco, is often said to have studied in the school of Titian, and settled in Toledo in 1577, where he died in 1625; one of his portraits is in the Louvre. Yet another, Panagiotis Doxaras, born in the Morea in 1662, joined the Venetians in their wars with the Turks. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Western art, and translated Lionardo's *Trattato della Pittura* into Greek. On the other hand, Italian artists visited the Turkish Empire; Gentile Bellini was summoned to Constantinople by Mohammed II., and other Italian painters probably visited Greece. The banner taken at Lepanto in 1572, and now in the church at Gaeta, is said to betray Greek influence. The above examples are perhaps sufficient to show that late Greek painters were fully alive to the superiority of Western art, and that many of them did their best to assimilate its methods.

With reference to the purely Greek arrangement of some of the scenes on the triptych, it may be added that a rapid view of Byzantine iconography may be obtained from the Painter's Manual of Mt. Athos, probably written in the sixteenth-seventeenth century;* and of the points in which it differs from that of the Renaissance from the second volume of the *Geschichte der Christlichen Kunst*, of F. X. Kraus.'

This solves many problems suggested by the triptych. Let me point out a few interesting features.

To begin with, the whole panel seems to be painted on a gold ground. The colours used are rich and varied, two of the most noticeable being a deep maroon in the dress of the Virgin, a colour which is essentially Byzantine. There is also a grey olive green which was much used by Greek artists, and the faces are generally painted over a soft green foundation, much as was the custom of the Trecentisti and the Abyssinian illuminators.

Conventionalism is strong, though it did not dominate the painter. Contact with Italy—Venice, I believe—had emancipated him. But Greek tradition can be traced in nearly every picture. The artist was archaic, yet there is great vivacity and imagination and a clear sense of motion. Italian richness and brilliance have been introduced, and where we get a Greek version treated with the Italian feeling, in the Annunciation for instance, the result is striking.

I am sorry to say that the Last Judgment is quite the

* See Didron, *Manuel d'iconographie chrétienne*, and Schaffer, *Das Malerbuch vom Berge Athos*.

most unfavourable example of the painter, but it happened to be the panel most easily reproduced. The treatment is gradual or spiral in character, based upon the familiar tradition embodied in the twelfth canto of the *Paradiso*, and the Throne of the Supreme Judge represents that of Ezekiel's vision. One notices at once that there are no Western saints, at least that there is no attribute, symbol, hat, or monastic habit. There are numerous crowned heads, and the figures in the central tier on the right are dressed like Venetian magnates. Moreover, no halos are used. In fact it is most rarely employed in the triptych, even with the disciples; though oddly enough St. Peter, in the scene outside the Prætorium, appears four times with an aureole, at the only inglorious moment of his career. An Italian touch will be observed in the grouping of the evangelistic emblems, and in the little-winged cherubs beside the throne. The chequered vestments are remarkable, similar to those found in Armenian manuscripts and on Charlemagne's dalmatic in the Vatican, dating from the tenth century.

Were we to judge from isolated fragments of this triptych one could give it any date one chose. We find purely classical architecture and costume; and the River God, emblematic of the Jordan, is of course a Pagan survival.

The purple cupola repeated above several of the buildings reminds one of the Eusebian Canons which precede the gospels from the fifth century onwards. Similar cupolas can be recorded frequently. As an example I would quote the mosaic in the circular church of St. George at Thessalonica, dating from the time of Justinian.

Early Gothic features will be found in the pictures of the Annunciation and the Purification.

Renaissance types are universal. We find this in the charming architecture of the Prætorium, which resembles a beautiful Lombard church of the fifteenth century. We likewise see the Renaissance in the curtains and flowered brocades, in the helmets, armour, and horsetrappings, in the furniture, such as the chairs at the Last Supper.

But we can bring the date of the painting still closer to our own times. The rocky landscape backgrounds, wholly alien by the way to traditional Greek art, seem inspired by Guardi and his school. The Woman of Samaria, and Claudia the wife of Pilate, are in pose, features and costume, typical Venetian ladies, such as we find in Tiepolo's pictures.

Lastly, the frame. This at least is pure Venetian. We are justified in assuming it to have been fitted to the paintings. Should the frame and pictures be coeval, the triptych

cannot be much anterior to the seventeenth century. At the same time, though I believe it to be comparatively modern, I think it reproduces a version dating back to early times; and where primitive originals are lost or mutilated, be they in architecture, painting, or texts, recent copies or versions derived from some vanished prototype are often of great critical value."

Sir FRANCIS T. BARRY, bt., M.P., F.S.A., exhibited a number of plans and lantern slides illustrating the exploration of a Broch at Hillhead, Caithness, in 1901, on which he also contributed some descriptive notes.

The Rev. the Hon. GILBERT H. F. VANE, M.A., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Shropshire, communicated the following note on the discovery of a supposed lake-dwelling at Pike's End, in the parish of Lyneal-cum-Colemere:

"At Pike's End in the parish of Lyneal-cum-Colemere, about four miles from Wem and five and a half from Ellesmere, in the county of Salop, and near the road which leads from Loppington to Ellesmere, a tenant of Earl Brownlow named Jones, when levelling a low-lying meadow, recently observed that the inequalities consisted in great measure of small mounds of clay, though the soil is peat. Mr. Jones further observed that these small mounds displayed an approach to symmetry of arrangement, 16 of them being disposed in two rows at the foot of a slope, and a third row of only six lying between these two. The diameter of the mounds also varied little, being in the first and second rows just about 12 feet, in the third a trifle less. Lastly, the mounds were for the most part about 10 yards apart and a foot in height.

Being interested by these observations Mr. Jones gave notice of his discovery, and on March 5th the mounds, or their sites, for much of the clay had been removed, were visited by myself and several other persons. Labourers also were in readiness, and the spade was soon at work. A trench 3 feet wide was dug east and west to a length of 19 feet across the site of one of the mounds. This revealed a layer of bark a foot below the surface. Another foot or rather more of digging brought the labourers to water; for the land was only drained some thirty-five years ago, up to that time was covered with rushes, and is still very boggy. The bark appeared to be of fir. So did also a good sized root which was dug up near, and showed unmistakable marks of fire.

Ashes were found too beneath another mound. And in each of the four which were opened on the day named small trunks of fir were dug out. One log of black oak was also found. This log measured 8 feet 10 inches, and tapered, being 1 foot 5 inches in girth in the middle and 2 feet at its thicker end. Marks of an axe appeared to be traceable on this log. Unfortunately no bones, and no implements of stone or metal were turned up, though beneath one mound portions of the rotted stumps of four upright piles were found in very wet soil. There are no means for approximating to the date of the settlement at present available, nor is it certain that the remains are those of lake dwellings, notwithstanding that at Whettall Moss, only half a mile distant as the crow flies, there was found in 1872 an ancient canoe, which is now preserved at Ellesmere.

The excavations were followed up a few days later by a trench cut right across the meadow to a depth of about 2 feet 6 inches, that is, to the water line, but no further discoveries were made.

Subsequently (30th May), further excavations were made at Pike's End in presence of a number of gentlemen interested in British antiquities, including Dr. Munro of Edinburgh, well-known for his works on Lake Dwelling Researches. On that occasion the consensus of opinion was that the moss-buried wood and bark indicated a succession of forest growths; birch, hazel, alder, and other trees being clearly indicated by their bark, which remained after much of the wood itself had entirely decomposed. At the bottom of the natural basin there was a deposit of a white sandy gravel, which, near the margin, could be reached at a depth of about a couple of feet; but, towards the centre, the depth of peaty deposits, leaf mould, and decayed wood amounted to 6 or 8 feet, or even more. The circularly disposed layers of clay, with some gravel and charcoal, which constituted the mounds, were on the surface, and so far no decided evidence of any relationship between them and the submerged wood was detected. Dr. Munro, who was chairman of the British Association Committee for the excavation of the Glastonbury Lake-village, was able to point out a material difference between the mounds at Pike's End and those at Glastonbury. While the former consisted of one layer of clay the latter contained several layers, one superimposed on the other, with beds of charcoal, ashes, a hearth, and relics of human industry intercalated. As there could be no doubt that the mounds at Pyke's End were artificially constructed the most probable explanation of their presence in such a locality is that they

were intended to be the sites of habitable huts, but any further indications as to their purpose would, in the meantime, be pure conjecture.

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

Thursday, June 19th, 1902.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

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

From W. Farrer, Esq. :—The Lancashire Pipe Rolls of 31 Henry I. and of the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and King John, also early Lancashire Charters. Svo. Liverpool, 1902.

From the Author :—*Joannes Matheus and his Tract De Rerum Inventoribus.* By John Ferguson, LL.D., F.S.A. Svo. Glasgow, 1902.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Edwin Hadlow Wise Dunkin, Esq.

Hon. and Very Rev. James Wentworth Leigh, D.D.,
Dean of Hereford.

ROLAND W. PAUL, Esq., F.S.A., read some notes on further discoveries at Abbey Dore, Herefordshire.

E. F. STRANGE, Esq., read the following notes on the Rood-screen in Tacolneston church, Norfolk :

“The existence of remains of the rood-screen of Tacolneston Church was first recorded by Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., in a paper published by him in the *Archæological Journal* for 1901.* In the spring of the present year I was able to act on a suggestion of his that I should visit it ; and I now have the honour to lay the results of that visit before you.

The existing fragments of the screen consist only of the

* Vol. lviii.

lower portions of the middle part, those on either side of its entrance to the chancel. They are of carved oak, with tracery attached in the usual way dividing each into panels. The carving of the spandrels is very fine, and its unusual sharpness and freedom from signs of wear and tear may have some significance in connection with the point of greater interest now before us, viz. the paintings. Before passing to these, however, one more small detail is worth attention, the existence of a carpenter's mark, the Roman numeral VIII., on the right edge. It is evidently a guide for the fitter, and the shape of the figures shows them to have been made with a curved chisel.

Only two panels of one portion of the screen, that which would stand on the south of the entrance, appear to have been fully coloured. These are painted in tempera with (1) an Annunciation and (2) a Temptation of St. Anthony. On one at least of the other panels traces of black and red lettering still appear, which might well have been a later makeshift to hide the nakedness of the unfinished work.

The two subjects of the completed panels are executed in a most masterly style, essentially pictorial rather than decorative; and with the exception of some mutilation of the faces, are relatively well preserved. The "Temptation of St. Anthony" is an exact reproduction of the engraving by Lucas van Leyden (Bartsch, 117), every detail being translated into paint with a skill which, considering the state of the arts of the period, is especially remarkable. The other panel, "The Annunciation," I have not yet been able to identify as a copy. In it the Virgin is represented on her knees, receiving the message of the archangel, who has green wings and is clothed in a richly embroidered cloak with a jewelled clasp. The room is panelled; it has a red-cushioned bedstead with square canopy; one casemented window showing a glimpse of distant landscape, and another has Gothic mullions. A book, with book-marker, which the Virgin has been reading is on the left of the composition. In these details and in style the picture belongs to the Flemish School of the second half of the fifteenth century. There appears to be nothing in it which might not have been done by the artist who executed the St. Anthony. But Lucas van Leyden's engraving of the subject is altogether different (B. 100). Several pictures with the same title are attributed to him, but I have not yet been able to obtain a photograph or even a detailed description of any of them to lay before you.

These panels are enclosed in a framework very richly coloured and decorated with both plain gilding and gilt gesso

ornament of unusual beauty, as well as lozenges of floral ornament and realistic flowers on a ground of ivory white. The gesso is free-hand and has not been executed with a stamp, and there is no trace of stencilling in the ornament. As far as the painted ornament goes it is well up in artistic value to the high standard of the Ranworth screen and others of the first quality still remaining: while the gesso also is as fine as anything known to me, and is extremely well preserved.

As regards the history of the screen there is little authentic information. Blomefield says the church was rebuilt about 1503, and received many benefactions. But he mentions none relating to its decoration. There were two guilds at Tacolneston, one of All Saints, the dedication of the church, and one of St. Nicholas, and we know that such bodies often adopted the charge of a special part of the church. The patronage of the living belonged first to the D'Uvedales, whose heiress married Robert Clere, into whose family it passed. She died in 1492, and was buried in the cathedral church of Norwich, leaving many legacies for ecclesiastical purposes, but none (specified by Blomefield) to Tacolneston. The rector was William Isbellys, 1498-1540.

Out of all this some important considerations arise. We have two panel paintings of undoubted Flemish origin; in this case identified, I hope I may claim, beyond possibility of doubt, surrounded by ornamental work of the same character as prevails in many places elsewhere in Norfolk and Suffolk. These two paintings are entirely pictorial, and differ altogether from the essentially decorative figures of saints and angels which generally accompany the painted ornament and gesso work. The whole of this work has been by some rather loosely ascribed to Flemish influence. But I think I am right in saying that examples of it are almost non-existent in the Low Countries; where, if such had been their origin, one would expect to find them in at least as great profusion as in England. Now in the face of a screen painting demonstrably Flemish, one can easily see how wide is the difference; and I think be content to attribute the great mass of painting and wood carving in the Eastern Counties to craftsmen who were English either by birth or adoption.

In this exceptional case of Tacolneston I venture to put forth the theory that the ornament was painted by an English artist and the panels by a Fleming. One is tempted to indulge in the speculation that the latter may have been Lucas van Leyden himself; but having no expert knowledge

qualifying me to judge of his style of painting, I will only point out the practicability of the idea. The engraving of the St. Anthony is dated 1509; the church was rebuilt "about 1503." Lucas is now known to have been older than his first biographers thought; and might well have come to England from Liège or Antwerp: an easy journey for him to make, and one that would suggest itself in view of the great traffic between his city and Norfolk, for Tacolneston was a centre of weaving. That is all; apart from the question of style, and a story which I cannot trace the origin of, to show that he really did visit England.

Then there is the question of the other panel. That is not, as I have said, a copy of Lucas's engraving. If it can be shown to be a copy of one by another artist, it proves beyond reasonable doubt that both panels were painted by a third person. If, on the other hand, we conclude it to be not a copy of an engraving, but an original treatment of a subject, of which all the details were fairly well recognised by a small school of painters, we must attach some weight to the theory that Lucas himself did the work. His engraved "Annunciation" is ascribed to the year 1514.

Again there is the point that the screen would appear to have been, for some reason, left incomplete, a consideration which might be due to the fact that it was the work not of a craftsman settled in the district, but of a stranger, who for some reason could not be prevailed on to stay long enough to finish it. It was not painted abroad and imported, for no one would have sent over two panels only out of so many.

In considering whether the panels are originals or copies, I would specially draw your attention to the fineness of the drawing of the hands and feet and the heads as far as can be seen. These are the weak points of many copyists who excel in the depicting of drapery and ornament. However it may be, both panels must stand or fall together. Possibly the result of a search more extended than I have yet had time to make will show the source of the "Annunciation." In any case it is curious that this screen should be singled out for exceptional treatment as compared with those of other churches in the county; and also that a composition which stands by itself and does not form one of a series should be selected for the second of a large number of panel-pictures, to the first of which it had no relation.

I owe a considerable debt to Mr. Keyser for giving me the opportunity of examining this most interesting piece of work, and to your Society for the opportunity of putting these questions before you. I do so entirely as a student, feeling

well assured that your answers and criticisms will be valuable to many beside myself who attach some importance to what still remains of our British art treasures. In this case we can now feel sure that, whatever opinions there may be as to the origin of the screen, its remains will henceforth be well cared for, and any further mutilation as far as possible prevented. The acknowledgment of the kindness of the rector in giving us this chance of seeing the screen, and of having it copied or photographed, lies of course in your hands, but I should be glad to be associated with it.

I have been permitted by the authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum to show several photographs of pictures by Flemish artists akin in period and method to Lucas van Leyden. The archangel in the Annunciation by Van der Weyden has robes like that in the panel. The others show similar treatment of the furniture, the landscape seen through the window, etc. I also show one coloured tracing of a figure from the Southwold screen, as an example of the kind of painting generally associated with the best gesso work; and of details of floral ornament and carving from the screens at Worstead and other places which are also found therewith. These, with the reproductions of Lucas van Leyden's engraved work, may help you to form your own judgment."

By the kindness of the Rev. J. W. Corbould-Warren, Rector of Tacolneston, the portion of the screen described by Mr. Strange was exhibited.

H. S. HARLAND, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a late sixteenth century sword-hilt, found in an old house at Scarborough about the year 1854.

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

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 27th November.

Thursday, 27th November, 1902.

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 :—Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company ; being gleanings from their records between 1335 and 1815. By Sir Walter S. Prideaux. 2 vols. 8vo. London, n.d.

From the Author :—Montgomeryshire Screens and Roodlofts. By the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, F.S.A. 8vo. Oswestry, 1902.

From the Author :—Excavations at St. Austin's Abbey, Canterbury. I. The Chapel of St. Pancras. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. London, 1902.

From the Author :—The Early Lords of Belvoir. Part ii. By W. A. Carrington. 8vo. London, n.d.

From the Author, Rev. Samuel Rundle, M.A. :

1. Cornish Chairs. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
2. Cornubiana Part iii. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford :

1. Photograph of armorial embroidered table-cloth.
2. Photographs of a series of engravings showing the unsuccessful attack of the Turks on Malta in 1565.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

1. Reproductions of prints in the British Museum. Part xi. Specimens of line engravings by French masters in the eighteenth century. fol. London. 1902.
2. A Guide to the Antiquities of the Stone Age in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum. 8vo. London, 1902.

From the Author :—Description and History of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, London. By T. E. Sedgwick. 8vo. London.

From the Author :—Harlyn Bay and the Discoveries of its Prehistoric Remains. By R. A. Bullen. 8vo. London, 1902.

From the Author :—Christian Frederick Esberger, his Relatives and his Journal. By R. W. Goulding. 8vo. Louth, 1902.

From the Author :—Weston-super-Mare Parish Notes. By E. E. Baker, F.S.A. 4to. Weston-super-Mare, 1902.

From the Author :—Genealogical Memoranda relating to the Family of de Vantier, *anglais* Wanty. By Henry Peet, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1902.

From the Author :—John Strype, F.S.A., the Leyton Antiquary and Historian.
By A. P. Wise. obl. 8vo. Leyton, 1902.

From the Author :—Aidan, the Apostle of England. By A. C. Fryer, F.S.A.
Svo. London, 1902.

From the Author :—A Short History of Colfe's Grammar School, Lewisham.
By Leland L. Duncan, F.S.A. Svo. Lewisham, 1902.

From Rev. T. S. Frampton, M.A., F.S.A. :

1. The Chantry of John Denys, in Ickham Church. Svo. London, 1902.
2. St. Mary's Church, Minster, Isle of Thanet. List of Viars. Svo. London, 1902.

From the Author :—Old Pembroke Families in the Ancient County Palatine of
Pembroke. By Henry Owen, D.C.L., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1902.

From Arthur F. Hill, Esq., F.S.A. :—Antonio Stradivari, His Life and Work
(1644-1737). By W. H. Hill, A. F. Hill, and A. E. Hill. 4to. London,
1902.

From the Author :—Kharga Oasis : its Topography and Geology. By John
Ball, Ph.D., A.R.S.M. Svo. Cairo, 1900.

From the Author :—English Travellers and Italian Brigands. A narrative of
capture and captivity. By W. J. C. Moens. 2 vols. Svo. London, 1866.

From R. P. Spiers, Esq., F.S.A. :—Mémoire archéologique sur les découvertes
d'Herbord dites de Sanxay. Par le Père Camille de la Croix. Svo.
Niort, 1883.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A. :

1. A short guide to the Church of All Saint's, Godshill, Isle of Wight. By
P. R. H. Bartlett and H. M. Worsley. Svo. London, 1898.
2. Flamstead, its Church and History. By I. V. Bullard. 4to. Luton,
1902.
3. Civitas Lincolnia, from its Municipal and other Records. [By John
Ross.] Svo. Lincoln, 1870.
4. Vestiges of old Newcastle and Gateshead. By W. H. Knowles and
J. R. Boyle. 4to. Newcastle, 1890.
5. The English Coronation Service, its History and Teaching. By
F. C. Eeles. Svo. Oxford, 1902.
6. The Coronation Service according to the use of the Church of England.
By Rev. J. H. Pemberton. Fourth edition. Svo. London, 1902.
7. The Form and Order of the Service that is to be performed, and of the
ceremonies that are to be observed in the Coronation of their Majesties
King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra in the Abbey Church of
St. Peter, Westminster, on Thursday, the 26th day of June, 1902. 4to.
London, 1902.
8. The Coronation of the King, its Ecclesiastical Significance. By H.
Hitchcock. Svo. London, n.d.

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P. :—La Basilica di Monza ed il suo tesoro. fol.
Como, 1887.

From R. Burnard, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Dartmoor Preservation Association,
18th Annual Report, 1901. Svo. Plymouth, 1902.

- From the Author :—King Alfred and his Family in Mercia. By Rev. C. S. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Bristol, 1902.
- From the London Topographical Society :—Illustrated Topographical Record of London. First series. 4to. London, 1898.
- From the Author :—On the Discovery of a Roman Villa near Rothley, Leicestershire, in 1901. By W. T. Tucker, F.G.S. 8vo. Leicester, n.d.
- From the Author :—Clerks of the Peace and Lieutenancy for the County of Leicester. By W. J. Freer, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- From the Author :—The Bewleys of Cumberland and their Irish and other Descendants. By Sir Edmund T. Bewley, M.A., LL.D. 8vo. Dublin, 1905.
- From the Publishers (Messrs. Seeley and Co., Ltd.) :—Old St. Paul's Cathedral. By William Benham, D.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.
- From F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., Director :—Tallis's Illustrated London; in commemoration of the Great Exhibition of all Nations in 1851. 2 vols. 8vo. London, [1851].
- From Sir J. Charles Robinson, F.S.A. :—Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, vols. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11. 12-18, 20, 21, 22. 8vo. Sherborne, 1877-1901.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Reginald Stanley Faber, Esq., M.A.
 Hamon le Strange, Esq., M.A.
 Henry Edward Montgomery Baylis, Esq.
 Robert Holmes Edleston, Esq.
 Ernest Law, Esq., B.A.

At 8.45 p.m. the Meeting was made special for the consideration of the proposed alteration in the Statutes as to the hour of the Ordinary Meetings of the Society.

After the Resolution had been formally moved by Sir Ernest Clarke, it was discussed by Messrs. H. B. Wheatley, who seconded it, E. Almack, W. Rowley, W. A. Lindsay, and C. Welch, who were in favour of the proposal, and by Sir John Evans, Vice-President, Mr. W. Gowland, Vice-President, Messrs. Stuart Moore, Wilfred Cripps, and W. J. C. Moens, Sir Henry H. Howorth, Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, Sir J. C. Robinson, Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, the Bishop of Barking, and others, who were opposed to any change.

Finally a Ballot was taken on the proposed alteration of the Statutes, which was rejected by 119 noes to 35 ayes.

Thursday, 4th December, 1902.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

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

- From Dr. J. Wickham Legg, F.S.A. :—The Coronation Ceremonial, its True History and Meaning. By Herbert Thurston, S.J. 8vo. London, 1902.
- From the Publishers, Messrs. Cassell and Company, Limited :—The Coronation Book of Edward VII. By W. J. Loftie, B.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.
- From the Author :—The Household Goods, etc. of Sir John Gage, of West Firle, County Sussex, K.G., 1556. By R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. 8vo. Lewes, 1902.
- From Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart. :—Deed Poll by Sir Lambton Loraine, declaring proper Armorial Bearings. Dated 31st October, 1902. 4to. London, 1902.
- From the Author :—Anglo-Saxon London and its Neighbourhood. Second Paper. By T. W. Shore, F.G.S. 8vo n.p. n.d.
- From the Local Records Committee :—Report and Appendices. 29th October, 1902. fol. London, 1902.
- From Sir J. Charles Robinson, F.S.A. :—Original Drawing by C. A. Stothard of Monumental Effigies in King's-Carswell Church, Devon.
- From F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., Director :—Tallis's London Street Views. obl. 8vo. London, n.d.

Mr. HARPER GAYTHORPE, of Barrow, through H. Swainson Cowper, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lancashire, submitted the following notes on (1) a Norman tympanum with Runic inscription at Loppergarth, Pennington, and (2) a discovery of bronze implements at Much Urswick :

“ I have the honour to report the discovery on 17th March, 1902, of a Norman tympanum at Loppergarth, Pennington, about two miles W.S.W. from Ulverston : and on the 13th June of six socketed bronze celts at Much Urswick, distant about three miles due south from Ulverston.

The tympanum is of local red sandstone, $48\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and 8 inches thick, and bears the sculptured figure of an angel with a cruciferous nimbus, and a Runic inscription.* It now forms the door head of an out-house at Beckside Farm.

Mr. T. K. Fell, M.R.C.S.E., of Barrow, made the discovery

* The tympanum is described and fully illustrated in *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, viii. 200-201.

and photographed the stone. Shortly afterwards I took a squeeze-tracing and made notes of the inscription. The Runic letters are incised, but, owing to the action of time and weather, many have been obliterated.

The stone has evidently belonged to the doorway of a church or chapel at Pennington. A church is known to have existed there in the twelfth century* and the presence of runes of that date at Pennington is a unique discovery in Furness, and of considerable significance.

At Fell Mount, Pennington, there are several carved twelfth-century sandstones, capitals of pillars, having human heads carved in high relief, which also formed part of the ancient church.

About 100 yards from Becksid Farm is the traditional site of a leper hospital. Little is known of its existence, but there is some record, which the name Loppergarth (leper inclosure) confirms.†

The socketed bronze celts were found in a field on Skelmore Heads called Little Cow Close.

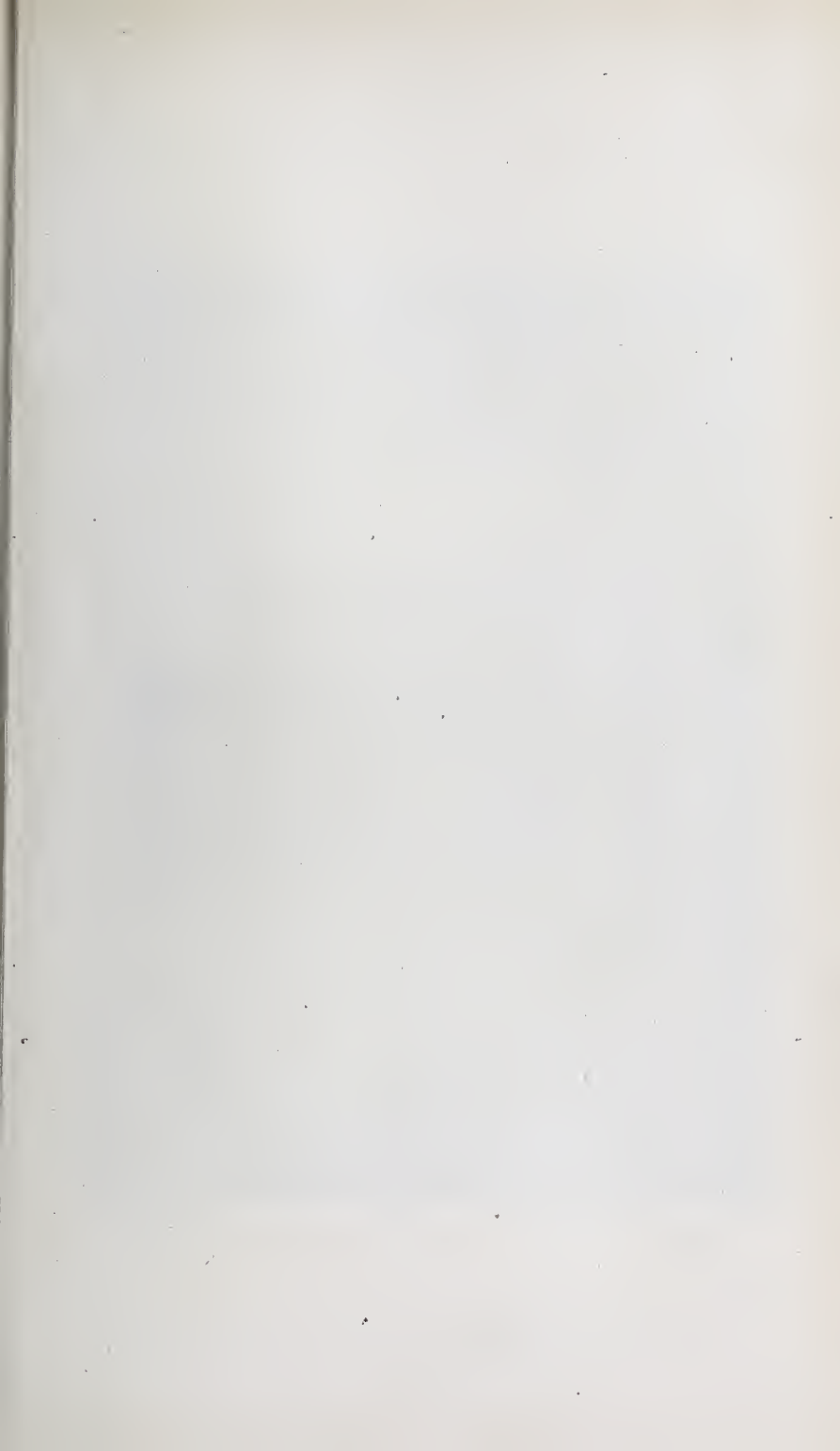
Mr. James Newby, of Scales, made the discovery when quarrying limestone rock. The celts were found lying together in a fissure about 3 to 4 inches wide, between two large blocks of limestone. The root of an ash tree growing in the fissure bears an impression of one of the celts.

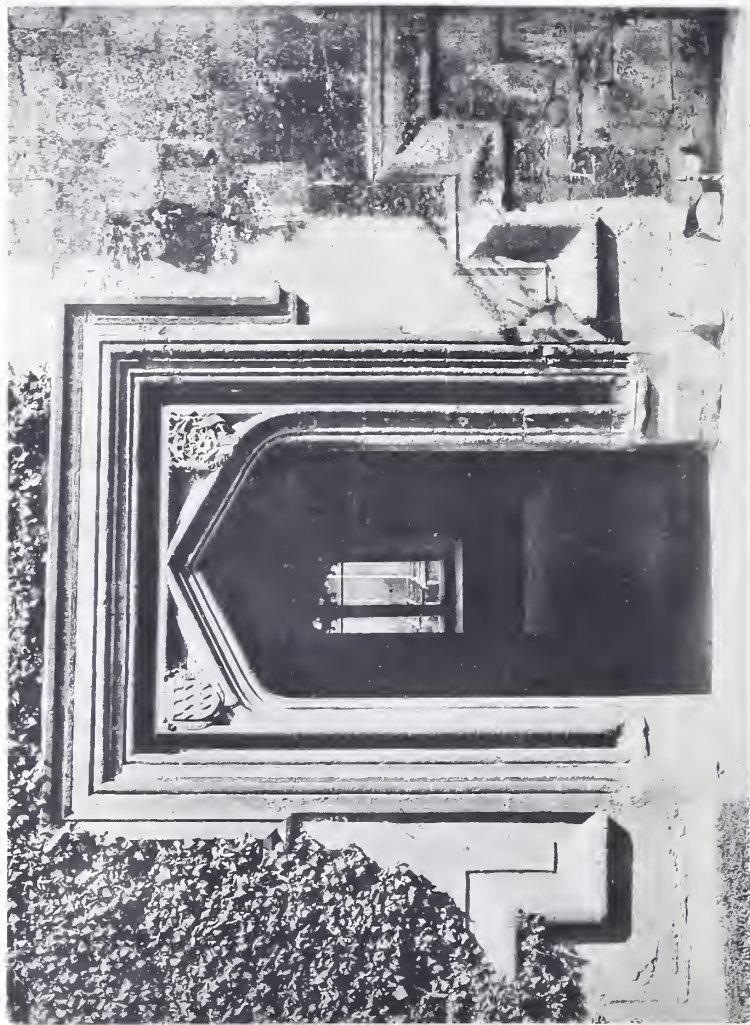
They all vary in form, size, and weight; the largest being 5 inches long, and weighs 14 ounces; the smallest 4 inches long, and weighs 10½ ounces. Two are quite plain. One of these is not quite perfect, and weighs 9 ounces. The other four are ornamented with ribs and pellets, one has the ring ornament similar to fig. 166 in Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*. Another has been cracked across one of the faces, and a hole near the loop is evidently a defect in casting. One has never been used since it came from the mould, the edge being ¼ inch thick. All have the sockets wider at the bottom than in the middle. This points to a fox-tail wedge having been used to prevent the handle being withdrawn."‡

* *The Coucher Book of Furness Abbey* (Chetham Society, N.S. ix.), i. 126-7.

† *The Coucher Book of Furness Abbey* (Chetham Society, N.S. xi.), ii. 411. Will of William de Skelmersherk, 1247: Item, Leprosis, juxta Ulverston, vid.

‡ Implements of the Bronze Age have also been found in Furness and Cartmel at Gleaston Castle (flat celt) 1776; Wraysholme Tower (palstave) 1831; Long Rigg Field about 250 yards east of the Stone Walls, Urswick (celts and rings) 1847; Roose (flat celt) 1872; Dalton-in-Furness (sword and spear) 1874; and have been described and figured in Volumes 14, 15, and 16 of the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*.





WEST DOORWAY OF THE CHAPEL PORCH OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, IN 1901.

1st February, 1465 (4 Edward IV.), is in the possession of the Right Hon. James Round, M.P.

The marshalling of the Earl's arms on this fine seal was explained and discussed by Mr. Round, who has since then contributed an article on the subject to the *Ancestor* (iv. 143-7), with an illustration of the seal, of which a cast has been presented to the Society for its collection.

OSWALD BARRON, Esq., F.S.A., read a note upon the arms (1) of King Richard I. of England, and (2) of some London citizens under King Edward II.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 11th December, 1902.

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 Plate of Surrey. By Rev. T. S. Cooper, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.

From the Author:—A Calendar of Printed Grants of Arms, Grants of Crests, Grants of Augmentations, and Exemplifications of Arms. By J. P. Rylands, F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1901.

From the Author:—Roman Africa, an Outline of the History of the Roman Occupation of North Africa. By Alexander Graham, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.

From the Author:—Dorian and Phrygian reconsidered from a non-harmonic Point of View. By A. J. Hipkins, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 8th January, 1903, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

R. T. GÜNTHER, Esq., M.A., read the following contribution to the History of the Chapel Porch of Magdalen College, Oxford:

“It is the purpose of the present communication to record

the state of the fabric of the chapel porch at Magdalen College, Oxford, as it appeared before the most recent reconstruction, and also to bring together some materials for its history.

The west wall is now pierced by a window and a side door. Until 1901 it had never been questioned that the doorway which had been in the middle of the west side at least since 1653 had not been there since the foundation of the College. On the removal, however, of the plaster inside the porch, indications were found that this had not been the original plan, but that antecedent to it, there had been a window and a side doorway: it was also found that a masonry pier between the window and doorway had been removed to the danger of the fabric of the muniment tower, and that a very insufficient arch of soft chalky stone had taken its place; that the ribbed stone ceiling of the passage to the cloisters is not the original one, which was probably low and of wood; and that even the ornate ceiling over the porch itself is very likely a late addition.

The plaster was removed from the walls in 1900, because it was found to conceal and thereby to destroy the proper effect of the fluted vaulting shafts in the angles of the porch.

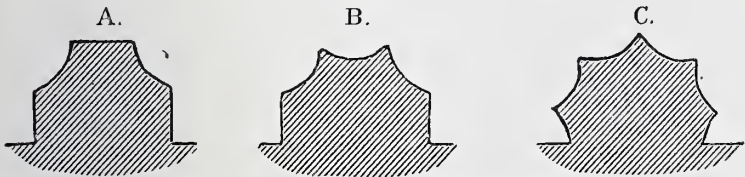
During the progress of the work of stripping the plaster it appeared that the walls of the chapel porch must have been bare and devoid of plaster in their original condition, and were simply whitewashed. That this had been the case for a considerable period is proved by the fact that several distinct layers of whitewash were distinguishable below the deepest layer of plaster. Even now it is possible for anyone to convince himself of this if he will but examine the surface of the masonry on the north side of the entrance gateway, or upon the south splay of the original west window, or on either side of parts of the vaulting shafts in the corners, or on the chamfered edges of the east end of the passage leading to the cloister.

So far as I have been able to judge, the rather wide interstices between the stones were filled up with mortar of a lightish colour to match the stonework, and the entire surface was then whitewashed.

The first result of the removal of the plaster was that the slender vaulting shafts in the angles were revealed in their true beauty and proportion. They are the best of their kind in Oxford. In the porches of New College, St. John's and Lincoln Colleges, there are similar columns with plain round shafts standing out from the walls in three-quarter relief.

At Jesus College the columns are ornamented with two flutings. But it is only at All Souls, the foundation which immediately preceded our own, that we find columns of the same character.

The removal of the plaster from the walls of the passage leading to the cloister has brought to light a face of rough hard Headington stone on the north side, but of fair ashlar upon the south side. The finding of large corner stones at the cloister end, which showed original whitewash laid directly upon them, has convinced many people that the walls of the cloister as well as those of the chapel porch were not plastered in their original condition, but, like those of the cloister at New College, were either bare or whitewashed.



SECTIONS OF VAULTING SHAFTS: A, JESUS COLLEGE; B, ALL SOULS COLLEGE; C, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

The character of the masonry leaves no doubt that the ground plan of the porch and passage is the original one, but on the other hand there is a suspicion that the ribbed vaulting over the passage is not as old as the walls from which it springs. Perhaps the question may be settled when the plaster is removed from the east end. The reasons for doubting the antiquity of this vaulting, apart from considerations of style, are that at the western end there is an interval of nearly 3 inches between the stones of the vaulting and those of the supporting arch above. This gives the impression that it has been inserted under the supporting arch of the passage after the latter had been built. The rib-motif of the lower vaulted roof may have been suggested by the ribbed arch over the original gateway of the chapel porch, which will be presently described.

Beneath the springings of the ribs of the vaulting are twelve holes, each of which has been carefully plugged with

stone. The plugging was probably done before the wall was plastered, because the plugs are uncommonly well fitted on the south side, much better than the then bursars would have encouraged for under plaster work. The purpose of these holes may have been to support the ends of the joists of a wooden ceiling perhaps like that over the cloister walk. Such a ceiling would have been low, like that of the passage leading from the little cloister at Christ Church; and to follow up our speculation, it may have been the very lowness of this wooden ceiling which led to its replacement by the stone vaulting at a time when the passage had become the way to the cloister.

The most important alterations, however, are those which the west wall has revealed.

Before the removal of the plaster, the middle of this side presented the appearance of a plaster funnel converging from the round-topped interior to the pointed arch of the doorway. When the plaster was stripped it was found that, instead of being fairly and honestly laid upon good stonework, it hung from some wooden sticks which were used to conceal a gross piece of jerry-building. The plaster construction concealed the unfinished and insecure nature of certain alterations in the stonework of the gateway. Under this flimsy erection the chief traffic of the college was conducted for many generations. History preserves a discreet silence with regard to its origin, and the very mention of the expense of the alteration has been so veiled in the college accounts as to elude the scrutiny of Mr. Macray.

The outer masonry of the doorway was not in any way bonded with the walls within, but had evidently been inserted into a recess from without, like a picture into a frame. The angle between the outer doorway and the inner walls was filled with poor rubble. The internal masonry above the entrance was insecurely supported by a very flat segmental arch (*d*, *d*) of the feeblest construction, insufficient both in size and in quality of stone. Indeed it was a wonder that it held together.

The builder of this arch supported its northern end upon the ribbed stone (*b*) which will be referred to later, and for the better support of the new arch the masons notched the end of the stone. At the south end the abutment of the arch rested upon a mass of rubble (*g*) which was built against the jamb of an ancient window.

There can be, in my opinion, no doubt but that the gateway of the muniment tower was in its recent position ever

since the alterations of Inigo Jones in 1635, but the evidence is all in favour of this condition having been preceded by a previous one in which there was a window to the south, the doorway being to the north, and of course a pier of masonry in the middle between the window and the door. To this condition we have now returned.



MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD. WEST WALL OF CHAPEL PORCH AFTER REMOVAL OF PLASTER IN 1901.

Of the lateral doorway we found the following indications:

1. The inner north angle of the entrance, of well squared masonry with small joints (*a, a*). The surface of the stones was found to be whitewashed after the removal of the rubble and plaster.

2. The northern half of the inner arch (*b*). This is formed of the single stone already mentioned as one of the supports of the flat segmental arch. It is ornamented with two ribs, of which the inner rib is complete, and is like those over the inner arches of the west gate of the chapel and of the door to the great tower. An original coating of white-wash covered this stone, but not the other members of the segmental arch.
3. The supporting or relieving arch above the ribbed arch stone (*c, c, c*). Its dimensions indicate that the original width of the aperture beneath was only double that of the space covered by the ribbed arch stone, and that consequently the original doorway was of the same width as the present doorway.

We may here mention that the stones of the external doorway could not have been in their original position, because they projected beyond the face of the wall for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. They had evidently been inserted into a recess which was too large for them, and consequently had to be packed in with small slips of stone.

The window was indicated by the following architectural features :

1. The inner part of the south jamb with a hollow chamfer along the inside of the splay (*e, e*). The chamfer is stopped upon the sill by a broach stop.

The hollow chamfer seems to have been exclusively employed in the windows of the college. We find it in the north window of the chapel porch, in the cloister windows, and in the hall windows, although now disguised by the rope and plaster Gothic fillets of Wyatt which are shortly to be removed.* It is probable that it was the sole ornamentation round the inside of the chapel windows as well. It is the ornament too which was employed for the windows of the hall of Winchester College.

2. A small portion of the wall beneath the inner sill (*f*).

* Wyatt's plaster was removed from the hall in July, 1903.

The exposed end of this wall showed marks of having been rudely chiselled through in an oblique direction, evidently to widen the entrance when the doorway was moved to a central position.

3. The oblique jointing of the masonry above some irregular stonework(*x*). On comparing the masonry on the two sides above the central doorway the inference became irresistible that there must have existed on the south side a supporting arch which had fallen away and had been replaced by rough irregular stonework. Granting this, there was sufficient indication that the supporting arches of both window and doorway occupied symmetrical positions, and that therefore both apertures must have been approximately of equal width.
4. The steps in the low molding outside the building. This molding runs round most of the Gothic buildings of the college, and has been reproduced upon St. Swithun's by Messrs. Bodley and Garner. When this molding arrives at the spot where the chapel porch window is supposed to have been, it is stepped down to get under the window. If there had never been any window in the position indicated the alteration in the level of the molding would be meaningless. The fact that the molding was dropped upon both sides of the late entrance shows, in my opinion, a well intended, though ignorant attempt, to treat this molding symmetrically on both sides of the doorway, which was probably contemporaneous with the moving of the doorway to the central position.

In support of this contention it may be stated that this particular low molding is dropped in the manner described beneath the north window of the chapel porch, and seems to have been similarly disposed beneath the original windows of the senior common room. When the windows of the latter were enlarged, part of the molding was cut away with the original sills of the windows.

The second step down of this molding was meaningless and of late date, because whereas the older stones of the first step were properly

finished by being undercut, so as to prevent water running down the face of the building, the newer stones of the second step were not so undercut. Moreover one step only is shown in the view of 1789, reproduced on p. 164.

Such then are some of the facts which were to be gleaned from an examination of the masonry walls of the chapel porch. It is a matter for surprise that no record of these changes should be preserved in the annals of the college, and it remains for us to endeavour to piece them together with a few historical data derived from other sources.

Firstly, it is worthy of remark that porches which are related to chapels of colleges in the same manner as in our building, viz. at one side, either north or south of the extreme west end of an ante-chapel, are comparatively rare. Among all the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, a ground plan at all comparable to our own is only to be met with in the closely related colleges, New College and All Souls. A similar arrangement is to be found in the two porches of Eton College Chapel, but in King's College, Cambridge, the two porches are situated rather further east than in the Oxford Colleges.

It is moreover significant that these colleges were founded within the same hundred years and were copied more or less closely from the designs of William of Wykeham.*

In the case of the Oxford Colleges, New College, All Souls, and Magdalen, it seems that the purpose of the chapel porch was to give shelter to the access from a cloister or quadrangle to the ante-chapel: a holy water stoup was attached to one wall at All Souls.

At Eton, according to the founder's original directions, a larger plan was to be followed. In the document known as the will of King Henry VI., 1447-8, was prescribed, 'Item in the south side of the bodie of the church a faire large dore with a porche over, the same for christenyng of childe and weddynges.'

We may therefore assume that our chapel porch was built at the same time as the chapel, an assumption supported by the fact that similar hard Headington stone is to be found in the walls of both, and was originally intended to serve the

* There is no chapel porch at Winchester College.

purposes of a chapel porch alone and not those of a main thoroughfare of the college.

The plan of the college indicates that the tower which bears our founder's name should mark the main entrance to the cloister, and there is little reason to doubt but that the great gate under it was so used during the first few decades of the existence of the college.

There are, however, indications that at a comparatively early period the great gate under the founder's tower was abandoned as the ordinary entrance to the college cloister and that the smaller doorway in the chapel porch took its place. Then, if we may accept the evidence of a picture, the window was walled up.

The illustration of Magdalen College referred to forms part of the border of Agas's Map of Oxford. It was copied from one of a series of sketches prepared by Bereblocke for Queen Elizabeth in 1566. In spite of the mannerisms of the artist, this picture affords confirmatory evidence that the doorway of the porch was in a lateral position, and indicates that it was the main thoroughfare to the cloisters in 1566, because the porch doorway is shown open, while the founder's great gate is represented closed, as indeed it is in most subsequent views.

At what time or for what reason the great gate was first closed is uncertain. It is possible that members of the college found the route from the High Street through the chapel porch to the hall and to the buildings upon the south side of the cloister shorter than the route through the founder's gate, and it is certain that they would have found it more sheltered in bad weather. And the practice of using the smaller rather than the larger entrance may have grown into a custom which was encouraged by presidents, who considered that the amenities of the lodgings were impaired by the noise of traffic under their windows.

It is possible that the great gate may even have been closed as far back as the time of Thomas Knollys, when additions to the president's lodgings seem to have been made in 1530-31 upon the present site.

By the closure of the great gate and the change of route, the porch of the chapel became the porch of the college, and considerable architectural alterations were thought needful.

One of the first of these changes we believe to have been the introduction of the present vaulted ceilings into the porch and passage, which had the effect of materially raising this

entrance to the college. The entrance is believed to have been given still further importance by the substitution of a central for a side door, and it was this change which led to the final destruction of the walled-up (?) window.

It is interesting to note that the walls of the chapel were plastered (?) for the first time in 1564. The alterations of the chapel porch doorway were certainly undertaken in a plastering age, for in no other would their imperfections have been tolerated. Consequently we are inclined to fix the date of the alterations after 1564; an opinion which is in accordance with the date of the illustration of Bereblocke (1566).

In 1633 Stone erected the gateway of the Physic Garden on the other side of the High Street from a design by Inigo Jones. The pseudo-classical design seems to have so won over the architectural heart of the college, that in 1635 Inigo Jones was employed to embellish the main entrance at the east end of the gravel walk with a new gateway. 'It was a ponderous load of masonry, assuming the form of a Doric porch, with couple pillars at the sides, and in the semicircular pediment an ample double niche, having towards the exterior a corpulent sitting figure of the founder, and on the other side a standing image of St. Mary Magdalen.'*

We have many drawings of Inigo Jones's gateway, exhibiting it from various points of view and at various times. The earliest is by Loggan in 1674.

In order to bring as much of the remainder of the college buildings into conformity with the style of his fine new gateway, and the slightly older Physic Garden gate, Inigo Jones proceeded to graft little 'ornaments' here and there, with the evident intention of toning down the severity of the Gothic, and of elevating it into something more in accordance with his own work. Among such 'ornamental' structures in the Inigo style, I would mention the rounded west end of the buildings on the south side of St. John's quadrangle, the balls upon the east end of the election chamber, the rounded canopy over the door of the president's lodgings, the sundial over the library in the cloister (Inigo Jones was fond of sundials), and what is more important for our present purposes, the canopy over the doorway to the chapel porch.

All these structures may be seen in the prints of Loggan, Williams, Fisher, etc.

* Buckler, *Observations on the Architecture of St. Mary Magdalen College*.

It has been suggested that the embellishment of the chapel porch doorway by the Inigo canopy was immediately preceded by the alterations of the doorway and window.

I find it difficult to accept this view in its entirety, because the evidence is in favour of the destruction of the window having preceded the introduction of the present vaulting. On the other hand it is possible that the weak segmental arch inside the doorway was a contrivance of Inigo Jones of the same date as the external canopy. In any case the manner in which the work was finished off does little credit either to the architect or, if we accept our college historian's account, to President Frewen, who 'himself superintended the whole work.'*

Pictures of St. John's quadrangle of the eighteenth century show that the chapel porch was used exclusively as the entrance to the cloister. *The Oxford Almanack* for 1730 shows that President Butler had caused the northern portion of the quadrangle in front of his lodgings, including the great gateway, to be separated from the rest by a wooden railing, which by 1733 had been replaced by an iron one.† Later still, this presidential front garden was put down under grass, which still remains, and no doubt with the view of securing nature and privacy, was planted with shrubs and trees,‡ which have lasted almost within the memory of our contemporaries.

The Oxford Almanack for 1789 shows that Inigo Jones's doric canopy was still in existence, but that a scaffold for building operations had been erected at the base of the muniment tower. President Routh, probably following the advice of Buckler, determined to purge the college of the ill-chosen ornaments of Inigo Jones, and in 1792§ the canopy was removed from the doorway of the chapel porch. The part of the wall above the doorway, which was disfigured by the removal, was made good by the insertion of new masonry. This is conspicuous in the drawing by Buckler which was published on 22nd July, 1799.

Since the restoration by Buckler no changes had taken place in the exterior of the doorway, except that the adjacent wall had become almost entirely overgrown with ivy. The interior of the porch probably received its thick outer coating

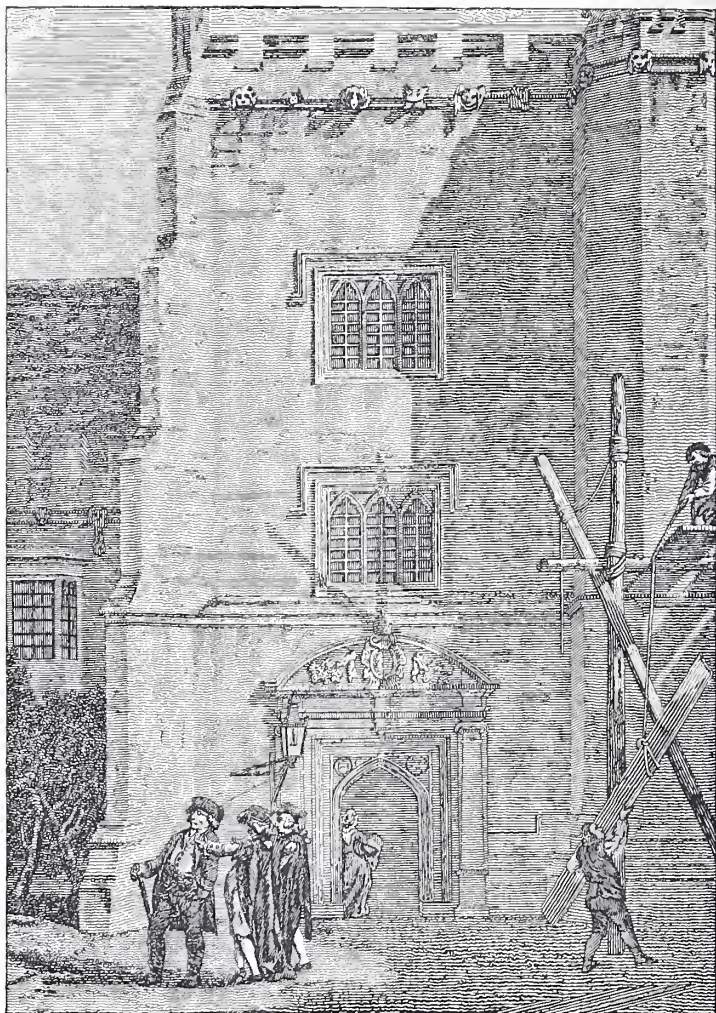
* Wilson, *Magdalen College* (1899), 147.

† Williams, *Oxonia Depicta*.

‡ *Oxford Almanack* for 1789, Buckler's mezzotint of 1799, Mackenzie and Le Keux's engravings in Ingram's *Memorials of Oxford*.

§ Wilson, *op. cit.* 149.

of dark plaster at the time when the cloister walls were re-dressed in the same way after the building operations of Parkinson in 1827.



THE CHAPEL PORCH, MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD. FROM THE
Oxford Almanack FOR 1789.

At a quite recent date the lower portion of the plaster,

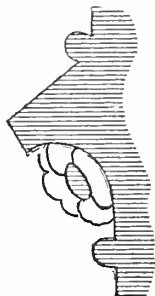
being in bad condition, was removed and replaced with cement, a practice which has unfortunately also been followed in certain places on the cloister walls.

The Fellows of the college, impressed with the trustworthiness of the indications of the original condition of the chapel porch, as well as with the immediate necessity of replacing the almost ruinous arch and rubble sides by a construction which would give sound support to the muniment tower, determined to be guided by these indications and to restore the original plan of the wall. An opinion had been expressed by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope that the carved external doorway was of original fifteenth-century workmanship, and therefore the greatest care was taken to separate the stones without injuring them; and it is a matter for congratulation that they have been put up in their new (original?) position successfully. The southern half of the internal two-ribbed arch has been copied from the surviving northern half; its springer was found in the wall, but too mutilated to be used again. The window has been imitated from, but has been made narrower than, the north window of the porch, and its supporting arch has been introduced beneath the oblique joint in the original masonry over the middle of the pier. Last, but not least, the level of the ground inside and outside the door has been readjusted, so as to do away with an inconvenient step.

The correctness of the plan of reconstruction proposed received a remarkable confirmation when the aperture necessary for the window was being made in the wall to the south of the doorway. There were found some fragments of a molding identical with the jamb molding of the north window of the porch, and one block was in a sufficiently good state of preservation to allow of its being inserted in the lower corner of the new window at the south side, in what we had the strongest reasons for believing must have been its original position. The external moldings of the new window and the slope and width of the external sill have been taken from this corner stone.

It was held by some authorities that the original window could have had but a single light; they argued that there was no room for a two-light window and that the jamb moldings would have overlapped those at the side of the doorway. The successful insertion of a two-light window is a sufficient refutation of the argument: the architectural indications, however, were hardly less convincing. Firstly, the space for the original relieving arch overhead was too wide

for a single-light window, and was of a width suitable for an aperture filled by a two-light window. Secondly, parts of the stonework of a window were found in the wall, which must have belonged to a two-light window like that on the north side of the porch. Among other stones there were found two large whitewashed internal arch stones (*h, h*), like those over the inner splay of the north window, but with the hollow chamfer rudely hacked away, apparently to make room for the wooden laths which carried the plaster over the doorway. Another fragment was part of the seating for the centre mullion of a window.



A



B

MAGDALEN COLLEGE,
OXFORD. HOOD-MOLD-
INGS OF (A) CHAPEL
AND (B) CHAPEL PORCH
DOORWAYS.

Since the hood molding over the door, which dated from Buckler's restoration, was poor, it was determined to replace it by another. A fragment of an old hood molding was found in the wall, turned round and used as part of a course of ashlar. The new molding has been imitated from this.

It is of a rare type, differing from the other plain hood moldings about the college in having two bowtells, one above and the other below the sloping plane, instead of the usual angular member alone. below the sloping plane.* The introduction of an apparently new type of molding in an old building would not have been justifiable had we not noticed that essentially similar moldings occur over the western entrance to the chapel and over the founder's great gate. Only, in harmony with the greater beauty and dignity of these entrances, the moldings are larger and the hollow under the sloping plane is

ornamented with carved lilies in the former, and with Tudor flowers in the latter case. Thus by the introduction of this type of hood molding over the doorway to the chapel porch, the hood moldings over the three ancient western doors of the college have been brought into complete relation with

* A similar molding may be seen in Christ Church.

one another, and are in proportion to the importance of the entrances they adorn.

Whether or not we have been well advised in continuing this door hood molding over the window is an open question. The face of the pier between the door and window is, however, so narrow that it would have required no ordinary artistic skill to join the two moldings successfully, and so the plan of a continuous one common to both window and doorway was adopted.

The kneeler at the north side of the door is to be a replica of the exquisitely modelled angel with high stretched wings, and holding a lily stem with three flowers, which until last month formed the southern kneeler to the hood molding over the western entrance to the chapel. This beautiful specimen of fifteenth-century carving was unfortunately broken by an artisan who was endeavouring to obtain a cast from it.

Resemblances between certain details in the chapel porches of Magdalen and All Souls have already been pointed out. If the fragment of the hood molding formed part of the original work, the doorways to the porches were also in agreement in this particular, for in All Souls the hood molding over the chapel porch door is the only hood molding over a doorway in the quadrangle which has a bowtell beneath the sloping plane; all the other hood moldings having an angular lower member.

The dimensions and general character of the two doorways and porches are so similar as to indicate that the details of the Magdalen porch may have been suggested by the All Souls porch, and may perhaps have even been executed by the same workmen. This theory receives confirmation by the fact that it is recorded that when the twelve doors and one hundred and two windows for the chambers in the cloister were being contracted for in 1475, by William Orcheverd it was agreed that the windows were 'to be as good as or better than' those in the corresponding parts of All Souls College. The builders seem to have interpreted the terms of the contract in a liberal spirit, and so far as the chapel porch is concerned, the slender vaulting shafts in the angles within, and, we would add, the hood molding over the doorway without, show an advance in ornamentation upon those parts in All Souls College.

APPENDIX A.

List of Carved Stone Fragments found in the Wall on the site of the new West Window of the Chapel Porch.

The portion of the wall represented as newly restored in Buekler's drawing of 1799 had to be almost entirely removed because it was found to consist of an insecure veneer of ashlar (some stones were but $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick) covering loose rubble which had settled and had caused the wall to bulge.

In this rubble were found the following fragments which we believe to have once formed part of the fabric of the college:

- I. Fragments of Anglo-classical moldings, probably from the Inigo Jones doorway of 1635:
 - 1 and 2. Fragments of moldings from the right and left sides of the capitals of flat pilasters in low relief (of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch).
 3. Fragment of molding from the base of the same pilaster.
- II. Fragments of Gothic moldings, probably from the original west window of 1474 (?):
 4. South lower corner of window, now built in new work.
 - 5, 6, 7. Fragments of outer jamb moldings of window.
 8. Fragments of sill, showing base of centre mullion.
 9. Fragment of hood molding.
- III. Fragments from a building older than the foundation of the college. We conjecture that these once belonged to the building of the ancient hospital of St. John of unknown origin, but stated in the fifteenth century to have been founded by Henry III. in 1233. It is possible, however, that Henry endowed an already existing body with a site and new buildings. The chapel of the hos-

pital underwent great alterations in 1665, and possibly, too, about 1635, when the present south side of St. John's quadrangle was built; but over a still surviving eastern doorway runs a molding similar to that of Fragment 10. The finding of these fragments indicates that the debris of part of St. John's Hospital were lying about when Inigo Jones's alterations were being made in the doorway.

- 10 and 11. Two fragments of hood molding of the early English or decorated period. They exhibit a curvature of about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in a foot.
12. A carved fragment, probably of the small arch over a niche.

APPENDIX B.

The East Window of the Hall.

The existence of the east window of the college hall was discovered and its aperture reopened during the year 1902. It may have been closed as long ago as 1635, when the 'kitchen staircase' building was added to that end of the hall. Externally the window was concealed by the lean-to roof over the western end of the kitchen staircase, internally it was hidden by plaster. But Mr. Wilson has suggested that the closing of the window may have been a result of the fire of 1719,* when the buttery and adjoining parts of the fabric seem to have been much damaged, and he has ascertained that an old MS. list of armorial glass in the college library contains descriptions both of the glass 'In the great East window *q* F and E, at each side the Colledge arms,' as well as of glass put into Christ Church after 1650. This, though not a proof, is an indication that the window was not closed until long after the building of the kitchen staircase.

When the rubble filling of the aperture had been removed, it was found that the tracery of the window had been taken out, but that the upper ends of the mullions, depending from the arch stones, were sufficiently well preserved to show that

* Hearne's *Diary*.

the window was a three-light window, exactly like the side windows of the chapel. The plain window splay is relieved by the simple hollow chamfer, which is so universal in Magdalen College.

The reconstruction of this window will be undertaken in 1903, and the hall will thus be brought once more into closer relation to the halls of All Souls, Christ Church, and Hampton Court Palaece, all of which have windows in a similar position. May not this window in Magdalen College Hall, which has been blocked up and forgotten for so many years, have been the one which was well known to and inspired Thomas Wolsey, when he was engaged in the preparation of the plans of Cardinal College and of Hampton Court?

Built into the aperture were several pieces of the mullions and of the transom of the old window, so that there can be no doubt about its original proportions. There was also found a fragment of beautiful foliage earving which may possibly have been the base of one of the niches for statues in the chapel; it showed traces of an original coat of reddish distemper."

The Rev. R. B. GARDINER, M.A., F.S.A., read the following note on the Monument of Thomas White in Milton Church, Hants, of which he also exhibited photographs :

"Milton Church was entirely rebuilt about 1830 with the exception of the base of the tower. This forms the western porch, and within it on the north side stands the monument of Thomas White of Fiddleford. It was evidently set up in the old church. It contains, within a sort of alcove with curtain drapery, fastened up with cherubs' heads, and surmounted by an achievement of arms, a three-quarter length figure of Thomas White, just over life size, carved in stone. He is dressed in a coat, and wears a full wig; round his neck is a lace tie falling over a very narrow steel gorget; on his shoulders he has pauldrons and vambraces with ruffles; and on his thighs cuisses of the same pattern as the gorget, *i.e.* small scales with a knot in the centre. Round his waist is a s scarf, the two short ends of which hang down towards the left having gold fringe, the gilding still remaining. In his right hand he carries across his body a short sword, both edges of which are wavy; the hilt was formerly gilt. On the right-hand side of the figure is carved in stone a helmet with the beaver up, showing on its right side eleven breathing holes. The beaver has ten oblong openings gradually diminishing towards the angle.

The inscription states that the monument is in memory of Thomas White, Esq., son of Ignatius White, of Fiddleford, in Dorsetshire. 'He served under three Kings and Queen Anne in ye Guards. He was much wounded in the wars of Ireland and Flanders. He had one son who dyed before him. He departed this life 17th February in the year 1720. The monument was erected by his widow Frarncis (*sic*), one of the dauers of Sir Charles Wyndham, of Cranbury, in the City of Southton (*sic*).'

Above are the arms, with traces of colour: *azure three cross crosslets in bend gold*, for White; impaling *azure a chevron between three lions' heads erased gold*, for Wyndham.

In the niche in which the figure stands is an old sword 3 feet 4½ inches in length, the blade 2 feet 9⅞ inches, having both edges wavy as represented in the sculpture. The hilt is of basket shape, and though somewhat rusted still retains considerable remains of the silver wherewith it was inlaid. The grip is now bare, and has affixed to it a hook for suspending the sword, which also bears traces of silver.

On either side of the blade close to the hilt are sunken grooves about 8 inches long, beyond which is struck the armourer's mark, a crowned head coupé, facing to the left. On one side this is thrice repeated; on the other once, with the Passau wolf mark, inlaid with copper. On one side (that with the three stamps) is engraved in the groove the word ANDREA, and on the other side FERARA.

The monument is full of anachronisms; the sword belongs to the middle of the seventeenth century, while the helmet is a tilting helmet of Tudor date.

Of White himself, it is only known that one Thomas White received his commission in Oxford's Blues (Royal Horse



SWORD OF THOMAS WHITE,
IN MILTON CHURCH,
HANTS. (⅓ linear.)

Guards) in 1690. The Blues were present at the Boyne and up to the Battle of Aghrim, but they do not appear to have served in Flanders, either under William III. or Marlborough; he must therefore have exchanged into some other Guard regiment.

Thomas White's father, Ignatius White, was James II.'s representative at The Hague in 1688 when the 'Old Pretender' was born."

By the kindness of the Rev. J. E. Kelsall, rector of Milton, the sword in question was exhibited.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berks, exhibited, by permission of Mr. G. Withers, of Newbury, the bronze matrix of a pointed oval seal, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with rudely-engraved figures of Our Lord and St. Anthony, standing under canopies. The legend is:

. S^o : HOSPITALIS : S^o : IHESVS : S^o : ANTONI : DE : HOLWEI :

So far this hospital has not been identified. The date of the seal is about 1540, and it is perhaps of foreign workmanship.

HAMON LE STRANGE, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Norfolk, communicated the following note on a Saxon brooch found at Hunstanton:

"In continuation of the account of the excavation of the Saxon Cemetery at Hunstanton, submitted to the Society on the 18th April, 1901, I beg to report that we had two days' digging in July of the present year. On the first day, 26th July, when I had the advantage of the presence and active co-operation of our President, we were not very fortunate, finding only two skeletons, with two plain circular bronze brooches, a small iron knife, only one amber bead, and no arms. On the morning of the 28th, Lord Dillon was unfortunately obliged to leave us, and he had hardly gone when we came on the skeleton of a tall warrior, who, by the measure of his thighbone must have been over six feet in height; an iron spear-head lay near him, and bits of the broken boss of his shield; in the afternoon we unearthed a really magnificent brooch of cruciform shape, of bronze, covered with an intricate pattern on which were considerable traces of gilding; on the upper corners were

lozenge-shaped plates of silver, welded to the bronze, and round plates of the same metal at the extremities of the transverse arms; the shank portion of the cross was probably



GILT BRONZE BROOCH FOUND AT HUNSTANTON, NORFOLK. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

broken by us in digging, as the edge shows a recent fracture, but although we carefully sifted the soil in the vicinity, we were unable to discover the broken portion. The most

interesting peculiarity of the brooch, which is perhaps almost unique, is an ancient fracture right across the centre, and the ornament was so highly valued by its owner that he had it carefully mended by two bronze rivets, which have made it as strong as ever, and in fact withstood the blow of the spade which broke off the lower end.

The brooch is now submitted for exhibition to the Society, and by reason of its beauty and the ancient rivetted fracture may perhaps be worth figuring."

HENRY OWEN, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A., submitted the following report as Local Secretary for South Wales :

"It is, I believe, expected of a local secretary that he should report.

The district for which I am secretary is far too large for me to obtain information thereon, but I send you the last two reports of a society which I have started in this county, the Pembrokeshire Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. It has created a good deal of interest in these monuments, farmers and others are getting to understand that these old things are worth money, an admirable reason for their preservation.

The committee consists of men in different parts of the county; any new find or any likely damage is at once reported.

We have stirred up the owners of old buildings, from the County Council down to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which last have agreed to hand over one of the most interesting ruins in the county to us.

It should be counted to us for righteousness that we have restored twenty-four stones with Ogam inscriptions from gate posts and other dangerous places to parish churches and churchyards."

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

Thursday, 18th December, 1902.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., 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 Lecture on some English Illuminated Manuscripts. By H. Yates Thompson. Privately printed. 8vo. London, 1902.
- From the Author :—The Site of Lincoln's Inn. By W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.
- From the Author :—The Signs of old Lombard Street. By F. G. Hilton Price, Dir. S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.
- From the Author :—The Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Andrew's and St. Michael's, Lewes, from 1522 to 1601. By H. M. Whitley. 8vo. Lewes, 1902.
- From Harper Gaythorpe, Esq. :—Photograph of Norman tympanum at Pennington, near Ulverston.
- From Rev. R. B. Gardiner, M.A., F.S.A. :—Photographs of (1) Monument to Thomas White in New Milton Church, Hants, and (2) Sword belonging thereto.
- From E. M. Beloe, jun. Esq. :—A collection of 165 Lantern Slides of architectural and monumental antiquities principally in Norfolk.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Beloe for his valuable contribution to the Society's collection of lantern slides.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 8th January, 1903, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P., read the following paper on a silver-mounted jug in his possession, which he also exhibited :

"I venture to call attention to a silver-mounted earthenware jug in my own possession, which is not only interesting in

itself but has some interesting details of family history attaching to it.

The jug itself is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height with a nearly spherical body about 4 inches in diameter, standing on a moulded base, and it has a quasi-cylindrical neck about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter. In form, therefore, it much resembles many of the brown-ware jugs of the Elizabethan period. The material is, however, of a much finer character and is nearly white on the inner side, while the outer is a pale-grey mottled with blue and a purplish brown. The surface is highly finished and beautifully glazed. There are in the British Museum several jugs of much the same form and material, but for the most part darker in colour. Some of them date back to the middle of the sixteenth century. The place at which they were manufactured is not known with certitude, but it was probably in England and possibly at Lambeth.

At some period my jug has been broken into numerous fragments, which have, however, been most skilfully put together, so that externally it shows little or no traces of its fractured condition. The silver mounting is unfortunately not hall-marked, but it seems to belong to two distinct periods. The older portion consists of a flat band round the base of the neck, the lower edge of which is neatly festooned and engraved. It is secured in its position by a hinged joint just under the handle. This band is connected with another of similar character at the base of the body of the jug, by three hinged bands, with a central rib, the sides being festooned and engraved. There are round perforations at intervals on each side of the rib. The base of the jug is protected by a moulded ring of silver with its upper edge foliated and engraved. The more recent portion of the mounting seems to have been necessitated by the broken condition of the jug. The original handle is wanting, and one of silver has been substituted which is kept in position by the remaining stumps of earthenware. The handle is connected with a cylindrical ring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide which covers the neck of the jug and is turned over inside so as to form a sharp edge round the mouth. To the handle is hinged a cover in form like a soup-plate reversed, with a kind of double spiral projection forming a handle with which to raise it.

On the cover are the arms of the Miller family, *ermine a fesse gules between three wolves' heads erased azure*. The shield is gracefully mantled and is surmounted by an esquire's helmet and the crest, *a wolf's head erased, collared ermine*. Not improbably this cover belongs to the earlier period.



SILVER-MOUNTED JUG

Formerly belonging to the Miller Family, 1618—1658.

($\frac{3}{8}$ linear.)

Around the neck of the jug runs the following inscription, engraved in four lines in an Italian hand :

*Fragile hoc poculum, emptum per me fuit A° Dñj 1618
et mox Proavunculo meo Nicolao Miller Ar
datum. Qui diem claudens extremum A° 1621,
ætatis suæ, 85, id inter cætera memoriæ tam digna
mihi reliquit ut nisi ingratus essem, non recordare
non possum Nicol: Miller Milit Junij 12° An° 1658,
Ætatis suæ 65.*

Before considering the actual history of the two gentlemen who have at one time or another been owners of this jug, it will be well I think to regard the history from a purely impersonal, though chronological, point of view. It was bought by a man twenty-five years of age, and offered by him to a relative who had attained the venerable age of 82, from whom he had expectations. This relative can hardly have in reality been a 'proavunculus' whom the dictionaries define to be a 'great-grandmother's brother.' As will subsequently be seen he was probably merely a grandfather, and 'proavunculus' may be a term of endearment somewhat of the same kind as the German 'klein Gross-väterchen.' The Latinity of the whole inscription cannot be termed graceful, and the concluding *Milit* seems to have been written in error for *Miles*. The jug did not long remain in the hands of the old relative, but reverted to the giver in 1621, within three years of the date of the gift, and it brought with it other valuable property, for which profuse gratitude is expressed. It would seem probable that this fragile vessel was by some means broken into small fragments just forty years after it was originally bought, and that it was carefully restored and the second silver mounting added to it as a family relic in 1658, when the owner was 65 years of age.

As to the Miller family, a considerable number of particulars are given in Hasted's *History of Kent*,* and in other books relating to the county. There can be little doubt that the first person mentioned in the inscription is Nicholas Miller, the elder, of Wrotham, gentleman, who died on February 17th, 1621, and is buried at Wrotham. He is probably the same Nicholas Miller, of Wrotham, yeoman, who bought land in Broomfield and Ulcomb in 1586.† In 1606 we find 'Nicolas Myller, the Elder,' buying 23 acres of land in Bromfield.‡

* Vol. ii. (1782), 240, 261, 349.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, xviii. (1889), 251.

‡ *Op. cit.* 434.

His son Nicholas Miller, of Horsnell's Crouch, which he bought at the beginning of the reign of James I., of James Peekham, of Yaldham, resided at Crouch, and was Sheriff of Kent in the eighth year of Charles I. (1632-3). He died August 8th, 1640, *æt.* 74, and is buried at Wrotham. He left four sons and four daughters.

In 1626 Nicholas Miller, the sheriff, purchased the manor of Oxonhoath in West Peekham, Kent,* and his eldest surviving son Sir Nicholas Miller, knight, resided there and greatly augmented and beautified the place. In 1644 we find him acting as one of the Sequestrators in Kent.† He died February 20th, 1658-9 *æt.* 66, and was buried at West Peekham. Like his father, he left four sons and four daughters surviving, and was succeeded by his eldest son Humphry who was created a Baronet in 1660.

Comparing the date of his death and his age with the last date in the inscription there can be no doubt that this was the Sir Nicholas Miller, the original purchaser of the jug, which reverted to him on the death of his grandfather. What other property accompanied the jug it is difficult to say, but not improbably it was land which rendered him independent of his father. He seems to have been a man of considerable wealth, and the curious diary of James Masters published in the *Archæologia Cantiana* testifies to his hospitality. On at least three or four occasions Masters stayed at Oxonhoath with Sir Nicholas Miller and sometimes disbursed as much as ten shillings among the servants. This diary throws some light on the sources of the income of Sir Nicholas, as in February, 1651,‡ Masters borrowed from him the sum of £1,000, in addition to £300 already borrowed, on which he paid interest at the rate of 7 per cent., afterwards reduced to 6 per cent.

Philipott§ mistakenly calls Sir Nicholas the nephew instead of the son of the purchaser of Oxonhoath, but gives him credit for the 'new additions' to the place 'which are set out with all the circumstances both of art and magnificence.' The restoration of the jug is quite in accordance with its owner, being possessed of the same good taste at the close of his days as that which led him as a young man to purchase it, and he may well have treasured an object which, from the inscription upon it, was so closely connected with his success in life.

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, xvi. (1886), 64.

† *Ibid.* iv. (1861), 138, 141.

‡ *Ibid.* xv. (1886), 196-8, 203-6-8-9 ; xviii. (1889), 161-3.

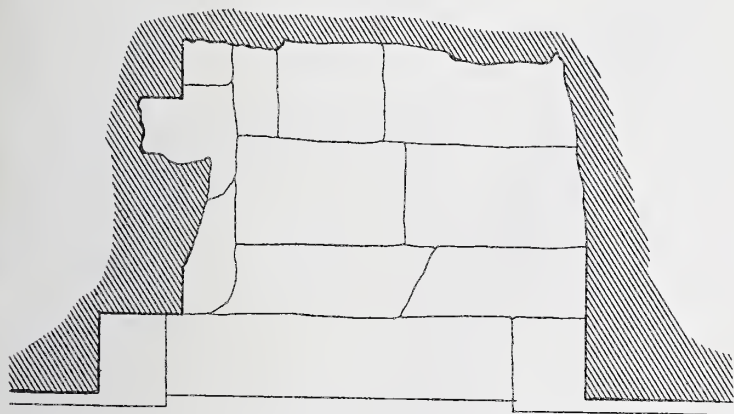
§ *Villare Cantianum* (1659), 269.

Though so closely connected with Wrotham the home of the early brown-ware, ornamented with slip, this earthenware jug is of an entirely different character from the Toft ware."

A representation of the jug is given in the accompanying plate.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Durham, read the following notes on a fireplace lately opened out in the cathedral church of Durham :

"It has long been known that in the west wall of the south transept of Durham Cathedral, near the south-west corner, there existed a fireplace, built up flush with the wall at some period unknown. In the cloister outside could be seen,

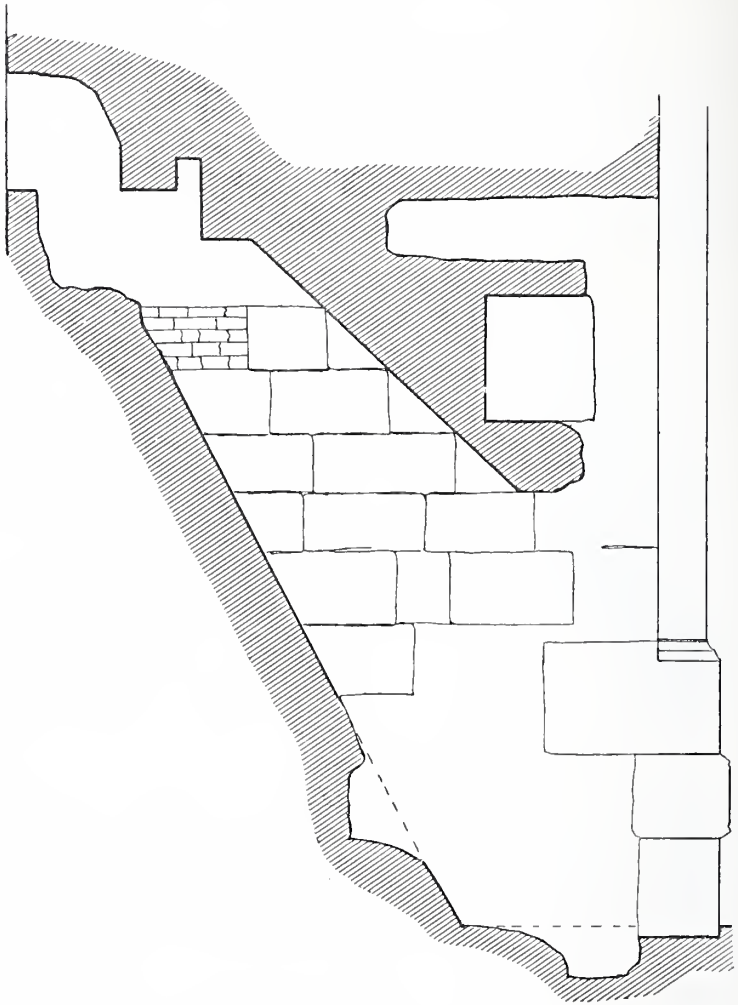


PLAN OF FIREPLACE. (Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to a foot.)

walled up probably early in the nineteenth century, the place where the chimney had come out, and, in the wooden ceiling above, an oblong aperture through which it had passed upward and round which the cornice is carried. (See Illustrations.) As the transept wall has been refaced, no further indications of the chimney exist.

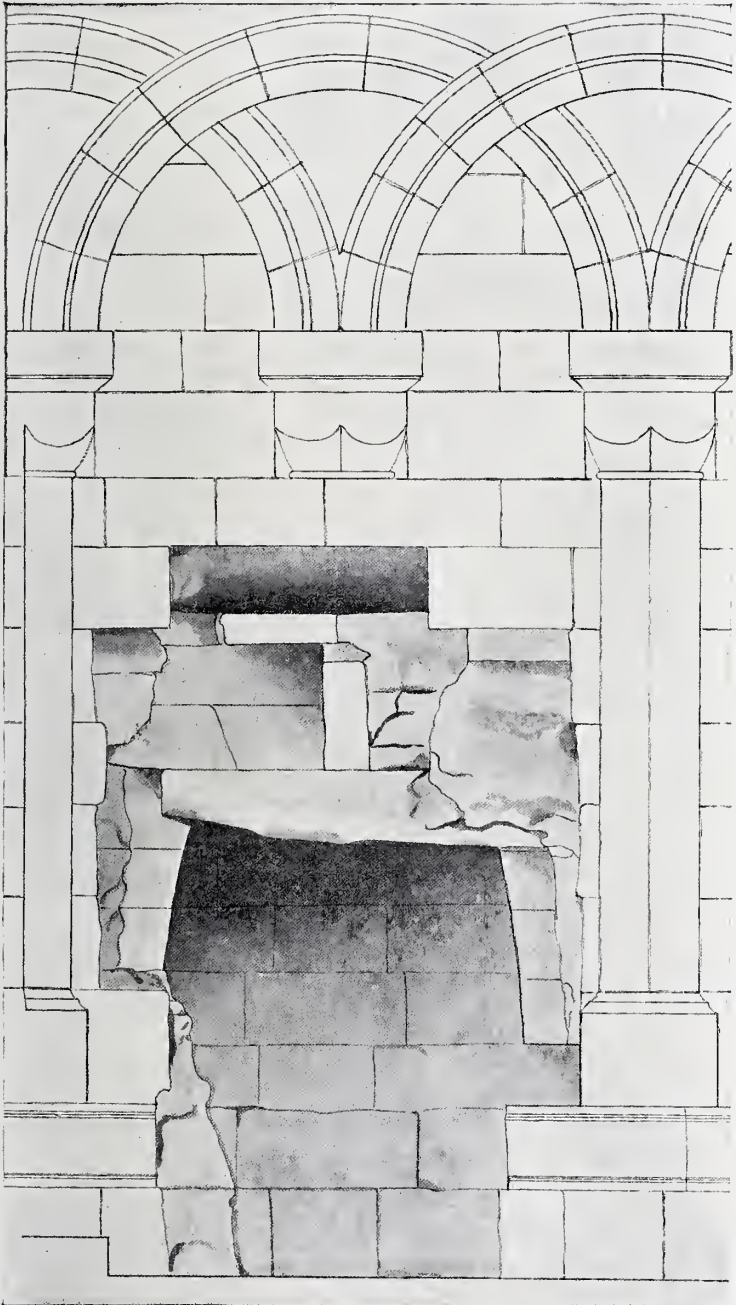
In November, 1901, the fireplace was opened out, with the results shown in the accompanying drawings, for which we are indebted to our Fellow, Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, architect to the Dean and Chapter. (See Illustrations.) I send also a photograph taken before the face was made good; this, however, is somewhat confused by reason of the wooden props that had to be put in as the work went on. But for these

much of the upper part would have fallen, and it was only by taking the utmost care that the stones were kept in their places until they could be secured by new masonry.

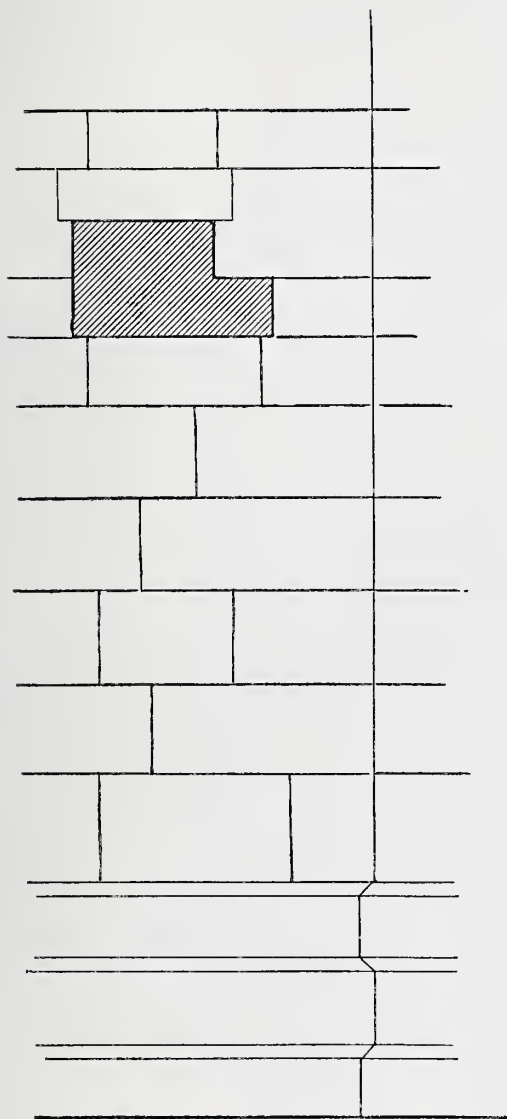


SECTION OF FIREPLACE. (Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to a foot.)

There is not much to be said about the drawings, which speak for themselves. It will be seen that the fireplace and

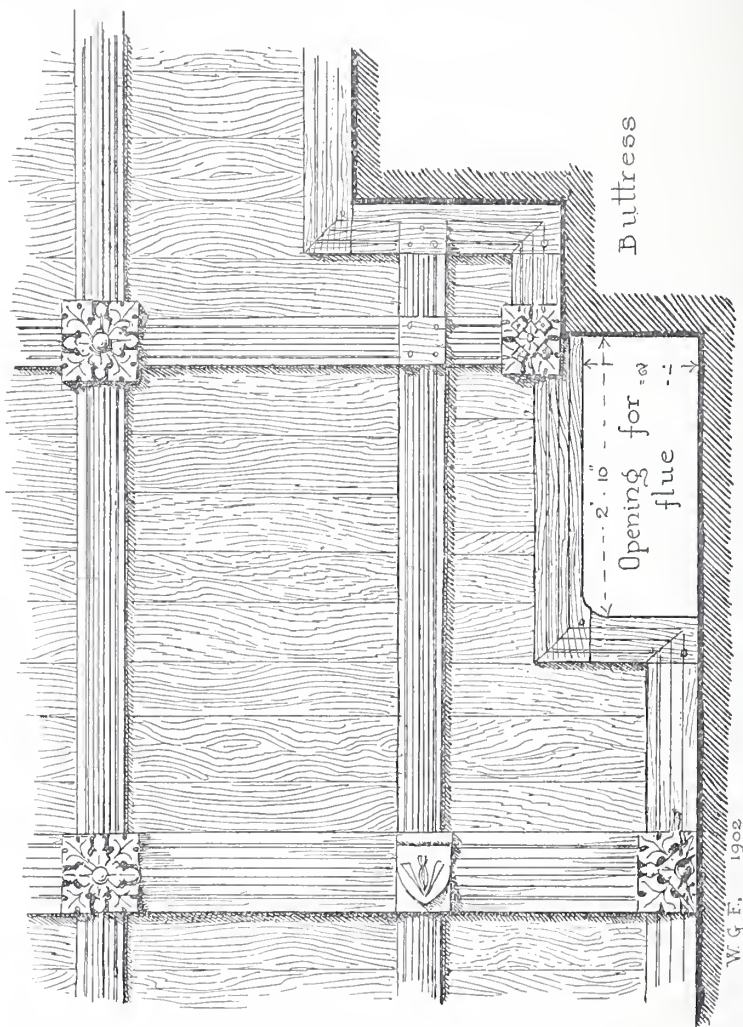


FIREPLACE IN THE SOUTH TRANSEPT OF DURHAM CATHEDRAL CHURCH.



ELEVATION IN CLOISTER, SHOWING OPENING FOR FLUE.
(Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to a foot.)

chimney have been constructed in the thickness of the Norman wall, and that one twin shaft of the arcade has been removed for this purpose. There is some appearance of a recess over



PART OF CEILING OF THE CLOISTER AT DURHAM, SHOWING OPENING FOR FLUE.

the fireplace on the left-hand side, but this may possibly be only a space left after removal of stones. It has, however, been left open in the new refacing. The stones at the back

of the fireplace are much calcined by the action of the fire. No fuel was found, but there were some animals' bones, and rags, probably thrown down the chimney by workmen. The opening into the cloisters (p. 181) has now been closed again.

For the sake of comparison I send drawing and photograph of a very similar fireplace in a corresponding situation at Hereford.* The Hereford fireplace, fortunately, retains its original front, and, like the one at Durham, appears to have been inserted in a Norman wall, though how the flue was made, if it was not constructed at the same time as the wall, is not very evident. It has long been disused, and indeed its upper portion is done away with by the insertion of a fifteenth century window.

In the south-east transept of Lincoln Minster is a fireplace probably of about the middle of the thirteenth century. It is in a vestry of this date, constructed within the transept by means of screen walls, covered on both sides by a rich diaper of large four-leaved flowers. By the north screen wall is a long plain stone lavatory trough.† The chimney exists complete, its external features are probably familiar to many from the woodcut of it in Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, vol. ii. facing p. 91: Here again the fireplace seems to be an insertion, crammed into one of the arches of St. Hugh's arcade (1186-1200). If so, the flue has been driven through an earlier wall, as in the other cases.

These three fireplaces, namely those at Durham, Hereford, and Lincoln, are all that I know of the same type, and in similar situations. I am inclined to think that the need for a large vestry with a fireplace was discovered after the Norman period, that at Durham and at Hereford vestries were made in the transepts by running up wainscot screens, that fireplaces were made in the old thick Norman walls, and that at Lincoln a vestry of this sort was made in the thirteenth century with stone screens, and a fireplace and lavatory of the same date. Then, as time went on and ritual requirements increased, large vestries and sacristies were often built outside great churches. Such was certainly the case at Durham, and when this was done there would be no further occasion for internal vestries, and they would be taken away. The walling up of the Durham fireplace did not appear to be of recent date, and very possibly it was done

* For these we are indebted to the Dean of Hereford, and to Mr. Robert Clarke, architect to the Dean and Chapter.

† All this is well shown in an illustration in Murray's *Cathedrals*, Lincoln, p. 311.

when the new vestry was made, namely in the last years of the thirteenth century. These fireplaces could have had no perceptible effect on the temperature of great churches, but they would be convenient for heating the obley-irons, providing burning charcoal for the censers, heating water for various purposes, and keeping the vestments dry.

I have yet to call attention to a supposed fireplace of quite a different type at Chichester. For the drawings we are indebted to Mr. Prior, who kindly did them for me at the request of my old friend, Prebendary Bennett. I understand from Mr. Bennett that the recess, which has been hollowed out in the south wall of the choir, had been walled up, but was opened out by the late Precentor Mackenzie Walcott, and that charcoal was found in it. Whatever it has been, it cannot have been a fireplace in the ordinary sense, for it has no flue. But charcoal would keep alight in such a recess for some time if there were plenty of it and it were blown or fanned in any way, and it may have been used for any or most of the purposes named above.

Since writing this paper I have had my attention directed by our Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, to two very interesting vestry fireplaces that have been described by him.

One is in the east end of the vestry at Hulne Abbey, near Alnwick. To quote Mr. Hope's words, 'It consists of a recess with a segmental head, 3 feet wide, 5 feet high, and about 18 inches deep, with a stone shelf about 18 inches above the sill. The central portion of the bottom is cut down to a depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, leaving a broad shelf on each side, and has a circular sinking with sloping bottom and drain to the outside. Above the shelf, which is unfortunately mutilated, is a chimney carried up in the wall, which is thickened externally and carried on a buttress. I think there can be no doubt that the lower portion of the recess was used in some way by the sacrist when mixing the flour and water for the altar breads, and that on the upper shelf was a brazier of lighted charcoal for heating the irons for pressing the wafers. The charcoal for the censers could also have been kept here.'*

The other is in the south wall of the upper vestry at the church of St. Peter, Mancroft, Norwich. Mr. Hope describes it as 'a pointed niche, 27 inches above the floor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high,

* *Archaeological Journal*, xlvii. 116 (plan and plate).

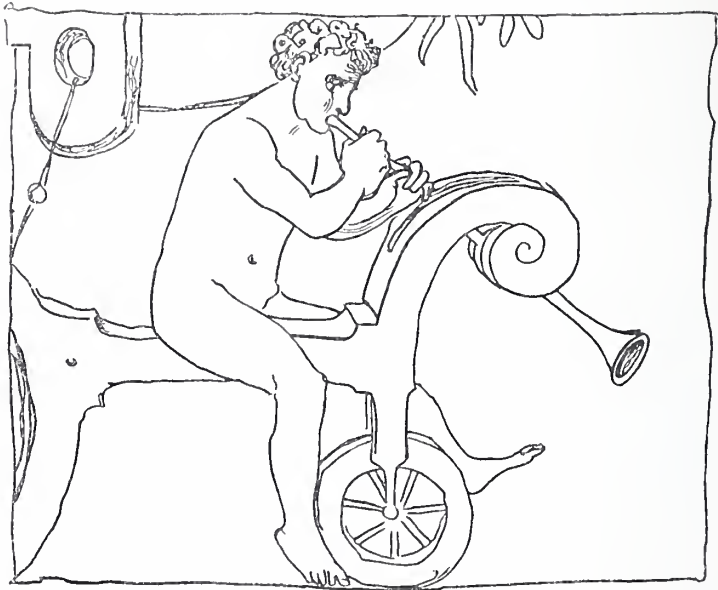
and about 18 inches square in plan, with an ascending flue or chimney in the head.' He goes on to say, 'It was no doubt used for lighting charcoal for the censers and for baking the obleys or wafers used at mass.'"*

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A., also read the following note on a seventeenth-century figure in painted glass in Stoke Poges Church, Bucks. :

"In *Notes and Queries* of 26th September, 1896, p. 256, is a short description, under the head 'Evolution of the Bicycle,' of a figure in 'a small stained-glass window bearing date 1642.' This window, which is at Stoke Poges Church, is made up of scraps said to have come from the old manor house, and on one of these, apparently of the same date and character as the figure to be described, may be read, quite distinctly, 'Berghen, 1642,' the B partly cut off. The writer of the note says, 'One of the figures on the glass is a youth clad in a Roman looking garb, and blowing a long trumpet. He is mounted on what resembles very closely a bicycle of the old "boneshaker" type.' On 17th October (p. 318) another correspondent, basing his remarks on a sketch then lying before him of something which must have been altogether different, says that 'the little draped figure is not, strictly speaking, mounted on anything like a bicycle,' and that it is 'holding a partly curved long trumpet as if it was about to play upon, or use, that instrument,' and so on, finally expressing his opinion 'that the figure at Stoke Poges is that of a cherub,' associated with what the glass-painter had meant for a 'symbolic wheel.' Now it is quite clear that the former correspondent described the figure correctly, except that he most unaccountably puts the rider into 'a Roman looking garb,' whereas he is quite naked. The other writer finds a sketch of something else, and on that bases a contradiction of the former account, and thinks 'anything like a bicycle out of the question' in this case. Now, as I am myself a keen bicycler, and something of an antiquary and ecclesiologist, I have felt much interested in this matter, and I contributed to the correspondence later on. More recently the matter excited some interest in America, and early in the present year it was referred to in the *Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette*. The former of the two correspondents of *Notes and Queries*, again comes forward in a somewhat vehemently expressed and not over courteous note, to say, 'The so-called hobby-horse is

* *Norfolk Archæology*, xiv.

simply a wheel placed between the feet of an angel, and has nothing whatever to do with a bicycle or a hobby-horse.* However, on 22nd March, 1902 (p. 231), appeared a detailed description by a writer signing 'Ibagué,' who, instead of sitting down and theorising about the window, had 'just spent some time in carefully examining' it. That description leaves nothing to be desired, and the rider is here 'a naked, childish figure blowing a clarion or post-horn, and seated on a hobby-horse.' I need not quote more, but the hobby-horse is minutely described, and it is amazing that the editor should say in a



SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FIGURE IN PAINTED GLASS IN STOKE POGES CHURCH, BUCKS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

footnote, 'we do not admit the presence of a hobby-horse, in view of the communications of F. G. S.,' those namely to which I have referred, as denying that there is anything of the kind in the window. The imaginations of the one correspondent are held to be of more value than the careful and accurate description, written on the spot, of another.

I will now refer to the accompanying tracings and photograph.

No. 1 is a tracing that was kindly sent to me last March

* *Notes and Queries*, 28th December, 1901, p. 530.

by Colonel Michael Foster Ward, of Upton Park, Slough. It shows the rider, with parts of subjects in adjoining fragments.

No. 2 is a photograph done for me by a friend who went over from London to Stoke Poges expressly in order to take it. It shows the whole of the group of fragments in which the rider appears.

No. 3 is a tracing done by me last July.

No. 4 is traced from No. 3, and coloured from my notes.

It will now be seen that the description by 'Ibagué,' and others in accordance therewith, are perfectly correct, and that the remarks of 'F. G. S.' and of the editor of *Notes and Queries* are altogether beside the mark, being based upon a complete muddle, and showing how desirable it is to be sure there is no misunderstanding, before contradicting others and holding them up to contempt.

It now remains for me to ask, what is the meaning of the hobby-horse and rider, for such it undoubtedly is. It will be seen that the machine is propelled by the feet on the ground, as were the hobby-horses that were all the fashion in the early part of the nineteenth century. The glass is probably Dutch, and such a machine could easily be driven on the brick roads of Holland, if there were such roads so early, or at any rate on level places such as those around the Vijver at the Hague. The nudity of the figure is probably due to artistic considerations. What there is of the back part of the machine is very puzzling. No rear wheel is shown, nor any provision for steering. If we had the whole of the subject, it would probably be quite intelligible, as it is, it wants elucidation, and I shall be very glad if any light can be thrown upon it. I suppose we may dismiss from serious consideration all suggestions of any connection with 'cherubim,' 'symbolic wheels,' 'tetramorphs,' and the like. The absence of wings alone would be conclusive, to say nothing of any other human characteristics in the representation as a whole. Perhaps the most puzzling thing about it is that the back part of the machine is not like a wheel, and it seems to rest on the ground. Yet there can be no doubt as to the front wheel, nor of its great interest in connection with the 'Evolution of the Bicycle,' however little it may have to do with angelic beings of any description."

Mr. READ pointed out that the painting was of the same character as that commonly found in the engravings of ornament of the time, by Etienne de Laune, D. Mignot, Le Blon, and many others. In all of these none of the main

lines have any structural value, the idea of the artist being to cover the surface with agreeable curves, festoons, and the like, with no regard to their fantastic impossibility, and in this case we have simply a terminal portion of such a design.

Dr. FOWLER expressed his great satisfaction with this explanation, but still thought that the idea of the wheel and the rider must have been derived from some actual machine of the nature of a hobby-horse.

The Rev. E. H. GODDARD, M.A., Local Secretary for Wilts., exhibited a number of antiquities found in a Roman house at Great Bedwyn, accompanied by the following note :

“In accordance with a suggestion made to me some time ago by Mr. Read and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, I am allowed by the Wiltshire Archæological Society to send for exhibition the accompanying gold ring, which was found in a Roman villa at Great Bedwyn, Wilts, in 1853, about half a mile to the east of the Roman road connecting Winchester with Marlborough.



EARTHENWARE STAMP, AND IMPRESSION, FOUND AT GREAT BEDWYN, WILTS. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

The ring bears an irregular cross, not the fylfot, and, so far as I know, has never been described or figured. I should be grateful for an opinion as to the possibility of it having belonged to a Christian.

I send with it certain other things found on the same occasion, a small bronze figure of a cock, the bowl of a spoon, a bone pin, a bronze armlet, etc. for the sake of a curious triangular earthenware stamp with a pattern of late-Celtic

character which accompanies them. The stamp and the pattern produced by it are here illustrated."

The Rev. W. K. CHAFY, D.D., F.S.A., exhibited a desk-cloth from Church Lench, Worcestershire.

It measures 7 feet 3 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in breadth, and is made of blue velvet with remains of water-flowers, which has formed part of an early sixteenth century cope. The orphrey of the cope has been slit down the middle, and the pieces used as a border to one end and both sides of the cloth. By bringing together the pieces it is possible to recover the design, which consisted of figures of saints on gold ground, under canopies with twisted shafts, of the usual late style. The figures were: on one side of the cope (1) a bearded saint holding a club; (2) a female saint with long golden hair holding a knife; (3) a male saint holding a long cross. On the other side (1) a male saint holding some round object, of which half is destroyed; (2) a female saint with golden hair holding a palm branch; (3) St. Peter with a key. The end strip has portions of two other figures.

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

Sir HENRY HOWORTH called attention to the decision given a few days ago by Chancellor Tristram, empowering the vicar and churchwardens of West Malling, Kent, to sell a stoneware jug with silver-gilt mountings of the Elizabethan period, which formed part of the church plate.

This decision had such far-reaching consequences that he thought some protest should be made on the part of the Society with regard to the principle involved.

After some discussion it was proposed by Sir HENRY HOWORTH, seconded by Lord BALCARRES, and carried *nem. con.*:

"That the matter be referred to the Council for immediate consideration."

Thursday, 8th January, 1903.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

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

- From Alexander Peckover, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. :—History of Wisbech and Neighbourhood during the last Fifty Years, 1848-1898. By F. Gardiner. 8vo. Wisbech, 1898.
- From Isidore Spielmann, Esq., F.S.A. :—Exposition des Primitifs Flamands et d'Art aneien, Bruges. Première Section : tableaux, Catalogue. 8vo. Bruges, 1902.
- From Viscount Dillon, President :—Heraldik Grundzüge der Wappenkunde von Dr. Eduard Freiherrn von Saeken. 12mo. Leipsie, 1899.
- From the Author :—Rambles in Rome. An Archæological and Historical Guide. By S. R. Forbes. 8vo. London, 1903.
- From Rev. R. S. Mylne, F.S.A. :—Relazione dei lavori compiuti dall'Ufficio Regionale per la Conservazione dei Monumenti dell'Emilia. Raffaele Faccioli. 8vo. Bologna, 1901.

Special votes of thanks were recorded to the editors of *The Athenæum*, *The Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, for the gift of their publications during the past year.

The following Resolution, which had been drawn up by the Council at its meeting of 19th December, 1902, in accordance with the desire of the Society, was proposed from the Chair, seconded by WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., V.P., and carried *nem. con.*:

“The Society of Antiquaries of London regrets the circumstances that have led to the issue of a faculty for the sale of an ancient jug from the church of West Malling, and deprecates the sale of chattels belonging to any church.”

The following Resolution was proposed by PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, seconded by the Rev. R. B. GARDINER, M.A., and carried *nem. con.*:

“The Society of Antiquaries of London hears with regret that there is a proposal on foot to destroy the church of All Hallows Lombard Street, in the City of London, a building

of interest in itself as being the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and containing much fine woodwork of his time.

The Society ventures to appeal to the parishoners to withhold their assent to any scheme that will involve the destruction of their church."

In accordance with the Statutes, ch. xii. sec. ii., notice was given from the Chair that at its next meeting the Society would be asked to sanction an expenditure of £197 10s. for fitting up with bookshelves the room in the basement lately vacated by the porter.

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 were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

Reginald Allender Smith, Esq., B.A.
 Henri Favarger, Esq.
 William Wyndham Portal, Esq., M.A.
 Peter MacIntyre Evans, Esq., M.A.
 Alfred Heneage Cocks, Esq., M.A.
 Joseph Meadows Cowper, Esq.
 Edward Alfred Webb, Esq.
 Henry Taylor, Esq.

Thursday, 15th January, 1903.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, 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:—*Ancient Coffers and Cupboards, their History and Description.* By Fred. Roe. 4to. London, 1902.

From Alexander Peckover, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.:—*The History of Wisbech and the Fens.* By Neil Walker and Thomas Craddock. 8vo. Wisbech, 1849.

From the Author:—*For King and Kent (1648), a Romantic History.* By Colonel Colomb, F.S.A. 3 parts. 8vo. London, 1903.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Alfred Heneage Cocks, Esq., M.A.
Reginald Allender Smith, Esq., B.A.

In accordance with the Statutes, ch. xii. sec. ii., a proposal to expend the sum of £197 10s. in fitting up with bookcases the room in the basement lately vacated by the porter, was submitted to the Society, and approved.

REGINALD HAINES, Esq., M.A., submitted the following report as Local Secretary for Rutland:

“As it appears that no reports, at all events for a great number of years, have been sent in from Rutland, perhaps I may be permitted, though only appointed in June, 1901, to say a few words, by way of introduction, concerning archaeological matters in this county long prior to that date. The mention of these is almost essential for the proper presentment of the work of excavation lately done, and the discoveries that have resulted therefrom.

Small as it is, Rutland contains one or two important and archaeologically productive sites, both Roman and Anglo-Saxon. The latter lie in the parish of North Luffenham near Edith Weston. With regard to the former, the locality lying along the borders of the parishes of Market Overton and Thistleton, on the north side of the county, has been known as a Roman site ever since the time of Camden, and it is described by Stukeley, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum* (1733). The extent and limits of the Roman settlement there have been made pretty plain by a series of systematic excavations, and Mr. W. H. Wing, of Market Overton, is preparing an accurate plan of the whole, the ‘line of which is very well marked as a rule by the pottery visible on the surface of fields and parts of fields.’ The Roman camp, within the circuit of which stands the church, is separate, and at some distance from the settlement.

THE ROMAN SETTLEMENT AT MARKET OVERTON AND THISLETON.

The first important discovery of Roman remains at this spot, made upon the pieces of land called ‘The Holmes’ and ‘The Wong,’ and in a stone-pit called ‘Kirk Hole,’ may be

referred to the year 1863. The stone-pit contained quantities of skeletons and parts of skeletons, while from the other two places were obtained numbers of objects of various sorts, including about 300 Roman coins dating from Claudius (54 A.D.) to Gratianus (383 A.D.), and two third brasses of Carausius (287 A.D.). Among the smaller coins was one which commemorated the removal of the capital from Rome to Constantinople. Besides coins were discovered brooches, rings, pins, steelyards, and many other bronze and bone articles. There was also an abundance of Samian ware, on one piece of which is represented Hercules with the lion's skin, plucking the golden apples from the Garden of the Hesperides (?). A portion of a second vase shows Mercury in one panel and a horse in another. A third fragment bears a wild boar courant. A vine with its tendrils forms the elegant ornament of a fourth. Potters' marks appear, such as QVINTIM and DOV . . . , the remainder being broken off.

In 1866 a very pretty brooch was found here. It is round and of the size of a sixpence, showing a star of inlaid silver, the centre being of green enamel and the spaces within the outer circle of silver with blue enamel. The rim has bronze radiations; the back, on which are the pin and clasp, being also of that metal.*

A Roman silver spoon found on the same site has disappeared since Mr. Bennett's death, together with a remarkable ring with the cryptic letters M. I. S. V. on it.

These finds were for many years in the possession of the late Mr. T. G. Bennett, of Market Overton, at whose death they recently passed into other hands.

During the last two years excavation has been carried on more systematically at these sites, and the previous finds have been greatly supplemented. In November, 1900, were turned up portions of eight vases, complete enough to show their shape, and several objects of bronze and bone. Since then, at various dates, have been found near the eastern boundaries of the parish, fibulæ, knives, hairpins of bronze and bone, an auriscalpium, and fragments of a glass necklace. Also a great deal of pottery, real and imitation Samian being fairly common. One vessel, which is nearly perfect, has the potter's mark 'CARATILLI' on the base inside. The rivets still to be seen in some of the pieces show that this ware had a certain value. The native Durobrivian pottery was made near Wansford, close to the eastern border of Rutland, and some of it is naturally found here. One nearly perfect vase of this kind

* See *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1866.

gives a representation of a red deer, a hare, and a hound. Another vessel in a fragmentary condition, made of rather common ware and light blue in colour, may have been a wine cooler. The chief feature indeed of these finds has been the great variety and amount of the pottery, fragments of which have also been found on the surface in the neighbouring villages of Cottesmore, Barrow, and Edmondthorpe (the last in Leicestershire).

In September, 1901, an interesting bronze coin of Carthage was picked up. Its date appears to be about 200-180 B.C. It has the head of Persephone on the obverse, and a horse's head on the reverse.

In August, 1901, about twenty Roman coins were unearthed, among them being a fine first brass of Marcus Aurelius, and an ancient forgery of Caracalla.

I exhibit a copy of a sketch by Mr. H. F. Traylen of the capital of a column found some time ago in a field at Thisleton, and perhaps of Roman workmanship.

The stone is Clipsham stone, a hard shelly oolite, and Mr. Traylen thinks the serrations represent a fig-leaf ornament, probably acanthus, the leaves on front and sides forming 'a classical knop of foliage at the angles, thus filling up the space under the angles of a square abacus.' The bottom is semi-circular and spreads upwards into a square form. The oblong hole in the centre of the top is for the insertion of a lewis for lifting the stone, and the dovetail holes at the back are for metal dowels to fasten the capital to a wall.

There is no doubt a great deal more beneath the surface at this site awaiting discovery, and as the work is in the hands of an enthusiastic archaeologist, the above-mentioned Mr. Wing, we may expect to hear of many further finds in the course of time.

Besides the above, a very perfect brooch with the pin in working order was found by Mr. Wing in a cottage at Barrow in 1901. It had been picked up, it appeared, 30 years previously by a labourer in that parish.

ROMAN PAVEMENT AT KETTON.

Several square yards of tessellated pavement were found in digging the foundations of two new cottages close to the left hand side of Ketton post office, on the left of the road leading to Stamford. This was early in 1902. The remains were hacked up and covered over under the foundations of the cottages. I can find no mention of Roman remains at Ketton

previously to this, except that Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, of Edith Weston, has several pieces of similar pavement, which came originally from a sale at the Priory, Ketton.

ANGLO-SAXON GRAVEYARD AT NORTH LUFFENHAM.

Here again a few words of introduction will be necessary by way of preliminary to the recent discoveries. The first important finds on this site occurred in 1863, when many articles were found of bronze, iron, glass, and pottery, such as brooches, tweezers, knives, swords, shield-bosses, buckets, and urns, the latter hand-made of dark brown clay passing into black or dark green. Some of these articles are in the possession of Lord Ancaster, and are kept at the estate works, Normanton.

The above remains were found in two sand-pits between North Luffenham and Edith Weston. The ground called Weston Gate Field stands about 350 feet above the sea, and occupies the brow of one of the hill ridges, which run east and west across Rutland. There are no present signs of mounds or tumuli on the spot. Here, after being suspended for some time, digging for the fine Northamptonshire sand began again in the summer of 1901, in one of the above-mentioned pits. A clearing was made 6 feet wide running the whole length of the pit, and the top soil, which is from 3 to 5 feet deep, was gradually removed. Fortunately Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, of Edith Weston, a competent and enthusiastic archæologist, who had previously examined the site, was on the spot to watch the excavation, and it is to him that I am wholly indebted for the following facts. Previous to the re-working of the quarry Mr. Crowther-Beynon had discovered an imperfect skull, and later, a bronze cruciform brooch, and another skull.

The graves were found between 3 and 4 feet below the surface. This is how Mr. Beynon describes the two interments, at the opening of which he was present: 'The body had been buried at full length, with the head pointing nearly due west. Along the left side of the body had lain the warrior's spear, the pointed ferule of which was found near the feet, and the socketed head about level with the skull. Between the spear and the body, or possibly overlying the latter, was an iron sword of typical Anglo-Saxon shape, and over the hilt of the sword lay the iron umbo of a shield. Near the left arm was a large variegated glass bead, while a small pair of brass tweezers was found near the right shoulder.



GILT BRONZE BROOCH FOUND NEAR NORTH LUFFENHAM, RUTLAND.
(Obverse.) $\frac{3}{4}$ linear.



GILT BRONZE BROOCH FOUND NEAR NORTH LUFFENHAM, RUTLAND.

(Reverse.) $\frac{3}{4}$ linear.

Slightly beyond the head, and to the south-west of it, I unearthed a bronze-mounted situla or bucket.'

The second interment was similarly oriented, but 'the spear lay on the right of the body, the sword resting diagonally on the breast, the hilt near the right arm and the point near the left knee. The umbo lay upon the sword, and a small iron knife was near the right hand. On the south side of the head was a bronze-mounted bucket and an urn of elegant make.'*

Both these appear to have been graves of persons of distinction; a third grave, probably that of a woman, appears to have been covered with slabs of stone. With this were found two brooches and three urns more or less perfect. Later were found a very fine bronze gilt cruciform brooch (see illustration), and an annular brooch, which had been tinned or silvered. The former of these had been ornamented with a series of silver plates, of which only one remains. It measures 7 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. It has been repaired in ancient times by means of a bronze plate riveted on.

In this and previous excavations at least six swords have been found upon this site, a larger proportion than usual in these interments. The sword found in the former of the two interments described above, was $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the blade being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The scabbard, and probably the handle, were of wood. The other sword was of similar dimensions. The first spearhead was $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of which 6 inches were the head proper, and the rest the socket. The head was $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide. The spear was of the common Anglo-Saxon type found in England.

The bucket found with the first body was almost perfect, though it afterwards warped and came partially to pieces. It was encircled by four flat bronze hoops, and has four straight vertical bands with bronze bicornute ornaments at the top. Both buckets are about 4 inches high, and the same in diameter.

Besides the urns were found broken sherds such as were scattered over the body at burial.

With a view to a more systematic and complete exploration of this interesting site, the noble owner of the land was asked to permit more extensive excavations to be made, but his reply was unfavourable; 'he could not,' he said, 'consent to the desecration of the graves of the dead.'

* For a fuller account of these finds, see Mr. Crowther-Beynon's paper in the *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers*, xxvi. (1901), Part 1.

PREHISTORIC GRAVES AT WICHELEY WARREN.

In a quarry worked for freestone on Major Brathwaite's land at the above-mentioned place was found in 1900 a skeleton, probably neolithic. The body was in a crouching position, with 'the knees tucked under the chin,' at the depth of about 3 feet. Unfortunately, no one interested in such things was at hand, and the remains were incontinently thrown aside and presently buried under a mass of rubbish from the tunnels which were being worked for stone. Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon was only able to recover a few teeth, though he seems to have found a few fragments of animal bones and bits of pottery at or near the spot.

In December, 1901, at a point about 200 yards from the last, where a fresh excavation was being made, a second interment was found. In this case the soil containing the remains came down in one block, and a few broken fragments of bone came to light, with a lower jaw. The jaw is now in Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon's possession, who communicated with Lord Avebury on the subject, sending the jaw, and received the following reply: 'to judge from your description (*i.e.* of the interment) it is certainly probable that the interment you mention belonged to the stone (neolithic) age. This, however, in the absence of weapons or implements, cannot be put higher than a probability. I should think that lower jaws very like this might be found among our existing people, though I fear with hardly such good teeth. Their soundness and the way they were worn point strongly to a great antiquity.' Near the second interment occurred little patches of burnt soil of a conspicuously red colour. These may have been the sites of hearths.

The only other relics of the stone age that claim notice here are an arrow-head of flint, picked up in a field near Market Overton in November, 1900, by Mr. Wing.

MEDIÆVAL FINDS AT PILTON.

A discovery in 1881 of six jugs and other pottery first directed attention to this site. The jugs were found in an old well in Pilton brickyard.

These relics probably mark the position of the lost village of Sculthorpe, mentioned in Domesday Book. Since the discovery of the above, and during the last three years, a

considerable amount of broken pottery has been found in the same spot.

A little jar (not more than 3 inches high) was turned up in digging near Oakham Station during the last year, and is now in the possession of Mr. Higgs, a builder. Mr. Crowther-Beynon suggests that it may have been one of the *ampullae* worn by medieval pilgrims.

Two querns of late British or Roman date have been discovered. The first of these was found in 1900 near Oakham Station, in a trench made beyond the railway crossing, and is now in the possession of Mr. Crowther-Beynon. The second, which is very similar, was found this year in front of the Manor House, Braunstone. Both were about a foot beneath the surface. The second quern is in Mr. Higgs' possession.

Mr. Wing reports the discovery in 1901 of a lancet window, which he dates approximately at 1220, in the back of a cottage at Barrow. He believes it to have belonged to a grange of Vaudey Abbey (Valle Dei).

There were found in 1899 in a cottage at North Luffenham some stone slabs with the Digby arms; they are now kept at the Normanton Estate Works. The chief house of the Digbys in Rutland, was at Stoke Dry, where their monuments are in the church, but a branch of the family lived at North Luffenham, the site of their hall being traceable in a field near the churchyard, and their monuments being in the church. The excellent preservation of these stones is due to the fact that they were turned face downwards to serve as floor slabs.

A stile in the north-west corner of the churchyard at Market Overton has been made from two stones which originally served as mullions in the windows of the adjoining tower before so-called restoration. They have had grooves cut down them to admit of a York stone slab being inserted to form a stile. Probably the supporters have beneath the ground moulded ends, similar to those at the top.

Eight separate pieces of painted glass were lately discovered in an old chest at Ayston Hall, the seat of Sir Arthur John Fludyer, bt.

Three of these are ecclesiastical, and the rest heraldic. The former represent the visit of the Wise Men and the presentation in the Temple, and a single bearded head, which must have been part of a much larger composition. The colours of the first of these pieces are quite vivid, and the picture in good condition. In the case of the second, the glass has been

much rubbed and the figures are blurred. The head is in admirable preservation. The glass has the appearance of being of the end of the sixteenth century, or a little later, and was perhaps of foreign (*e.g.* Dutch) manufacture. The pieces are quite small, 18 inches square. The heraldic glass gives various Brudenell coats (the Fludyer ancestry). The largest piece represents a shield with eight quarterings:

1. For Brudenell; *argent a chevron gules between three morions azure*;
2. For Bulstrode; *sable a stag's head or a crosslet between the antlers and holding in its mouth an arrow*;
3. For Entwistle; *or on a bend engrailed azure three mullets pierced argent*;
4. For Tallyard; *or and azure a cross flory counter-flory or and azure*;
5. For Anstey; *a cross engrailed or between four martlets*;
6. ? for Warren; *two four-leaved shamrocks*;
7. For Reynes; *checky or and gules a canton ermine*;
8. For Scudamore; *gules three stirrups argent and a canton*.

The second shield is that of Brudenell alone, with the field *or*, not *argent*.

The third bears *or a chevron gules between three morions azure* with mark of cadency for second son on the chevron, impaling *party or and azure a cross flory or*.

The fourth piece has four quarterings:

1. *Ermine on a chevron gules three escallops*.
2. Brudenell as on the second shield.
3. *Gyrony of eight or and gules*.
4. *Azure a bend cotised gules between three cross crosslets*.

These have now all been set up in a south window of Ayston Church by the vicar.

Some Lyddington men, working in a gravel pit at that village about 1862, found two small jars containing in all some 150 coins, mostly gold. These were claimed by the Crown and the coroner collected as many as he could.

An Uppingham sweep in 1888, riddling the soot from a chimney in an old cottage at Wing, found two small bags of silver coins of the Tudor and Stuart periods. Most of these came into the possession of Mr. Waugh, a hawker and coin collector, whose collection was recently dispersed at his death.

As a small corner of Stamford appears to be in Rutland, I have thought it best to include in this report a mention of one or two quite recent discoveries in that town.

In August, 1902, a number of coins were found,* of which 20 are said to have been Saxon. These are now in the hands of the Treasury. There were also some third brass Roman coins, Caroline silver, and late copper tokens found at the same time.

In October, 1902, a silver denarius of Vespasian was dug up; and in September, 1902, a small bronze ring of Roman workmanship.

All these were turned up in the course of the works connected with the deep drainage scheme for Stamford."

Colonel COLOMB, R.A., F.S.A., read a paper on a romantic Royalist episode.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 22nd January, 1903.

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 :—A Bird's-eye View of the Minœan Palace of Knossos, Crete. By Arthur J. Evans, LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.S.A. 4to. London, 1902.

From the Delegates of the Bodleian Tercentenary :—Pietas Oxoniensis. In Memory of Sir Thomas Bodley, Kt., and the Foundation of the Bodleian Library. 4to. Oxford, 1902.

From the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn :—The Records of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. The Black Books. Vol. vi. (1776 to 1845). 8vo. London, 1902.

* Near the skeleton of a man, according to a paragraph in the daily paper.

From the Author, William Harrison, Esq. :

1. Ancient Forests, Chases, and Deer Parks in Lancashire. 8vo. Manchester, 1902.
2. Ancient Beacons of Lancashire and Cheshire. 8vo. Manchester, 1898.

From H. W. Fincham, Esq. :—Guide to the Remains of the ancient Priory and present Parish Church of St. John, Clerkenwell. 8vo. London, 1903.

From the Author :—The History of Ewias Harold, its Castle, Priory, and Church. By Rev. A. T. Bannister. 4to. Hereford, 1902.

Henri Favarger, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

R. T. GÜNTHER, Esq., M.A., read a paper on a submerged Roman foreshore in the Bay of Naples.

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

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, January 29th, 1903.

ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, Esq., M.A., LITT.D., 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 R. Garraway Rice, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. St. Etheldreda Festival : Summary of Proceedings at Ely in October, 1873. By Charles Merivale, D.D. 8vo. Ely. n.d.
2. The Chichester Guide, containing the History and Antiquities of the City. By Richard Dalby. 8vo. Chichester, 1831.
3. Plans, elevation, section, and view of Chichester Cross, with a descriptive account. By T. H. Clarke. 4to. London, 1832.

From the Author :—Inventories of the Collegiate Churches of the Holy Cross, Crediton ; and Our Blessed Lady of Ottery. By H. Michell Whitley. 8vo. n.p. 1902.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

William Wyndham Portal, Esq., M.A.
Prince Frederick Duleep Singh.

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

Edward William Brabrook, Esq., C.B.
Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.
Frederick Andrew Inderwick, Esq., K.C.
John Challenor Covington Smith, Esq.

The Chairman called the attention of the Society to a proposal to fill with stained glass the west window of the cathedral church of Exeter as a memorial to the late Archbishop Temple.

This proposal, though seemingly harmless in itself, would involve the destruction of the painted glass now in the window, which was executed by William Peckitt, of York, in 1766, the then Dean being Dr. Jeremiah Milles, who was also President of the Society.

The Secretary read the following memorandum on the subject by Mr. C. F. BELL, F.S.A. :

“According to a paragraph amongst the Ecclesiastical Intelligence in *The Times* of last Saturday, a meeting was held at Exeter on Friday last to consider the question of a local memorial to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and at this meeting it was, upon the proposal of Sir John Kennaway, decided that the memorial should take the form of a new west window in Exeter Cathedral.

It is obvious that, in order to carry out this scheme, the old glass in the west window would have to be taken out. This glass was executed in 1766 by William Peckitt, of York, the last, and in many ways the most eminent, of the long line of glass painters and stainers who kept the art in a flourishing state in England during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, at a time when it was languishing or dead in all the countries of continental Europe.

It is by far the largest and most important of those of his works which are still in existence ; and, with the exception of the great western window in Westminster Abbey, the only large window of its class remaining in any cathedral or collegiate church.

It is, in fact, a monument of unique importance in the history of art. Moreover, it was executed under the direct auspices of Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, one of the most

distinguished of the earlier Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries, and is not only a memorial of his taste and zeal, but marks, from its relationship to the revival of mediæval studies, a most interesting moment in the history of British archæology, and for these reasons calls especially for the protection of the Society of Antiquaries.

Whatever modern glass takes its place must be destitute of antiquarian value, and, however opinions as to its artistic qualities may vary, inferior to it in technical merit.

More than once in the past efforts have been made to get this window replaced by modern glass ; once when a memorial to the late Earl of Devon was in contemplation, and again, it is believed, when some recent works of restoration upon the west front were in progress.

Upon both occasions these attempts, for lack of funds or other reasons, proved ineffectual, and there is every probability, considering the trend of fashion, that if the removal of the glass can be averted for a few more years its ultimate safety will be assured."

The Secretary also read a letter from the Bishop of Marlborough, Dean of Exeter, in reply to an inquiry from him, stating that he had every reason to believe that the account of the meeting at Exeter about the proposed memorial in *The Times* of the 17th instant "will prove to be accurate, but nothing is at present decided."

After some remarks from the Treasurer and Mr. Micklethwaite, it was proposed from the chair, seconded by the Treasurer, and carried without a dissentient :

"That the Society of Antiquaries of London having considered a proposal to remove the painted glass now in the west window of the cathedral church of Exeter is of opinion that the glass has an important historical and artistic value and ought by all means to be preserved in place."

It was also resolved :

"That a copy of this Resolution be telegraphed to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Exeter, with a request that it be read to a meeting announced to be held at Exeter on the 30th instant."

REGINALD A. SMITH, ESQ., B.A., F.S.A., read the following note on a discovery of Roman interments at Enfield:

“Information of a discovery of Roman remains at Enfield in October last year was brought to the British Museum by Mr. Alfred Hodgkinson, coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, who has jurisdiction in Enfield Chase. During the excavations for some cottages on the east side of the Great Eastern Railway, between Bush Hill Park and Enfield Stations, a leaden coffin was found about 2 feet from the surface, and the lid unfortunately damaged by the workmen’s picks. The exact spot was 130 yards north of Lincoln Road, 40 yards from the railway fence, and about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile from the terminus. The coffin measured 6 feet 7 inches in length, 11 inches in depth, and had a width of 17 inches, slightly tapering to the foot; the sides as well as the lid were imperfect, but the top portion of the lid has been subsequently found, and enough remains to justify a restoration of the design. It lay with the head to the north-east, and contained the skeleton of an adult in a deposit of lime, which had preserved many of the bones entire, though the skull fell to pieces on removal.

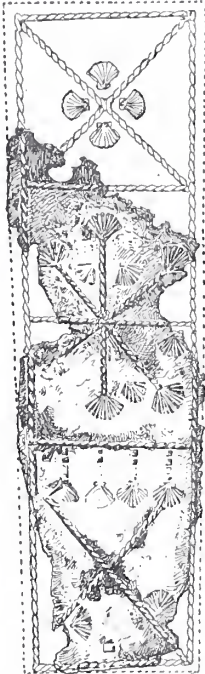


DIAGRAM OF
COFFIN-LID FROM
ENFIELD, MIDDLE-
SEX, PARTIALLY
RESTORED.

It lay with the head to the north-east, and contained the skeleton of an adult in a deposit of lime, which had preserved many of the bones entire, though the skull fell to pieces on removal.

About 18 inches from the foot of the coffin, 2 or 3 inches lower, were found two leaden canisters, usually called ossuaries, containing burnt human bones, and enclosed in a cist or tomb composed of Roman bricks 12 inches square, while above and against the sides of the cist were heaped two or three cartloads of large flints. The canisters had circular

lids, but the decay of the lead had admitted the clay, which was evidently introduced by water; and filled the interior. The coffin was not so filled, and its contents therefore easier to examine, but nothing seems to have been found besides the human bones, though a careful search was made by the coroner, who had the entire find removed to the mortuary at Enfield, and was good enough to show it to me there. In the search for coins or other remains he was assisted by the

divisional police surgeon, and I think it is agreed that one of the canisters contained the burnt bones of a child, though in the process of removal the clayey contents were unavoidably displaced and mixed.

The coffin lid had a raised corded band round the edge and two similar bands across the middle. Of the three resulting panels the central one had an asterisk of the same corded pattern, with a scallop shell in low relief at each point, and similar but smaller shells in each angle. The other two panels had each a corded saltire with large and small scallop shells arranged somewhat irregularly; and on each side of the coffin itself were three large shells of the same kind. The eight-rayed star in the central panel may perhaps be compared with the design on the bottom of a cylindrical ossuary found in Warwick Lane, City, 1881. It is figured in *Archaeologia*,* and there said by Mr. Alfred Tylor to be of Mithraic origin, while the same device occurs on the lid of a diminutive leaden coffin of the Roman period, in the British Museum, from Vaison, Vaucluse.

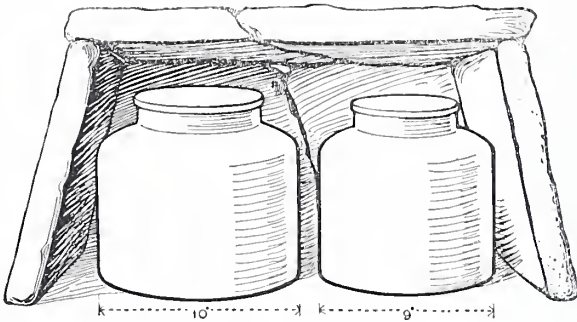
With this possible exception there seems no ground for supposing that the cruciform pattern or the scallop shell ornament had any symbolic significance, and it is to my mind certain that the Enfield interments are all of pagan origin. In the first place cremation was at that time an essentially heathen practice, and the unburnt burial was not orientated in the Christian manner. Instances are recorded of coffins laid with the head westward in this country, as at Croydon, and less exactly at Frilford, Berks, where several lay W.N.W. and E.S.E. But other positions are more frequent: due north and south on two sites in Wiltshire, and the head south at Bexhill, Sittingbourne; while the remarkable sarcophagus now in the British Museum was found in the Minories containing a leaden coffin with the head to the east, and the same position was observed at Caerwent.

The scallop shell was common as a Christian symbol during the middle ages, especially in connection with St. James of Compostella, but it has been found on a Roman coffin in the Old Kent Road, London, with two unmistakable figures of Minerva,† and was probably used by the pagan Romans here as an attractive ornament without special significance, its comparative flatness well suiting it for impressing the sand mould in which the lead was cast. It is remarkable, however, that this decorative feature should only occur on coffins from this country, and so far as is known only on examples from

* Vol. xlvi. pl. xii.

† *Archaeologia*, xvii. 333.

Essex and the immediate vicinity of London. Besides the coffin in the sarcophagus and that from the Old Kent Road already mentioned, instances are recorded from Stepney, Battersea, and three each from East Ham and Colchester.* The late Canon Scott Robertson, in an editorial note to a paper † by Mr. George Payne on coffins from Bexhill, gave a useful list of references on the subject, but many are to early accounts of discoveries which are not overburdened with details, and leave us in the dark as to the direction of the graves and other necessary details. Still I have been able to find a very close parallel to the Enfield interments at Colchester. Roach Smith wrote two papers on the subject in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, ‡ and quotes from Morant's *History*



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF CIST CONTAINING OSSUARIES
FOUND AT ENFIELD.

and *Antiquities of Colchester* as follows: 'The 24th of March, 1749-50, in Windmill field, near the west end of the town, was found a leaden coffin, not lying due east and west, but north-east and south-west. . . . The coffin was cast or wrought all over with lozenges, in each of which was an escallop shell, but no date. Near it was found an urn, holding about a pint, in which were two coins of large brass, one of Antoninus Pius (d. 161) and the other of Alexander Severus (d. 235).'

Both here and in Mansell Street, Whitechapel, cremated interments in pottery urns or leaden ossuaries were found in close proximity to leaden coffins, and a tile-tomb or cist also came to light in the Roman burial ground a short distance

* Several are figured in *Collectanea Antiqua*, iii. pl. xiv.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, ix. (1874), 172.

‡ Vol. iii. 45, and vii. 170.

south-west of the Head Gate at Colchester. Two canisters closely resembling the Enfield pair are now in the British Museum, one from Fenchurch Street and the other with no history, but probably also from London. They are both between 8 and 9 inches in height, and one has slight incised lines at intervals round the body. Those recently discovered are of nearly the same diameter, and seem to have been of corresponding height.

Very few of the instances quoted give any clue to the dates of the various interments; and in this connection I should like to draw attention to an opinion expressed by the Abbé Cochet as long ago as 1855.* After examining many cemeteries in northern France he concludes that inhumation begins as early as the second half of the third century, and skeletons are found mingled with urn-burials, but no unburnt Roman burial occurs from Philippus (d. 249) back to Augustus, a period during which the rite of burning was alone practised.

I will not venture to decide whether this rule holds good for France as a whole, much less for Britain,† but it is well to keep it in mind, and I think the coins found in coffins generally bear out this view. The following are instances from this country, the latest coin being given in each case as being alone significant: at Colchester, Alexander Severus (d. 235); at Stepney, Papien and Gordian (238-244); at Winchester, Constantine (d. 337); and at Croydon, Magnentius (d. 353). One of the coffins in York Museum contained a coin of Hadrian (d. 138), while a Valens (d. 378) was found near the stone sarcophagus in the Minories.

The date of the Enfield interments is of special interest in connection with the Ermine Street. Its course through Enfield may be ascertained with sufficient accuracy by joining what are evidently two surviving portions of it lying to the north and south; and it will be found to run about half a mile east of the site of the present discovery. It is well known that the Romans buried their dead for choice by the side of a main road, and it will be granted, I think, as probable that the road was there before these burials. Now the Ermine Street south of Lincoln is not mentioned in the Antonine Itineraries, which are generally connected with Caracalla Antoninus (d. 217), though our present version belongs to the early part of the fourth century. The road is by

* *Normandie Souterraine*, 2nd edition, esp. pp. 29, 165.

† For example, an urn has been found at Winchester containing burnt bones and a coin of Magnentius (d. 353).

some referred to the years between 200 and 250; our choice is therefore limited in this case to the late third and fourth centuries, and I think the presence of cremated remains points to the earlier date.

In conclusion I have pleasure in recording the prompt action of the coroner, and in acknowledging his services in the preparation of this paper, in which task I have also been assisted by Mr. T. W. Scott, clerk to the Urban District Council, who sent me the map and photographs. The Society will be gratified to hear that the coffin, at least, will be preserved in the Enfield Public Library, where a local museum is being formed."

Mr. R. A. SMITH also read the following note on a coin-brooch found at Canterbury :

"There is sufficient evidence, I understand, to show that the silver 'coin-brooch' exhibited by kind permission of the owner, Mr. W. C. Trimmell, was found in Canterbury some years ago; and it gives me great satisfaction to bring this remarkable relic of the later Saxon period to the notice of the Society. It is of circular form, with a diameter of 3.1 inches, and consists of a central medal enclosed within a border of twelve concentric rings, of a pearled and spiral pattern alternately. The disc is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, much larger than a Saxon penny, but seems to have been moulded, not struck. The only coined piece that it can be compared with in size is the so-called 'offering penny' struck at Bath, and bearing the name of King Alfred, but there is no other point of resemblance between them. Both the obverse and reverse are, however, closely allied to the coinage of Edward the Elder (d. 925) and Aethelstan (d. 940-1), having a bust on the obverse (the tunic looped up on the shoulder by means of a brooch such as the specimen exhibited), and a small cross in the centre of the reverse; but the closest parallel is afforded by coins of Eadgar (d. 975), and there can be little hesitation in referring the Canterbury brooch to the second half of the tenth century.

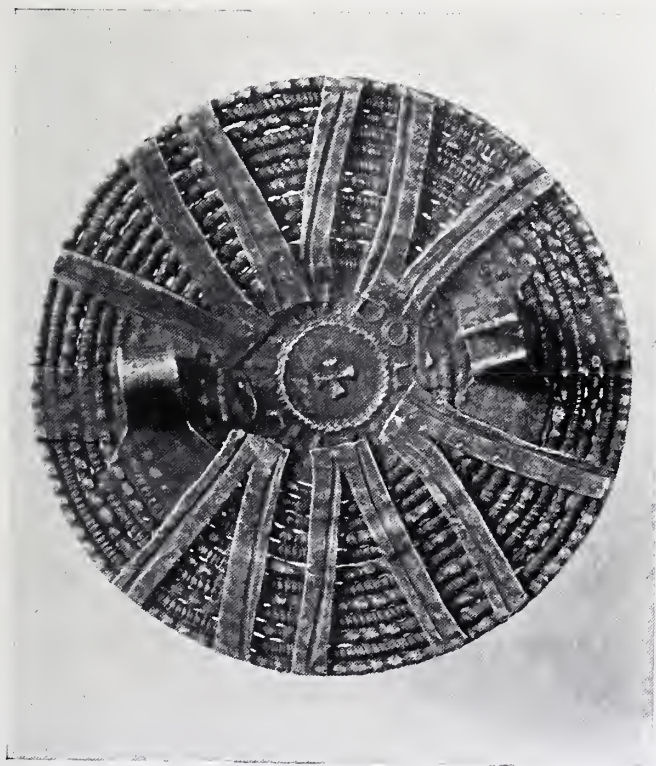
The legend on the obverse is :

NOMINE DOMINI

and round the bust are the words :

+ WUDEMAN FECID

The name Woodman must have been common enough, and a



SILVER COIN-BROOCH FOUND AT CANTERBURY. OBTVERSE AND REVERSE. (†).

moneyer of that name was minting at Shrewsbury under Edward the Confessor ; but there is no clue to the identity of the brooch-maker that I know of. Mr. Grueber, to whom I am indebted for much of the above information as to the medal, points out that the form of the word *FECID* is altogether unusual for *FECIT*.

The construction of the border is peculiar. Each ring is formed of moulded wire cut to the required length, the ends being soldered together. The series is then braced together at the back by V-shaped strips of silver, which are in places hammered very thin. The pin is missing, but the hinge and catch are still in position and display rather rude workmanship. Both are formed of broad silver strips doubled over and fastened to the back by hammering out the ends.

Photographs of two smaller brooches will show the exceptional character of the Canterbury specimen. One from Boxmoor, Herts, exhibited to the Society in 1853, measures 1·4 inches in diameter, and is in the collection of Sir John Evans, who was good enough to call my attention to the publication of the second photograph in a recent volume on goldsmith's work in the Netherlands.* The latter is assigned to the sixth century, but though the pattern was no doubt ultimately derived from a late Roman form of coin-pendant, I think there can be little doubt as to the later date of specimens in lead, silver, and bronze found in this country. A certain number were published in 1847,† and there are five that are more or less similar in the British Museum, three being from London, while several found in Cheapside are in the Guildhall Museum. A circular leaden brooch, probably of the same type, was found in the Thames in 1855 with coins of Merovingian kings, and one of Harold,‡ but their association seems to have been purely accidental. Some of the busts and inscriptions are bungled imitations of those on Roman coins of the Lower Empire, and the Boxmoor specimen may be derived from a copy of a coin of Carausius, struck by a Merovingian king in the second half of the seventh century.



LEADEN COIN-BROOCH,
BOXMOOR, HERTS.

* *Orfèvrerie antique néerlandaise*, Musée Frison, à Leeuwarde, pl. i.

† *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, ii. 313.

‡ *Archaeological Journal*, xiv. 177.

The interpretation in most cases is little more than guess-work, and the occurrence in Kent of an example that may be said to tell its own tale is, I think, a matter for congratulation."

J. H. ROUND, Esq., M.A., read a paper on Garnier de Nablous, Prior of the Hospital in England, and Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

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

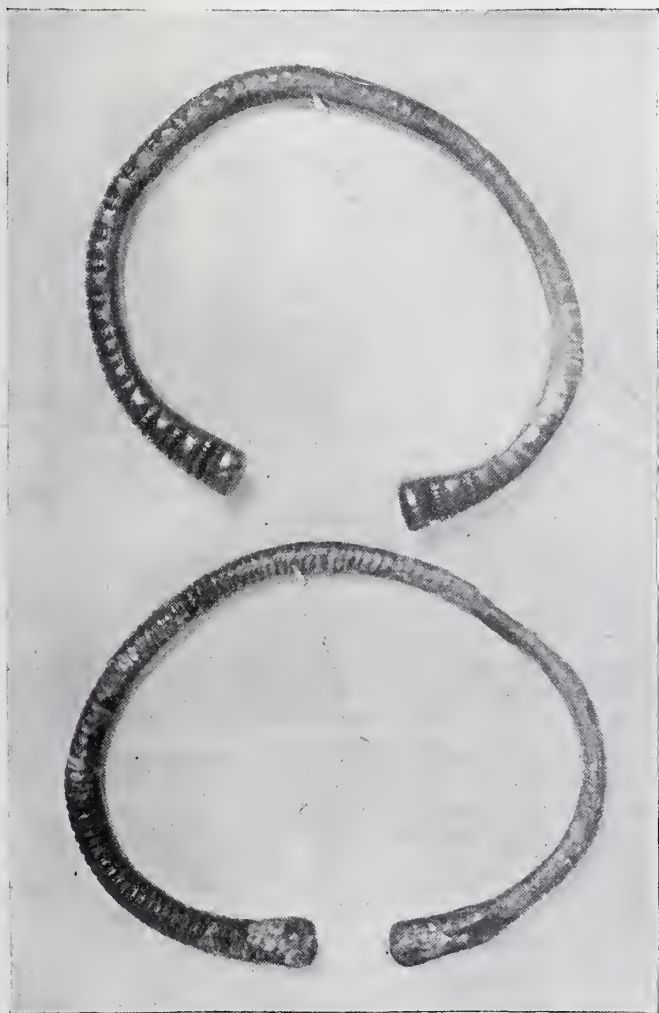
W. G. COLLINGWOOD, Esq., M.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following note on two bronze armlets from Thirlmere, which were also exhibited:

"The two bronze penannular armlets exhibited were found in December, 1902, at the foot of a rock-precipice called Rough Crag, at the south-west side of Thirlmere. A very ancient road, which the older local antiquaries thought to be Roman, used to run here between the steep hillsides and the lake. When the Manchester Corporation turned the lake into a reservoir a new road was made, cutting through and destroying the ancient road, which is now visible only in parts. At the foot of Rough Crag the new road is a little higher on the hillside than the old, and just above it the crag rises over 'screes,' in which the armlets were found by men digging for road metal. One of the armlets was only a few inches below the fern-roots; the other came down amongst the clay and gravel during the digging. There is no sign of an interment tumulus, nor is such a thing likely on a scree-slope at the foot of a crag; but it is possible that the wearer of the armlets might have fallen from the top of the precipice, since there is no tumulus traceable above.

The armlets are of the frequent penannular type, with expanded ends: one measuring $2\frac{7}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with simple incised beading, narrow and close-set, not continued for $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on the side of the ring which would come next the wrist; the other measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and is ornamented with alternate broad and narrow beads, the narrow beads being again broken up by transverse cutting, this armlet also being plain on the side next the wrist.

The armlets are now in the possession of Mr. R. D. Marshall, of Castlerigg Manor, Keswick, who acquired them

from Mr. W. Hodgson, the road surveyor, by whose men they were found."



BRONZE ARMLETS FOUND AT THIRLMERE, CUMBERLAND. (†.)

F. HODGE, Esq., R.N., exhibited (1) a stone axe found in the Thames near East Molesey, and (2) a stone hammer found

in the Ember, with part of its wooden handle remaining in the socket.

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

Thursday, February 5th, 1903.

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. Subject Index of the Modern Works added to the Library of the British Museum in the Years 1881-1900. Edited by G. K. Fortescue. Vol. I. A-E. 8vo. London, 1902.
2. Annals of the Kings of Assyria. The cuneiform texts, with translations, transliterations, etc. from the original documents in the British Museum. Edited by E. A. W. Budge and L. W. King. Vol. I. 8vo. London, 1902.

From the Author :—Some Account of the Settlement of Refugees (l'Eglise Wallonne) at Southampton, and of the Chapel of St. Julian, attached to the Hospital of God's House (Maison Dieu). By W. W. Portal, M.A. 8vo. n.p. 1902.

From J. H. Oglander, Esq., F.S.A.—The Oglander Memoirs : Extracts from the MSS. of Sir J. Oglander, of Nunwell, Isle of Wight. Edited by W. H. Long. Small 4to. London, Portsmouth, and Newport, 1888.

From Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A. :—Francis Smyth, Rector of Cogenhoe, Northants, 1637-1656. Notes on MS. Sermons. 8vo. Northampton, 1902.

From the Author :—Ancient Names of the Bays, Creeks, Rocks, etc. on and near the Coast of Guernsey and other Islands of the Bailiwick. By Rev. R. H. Tourtel, B.D. 8vo. Guernsey, 1899.

From the Author, Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. :

1. Extracts from a Devonshire Lady's Notes of Travel in France in the Eighteenth Century. 8vo. n.p. 1902.
2. Fees of the Bishop of Exeter in "Testa de Nevil," p. 187. 8vo. n.p. 1902.
3. The Devonshire "Domesday," vi. Some Notes on Part I. of "Domesday" Identifications. 8vo. n.p. 1902.

From the Author, T. N. Brushfield, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :

1. John Sixtinus, Archpriest of Ilacombe, 16th Century. 8vo. n.p. 1902.
2. Raleghana, Part IV. Sir Henry de Ralegh, knight, ob. 1301. 8vo. n.p. 1902.

From the Right Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S., F.S.A. :

1. Über die culturgeschichtliche Stellung des Kaukasus. Von Rudolf Virchow. 4to. Berlin, 1895.
2. Billedkunstens Fremstilling af Menneskeskikkelsen i dens ældste Periode indtil Hojdepunktet af den græske Kunst. Af Julius Lange. 4to. Copenhagen, 1892.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Edward Alfred Webb, Esq.
Peter MacIntyre Evans, Esq., M.A.

The SECRETARY read the following letter :

“ The Palace,
Exeter,
Feb. 1, 1903.

DEAR SIR,

I am requested by the Bishop of Exeter to acknowledge your telegram of January 30, and to inform you that he communicated its contents to the High Sheriff of the County who presided at the Archbishop Temple Memorial meeting held in the Castle.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD C. FANSHAWE,
Chaplain.”

The SECRETARY also stated that since the last meeting of the Society, Mr. Hope had visited Exeter and reported to the Executive Committee that the glass in the west window of the cathedral church was apparently in good order, and that there was no justification whatever for its destruction or removal. The Executive Committee had accordingly drafted the following Resolution to be submitted to the Society for approval :

“ The Society of Antiquaries of London having assured itself of the sound condition of Peckitt's glass in the west window of Exeter cathedral church desires to make a strong protest against its removal.

The Society is of opinion that the glass is of such age as to give it historical interest and of such merit that its removal would be an act which a future generation of wider artistic sympathy would condemn.”

The Resolution was accordingly put to the meeting, and carried with only one dissident.

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on Charters of Harmondsworth, Isleworth, Heston, Twickenham, and Hampton-on-Thames, many of which were also exhibited.

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

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Devonshire, exhibited and presented four photographs of military figures in the cathedral church of Exeter, on which he communicated the following note :

"In sending the accompanying four photographs for the acceptance of the Society of Antiquaries, I beg to offer the following remarks.

Three of the number (1-3) are of effigies preserved in Exeter Cathedral, and as their main features are similar to each other, there can be little doubt of all belonging to the same period.

The originals are carved in freestone, and represent recumbent cross-legged figures of knights, armed *cap-a-pie*; the right hand of each rests on the handle of a long sword having slightly depressed guards, while a comparatively small shield, of heater shape, is borne by the left. The hood covers the upper part of the surcoat, and has an opening displaying the whole of the features; it has a round top, a fillet over the line of the eyebrows shows a separate coif. In all three the feet rest on animals; in two (Nos. 1 and 2) the heads recline on helmets of conical form, and in the third on a cushion. The surcoat in all is gathered in at the waist, is long behind, but cut away in front, showing a small portion of the hauberk beneath, and in the third example the lower part of a quilted gambeson projects below the latter.

The whole of the figures were originally covered with gesso work, the chain mail worn by all three being depicted by means of a stamp, portions of the impressions overlapping each other, but except in the angles and parts well protected there are not many evidences of it left. The only remains of colour (red) now visible are on the surcoats.

There are no traces of inscription or of any means of identification on any of the figures. It is, however, fairly certain that a coat of arms remained on each shield at the commencement of the seventeenth century, at the time when Sir W. Pole was collecting the materials for his *History of*

Devonshire, as he describes Nos. 1 and 2 to have borne respectively the arms of Raleigh of Raleigh and of a member of the Bohun family, and No. 3 of those of Sir W. Stapeldon.

That of No. 2 is corroborated by an epitaph, composed by John Hoker, the city chamberlain, that was painted on the wall above the figure, traces of which yet remain. It recorded the memory of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who was killed at the battle of Burrough Bridge on March 16, 1381. As Sir W. Stapeldon, represented by the third sculpture, died about 1326, the date of No. 1 is to a certain extent indicated. Deeds preserved in the chapter library and amongst the municipal records of Exeter, prove that Sir Henry de Raleigh died in 1301, and was buried in the cathedral; and as there is neither record nor tradition of any other member of that family having been interred there, coupled with the fact of Pole's testimony of the Raleigh arms blazoned on the shield, there is every probability of his being represented by the effigy.

In his description of the last named, Dr. Oliver * has made the erroneous assertion that it had a 'flattened coiffe,' so termed by him in a communication containing an account of the two sculptured figures (1 and 2) made to Sir S. Meyrick, and which evidently puzzled the latter, as shown by a part of his reply as it appears in Dr. Oliver's work:

'The recumbent cross-legged effigies are both of the close of the reign of Edward I. or beginning of Edward II. in regard to costume; the flattened coiffe of that which is said to have borne on the shield the arms of Raleigh, would rather bespeak the early part of Edward I., as such was designed for a cylindrical helmet; but both knights (1 and 2) recline their heads on conical ones, for which the rounded coiffe of that of Humphry de Bohun was particularly appropriate.'

Now as a matter of fact the coif of No. 1 is not flattened, but higher and more rounded than No. 2, and measures vertically from the face line to the crown $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, whereas the latter is only $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. These points are well exhibited in the accompanying photographs.

All three figures represent the knees as protected with plate armour, and the elbows in Nos. 2 and 3, but it is doubtful if No. 1 possesses the latter, and seems to point to its being somewhat earlier in date.

The fourth (No. 4) photograph displays the portion of an effigy deposited in the cathedral cloisters, and said to have

* *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*, 204.

been discovered on the site of the Dominican convent in Bedford Circus, Exeter, in 1826.* It exhibits the neck and part of the right shoulder, the latter showing the remains of a plain surcoat over which is a narrow guige. The head and neck are enveloped in a hood of ring mail deeply ehiselled; the eoif is flattened and contains no appearance of a fillet, or of a line of junetion of a separate eoif. It is of interest for showing the loose overlapping portion of the hood being seured in its plaee by a strap and buekle. Immediately behind this, and on a level with the ear, is a vertical ehase 2 inehes long, terminating in rounded extremities."

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on the Statue of King James II. at Whitehall :

"The extreme interest connected with the statue of James II. now lying in a garden at Whitehall, and which seems recently to have been treated with scant consideration, must be my apology, if any be necessary, for submitting a few notes to the Society of Antiquaries on a subject somewhat out of the ordinary range of their transactions.

This bronze figure, a work of very great merit, next to that of Charles I. at Charing Cross, by Le Sœur, may be deemed the finest royal statue in the metropolis, and is rendered still more valuable because, with the exception of an inferior one at University College, Oxford, it is the only bronze public statue in England representing that ill-fated monarch James II. The likeness is extremely fine, as is the easy attitude of the figure, and the melancholy east of countenance and gloomy inexorable features, so eharacteristie of the king, are as legibly inscribed in brass as historian has ever described them on paper. Horace Walpole at one time appears to have entertained some doubts as to the artist, for he says, 'The talent of Gibbons did not reach to human figures, unless the brazen statue of James II., in the Privy Gardens, be, as there is reason to believe it, of his hand.' He then mentions that Vertue met with an agreement, signed by Gibbons himself, for a statue of James II., and that the paymaster was Tobias Rustat. Walpole had a correct impression of the truth when he thus wrote, and all doubts which once prevailed as to the artist have long since been cleared up by a passage in the Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, printed by the Camden Society, wherein it is recorded that on New Year's Day, 1686-7, 'a statue in brass was to be seen (placed the day before) in the yard at Whitehall, made by Gibbons, at the

* See *Archæological Journal*, ix. 188, where the head is also engraved.

charge of Toby Rustick (*sic*), of the present king, James II.' 'Rustick' being evidently a misreading or misprint for Rustat.

The statue had not been erected above two or three years before it was removed from its pedestal, owing to popular feeling against the late abdicated king. Chamberlayne, in speaking of James II. at Whitehall, says: 'In one of the courts stands his brazen statue, which has had better luck than that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.'

In these remarks, which were written in 1691, Chamberlayne alludes to the restoration of the figure to its original site; for William III., on hearing the circumstance, ordered the statue of his deposed father-in-law to be replaced, whereas the statue of James II. which stood in front of the Guildhall at Newcastle-upon-Tyne was pulled down at the Revolution and never restored.

It is a singular coincidence, as if symbolical of James's loss of power, that the truncheon originally in the king's right hand has disappeared since

'The line of the Stuarts was ended,'

so that the monarch seems now to point with his *finger* to the ground, which has given rise to all sorts of fanciful conjectures.

In addition to the statue of James II. at Whitehall, Rustat erected the monument to Charles II. at Chelsea Hospital, also the work of the inimitable Gibbons, and likewise gave £1,000 towards building and endowing that noble institution.

Speaking of this statue of Charles II. at Chelsea, Walpole writes: 'It is said to be the gift of this Rustat.' There can, however, be no doubt as to the donor of this and the statue to James, as in an account of Rustat's public charities among the Lansdowne MSS. we find the following entry: 'A free gift to their Majesties King Charles y^e Second and King James y^e Second, of their Statues in Brass, the former placed upon a Pedistall in the Royal Hospital of Chelsea, and y^e other in Whitehall, both of them amounting to y^e sum of one thousand pounds, or thereabouts, of which there is already paid 838^{lbs}, and in Rustat's Will the remainder is ordered to be paid when y^e statue is placed upon a proper Pedistall.'

The fine equestrian statue of Charles II., spoken of by Evelyn, in the great quadrangle of Windsor Castle, the work of Stada, an Italian artist, with a beautiful marble pedestal by Grinling Gibbons, was also erected at the cost of this liberal and loyal subject, Rustat, and is thus noticed in the catalogue of his benefactions:

‘A free gift for y^e making and setting up of y^e statue of His Majestie King Charles y^e Second in Brass, in Windsor Castle— ^{lbs}1000 : 0 : 0 :’ to which is added the additional sum of ‘300^{lbs} more for changing y^e same brass figure of his Majestie,’ so that its entire cost was £1,300, a large sum when the comparative value of money is taken into account.

The life of Tobias Rustat was an eventful one. He was the second son of Robert Rustat, M.A., vicar of Barrow-on-Soar, co. Leicester, of which advowson he was also the patron, and besides this living he also held that of Skeffington, in the same county. Tobias, whose mother was the daughter of Ralph Snoden, of Mansfield, co. Notts, and sister of Dr. Robert Snoden, bishop of Carlisle, was born at Barrow in 1606. He is said to have been apprenticed to a *barber-chirurgion* in London, but he seems to have abandoned his profession and entered the service of Basil Feilding, eldest son of the first earl of Denbigh, and in 1633 accompanied that nobleman on an embassy to the Venetian court. After this Rustat was for two or three years in the service of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and making friends at court, bought the reversion of the office of Yeoman of the Robes to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., which he retained on the Prince’s accession to the throne.

To tell the story in full of Rustat’s adventures after this date, which are so interwoven with those of the unfortunate persons he so long and faithfully served, would be but to narrate that of the country itself from the beginning of the Civil War to the Restoration.

As is well known, Tobias Rustat bestowed a considerable part of his fortune upon young students at Oxford and Cambridge, and in the latter university his name is still preserved in the “Rustat Scholarships” which he endowed.

Rustat died a bachelor, 15th March, 1693-4, aged 87 years, and was buried in the chapel of Jesus College, Cambridge, where his name is still annually commemorated. In the chapel is a handsome monument to the memory of Rustat, with an inscription which is printed in Le Neve’s *Monumenta Anglicana*, and in Blomefield’s *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*.”

It was resolved :

“That the President of the Society be requested to confer with His Majesty’s First Commissioner of Works with regard to the placing of the statue of King James II., formerly at Whitehall.”

J. P. RYLANDS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of W. W. Robinson, Esq., a gold ring of interlaced wires, apparently of the Wiking Period, found about 1890 in a stone coffin in St. Aldate's Street, Oxford, when excavations were being made for a drain opposite the great gateway of Christ Church.

Mr. Rylands also exhibited a small figure of a bronze horse within a ring, probably of the seventeenth century, or even later, found in a garden in Chetwynd Road, Cloughton, Birkenhead, about 1892. It almost exactly resembles another example described as a bronze Roman fibula, engraved in *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, xii. 139.

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

Thursday, February 12th, 1903.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

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

From R. D. Darbishire, Esq., F.S.A.:

1. The Story of the Irish before the Conquest. 2nd edition. By Lady Ferguson. 8vo. Dublin, 1890.
2. Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland. By Sir J. P. Hennessy. 8vo. London, 1883.
3. Ireland in the Seventeenth Century, or the Irish Massacres of 1641-2. By Mary Hickson. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1884.
4. Old Celtic Romances. By P. W. Joyce. 8vo. London, 1894.
5. History of Ireland: The Heroic Period. By Standish O'Grady. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1878.
6. History of Ireland: Critical and Philosophical. By Standish O'Grady. Vol. I. 8vo. London, 1881.
7. The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland. By J. P. Prendergast. 8vo. London, 1865.
8. Lectures on the History of Ireland. 2nd Series. By A. G. Richey. 8vo. London, 1870.
9. History of the Land Tenures and Land Classes of Ireland. By George Sigerson. 8vo. London, 1871.

10. Two Centuries of Irish History, 1691-1870. By W. K. Sullivan. 8vo. London, 1888.

11. The History of the General Rebellion in Ireland. 7th edition. By Sir John Temple. 8vo. Cork, 1766.

12. Fingal and its Churches. By Robert Walsh. 8vo. Dublin, 1888.

From the Author :—Courts ery'd at Chichester Cross. By E. E. Street, F.S.A. 8vo. Lewes, 1902.

From the Author :—The Disappearing Stone Monuments of Dartmoor. By Robert Burnard, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1902.

From W. H. J. Weale, Esq. :—Obituaire du Couvent des Carmes à Bruges. 8vo. n.p. 1901.

From the Author, Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. The Ancient Manufacture of Gold in Ireland. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

2. Volunteer Pottery. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From Miller Christy, Esq. :—Some Interesting Essex Brasses. By Miller Christy, W. W. Porteous, and E. Bertram Smith. 8vo. n.p. 1903.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. R. D. Darbishire for his gift to the Library.

The PRESIDENT read the following letter :

“I.L.M. Office of Works,
Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
9th February, 1903.

MY LORD,

I am desired by Lord Windsor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 6th instant on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries of London on the subject of the location for the statue of James II.

Lord Windsor directs me to say that your representation shall have his very careful consideration.

I am, my Lord,

Yours faithfully,

H. J. HOPGOOD.

The Viscount Dillon.”

The SECRETARY stated that with reference to the Resolution passed by the Society at its last meeting he had addressed a letter to the Dean of Exeter in the following terms :

“7th February, 1903.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

The Society of Antiquaries of London has had under consideration the proposal to replace with modern glass the painted west window of the cathedral church of Exeter, and

at its last meeting unanimously passed the Resolution of which I enclose a copy.

The Society has assured itself that the glass in the window is in a sound state, and that its condition cannot furnish any justification for its removal. A letter in *The Times* of this morning quotes the late Archbishop as having remarked on the brilliancy and suitability of the glass. It is therefore difficult to discover why a large sum should be laid out on such a work, for which there is no structural need, while as a memorial to Archbishop Temple the only evidence we have of his views shows that he would certainly have disapproved of such an act.

There is only one reason conceivable, viz. that Peckitt's window is held to be in bad taste; but I need scarcely point out that in such a building as a cathedral this is the most dangerous of reasons, and, if admitted to be valid, might eventually lead to the destruction of any or every part of all our ancient cathedrals, which represent the varying taste of centuries.

The Society is well aware that its protest, and in fact any protest from outside, can be ignored by the Chapter, which is free to treat the fabric under its charge in any way that it pleases. But the Society would desire to point out that this very absence of external control makes the responsibility of a Dean and Chapter the greater. The Society would therefore ask the Chapter to assure itself of the necessity and propriety of the serious step now contemplated.

Your faithful servant,

CHARLES H. READ,
Secretary.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter."

To this letter the following reply had been received:

"The Deanery, Exeter,
Feb. 9, 1903.

DEAR SIR,

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter appreciate the motives of your learned and honorable Society in calling their attention to the grave responsibility resting on them in connection with the contemplated work in their cathedral; they are keenly alive to the responsibility, which they cannot share with others. They have called in as their adviser one of the most eminent architects of the day to whose care many of the finest Buildings in England have been successfully entrusted, and who is

moreover specially experienced in the special work which is now contemplated, and they venture to think that having done this, their wisest course will be, not unreservedly, but subject to their collective decision, to follow his advice, and they feel quite confident that, when the work contemplated shall have been completed, the result will give general satisfaction. As to the letter in *The Times* to which you refer, it is misleading and inaccurate. As to the Resolution which you forward, I assure you, without any wish to be discourteous, that it is not in accordance with the facts of the case, and I am at a loss to understand who could have so advised your Society. But my main point is just this, our responsibility is of such a nature that we cannot share with others. We are most anxious in the face of much ignorant and misinformed criticism to do that which is necessary and right, under suitable guidance.

I am, dear Sir, with the fullest appreciation of the motives which have led to this correspondence,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED MARLBOROUGH,
Dean."

After some remarks from Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund and Mr. Stuart Moore it was resolved:

"That the Dean of Exeter be asked to state in what respect the Society's Resolution of 5th February is not in accordance with the facts of the case."

The Resolution was carried with only one dissentient.

CHARLES H. READ, ESQ., Secretary, read a paper on a medieval carved ivory Tau-staff head found at Alcester, co. Warwick, exhibited by the Rev. A. H. Williams.

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

T. CECIL WOOLLEY, ESQ., exhibited the cheek-piece of a Roman helmet in embossed copper, found on the site of the Roman fort of *Crocolana*, near South Collingham, Notts.

The cheek-piece, which bears the figure of a woman standing by a horse, will be illustrated in the Appendix to *Archaeologia*.

W. WEIR, ESQ., exhibited the fragments of a pillar piscina, found in the church of North Stoke, Oxon, as building

material built into the north wall of the nave about 3 feet from the floor. (See illustration.)



PILLAR PISCINA FROM NORTH STOKE CHURCH, OXON.

The fragments, when put together, are 21 inches high, and formed part of a circular pillar $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with a

capital 8 inches square. The whole surface both of the pillar and the capital is covered with interlaced basket work to within an inch of the top, where there is a plain band round, worked into a rude volute at the corners. The top of the capital has a sinking 2 inches deep and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square with sloping sides, the bottom being only $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches square. The pillar is possibly of Saxon workmanship.

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

Thursday, 19th February, 1903.

SIR E. M. THOMPSON, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor :

From H.M. The King :—Description of the Papyrus of Nas-Khem, Priest of Amen-Ra, discovered in an Excavation made by direction of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, by the permission of Said Pasha, late Viceroy of Egypt, in a tomb near Gournah, at Thebes. By S. Bireb, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. Privately Printed. Svo. London. n.p.

JOSEPH MEADOWS COWPER, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 5th March, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The SECRETARY stated that no reply had been received from the Dean of Exeter in answer to the last Resolution passed by the Society.

Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE reported that as a result of the appointment of a sub-committee by the Council, on the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation of Chichester, to advise them as to the necessary repairs to the well-known Chichester Cross, it had that day been decided by the Corporation to entrust the repair of the cross professionally to Messrs. E. Towry Whyte and C. R. Peers, two of the members of the sub-committee. The Mayor had already received promise of more than the sum needed for the repairs.

SEBASTIAN EVANS, jun., Esq., read a report on excavations on the site of the church of St. Austin's Abbey, Canterbury.

In illustration of Mr. Evans's paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, a number of interesting objects and carved architectural fragments found during the excavations were exhibited.

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

Sir HENRY HOWORTH referred in appropriate terms to the loss which the Society had sustained by the death of Mr. F. C. Penrose, and suggested that a letter should be written to his niece by the Secretary on behalf of the Society.

On the motion of the Chairman this was agreed to.

Thursday, 26th February, 1903.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The Right Hon. Godfrey Charles, Lord Tredegar, was admitted Fellow.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following paper on the Cogenhoe family, and Cogenhoe Church, Northants :

"The word Cogenhoe is derived from *gucken*, to spy, and *hoe*, a hill, signifying the spy or outlook hill, the *Spion Kop* of modern warfare, the only place so named in England.

The village of Cogenhoe runs in one street on an edge of land which slopes to the east, with a short spur projecting to the north into the valley of the Nene. From this point, at the northern end of the village, on which the church is conspicuously placed, overlooking the shining stream, the Nene Valley can be scanned for many miles both up and down the river. This was, no doubt, as the name implies, an important strategical point in remote times, and the common and persistent pronunciation of the name in modern days as

'Cookno' doubtless most closely approaches to the sound of the ancient Gucken Hoe on the lips of our primæval ancestors.

A family bearing the name of Cogenhoe was associated with the place as early as in the reign of Henry II., when William de Cogenhoe was certified in the *hydarium* of the county of Northampton to hold here one and a half hides, and one virgate of land. In the days of King Richard a certain Henry de Cogenhoe was seized of the manor of Wellingborough. Then comes a long blank.

It is shown by the Close Rolls that on 13th January, 1273, Nicholas de Cogenhoe, presumably a grandson of William, witnessed an agreement at Guildford between Queen Eleanor, the king's mother, and Sir Humphrey de Bassingburn. He was so far in favour with the king that on 10th May, 1275, Giles de Andenard, Constable of the Tower of London, was ordered to cause Nicholas de Cogenhoe to have three tuns of the king's wines of the right prise, of the king's gift, to hold therewith the feast of Nicholas his son at Oxford. A month later the order was repeated to the Constable that Nicholas, son of Nicholas de Cogenhoe, and scholar of Oxford, should have the three tuns of wine to hold the feast of his inception, unless he had already had them. On 7th May, 1275, on the acknowledgment of a debt of 200 marks by William de Montgomery and Stephen de Burgo, Nicholas de Cogenhoe released, with certain conditions, their rights in the mill and in a meadow called 'Holm,' and in the advowson of the church of Ecton, which he and his wife Amice had of the gift of John de Montgomery. On 24th October of the same year he was appointed with another, under Pain de Chaworth, to tax and appraise the fifteenth of all moveable goods. This was apparently a military levy. On 22nd March, 1276, the sheriff of Northampton had orders to take with him Nicholas de Cogenhoe, and other knights, whom he knows to be fit for this purpose, to inquire as jury into trespass and contempt by Robert de Boyton at Cranford.

On 12th May, in the following year, the justices appointed for the custody of the Jews are informed that, at the instance of Nicholas de Cogenhoe, the late king pardoned Richard, son of Anselm of Grimscote, the 14½ marks, his debt to three Jews of Northampton. In 1277, 25th January, the chamberlains of London were ordered to cause Nicholas to have a tun of wine, from the royal wines in their custody, of the king's gift, and on 7th February a further tun of good wine was ordered him from the king's wine in the custody of the Constable of the Tower. On the 27th of the same month the steward of the

vast forest between the bridges of Oxford and Stamford was required to cause Nicholas de Cogenhoe to have five oaks for timber, and on the same date the keeper of Wichwood Forest was ordered to supply to Nicholas's daughter Eleanor three leafless oak trunks for fuel, all of the king's gift. In 1278, in exercise of his office as steward of the Forest of Brigstock, adjoining that of Rockingham, he was carrying out forest laws.

On 2nd March, 1279, Nicholas de Cogenhoe was appointed one of the three commissioners in the counties of Northampton and Rutland to inquire as to the sheriff's proceedings in pursuance of the king's precept to all sheriffs to distrain those who have land to the value of £20 yearly, or one whole knight's fee worth that amount, and ought to be knighted, and are not, to take up knight's service at Christmas last past. At the same time he was associated with another in a commission of oyer and terminer. On 12th March, 1279, Roger de Clifford, justice of the forest this side of Trent, was ordered to cause Nicholas de Cogenhoe to have four oaks in Salcey Forest (five miles off) of the king's gift. Of these gifts of oak trees none can have been used for the church of Cogenhoe, and the fact of the keeper of the park at Northampton having orders in October, 1279, to cause Nicholas de Cogenhoe to have of the king's gift twelve live hares to stock therewith a grove of his, seems to point to a mansion house having been there lately built at Cogenhoe, with adjacent pleasure or sporting grounds.

Besides his son Nicholas, the Oxford scholar, and his daughter Eleanor, who had the kindly royal gift of firewood in the winter of 1277, he had a daughter Amice (named after his first wife), who married as his second wife Sir John Chetwode, of the ancient family long seated at Chetwode, Buckinghamshire.

It is to be noticed that all the royal favour and the recorded public employments of Nicholas de Cogenhoe are comprised within the last years of his life, namely between 1273 and 1280, and that of military service nothing is set down, and that the building of the nave and aisles of his church must have occupied the attention and formed the interest of his elder years. There are on the Close Rolls acknowledgments of debts due to him, between 1275 and 1280, amounting to £236 14s. 8d., and seeming almost to suggest usurious dealings. He was twice married, first to Amice, perhaps a daughter of John de Montgomery, who was living 7th May, 1275, and secondly to Matilda, who survived him.

By Inquisition held on the death of Nicholas de Cogenhoe, the writ dated 10th June, 1281, but place and date of inquiry not given, it is shown that he held a moiety of the manor of Cogenhoe of John, son and heir of Henry de Hastings (of the honour of Huntingdon), by the service of half a knight's fee. He held the other moiety of the said manor, and a ploughland in Harndon (now Great Harroden, seven miles off, from whence Lord Vaux takes his title of 'Dominus Nicholas de Haversham') by service of an entire knight's fee. William de Cogenhoe his son is heir, aged 40 years. He was buried in the south aisle, with an effigy to his memory, hard by the altar of St. Nicholas, which was probably set up by himself and in honour of his patron saint.

It must here be stated, for reasons that will be subsequently apparent, that Nicholas de Haversham married Emma, sister of Ernald de Bois (Ernaldus de Bosco), who had held the Cogenhoe fee of the barony of Wardon in the time of Henry III. On the death of Nicholas the fee was divided between his two daughters, Matilda or Maud, and Joan, married to James and William de la Plaunche.

William de Cogenhoe had livery of his lands on the death of his father, as appears from an entry on the Fine Rolls of 1281. All that is recorded of his public or military life is that in 1281 he was witness to a royal confirmation of a charter of Edmund the king's brother to the hospital and fraternity of St. John, Hungerford. In 1286, 26th April, he had protection, with many others, going beyond seas with the king for one year; and again in 1287, 20th December, for himself, having then gone beyond seas until a fortnight after Easter; and again in 1298, with seven others, going beyond seas with Blanche, late the wife of Edmund the king's brother.

As to his more enduring works of piety, he founded and erected within the parish church of Cogenhoe the chantry of Our Lady to maintain one priest to sing for ever for the soul of the said founder, such endowment being estimated in 1548 at 50s. 9*d*. The north side of the chancel shows the chief part of the work that was then done, and its character gives its approximate date as *circa* 1315, a date first arrived at without any reference to documents.

There is no *Inquisitio post mortem* forthcoming, but we gather from other sources that he was dead in 1313, when he would have reached the age of 72 years, having been born in 1241.

The successor to William de Cogenhoe was his son 'Dominus Egidius.' In 1309 a complaint was made against him in a

commission of oyer and terminer by Alan, son of William FitzWaryn, that, together with other brawlers, Giles de Cogenhoe had burnt the houses of his manor of North Ashby, carried away some of his goods, and burnt others. By an Inquisition taken on the death of that bright ornament of the peerage, John de Hastings senior, in 1313, Giles de Cogenhoe was shown to hold a moiety of the manor of Cogenhoe by the service of half a knight's fee, together with the advowson. William his father was therefore dead, and in 1315-16, in the returns of the names of the lords of townships, etc. for the purpose of effecting the military levies ordered in the Parliament of Lincoln of 9 Edward II., Giles was signalised as lord of Cogenhoe. In 1325 a moiety of a fee in Hardingstone and Coton held by Giles de Cogenhoe was assigned by the king, with others, in dower of Juliana late the wife of John de Hastings, and then married to Thomas le Blount, and to be delivered to them by Matthew Brown, escheator of the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, and Rutland.

In 1329 Giles had a writ of *quo warranto* exhibited against him requiring him to show why he had claimed view of frank pledge, assize of bread and beer, and weyf of his tenants in Cogenhoe. He did not appear to prosecute his claim, and these liberties were therefore seized into the hands of the king. In July of the same year he was associated in the commission of the peace with William la Zouche of Haringworth, Northamptonshire, and three others named, for the said county. In 1346, on collecting aid for making the king's eldest son a knight, Giles de Cogenhoe was one of the three collectors for the county, appointed thereto by letters patent of November 1, 20 Edward III. Three years later, Nicholas de Cogenhoe, perhaps his uncle the Oxford man who had the royal gift of wine in 1275, takes his place in this office.

Giles de Cogenhoe presented to the living in 1334 William de Cogenhoe, apparently his brother; in April, 1343, Nicholas de Cogenhoe, perhaps his uncle the Oxford scholar favoured by the king; and eight months later his own son William, who held the benefice for thirty-six years, and must have been instrumental in causing the widening of the aisles and the raising of the clerestories of the church.

By Inquisition held at Cogenhoe on the death of Giles de Cogenhoe, the writ dated 16th November, 1349, it is shown that he held the same fees by the same service as his father. Much minute detail is given as to the land and its value at different seasons, and under varying conditions, the floods of the meadows on the banks of the Nene in both lordships

being taken into account, as well as the value of the water mills and dovecotes at Cogenhoe and Harroden, and the rents of assize of bondmen and cotters. Giles de Cogenhoe died on Saint Martin's day, 11th November, 1349; John de Cogenhoe his son is his heir, aged 30 years and more.

Of this individual nothing whatever is recorded save the two events common to all humanity, namely, his succession to his father and his death. We associate, however, the short period of his twelve years' stay as lord of Cogenhoe with the pious enterprise of raising the clerestories of the nave.

By Inquisition held at Northampton on the death of John de Cogenhoe, the writ dated 12th October, 1361, it is shown that he held the same Hastings and Haversham fees as his ancestors. Again much curious information appears respecting the details of the land tenure and treatment; a curious reaping custom of the bondsmen called *Lovebone* is described, and another in connection with it called *Le Bene*, and ploughing and harrowing usages, and the alternations of sowing, and consequent variations in the value of the arable land. In both this and the preceding Inquisition the Cogenhoe water mill is referred to as worthless on account of its bad condition, probably destroyed again and again by the floods. The systematised arrangements for dealing with the land under somewhat untoward and peculiar conditions seem to imply that the lord was more interested in agriculture than in matters military or political. John de Cogenhoe died on the feast of Saint Denis, 9th October, 1361, aged 42. William de Cogenhoe is his son and heir, aged 25 years and more.

Again very little is recorded in public documents of the new lord of Cogenhoe. During his time the porch of the church was probably built. He married first in 1365 Elizabeth, co-heir of John de Wolverton, and in 1378 he paid £4 for a licence for himself and his wife to enfeoff Sir John Cheyne and others of a moiety of the manor of Wolverton, and for the feoffees, after seizin had, to grant it to the said John Cheyne for life, with remainder to the said William and Elizabeth in tail, and ultimate remainder to her right heirs. Thus came into the Cogenhoe family the lands in Buckinghamshire concerning which separate Inquisitions were subsequently held, the connection being further strengthened by a Cheyne marriage later on. As his second wife, William de Cogenhoe took a lady named Margaret, who long survived him. She was living in the time of Henry IV., and it appears from the lay subsidy rolls for Northampton that she had lands to the value of ten marks in Cogenhoe, and further

property in other counties, of whose worth the jurors were entirely ignorant, *penitus ignorant*.

By Inquisition held at Northampton on the death of William de Cogenhoe, the writ dated 14th May, 1389, the manor and advowson are held of John, Earl of Pembroke, then under age. Particulars of the manor are again given. Another Inquisition is held at Newport Pagnell concerning the Wolverton lands. William de Cogenhoe died on the Feast of the Annunciation, 25th March, 1389, aged 53. William his son is heir, aged 10 years and more.

Concerning the short span of this youth, it is natural that very little should have been recorded. For his brief spell was almost as the path of a quarrell from a cross-bow through the air, leaving no trace, but there is the inevitable item in the life of a minor who has succeeded, the grant, in 1389, of his marriage, in this case to the king's esquire, Reginald de Braybrok, without payment, and if he die a minor unmarried, the marriage of his heir, and successive heirs, until the persistent match-maker obtain the marriage. The comprehensive terms of the grant were, in a way, prophetic, for the heir died under age in 1399, 'an early trophy of death's conquering power.'

By Inquisition held at Cogenhoe on the death of William de Cogenhoe, the writ dated 26th February, 1399, it is shown that the manor of Cogenhoe, together with the advowson held of Reginald de Grey, Lord Grey of Ruthin, as of the manor of Yardley Hastings, and a wood called Myrydale, in Buckinghamshire, part of the manor of Cogenhoe, and worth nothing because it was cut and wasted in the time of William the father, came into the king's hands by reason of the father's death and the minority of the son. Certain particulars are given of the manor, some of the buildings are frail and ruinous perhaps the result of a minority, as are also the culverhouses or dovecotes. But the water mill is now worth ten shillings, by the year, so it was for the time in order. Again an Inquisition was held at Newport Pagnell concerning the moiety of the manor of Wolverton. William de Cogenhoe the son died 19th February, 1399. Agnes his sister is heir, and of full age, namely 20 years and more.

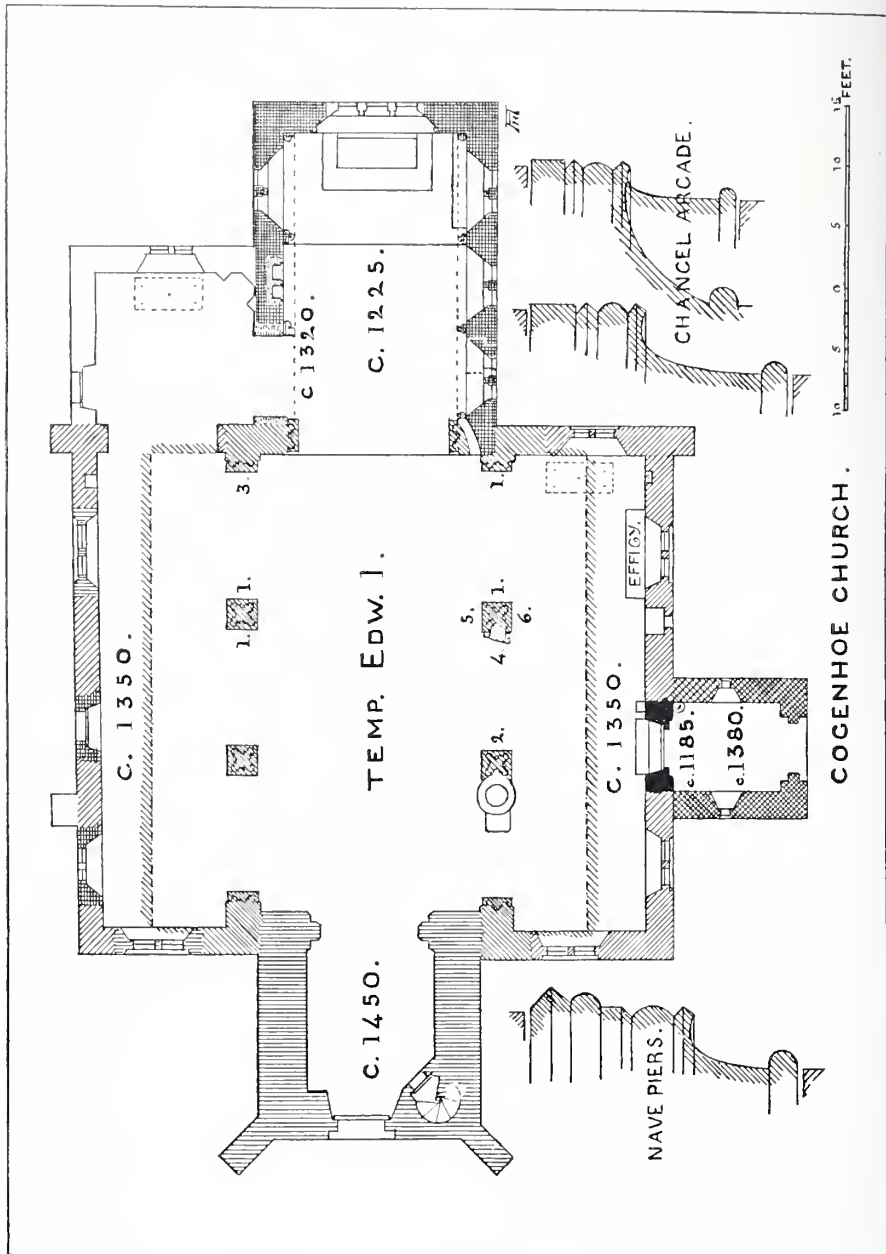
She was the last of the ancient line of Cogenhoe, and was very soon after married to Sir John Cheyne, who in her right had livery of the lands of her inheritance in Cogenhoe and Harrowden, and accounted for as much under a subsidy of 1427 as in the days of her great-grandfather Giles.

Agnes Cheyne married secondly Edward Molyneux, who survived her, dying in 1484. There are brasses to their

memory in Chenies church. She bequeathed the manor and advowson of Cogenhoe to her nephew, Sir John Cheyne, of Chesham Bois, and in this family they continued until shortly after 1656, when Charles, son of Sir Francis Cheyne, sold the historic heritage, the first alienation in five centuries, to a person named Bond, who, in 1660, disposed of the manor to Matthew Linwood, and of the advowson to the Rev. Peter Whalley, the then incumbent, in whose family it remained until the middle of the last century.

The church of Cogenhoe forms one of a considerable group of buildings, often of very limited size, and for the most part of transitional origin, which cluster in and about the entrance to the Nene Valley. Within a circuit of about ten miles from Northampton these churches are distinguished, with certain notable exceptions, such as St. Sepulchre's, Spratton, Brixworth, Walgrave, by their towers. They belong to the same class of moderate-sized ecclesiastical buildings that may be met with in plenty in the adjoining parts of the neighbouring counties of Warwick, Oxford, and Bedford. And although the ground plans are constantly the same (for the cross church, as in the isolated examples at Duston, near Northampton, and St. Giles's in that town, is not indigenous in the Mid Lands), both in the towered churches of the high country and in the spired fanes of the lowlands of Northamptonshire towards the Wash, a stranger may well be surprised, when he enters the Nene Valley proper at Cogenhoe, at the change in the architectural outline and in the character of the churches, and their increased size, which so soon takes place. Before he arrives at Wellingborough towers simple or with spires of rudimentary shape are quite left behind, and the long and matchless processions of towers and spires, which so rapidly present themselves on either hand, and all down the river to Peterborough, at once indicate the transformation that has occurred. Such was, in the Middle Ages, the beneficent influence of a faith that never shrank, and an infinite zeal, acting upon the fortuitous presence of the quarries at Barnark, Weldon, and Ketton, and a convenient water carriage, and inducing a wealth of conception and an architectural skill not surpassed in any other district of England.

Perhaps the fame of the Nene Valley churches has drawn the generality of strangers too rapidly into the well-favoured district, and to the neglect of less conspicuous works. It may be taken for granted, however, that the student whose steps are primarily directed to Cogenhoe at least does not overlook the tower of Earl's Barton, two miles across the valley, with



15 FEET.

COGENHOE CHURCH.

its astonishing so-called timber construction in stone, probably of the time of Canute (1017-1035). But how few even know of Whiston church, at the further end of the architectural history, and one of the choicest of Perpendicular buildings, only a mile from Cogenhoe, on the hither side of the valley, and erected all at once by Anthony Catesby at so fateful a date as 1534!

Having thus localised Cogenhoe church it may be stated that the plan is the very usual one of the district, comprising chancel, north chapel, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and western tower.

The earliest architectural evidence is presented by the south doorway. This is evidently a work about the middle of the last quarter of the twelfth century. The label or hood mould and abacus are of that distinct, Romanesque section which ran through the entire Norman period. Alone they give no certain date, but the shallowness of the compound cushion capitals, and the form of the arch, sufficiently bewray them.

Referring to the manorial history, it is probable that in the latter part of the reign of Henry II. a small church, an *ecclesiola*, was erected here, probably by William de Cogenhoe, and that, following a common practice throughout the country with regard to the elaborate Norman doorways that have been so constantly preserved, this modest entrance was retained and re-used when a larger building was undertaken.

It must have been thirty-five years later, namely about 1225, that the building of a new church was commenced upon a larger scale, beginning, of course, with the chancel. Here we have an unusual and beautiful design, consisting of arcaded walls north and south, resting upon triple and filleted shafts with capitals with square abaci. Within the arcades on the south side are pairs of lancet lights, divided by circular engaged columns with square moulded abaci, the deep hoods resting upon square nook corbels, similarly treated. The bases of both arcade and lancet shafts are circular, triple and single respectively. On the north side are only two arcade arches, that to the east containing a similar window to those on the south side. The central bay was originally left blank, and the third space possibly also left void, or more likely it contained a door into a small vestry, thus accounting for the dead wall space. The inner or main arch of the east window has banded shafts and circular caps and bases, and is probably quite half a century later than the north and south chancel arcades. This point will be returned to.

The chancel having been carried out to this extent there must have been a considerable pause, and when the time came to continue the building of chancel arch, nave, and aisles, a somewhat peculiar work was produced with the remarkable features of shields of arms as well as grotesque heads brought into the capitals, of which the mouldings are but slightly modified from those in the chancel. In the absence of any precise date, which might have been expected from the evidence of this early heraldry, it will be convenient now only to suggest that the nave is of the time of Edward I. That it is the work of a conspicuous and deeply interested member of the locally named family there can be no doubt, and it must therefore be to Nicholas de Cogenhoe who died in 1281, and whose arms are sculptured four times on the capitals of the nave piers, and once on the shield of his effigy, that the main impetus for this building, including very narrow aisles, is to be attributed. The five other shields of arms in similar positions will be spoken of later on. Then also was set up the altar of St. Nicholas at the east end of the south aisle.

To continue the dissection of the fabric in chronological order. The nave, with its narrow aisles, having been completed, its builder passed away and the church had rest for a while. It must have been during the second decade of the fourteenth century, and in the time of William de Cogenhoe, son of Nicholas, that the chapel on the north side of the chancel was built. This was either then set up entirely new or enlarged from a vestry already suggested. A low archway was formed into it from the chancel with all the width that could be got in the bay of the blank arcade, the outer ring of voussoirs falling with an elbow against a narrow pier fashioned out of the original western respond of the central arch of the north arcade, the inner ring resting upon large corbels. Then also was put in the architectural design within the central arch, comprising an upper trefoiled recess, perhaps a 'sepulchre,' and immediately below it a double aumbry.

About twenty years later, and during the time of Giles de Cogenhoe, a great undertaking was set about which was not unusual in parish churches in the middle of the fourteenth century. This was the widening of the aisles, an alteration brought about by the advancing requirements of the services, and this, in its turn, by setting the windows further from the nave, gave rise in countless cases to the necessity for more light, which the painted windows now so much impeded, and the consequent raising of the nave walls and the forming of clerestories. That such was the procedure at Cogenhoe, both

architectural details and the external walling fully substantiate, the window mouldings and the tracery furnishing further unimpeachable witnesses. In no part of England was this change oftener carried out than in the Mid Lands, and in the very district in which Cogenhoe is placed.

From widths of about 6 feet, the north and south aisles were now increased to 10 feet 6 inches, the width of the chapel of Our Lady giving the new dimension. The greater care was expended on the south aisle, where two windows of excellent proportion in flowing Decorated were put in, one at the west end, now filled with modern tracery, and the other immediately over the effigy of the great ancestor Nicholas de Cogenhoe. A smaller window with the same jambs and mullion, and a square oak lintel, was set high up in the east wall, with the sill 10 feet from the floor, making new provision for the altar of which the piscina only remains. All this work must have been completed before the death of Giles de Cogenhoe in 1349. In the north aisle the low doorway is round-headed. It is only plainly chamfered and might be of any date between Romanesque and Renaissance times. As a matter of fact it is part of the work of Nicholas de Cogenhoe. Similarly the jambs of the window adjoining it to the west are of the same date, but spread out in later times to form a two-light window. The other two windows are coeval with the tower.

Continuing the architectural history. Not many years after the completion of the enlargement of the church during the sway of Giles de Cogenhoe, namely in the time of William his grandson, the clerestory was built; it was probably begun about 1360. The six clerestory windows are symmetrically arranged with eight interior corbel heads of white stone and of great excellence, for the support of the main timbers of the roof. The windows, advanced though they are by about thirty years in the Perpendicular style, are very good examples, and their unusual length has the best effect. To a slightly later date than that of the clerestory must be assigned the south porch.

We have seen that Agnes de Cogenhoe became possessed of the manor and advowson on the untimely death of her brother William, under age, in 1399. Her marriage with Sir John Cheyne carrying Cogenhoe, as it eventually did, into another family, it is only natural to believe that she should also have set her enduring mark upon the completion of the building which her ancestors for more than two centuries and a half had delighted to honour. We do not know the date of either of Agnes's marriages, but the

tower is evidently of the middle of the fifteenth century. It may be permissible to suggest that at this time it began to arise in its admirable proportions, with its marked battering lines, and crowned by four pinnacles, in pious memory of the brother long since dead, and to emphasise in her old age Agnes de Cheyne's position as the last of an ancient and God-fearing race.

A search has been made* through the early wills of Cogenhoe persons preserved at Northampton, between the years 1523 and 1547, with interesting results. There are bequests of barley and money to the high altar, and to the sepulchre light, the toreh light, St. Peter's light, to our Lady's altar,



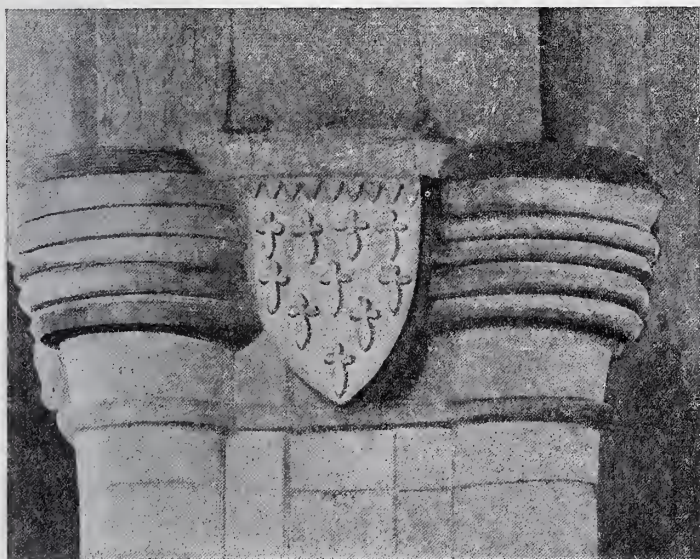
SHIELD IN COGENHOE CHURCH.

St. Nicholas's altar, to the bells, and to the torehes; orders for masses, bequests of kine for hire for the benefit of the church, to endure for evermore; the last entry, in July, 1547, is a bequest of a strike of barley by a conscience-stricken individual for 'forgotten tythes.'

To touch now upon details and fittings. In the chancel is a plain stone bench, serving as sedilia, a very rare instance. There is no stone piscina, nor has there ever been. A squint is rudely cut through the south jamb of the chancel arch, but in a curve, so that it gives no command of the high altar from any point whatever.

* By the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson.

The most remarkable and interesting features in Cogenhoe church are undoubtedly the armorial shields on the piers of the nave arcade. With the exception of the shield, *ermine a chief indented*, on the eastern side of the westernmost pier of the south arcade, all the remaining eight shields are sculptured on the eastern responds, and the easternmost piers north and south. They are as follows: 1. *A fess between three mascles*, for Cogenhoe, four times; 2. *Ermine a chief (or a fillet) indented*; 3. *Barry of ten a bendlet*; 4. *A bendlet sinister*; 5. *In chief two human hands displayed*; 6. *A bar and in chief three martlets*. A further shield over the font is blank.



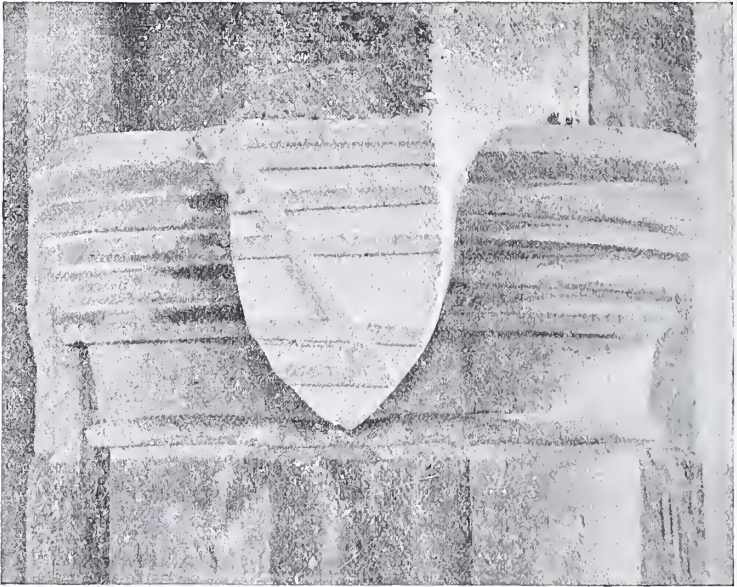
SHIELD IN COGENHOE CHURCH.

It is to be noticed that in three of the sculptured Cogenhoe shields the width of the ordinary or fess is normal, that on the south pier facing east (1) being quite narrow, of the early form, as are also (2) the chief or fillet indented (3) the bars and the bendlet, (4) the bendlet sinister, and (6) the bar, such being early ordinaries before they were widened to receive charges.

In the various Rolls of Arms the arms of Cogenhoe (No. 1) are given as *gules a fess and in chief three mascles argent*, sometimes called three lozenges. It appears that the compilers of Rolls of Arms copied earlier ones, and thus mistakes were

handed on. The four sculptured shields on the piers and responds of the nave and on the shield of the effigy are certain to be accurate. In the case of the original Camden Roll, of the time of Henry III., the arms assigned to Nicholas de Cogenhoe are unfortunately illegible. It appears from Burke's *Armory*, which may not always be trusted, that a Hastings coat was *argent a fess between three lozenges azure*. The manorial associations of Hastings and Cogenhoe may have caused the assumption of this particular bearing of the over-lord by De Cogenhoe.

No. 2. *Ermine a chief or a fillet indented*. This is the



SHIELD IN COGENHOE CHURCH.

coat of Morteyne: *Ermine a chief indented gules*, according to a Roll of Arms of the time of Edward II. for Sir John de Mortein; it is also attributed in the same roll to Sir Walter de Eingrove. Whether it has reference to one of the wives of Sir Nicholas de Cogenhoe, who died in 1281, there is no evidence to show.

No. 3. *Barry of ten a bendlet*. In the Roll of Arms of the time of Edward II. Sir John Pabenham bore *barry of six azure and argent on a bend gules three mullets or*; Pabenham is some times found without the mullets. A certain Sir John Pabenham married the daughter and heir of James de

la Plaunche. This lady's mother, the daughter and heir, as we have seen, of Nicholas de Haversham, is shown by the Fine Rolls to have been under age in 1281, and then in the custody of Queen Eleanor. Her daughter, therefore, could hardly have been married to De Pabenhams much before 1300, so it is manifest that these arms, though of so early a character, if of De Pabenhams, must have been introduced long after the building of the nave. But it was not then the custom to leave work in block, as in modern times (to be carved, or rather, never to be carved, afterwards), though it became the practice in the fifteenth



SHIELD IN COGENHOE CHURCH.

century; and the coat that one might have expected to find is that of Haversham, *azure a fess argent between six cross-crosslets or*, the owner of the knight's fee in Cogenhoe of the barony of Wardon, at the presumed time of the building of the nave. The matter is fraught with many difficulties.

No. 4. *A bend or bendlet sinister. Gules a bend or* is also a coat attributed to Hastings, and, if rightly so, its presence here is properly explained as that of an over-lord. Moreover, sinister indicates early usage.

No. 5. *Two human hands displayed.* No name can be assigned to this peculiar bearing. In Banks's *Baronies in Fee*

the arms of Hamont de Bretto, who was slain at the siege of Calais in 1347, are given as *argent on a chief gules a dexter and a sinister hand appaumé pileways of the field*. The coat of this man's father may be intended.

No. 6. *A fess or bar gules in chief three martlets* was the bearing of Sir — de Cheny, given in the Roll of Arms of the time of Edward II. There is no evidence to account for its presence here, but the propinquity of Buckinghamshire presupposes an alliance with one of its great families in the



SHIELD IN COGENHOE CHURCH.

middle of the thirteenth century.* Or it may be complimentary to a friend of the family :

‘Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.’

With regard to the blank shield, its being so left is not considered as greatly affecting the question one way or another. All the remaining ten spaces are occupied by grotesque heads, clearly coeval with the date of the piers.

Hard by the head of the effigy is a small recess, with a loop-hole to without, long walled up. It is possible that the recess was for an endowed light to be seen from outside.

* The writer is indebted to Mr. Thomas Shepard for much help in the endeavour to unravel the mystery of these shields.

In face of this feature on the west side of the south armorial pier, and forming an integral and original part of it, is a corbelled-out object that has been usually dismissed by casual antiquaries as a holy water stock; and, considered with reference to the second plan of the church, and supposing the south door to have given access, then as now, between the two nave piers, the definition is plausible. But the thing itself is far from convenient for such a purpose. It is 4 feet 1 inch from the floor of the church, which is clearly the ancient level, it is very large for the purpose of a stoup, and is not dished in the invariable way.



SHIELD IN COGENHOE CHURCH.

Eight inches from the east jamb of the south door is a stone bracket 3 feet 10 inches from the floor. It was probably used to support a latten vessel for holy water, being a most awkward place for a light. But it must have proved an unsatisfactory plan, for when the porch was built in the time of the third William de Cogenhoe a new stoup was set up on the right hand of the south doorway. Up to thirty years ago the font contained a pewter tavern punch bowl, considered by many to have been the 'decent bason' of the rubric."

With reference to the restoration of the church in 1870, under the direction of the late Mr. C. Buckeridge, Mr.

Hartshorne showed that the only new structural work consisted in rebuilding on the old foundations the chapel of Our Lady set up by William de Cogenhoe in the first quarter of the fourteenth century, and in devising a triplet, upon the lines of the Early English side windows for the space within the eastern arch of half a century later, an introversion of styles and dates that will form an interesting feature for the bewilderment of antiquaries of the future. The aisles were new-roofed and new tracery placed in their windows, to which no exception can be taken.

Previous to the restoration the north aisle was nearly filled with benches with finialed ends of very peculiar design, and quite distinct from, and earlier than, the square panelled and traceried fifteenth-century seatings of the Midlands. These were taken as the type for the new oak seats throughout the church, with modern modifications. It seems hardly credible, but it is a lamentable fact, that the whole of these rare bench ends, dating perhaps from just after the middle of the fourteenth century, were abolished, and the strictest inquiry at the present day has failed to discover even a trace of them. It is a sad and exasperating passage in the history of the church. It is to be feared that the whole of the surface of the interior ashlar has suffered from modern tooling, and the font of Nicholas de Cogenhoe's time has been shockingly refaced. The walls throughout have been loaded with "restoration" plaster, standing out nearly an inch thick in long hard lines and curves about the windows and arches, and irrespective of the forms of the coigns, to the unscaling and marring of the whole church.

In spite, however, of these errors of thirty years ago, Mr. Hartshorne showed that the church is one that can be studied with less than the usual feelings of anger and shame that "restoration" so constantly excites, and that there was some cause for gratitude that so interesting a building had suffered comparatively so little in the process.

W. J. FREER, Esq., V.D., F.S.A., read the following report as Local Secretary for Leicestershire :

"I have the honour to present a report as Local Secretary for Leicestershire, and take this opportunity of thanking the President, Council, and Fellows for appointing me to that office.

I have four interesting finds of Roman antiquities to report, one in the county, and three in the county borough of Leicester.

The first discovery was made in the latter part of 1900, and I am indebted to the surveyors of the estate, Messrs. Draper and Walters (both members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society) for a plan of the remains found.

The field having been ploughed, it is doubtful if much more remains to be discovered, but no further disturbance will take place without due notice being given.

In the course of constructing a new road on the Rothley Temple Building Estate, belonging to F. Merttens, Esq., various fragments of masonry, tiles, pottery, bone, etc., were found, and this led to excavations being made in the hope of disclosing some of the buried secrets of the locality. Work was commenced at a point within fifty yards of Rothley Station (G.C.R.), at the junction of the roads leading to Swithland and Rothley. The excavations have disclosed the foundations and floor of a dwelling-house of considerable extent.

The walls, so far as at present traced, enclose an area of about 45 feet by 30 feet. The floor is composed of concrete still very sound and hard from 4 to 6 inches thick, and lies from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet below the present ground surface. The walls are 2 feet 2 inches wide, of large sized granite rammel spaces entirely filled and the whole made solid with mortar. The inside surface has evidently been rendered with mortar.

The top of the walls, as they are at present, seems uniformly level, and is from 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet above the concrete floor. The field in which the remains are is at present grass, and has been ploughed at one time; this may explain the level surface of the walls.

Standing on the concrete floor are piers about 2 feet apart of red clay tiles bedded in mortar. These piers are of various heights, some mere indications, some 3 inches and some 1 foot 6 inches high. Many of the broken tiles show clay of the sandy nature common to the locality.

They vary in size from $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches square to 2 inches thick to 8 inches square and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The inside to the level of the walls was filled with *débris*, containing granite, stones, clay slabs, mortar, and red clay tiles, supposed to be floor and roof tiles, also some small fragments of pottery, bone, horn, etc.

A well was discovered at the north-west corner of the building. It is roughly circular, 3 feet in diameter, and lined for a distance of 3 feet from the top with limestone slabs 3 inches thick; and for the remainder, with granite rammel, no jointing material being used.

The well was filled with *débris* and slabbed completely over to the level of the top of the wall adjoining. It has been excavated, but nothing of particular interest has been found. My friend, Mr. W. T. Tucker, submitted a plan to Mr. Haverfield, who says, 'The plan shows a furnace room, hypocaust, and adjacent walling of a Roman villa, but the area uncovered is only a small part of the whole building'; and he further adds, 'You may have hit upon the bathing apartments. Anyhow there is much more to be discovered.'

Within the last few days, in the course of excavations for a sand pit, not far from the east side of the site of the portion of the Roman villa, a stone coffin of limestone slabs was found. Unfortunately, the man who was making the excavation broke it considerably before reporting the fact. The stones have been preserved and the bones collected as far as possible. The coffin was found lying two feet below the surface east and west. Mr. Tucker says that it was similar to some found nearer the villa which contained Saxon bronzes. I shall make further inquiries as to this and am arranging for a photograph to be taken.

The road called the Templars Avenue has been carefully made over the remains, which have been disturbed as little as possible, except where it was necessary to lay the drain. At the Annual Meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, held at the Old Town Hall, Leicester, on Monday, January 28th, 1901, the following was carried unanimously: 'We desire to convey our sincere thanks to Ek. Merttens, Esq., of Rothley Temple, for the great interest he has shown and the care that has been taken in opening up the ground near the Great Central Railway Station (at Rothley), under which the remains of the hypocaust of a Roman villa have been found, and earnestly hope that he will cause further excavations to be made and that the remains may not be destroyed.' A copy of the above resolution was sent to Mr. Merttens, who replied that on his return from abroad he would try and meet the wishes of the Society.

In *Archæologia** it is stated that the late Thos. Babington, of Rothley Temple, found a small piece of pavement about a foot square and some silver and gold coins in making a ditch near the above in 1784-5.

I now come to the finding of some pieces of Roman pavement at the corner of High Cross Street and High Street in excavating for cellars under the new Higher Cross Coffee House

* Vol. x. 370.

in February, 1901, and am indebted to my friend, Mr. Geo. E. Mawbey, C.E., the borough surveyor, for a plan of the three pieces of pavement, the second of which is especially fine. Part of a wall of masonry about a foot high was also found. When first discovered the pieces of pavement were under the borough surveyor's charge, and have since been placed in the Leicester Museum.

A large urn (to be subsequently described) was also found on this site.

The site was found strewn over with blocks of granite rubble and pieces of sandstone, some of which showed signs of being worked. The depth was about 10 feet below the crown of the road.

As might be expected, the removal of the old property in the heart of ancient *Rata*, for street widening and other purposes, and the subsequent excavations in the made-up ground, have resulted in the discovery of some interesting relics chiefly of the Roman period. Within the last few months excavations have taken place in the cleared ground on the south side of High Street, and midway between Carts Lane and Highcross Street (about sixty yards from the preceding discovery), in the course of which a good number of Roman relics consisting chiefly of bricks, tiles, pipes, bones, and a quantity of pottery, bone hairpins, etc., were brought to light from 7 to 11 feet deep; with the exception of one piece, all the articles of pottery were more or less damaged before or in getting them out. The principal objects of this find are as follows:

1. A jug of a common red ware uncracked and in a perfect state. It stands $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. I am indebted to my friend Mr. Councillor S. Squire for a photograph of the objects now described.
2. A small plain dish slightly chipped. Upchurch ware.
3. Two large amphoræ necks.
4. A large Upchurch urn, measuring $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.
5. A small vessel of Upchurch ware, being part of a lamp.
6. Part of a Caistor ware vase, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with two rows of ornamental figuring upon it.
7. A large mortarium, 11 inches in diameter, 3 inches deep, with a short spout.

8. Greater part of a pretty shaped Samian vase, 4 inches deep, potter's mark MARCELLINI.
9. Part of a large plain Samian ware dish, originally 38 inches in circumference and 3 inches deep.
10. Two fine pieces of embossed Samian ware being parts of different but equally elaborate bowls. One contains figures representing hunting subjects, whilst the other contains nude male and female figures. The characteristic moulding of the latter piece being the festoon and tassel commonly known as the egg and tongue border.

In addition to the pieces above described numerous fragments of broken pottery were met with, from some of which the following potter's names or marks were deciphered :

IVLLIN
 IVSTI · M ·
 MARTINI
 RICCI ·
 RVFIANI · M ·
 TITVS · FEC ·
 MVXIVII · M ·

A few bone hairpins and a coin (third brass) of Allectus (293-296) in a good state were also found. Fragments of bronze or metal were scarce, although a lady's bronze enamelled scent case or locket was discovered. This is diamond shaped, gilded in centre, and still exhibits traces of the original blue enamel. With the exception of the hinge this ornament is perfect.

On the 2nd October, 1902, on an adjoining site in High Street, several other articles were found of Samian and Caistor ware.

A part of a thirteenth-century holy water stoup was also discovered, but beyond this very few mediæval relics were found. The large urn was found near the recently discovered Roman pavement when rebuilding the High Cross Coffee House. It is of a dark grey coloured earthenware and stands $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 23 inches round, and has a short spout and handle.

During excavations on the north side of St. Nicholas Street for the new Foresters' Institute, a first brass coin of Vespasian and some Roman masonry was discovered, and coins of Antoninus Pius and Aurelianus were found during the improvements made to Applegate Street.

It should be stated that a larger part of the relics above mentioned have found their way into private hands. Most of the pottery and coins were collected by Mr. H. Hartopp, and are now in the possession of Captain Burns-Hartopp of Dalby Hall, Leicestershire. I may also state that about nine months ago a fine first brass of Hadrian was found on the site of the Roman ditch between Market Place and Gallowtree Gate, on the site of the Wheatsheaf Inn, pulled down in January, 1902.

In December last the remains of an ancient wall (Roman) were found in High Street, Leicester, and evidently formed part of the wall discovered in 1861, in St. Martins and Town Hall Lane.*

I regret to conclude my report by having to deplore the loss of 'the Huntingdon Tower,' in High Street, although every pressure was brought to bear upon the Corporation of Leicester, yet as the widening of the street caused the tower to project into the roadway nothing could induce the Corporation to spare it. The brick casing when removed showed the stone tower in a fair state of preservation. Henry Hastings, third earl of Huntingdon, purchased 'Lords Place' in 1569, and built his mansion in High Street shortly after that date, using up some of the material belonging to the old church of St. Peter which stood near." †

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 5th March, 1902.

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 :—Canterbury Marriage Licences : 1st Series, 1568-1618 ; 2nd Series, 1619-1660 ; 3rd Series, 1661-1676 ; and 4th Series, 1677-1700. Edited by J. M. Cowper. 8vo. Canterbury, 1892-98.

From James Curtis, Esq., F.S.A. :—Devonshire Screens and Rood Lofts. By F. B. Bond. 8vo. n.p. 1902.

* See *Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society*, ii. 90, and plan. For a plan of this wall I am indebted to the architect, Mr. A. Wakerley, one of our members.

† Johnson's *Glimpses of Ancient Leicester*, 147-8.

From the Author, H. St. George Gray, Esq. :—

1. A Guide to the Walter Collection in Taunton Castle Museum. 8vo. Taunton, 1903.
2. Excavations at the Glastonbury Lake Village in July, 1902. 8vo. n.p. 1902.
3. Bronze Sword found in Pitney Moor, Somerset. 8vo. n.p. 1901.

From the Author :—The Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Worfield Part I., 1500-1511. By H. B. Walters, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From the Author :—The Early and Mediæval History of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island. By Rev. H. J. D. Astley. 8vo. London, 1902.

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

WILLIAM W. PORTAL, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited two horseshoes of ordinary form, and a third with a singular arched bar arrangement inside, found at Basing, Hants; also a small earthenware jar, possibly Roman, found in the bed of the river Avon of Christehureh, Hants.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The Secretary reported that the certificate of one of the candidates for election, Mr. Herbert Arthur Doubleday, had been withdrawn at his own request.

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 :

- Rev. Walter Marshall, M.A.
 - Rev. Arthur Tompson Michell, M.A.
 - William Pearce, Esq.
 - Edward Stone, Esq.
 - Thomas Matthews Blagg, Esq.
 - William Henry Davison, Esq., M.A.
 - The Right Rev. Huyshe Woleott Yeatman-Biggs,
D.D., Bishop of Southwark.
-

Thursday, 12th March, 1903.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

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

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—Jeypore Portfolio of Architectural Details. By Colonel S. S. Jacob. 6 parts. Fol. London, 1890.

From the Rev. G. W. Minns, F.S.A. :—Choir Stalls and their Carvings. Examples of misericords from English cathedrals and churches. Sketched by Emma Phipson. 4to. London, 1896.

From the Author :—The Archæological Remains and Early Historical Associations of Streatham, Tooting, and Balham. By T. W. Shore. 8vo. n.p. 1903.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Southwark, D.D.
Edward Stone, Esq.
William Pearce, Esq.

E. TOWRY WHYTE, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on Brougham Castle, Westmorland, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

The Rev. J. K. FLOYER, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on the Medieval Library of the Benedictine Priory of St. Mary, Worcester, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

W. B. BANNERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a portion of a large hoard of Roman bronze coins found at Croydon, Surrey.

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

Thursday, 19th March, 1903.

Sir E. M. THOMPSON, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., 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 :—Pedigree of the Families of Neweomen and Hunnings, of co. Lincoln. By W. E. Foster, F.S.A. 8vo. Exeter, 1903.

From C. F. Worsley, Esq. :—A Pedigree of the Family of Worsley, of Stanworth, Lancashire, and Calais. Privately printed. Single sheet folio. n.p. 1902.

From the Incorporated Church Building Society, through J. T. Miekethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—A Scrap-book of Views of Churches illustrating the early Gothic revival.

William Henry Davison, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berkshire, communicated the following note on St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Newbury:

“By the courtesy of Mr. F. Quekett Louch, Town Clerk of Newbury, I have the honour to submit for exhibition the



SEAL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, NEWBURY. (3.)

common seal of the ancient Hospital of St. Bartholomew in that town, which was in use down to about a century ago.

The seal, which is of brass, is a circular one, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter, bearing for device two conjoined crosses between four small stars, with the legend:

* DOMUS · ST. BARTHOLOMEI · IN NEWBURY.

A representation of this seal with the legend inscribed in stone, is inserted in the wall of one of the old buildings of the hospital, but is of comparatively modern date.

This hospital is said to have been founded by King John, and on the clock turret of the old almshouses belonging to this foundation, known from time out of mind as 'King John's Court,' is this inscription:

HOSPITAL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

FOUNDED BY KING JOHN	{	1200.
	}	1215.
THIS BUILDING ERECTED	-	1698.

The Charter Rolls from the second to the fifth of King John are lost, and amongst them, probably, the foundation charter of this institution.

Gervase of Canterbury bears witness to the early existence of this hospital in his *Mappa Mundi*, compiled soon after the year 1200, for he includes in his list of Berkshire hospitals that of 'Sancti Bartholomaei Neuberie.' In 1215, King John granted to the already existing hospital the right to hold a two days' fair for its support, as shown by the Close Rolls (17 John, m. 28), and this fair is still held yearly, being opened by the town clerk or his deputy with all the quaint formalities of former times; and the profits paid to the almspeople of King John's Court. There is also collected at the time of the fair a penny from each licensed house in the town, the origin of which is not known. The earliest deeds extant refer to houses or lands in or near Newbury by various inhabitants of the place, and I send herewith three of these grants, dated respectively 1256-1261, 1302, and 1302-11, which singularly enough I purchased in London many years ago.

From various other documents we learn that the master, warden, prior, or rector as he is indifferently termed, was appointed by the commonalty of the town; and that in the year 1267 the Abbot and Convent of Préaux, in Normandy, patrons of the parish church, gave to the hospital the right of free burial in the cemetery of the said hospital. One of the deeds dated in 1365 was executed 'in the chapel of our house,' and another, in 1477, is described as *sealed with the seal of the hospital*.

In 1545 the suppression of the hospital was contemplated under the Act 37 Hen. VIII. c. 4, by which all colleges, chantries, and hospitals were to be dissolved and granted to the Crown, an Act which became inoperative owing to Henry's death. Edward VI. passed a fresh Act of dissolution

(1 Edw. VI. c. 14), but in this hospitals were not included, and in the returns made under the second Act St. Bartholomew's is not mentioned. It was, however, subsequently seized under the later Act as a chantry, and leased by the Crown to one Thomas Burche, of Kensington, a yeoman of the king's chamber. The commonalty of the town resented such a high-handed action, and resisted the lessee's entry. Hence a lawsuit in the Court of Augmentations, in the records of which are contained many interesting facts about this establishment. The first witness is one of the almsmen of Donnington. He 'sayth that of his owne knowledge he hath knowen this lxxxv. yeres a howse of relygon in Newberye called the Pryorye of St. Bartylmewes;' that it was 'an howse or pryore of chanons,' and that they 'wore whyte apparell after the order of chanons, that is to sey, an onder garment of whyte clothe, and over that a whyte rochet, and above the sam a vyolett gown sleveles.' The chapel, part of which is still standing, is described as 'a proper lyttell church,' and the chancel 'seated with carolles,' movable stalls used by the brethen for daily private study and meditation. The chapter house and the high altar are also mentioned, and that on the sides of the chancel were two aisles 'made between the bodye of the church, and the said chauncell with altars in them.' According to Deloney, Jack of Newbury was married in this chapel to the widow of his wealthy master.

The result of the case above mentioned does not appear, and a similar action was raised in Elizabeth's time, when the Queen's attorney-general claimed the lands from the lessee, as being chantry or priory lands, and as such escheats to the Crown. From another deposition we gather that the grammar school was engrafted on the hospital foundation in the reign of Edward VI.

Under the Statute of Charitable Uses, and by decree of the Commissioners, dated 1599, the property and management of the hospital were handed over to the Corporation of Newbury, and this settlement remained in force till the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act in 1835.

In consequence of certain irregularities the charity became involved in Chancery proceedings, and from 1836 to 1841 the trustees endeavoured to get the cause out of court, but without success. However, in 1846 this was accomplished, and new grammar school buildings erected on the site of the ancient priory.

The Hospital and Grammar School Foundation are now administered under a scheme of 1883, and new school build-

ings have been erected on another site at a cost of some £10,000, but the old almshouses (King John's Court) have not been interfered with."

A. T. MARTIN, Esq. submitted a Report on Excavations at Caerwent in 1902, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 26th March, 1903.

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 :—A Note on the Church of Cley. By J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. Svo. n.p. n.d.

From E. Towry Whyte, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—A collection of Seven Lantern Slides in illustration of a paper on Brougham Castle, Westmorland.

Notice was given that the Annual Election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held at the Anniversary Meeting on St. George's Day, Thursday, 23rd April, at 2 p.m.; and that no Fellow in arrear of his annual subscription would be entitled to vote on that occasion.

Professor JOHN RHYS, M.A., F.S.A., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, read the following paper on an inscribed stone found at Llystyn Gwyn, in Carnarvonshire :

"On the first day of July, 1902, I received a letter from Mr. R. Pritchard Evans, of Felin Llecheiddior, in the Eivion district of Carnarvonshire, informing me of the discovery of an old inscribed stone in that neighbourhood, and on the 16th July I arranged to inspect it in the company of Mr. Evans. With the kind permission of the Fellows I propose to give some account of it.

The stone is within a mile of Brynkir station, on the railway between Carnarvon and Afon Wen; it is on a farm called Llystyn Gwyn, occupied by a tenant of the name of Evan Jones, and the landlord is Colonel Lloyd Jones Evans, of

Broom Hall, near Pwllheli. The stone may be said to be now a gate post, except that there is no gate there; in fact it forms the end of a hedge where a gate or a hurdle might be set up. The farmer found it at a spot not far off, which he showed us; it lay flat with one of its corners protruding inconveniently near a gap in a hedge. So he undertook to remove it, but he was surprised to find it so large and heavy, and when he got it clear he thought it would do for the unsafe position where I saw it, so he had it placed on a sledge and moved thither without any damage, so far as he knows, occurring to it. He calls the material *carreg dân*, 'a fire-stone,' by which he seems to mean a kind of granite which when struck readily yields a spark, but I have had it since on the authority of an expert that it is 'a stone of granitic texture, which is to be found *in situ* in the Bethesda district.' The surface measures parallel to the inscription about 3 feet 6 inches by 3 feet the other way, and in point of thickness it thins out from rather more than a foot to 6 inches at the edge farthest from the lettering. As it then stood, the writing read downwards, near and parallel to the thickest edge of the stone; the opposite edge was both thinner and more irregular, as if the stone had been longer originally in that direction. The following rough sketch will explain what I mean:



The edge *ab* is the thick one and *cd* the thinner and more irregular, which makes me fancy the stone has been shortened by the breaking off of a piece along *cd*. This question of the original shape and dimensions of the stone may have a bearing on that of the age of the writing, and if my guess should prove well founded one would be warranted in saying that the writing is across the face of the stone like Roman inscriptions. For there was besides that a Celtic habit of writing down the face of the stone, and this last is illustrated by many of our post-Roman inscriptions. The late

Dr. Hübner treated those written so, that is to say *more Celtico*, as earlier than those written *more Romano*, which, in my humble opinion, was rather perverse, or at any rate the reverse of the correct order. But be that as it may, you will naturally ask, if this is to be treated as written *more Romano*, why did the inscriber begin so far away from the left-hand edge, and does not the fact of his having done so imply that he continued his first line of letters on a portion of the stone extending beyond the present right-hand edge *b d*? That is partly answered by another question, namely, why in that case did he turn back to finish his POTENTINI and not go



INSCRIBED STONE AT LLYSTYN GWYN, CARNARVONSHIRE.

straight on? There is, however, another answer, namely, that the stone shows no certain sign of having been broken off along *b d*. In fact that edge together with *a b* and *a c* seem to me to show, with the exception of a certain breakage near the top of *b d*, such rounding off that one cannot help concluding that it was so, speaking roughly, when the letters were cut and long before. It would remain then to say, that the fact of the inscriber beginning his writing where he did is to be put down to his inexperience and inability to estimate the space his letters would take upon the stone. Nothing is more common in the case of this class of inscriptions: the

authors of them never seem to have chalked the letters out or otherwise drawn them beforehand on the stone. Another possible conjecture may be mentioned, namely, that the left portion of the face was covered by another stone when the letters were cut.

Now as to the letters themselves they are on the whole fairly well cut, and there is nothing peculiar about their form, excepting that the connecting bar of the first N joins the perpendiculars at some distance from their nearest ends respectively; the result is somewhat of an approach to an H. And I should have said that the other N is considerably wider than the first. There is a difficulty, however, about the reading of the wider N, for the first part of the letter is not clear, owing to the stone being uneven at that point and slightly damaged, probably when it was recently removed to where it is. There is one other imperfect letter, namely the last in the first line. It is here represented provisionally as an I, but that is not the reading, as it has a line at right angles to it suggesting the lower bar of an F, but as the top is gone it might just as well be the first portion of a P, or even of an A, excepting that one would hardly expect the first limb of an A to be perpendicular, which is the case here. Unfortunately the epitaph supplies no A for one to compare, but instances undoubtedly occur of the letter A having its first limb perpendicular or very nearly so. Whatever the imperfect letter was, I see no possibility of reading it as an S of any kind, though that would have completed the word *filius* and spared us some serious difficulties, among them that of fixing how many letters followed, if any, and which they were. At all events I think that the inscriber must have tried to finish the word following FILI on the edge, so that he cannot have had many letters to write there. Unfortunately the rounded edge of the stone near the corner *b* has been damaged, not lately I think, but some time or other since the epitaph was cut. Add to this that though the stone had not been sunk into the ground, it rested when I saw it on the edge *b d*,* so that I was not able to examine this part as com-

* The stone has since been shifted, as will be seen from the photograph, which only reached me long after these notes had been written. My friend Mr. Evans in the meantime had no less than eight different photographers to look at the stone, but none of them thought it worth their while to try to photograph it: they despaired of reproducing the inscription, so he had the letters painted with blacking, and the present photograph was kindly taken by Mr. T. J. Davies, Groeslon, Carnarvon. This was not due to any suggestion of mine, but the photograph is excellent as a general representation of the stone, nor can I find any fault with the letters except the R, which, so far as I can remember, is better than it appears in the photograph; and I am not sure whether the perpendicular of the P was not rather longer than it is here represented. For comparison I submit a rubbing which I took in July.

pletely as I could wish; but on the whole I was persuaded that there is no more writing to be found there. With these exceptions the letters are perfectly clear, and yield no decided proofs of long exposure to the weather; they were found on the lower face of the stone in its horizontal position in the ground, and they must have long been protected from injury in that or some other way.

Now as to the legend as a whole. When Mr. Evans sent me a facsimile I felt certain that there must have been a line before the one beginning with ICORI, but the first glance at the rounded form of the top of the stone and its thickness showed me how that is utterly impossible. So we have to deal with the following letters as all that we are likely to get; at any rate we have the original beginning of the epitaph:

ICORIFILIV
POTENTI
NI

Now three conjectures suggest themselves to me:

(1) Read IC ORI FILIV POTENTINI and construe *Ori* as a nominative for an earlier *Oris* (genitive *Orias*), the whole would mean *Hic iacet Oris filius Potentini*. The chief objection to this is that an *s* even of the improbable gamma form is inadmissible so far as I was able to judge.

(2) Construe *Ori* and *fili* as genitives so as to read

IC ORI FILI V POTENTINI

which would mean *Hic est locus Ori fili V . . . Potentini*. In guessing the father's name the choice of suitable vocables beginning with *Up* or *Uf*, especially if the inscription was that of a Goidel, as I am disposed to think, would be scanty; and so one would have probably to fall back on *UR* or possibly *VA*. A still greater difficulty would be that of space, as the name would have to be very short; and I cannot help adding that a surname or epithet like *Potentinus* seems to me to form another considerable difficulty.

(3) Construe *Ori* as a genitive as in No. 2 and read F or F. as an abbreviation for FILI; it is not usual to have *fili* as the genitive case singular in this class of inscriptions. Then we should have

IC ORI FILIV[S] F(*ili*) POTENTINI.

It is possible that *fili* was written in full in a way common enough in these inscriptions, namely as F I L I with one I hanging from the bar of the F and the other from the foot of the

L, this would only imply additional room for L. But I rather think that in such case the first I ought to be still there; not to mention that as FILIV was not cut in that way, it is hardly probable that FILI would be; and I fall back on F or F. The objections to this reading are two, that such abbreviations are not usual in this kind of inscription, though not quite unknown, and that the whole inscription as now put would probably make the hair of a Latin epigraphist stand on end.

The former objection need not be regarded as such, but as only proving that the inscription is a very early one, reproducing an abbreviation which was common in Roman epigraphy; and the latter objection is not of a serious nature, if one may treat the legend as a translation into Latin from another language, namely Goidelic. This is the view which I am disposed to take; but to make it clear what I mean, I must enter on a few details. The name *Potentinus* occurs in one of the Roman inscriptions at Caerleon, and we have *Potenina*, which looks like a mistake for *Potentina*, on a post-Roman stone found at Tregaron, in the neighbourhood of the Roman site of Llanio, in Cardiganshire. *Potentinus*, as a derivative from *potens*, 'powerful, strong,' has its parallel in Irish in the name *Ceithernaeh*, which comes from medieval Irish *eethern* or *eeithern*, in Welsh *cadarn*, 'potens, strong, able-bodied,' literally 'fit for war,' from *ead*, 'battle,' Irish *eath* of the same meaning; but the Irish word *eethern* has only come down in the sense of 'soldiers,' or rather perhaps a 'band of soldiers,' as it is used in the singular with a plural meaning,* and it has been borrowed into Welsh as such, while in English it became *kern* and *eateran*. The kern seem to have earned at an early date a very bad reputation, and *y gethern* is usually connected in Welsh with hell, and means the rabble of demons associated with it. To return to the inscription, *Filius Fili Potentini* may be treated as the equivalent of some such a medieval Irish designation as *Mac Meic Ceithernaich*, or 'Mc Ceithernaigh's son.' In fact it is perhaps needless to look for any other, as *Mac Ceithernaigh* occurs as a proper name in Irish annals, for instance, in those of Ulster, A.D. 1382: in the translation of the Four Masters it is anglicized as 'Mac Keherny,' and it was borne by one of the chieftains of Connaught.

It is needless to dwell on the omission of the silent *h* of *hic* or the suppression of the final *s* of *filius*. Some scholars wish to establish a sharp difference of age between inscriptions

* See O'Donovan's *Battle of Magh Rath*, page 140, and Stokes's *Saltair na Rann*, line 3538.

which retain the final sibilant and those that do not; but I cannot say that I agree, as there was probably a longish period during which it was uncertain in the writing, though there may have been no corresponding uncertainty in the pronunciation, for which it had become a dead letter. Now as to the name *Ori* I may mention what appears to be a kindred form, namely, *Oria*, on a stone reading *ORIA IC IACIT*, 'Oria lies here,' at Penmachno, in the same county. I had always treated this *Oria* as the latter portion of some such a feminine as *Avitoria*, *Censoria*, or the like, but probably without sufficient reason: I should like to see the stone again. In the meantime I cannot do better than quote here the late Professor Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 175, where he says of *Oria*, that 'there seems to be no reason for thinking any letters at the commencement of the inscription are lost.'

In casting about for the etymology of such a name as *Ori* or *Oria* one comes at once on the old Irish adjective *uar*, 'cold,' Welsh *cer*, but these imply a form *ogro-s*, and as our inscription is an early one it might in that case be expected to have retained the *g*. A proper name *Uar* occurs, however, and it may have had nothing to do with *uar*, 'cold.' Thus in the *Dinnsenchas* or Place-name Stories published by Stokes we have an *Uar Etharchar*, after whom Loch n-*Uair* was called, now better known as Lough Owel, in Westmeath.* This looks a little mythical, but the name occurs elsewhere, namely, in *Acallamh na Senórach* in Stokes and Windisch's *Irische Texte*, series IV. part i. p. 35, where we read of the nine sons of a certain *Uar mac Idhaist*.

Uar, genitive *Uair*, may have been in early Goidelic nominative *Ora-s*, genitive *Ori*. This would fit here, but *Ori* may be rather a shortening of *Orii*, genitive of *Ore*, for an earlier uncontracted nominative *Oria-s*, and this seems to come nearer to the *Oria* already mentioned. In fact one may perhaps suggest that *Ori* is a foreshortened form of some such a name as the genitive *Talori* on one of the stones at Dolau Cothi, in Carmarthenshire. The name *Talori* has parallels in the Welsh names *Tal-haearn*, meaning 'him of the iron brow, or iron forehead,' and *Tal-arian* 'him of the silver forehead:' so *Tal-or-i* should be 'he of the golden forehead.' In that case we may treat it as *Tal-ōr-i*, for *ōr* is the Latin *aurum* borrowed into Goidelic, while it becomes in Welsh *aur*, formerly *eur*, 'gold.' So this name is Goidelic, and so would *Ori* be. Now the compound name is actually to be met with later, namely in the lists of the Pictish kings, who

* See the *Revue Celtique*, xvi. 80-1

frequently adopted Celtic names. There the nominative is *Talore*, which while making a genitive *Talori*, implies early Goidelic forms *Tal-ōria-s*, genitive *Tal-ōri-i*; that is to say the declension was not that of *aurum*, 'gold,' but of the adjective *aureus*, *aurea*, *aureum*, 'golden,' which accounts exactly for the feminine name *Oria* from Latin *aurea*, 'golden.' I must here explain that in the Pictish lists *Talore* is mixed up with other forms such as *Talorc*, *Talorg*, *Talargen*, *Talorcen*, *Tolarcan*, and others of the same kind, as one will find on consulting the index to Skene's *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*. The earlier form of the Welsh *Talarian* was *Talargant*, made up probably of *Tal(o)-argent-*, but when the *t* was assimilated the name sounded to a Pict as a genitive, and he inferred a nominative *Talorg*, *Tolorg*, or *Tolorc* in the same way that from a Brythonic *Vepogen-* he inferred a nominative *Vipoig*. There may have possibly been a certain amount of confusion in the MSS. between *Talore* and *Talorc*, but the former occurs too often and too persistently to be disposed of as entirely due to error; so I make use of it to explain our genitives *Tal-Ori* and *Ori*; and I assume that the peoples of Britain borrowed the metal names *argentum* and *aurum* from the Romans at an early date, witness the Pict mentioned by Dio Cassius under the name of *Argentocoxos*, 'Silver-leg or Silver-foot.'

Returning now to the construction of the epitaph, I may say that one may treat it as meaning, 'Hic est locus Orii: filius erat Filii-Potentini,' or 'Here is the burial place of Ore: he was son of Mac Ceithernaigh.' But the analogy of our inscription makes it unnecessary to supply the second verb, since an apposition to a genitive may stand in the nominative: an instance in point occurs in one of the Ogam inscriptions in the Royal Irish Academy's Collection, which reads: *Gosoctas mosac Mapini*, 'The burial place of Gosoctis, servant of Mapinios.' Here *Gosoctas* is genitive while *mosac* can be nothing but a nominative.* One might accordingly render our epitaph into English more simply as follows: 'Here is the burial place of Ore, son of Mac Ceithernaigh.'

Altogether I regard this inscription as a peculiar one, and I give my conjectures with great diffidence and in the hope that others may improve on them. It is very desirable that the spot where the stone was found should be carefully searched for burial remains, and this could be all the more readily done as the landowner takes a keen and enlightened interest in archæology."

* See the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 1902, p. 24; and 1903, pp. 117, 118.

JOHN BILSON, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following Report as Local Secretary for Yorkshire :

“During the last two years important excavations have been carried out by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society on the site of the eastern part of the abbey church of St. Mary, York. In 1901 the foundations of the northern half of the choir and of the eastern aisle of the north transept were uncovered. In 1902 the foundation of part of the south arcade of the choir was bared. The main arcade of the choir commenced by Abbot Simon of Warwick in 1270 was built upon a continuous foundation wall, with a pilaster projection on each side of the wall beneath each pier. Mr. W. H. Brierley, of York, under whose superintendence the excavations have been carried out, thinks that the greater part of this wall (*i.e.* up to within two bays of the east end) formed the outer wall of an extension of the choir erected after a fire which is recorded to have occurred in the second quarter of the twelfth century. Further evidence on this point will doubtless be revealed when the whole of the south side of the choir has been excavated.

The excavations have also done much to elucidate the plan of the eastern part of the church commenced towards the end of the eleventh century. The plan of the church in *Vetusta Monumenta*,* shows the foundations of two apsidal chapels opening out of the two southernmost bays of the east side of the south transept, the northern of these two apses projecting further to the east than the southern one. The foundations of a corresponding apsidal chapel, opening out of the northernmost bay of the north transept, and part of the apsidal chapel opening out of the second bay, have been uncovered during the recent excavations. In the third bay, next to the north wall of the choir, a chapel has been discovered on the site of the later north choir aisle. This chapel was finished towards the east with an apse internally, and was square-ended externally. It was of much greater length than the adjoining chapel, its eastern face (externally) being about 2 feet to the east of the centre line of the second choir pier east of the crossing. A little further to the east than the outer face of this chapel is a broad sleeper wall across the choir itself, and at the north end of this wall part of the springing of the great apse of the choir still remains. From these data it would appear that the eleventh century church had three apsidal chapels *en échelon* on the east side of each arm of the transept, the inner

* Vol v. pl. 51.

chapel (next the choir) on each side being finished square externally, and that, including the great choir apse, there would thus be seven apses in all. It is to be hoped that the excavations which are to be resumed this year may lead to the complete recovery of this most interesting plan.

In the course of these excavations three grave covers were found in the choir. Two of these are ridged with incised lettering in Lombardic characters cut on one of the top slopes :

(1) h̄ IACET ALANVS C ; and

(2) ThOMAS.

The third grave cover, a flat slab, was found a little to the south of the centre of the choir in the fourth bay from the east end. It bears an incised effigy of a man in mass vestments with a mitre, a crosier in the right hand, and a book in the left. On each side of the head of the effigy is a round doctor's cap. Of the marginal inscription the greater part of that on the sinister side remains, and a few letters towards the upper part of the dexter side. The inscription, so far as it remains, reads as follows :

[Hic iacet Willel]m^o seford sacre p(a)gine p[ro]fessor
 & quondā
 Abba[s] hui^o [monaster]ij qu[is] obiit xiv^o die mensis
 maii
 A^o dñi M^oCCCCC^o — ciji^o aīc p[ro]p[ri]e[ictur]
 deus Amen]*

William Seford, or Sever, was elected Abbot of St. Mary's, York, in 1485 ; he was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, 1495 ; translated to Durham in 1502 ; and died 14th May, 1505."

By the kindness of Mr. W. H. Brierley a plan of the excavations was exhibited in illustration of Mr. Bilson's report.

J. PAUL RYLANDS, ESQ., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a silver ring, once gilded, of fifteenth century date, in the form of a plain hoop with two clasped hands, inscribed

Walter melchezar balthzar

and (2) a lozenge-shaped pendant of bronze, once gilded,

* The parts of the inscription in brackets have been conjecturally restored by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

bearing for device a white bird with red beak and legs, perched on a green twig, with a white flower in front of the bird, all in enamel.

Both objects were found at Norton Conyers, Yorkshire.

JOHN LEIGHTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a knife and fork with chased steel handles, of the eighteenth century, in a shagreen case.*

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

Thursday, 2nd April, 1903.

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 Glasgow University Court :—Prize Lists of the University of Glasgow from session 1777-78 to session 1832-33. Collected by W. Innes Addison. 12s. Glasgow, 1902.

From the Secretary, Rhodesia Museum :—First Annual Report, 1902, and Special Report on the Zimbabwe Ruins. 8vo. Bulawayo, 1902 and 1903.

From Robert Burnard, Esq., F.S.A. :—Eighth Report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee. 8vo. n.p. 1902.

From the Author :—History of the Vaisyas of Bengal. By Promatha Nath Mullick. 8vo. Calcutta, 1902.

From J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A. :—Two volumes of Church Notes by J. G. Waller and L. A. B. Waller 1837-1855.

From George Young Wardle, Esq., through Mrs. Wickham Flower :—A collection of original coloured and other drawings of painted roofs and rood-screens in Norfolk churches.

Special thanks was accorded to Mr. Waller and Mr. Wardle for their gifts to the Society's Collections.

Notice was again given that the Annual Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Thursday, 23rd April, being St. George's

*These are engraved in *A Catalogue of the Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall, London, in the month of May, 1861* (London, 1869), p. 325.

Day, at 2 p.m., and that no Fellow in arrear of his subscription would be entitled to vote on that occasion.

Lists were also read of those who on that day were to be submitted for ballot to fill the offices of Council, President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary respectively.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Esq., read a paper on the age of Arbor Low, from recent excavations on behalf of the British Association.

Mr. Gray's paper, which was illustrated by plans and sections, and a carefully executed model of Arbor Low, will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

MAX ROSENHEIM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a silver watch of unusual form, with pierced filagree case, made by John Schelhorn, of Strasburg, about 1590 (see plate); and (2) a pair of silver parcel-gilt altar cruets made at Frankfort, with the date 1518.

The cruets will be illustrated in the Appendix to *Archaeologia*, vol. lviii.

J. GOULTON CONSTABLE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited three cases of Mathematical Instruments of the eighteenth century, consisting of (1) an ivory 2-foot rule, mounted in silver, made by G. Adams, of Fleet Street, London, and bearing the royal crown with the cypher G R (for King George III. and Queen Charlotte); and (2) a silver protractor, engraved with the royal crown and initials C.R. (for *Charlotta Regina*), both in their original green shagreen cases lined with velvet and silver lace; and (3) a set of ordinary instruments of brass, also made by G. Adams, "Inst^r. Maker to the Prince of Wales," in the original case of red shagreen.

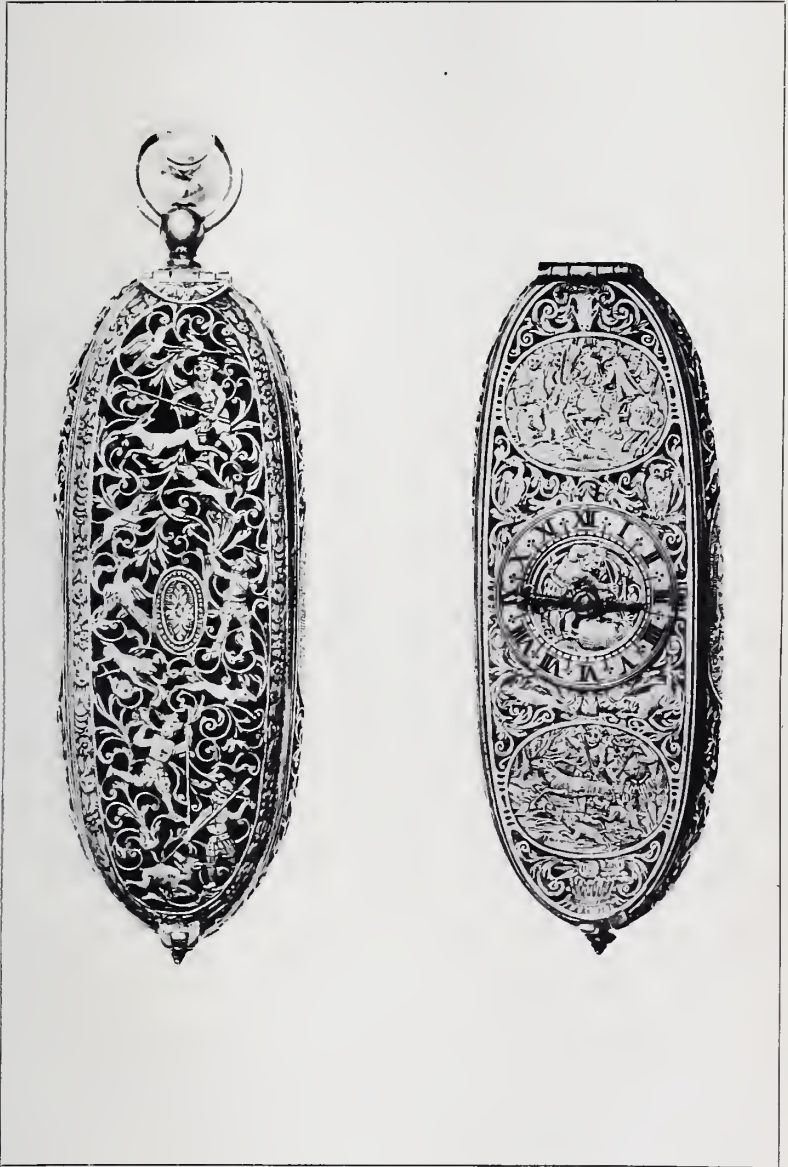
Concerning the history and ownership of these instruments Mr. Goulton Constable has contributed the following note :

"The mathematical instruments belonged at one time to Leonard Smelt, eldest son of William Smelt, of Kirby Fletham and Leases, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who was Receiver-General of the revenues of the Island of the Barbadoes, and M.P. for Northallerton from 1740 to 1745. He was born in the year 1725, and about the year 1750 married Janet, daughter of Alexander Campbell, of Craigness Castle, in Scotland. He sold leases to one Randolph Marriott,



SILVER WATCH WITH FILAGREE CASE, c. 1590.

(Full size.)



SILVER WATCH WITH FILAGREE CASE, c. 1590.

(Full size.)

and went to live at Kew, and was appointed to be tutor or sub-governor to the then Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., which position he seems to have shared with Lord Holderness. This he held till 1780, when the king gave him a gold watch, of the possession of which he appears to have been extremely proud. The silver instruments were probably given to him by the king and queen while he was tutor to the prince. He was appointed Deputy-Ranger of Richmond Park, and a letter written to him by Lord Holderness at the time of this appointment shows in what high esteem he was held by the king. He was captain in the Royal Artillery, and in 1797, when he was 72 years old, accepted a commission in a Yorkshire regiment called Stapleton's Horse.

His youngest daughter, Dorothy, who was a great friend of Princess Elizabeth, married, in 1770, Thomas Goulton, from whom I inherit my Walcot property. They had one child, who was christened in York Minster by the name of George Augustus Frederick, and died young. Some beautiful christening garments worked for this child by Princess Elizabeth are still in existence.

Leonard Smelt died in 1800, and both he and his wife, who died 10 years before him, are buried under the chancel of Alkborough church, in which parish Walcot is situated."

The George Adams who made the instruments was living at the Tycho Brahé's Head, at No. 60, Fleet Street, in 1767, and died in 1773.

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

ANNIVERSARY,

ST. GEORGE'S DAY,

THURSDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1903.

HAROLD ARTHUR, Viscount DILLON, Hon. M.A. Oxon,
President, in the Chair.

HARRY PLOWMAN Esq., and ALFRED RIDLEY BAX, Esq.,
were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

The Rev. Walter Marshall, M.A., was admitted Fellow.

At 2.30 p.m. the President proceeded to deliver the following
Address:

“Since our last Anniversary Meeting in 1902, our Society has had a somewhat quiet year, unmarked by any great discoveries, but, as our *Proceedings* show, by much good work on various lines. Our numbers are full, with a goodly list of gentlemen waiting for admission to our ranks, and I rejoice to say that our losses by deaths and resignations have been comparatively few. Of these very few are to be found among the usual attendants at our meetings, or among those who, by contributions to our publications, have taken an active part in the work of the Society. The great event of last year, the coronation of His Majesty, our Patron, though retarded by the illness of the chief actor, was happily carried out with all the heartiness, if not all the brilliance, of the originally intended pageant, and naturally the public mind was for some time turned to the consideration of things ancient. Such a continuity of usage as a British coronation affords is not to be found in other countries, but our loyalty forbids us the consideration of any but past ceremonials of this nature.

”

Since the last Anniversary the following have been elected :

Thomas Matthews Blagg, Esq.
 Alfred Heneage Cocks, Esq., M.A.
 Joseph Meadows Cowper, Esq.
 William Henry Davison, Esq., M.A.
 Edwin Hadlow Wise Dunkin, Esq.
 Peter MacIntyre Evans, Esq., M.A.
 Reginald Stanley Faber, Esq., M.A.
 Henri Favarger, Esq.
 Captain William Hawley.
 Ernest Law, Esq., B.A.
 Hon. and Very Rev. James Wentworth Leigh, D.D.,
 Dean of Hereford.
 George Blundell Longstaff, Esq., M.A.
 Rev. Walter Marshall, M.A.
 Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart., M.P.
 Rev. Arthur Tompson Michell, M.A.
 William Pearce, Esq.
 William Wyndham Portal, Esq., M.A.
 James Kendrick Pyne, Esq., Mus. Doc.
 Reginald Allender Smith, Esq., B.A.
 Marion Harry Spielmann, Esq.
 Edward Stone, Esq.
 Henry Taylor, Esq.
 Emery Walker, Esq.
 Edward Alfred Webb, Esq.
 Right Rev. Huysse Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D.,
 Bishop of Southwark.

The following have resigned :

John W. Ogle, Esq., M.D. Oxon, F.R.C.P.
 Lewis Edward Upcott, Esq., M.A.
 Lieut.-Col. Alfred Cholmeley Welby, M.P.
 Alexander Wood, Esq., M.A.

The following Fellows have died since the last Anniversary :

- * Major Charles Edward Davis. 10th May, 1902.
- * James Fenton, Esq., M.A. 21st September, 1902.
- * Rev. Thomas William Prickett, M.A. 26th September, 1902.

John Major, Lord Henniker. 27th June, 1902.

- * Thomas Lawrence Kington Oliphant, Esq., M.A. 8th July, 1902.
 John Linton Palmer, Esq. 5th March, 1903.
 William Cotton, Esq. 13th November, 1902.
- * John Emerich Edward, Lord Acton, G.C.V.O., M.A. 19th June, 1902.
 Col. John Davis, A.D.C. 7th July, 1902.
 James Joel Cartwright, Esq., M.A. 8th January, 1903.
 William Henry Cope, Esq. 31st March, 1903.
 Joseph Phillips, Esq. 18th October, 1902.
 William Dashwood Fane, Esq. 29th November, 1902.
 Rev. Charles Lawford Acland, M.A. 21st February, 1903.
 Thomas Francis Peacock, Esq. 11th November, 1902.
 Very Rev. William Richard Wood Stephens, D.D.,
 Dean of Winchester, 22nd December, 1902.
 Francis Cranmer Penrose, Esq., Litt.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.
 15th February, 1903.

Of these Major CHARLES EDWARD DAVIS was a Fellow long way the senior, having been elected as far back as 15th June, 1854. He was for some forty years connected officially with the corporation of Bath, and for many years was architect to that body. During that period he had much to do with the uncovering and development of the fine series of Roman baths there. Major Davis did not at all times find himself in accord with the expressed views of many of our Fellows, but certainly the ancient city was much indebted to him for the long and faithful services which he rendered to it. It is difficult, we know, to please all parties in any great work like that in which he took so prominent a part, and where antiquarian interests find themselves in opposition to modern requirements. Nor can we tell how much pressure is put on a municipal servant when similar work has to be carried out in a place like Bath, which with an eighteenth-century reputation strives to combine respect for antiquity and a nineteenth-century desire for improvement and renovation.

Mr. JAMES FENTON, who died on 21st September last, was elected in 1868, but as he was never formally admitted we can only hope he derived pleasure from the perusal of our publications, in which, if he read them, he must have been pleased to note the improvement in fulness of matter and illustration from the days of his first connection with us.

The Rev. THOMAS PRICKETT, elected 10th April, 1862, does not appear to have contributed to our publications, nor did Lord HENNIKER, who died Governor of the Isle of Man on the 27th June. Lord Henniker had for some years been Member of Parliament for East Suffolk, and also had held appointments at court.

On 8th July, died Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE KINGTON OLIPHANT, elected a Fellow in March, 1871; on the 5th March this year, Mr. JOHN LINTON PALMER, elected in May, 1873; and on the 19th June, JOHN EMERICH EDWARD, Lord ACTON, who was elected in April, 1876. In the last-mentioned nobleman the world of letters has lost a most distinguished member. Besides many other important offices he held that of Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, but his many occupations and not very good health no doubt prevented him from taking part in our meetings.

Col. JOHN DAVIS, A.D.C. to the King, was elected a Fellow in June, 1878, and died on the 7th July last year. He attended our meetings on many occasions and will be remembered as one of the most industrious of the chroniclers of the oldest constitutional force, the Militia. His history of his own battalion, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment of Militia, and that of the regular battalion of the same regiment, gave an early impetus to this class of records.

In Mr. JAMES JOEL CARTWRIGHT many of the Fellows have lost an amiable and accomplished friend, while the Public Record Office will miss in him an earnest and conscientious worker. He held for many years the post of Secretary of the Public Record Office, and was successively Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, to which body we owe so many interesting and valuable indications of the whereabouts of those vast stores of material for the history of our country, stores peculiarly plentiful in this land. Mr. Cartwright was member of many learned societies, and amongst other works edited the Wentworth Papers of the memoirs of Sir John Resesby. The rich mine of historical lore in the Hatfield MSS. also received much attention from our late Fellow.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY COPE, elected in July, 1886, died at a very advanced age on the 31st March last, and was a frequent visitor to our rooms, but like Mr. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, elected in 1888, and who died on 18th October last year, was a silent worker in antiquarian studies. So also were Mr. WILLIAM

DASHWOOD FANE, who was elected in March, 1889, and died 29th November, and the Rev. CHARLES LAWFORD ACLAND, of Cambridge, elected in January, 1891, and who died on 21st February last year. Mr. Acland was for some years Head Master of Colechester Royal Grammar School and Member of Council of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS PEACOCK, elected a Fellow in January, 1893, died on 11th November, 1902, and the Very Rev. WILLIAM RICHARD WOOD STEPHENS, D.D., Dean of Winchester, elected in June, 1895, died on 22nd December of last year.

By the death on the 15th February this year of Mr. FRANCIS CRANMER PENROSE, Litt.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., who was elected a Fellow in June, 1898, archæological research loses a valuable worker. Born some 86 years ago the son of Mrs. Cartwright, better known to many of us as Mrs. Markham of Markham's *History of England* fame, Mr. Penrose began life as a student under the well-known architect, the late Mr. Blore. Combining proficiency in sport with study (for he rowed for Cambridge three times in the University Boat Race) he obtained in 1842 the dignity of senior optime in the mathematical tripos, and later that of travelling bachelor to his University. In 1851 he brought out for the Dilettanti Society *The Principles of Athenian Architecture*, and the next year was appointed Surveyor of the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral, an office in which he was succeeded in 1897 by our Fellow, Mr. Somers Clarke. In 1883 he received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in 1886 was appointed Director of the British Archæological School at Athens, and in 1893 he contributed to the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society a valuable paper on the 'Orientation of Greek Temples in relation to certain Astronomical Facts.' This was followed by a supplement in 1897, and the principles involved in these papers have been successfully applied to the determination of the age of temples in Egypt as well.

On the death of our late President, Sir Wollaston Franks, he was elected Honorary Antiquary to the Royal Academy, a post which, on Mr. Penrose's death, has been conferred on your humble servant.

Mr. WILLIAM HEATON JACOB, who was a constant attendant at our meetings, died on 16th April of this year. He was elected Fellow in February, 1893.

It will be remembered that at our Anniversary Meeting last year a resolution (of which no notice had been given) was carried by 15 votes to 13, that the new Council should consider the question of changing the hour of the ordinary meetings from the evening to the afternoon at 4.30 or 5 p.m., and the Council was asked to ascertain the views of the Society at large by the issue of a circular on the subject. The Council did in consequence seriously consider the question, and came to the conclusion that it was unnecessary to proceed further in the matter. After this the mover of the resolution, Sir Ernest Clarke, and two other Fellows gave notice in accordance with the statutes, ch. xix. sec. 1, that they would propose at a special meeting of the Society to strike out the words 'Half-past eight o'clock in the evening' and substitute therefor 'Five o'clock in the afternoon.' After a correspondence between Sir Ernest Clarke and our Secretary, on 27th November, the day appointed by the Council, the meeting was made special, and the resolution having been moved and seconded was negatived by 119 noes to 35 ayes.

Last year I was able to refer to the satisfactory work, which with the consent of Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart., and under the supervision of our Fellow, Mr. Gowland, and others, had been done in restoring to a vertical position the large monolith at Stonehenge. I am now able to announce that Sir Edmund has by means of timber props temporarily secured the safety of several of the triliths which appear most in need of protection from the action of wind and rain, and we may I believe hope for further action to be taken this year to place beyond the risk of chance other portions of this most interesting monument.

The proposed destruction of the Church of All Hallows Lombard Street was also the subject of a protest from the Society, when the following resolution was passed 'That they hear with regret that there is a proposal on foot to destroy the Church of All Hallows Lombard Street, in the City of London, a building of interest in itself as being the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and containing much fine woodwork of his time. The Society ventures to appeal to the parishioners to withhold their assent to any scheme that will involve the destruction of their church.' As it rests with the parishioners to prevent this loss to the City, it may be hoped that such an event may be averted.

Some of the earliest finds of flint implements in this country

have, by permission of the Council, been temporarily deposited in the British Museum, where they will be seen to advantage with the many later collections of similar objects.

On the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty, our Patron, on 8th August, space was allotted in the abbey church of Westminster for a representative of the Society. Our Vice-President, Sir John Evans, kindly undertook to represent us.

At the Tercentenary celebration of the Bodleian Library your President was deputed to represent the Society and to congratulate that valuable institution.

Attention having been drawn to the destruction of Egyptian temples and other remains, a letter was written to Lord Cromer asking him to continue to exercise that supervision which in the past had been productive of so much good.

An interesting tribute to English work in antiquarian matters was paid on a recent occasion, when the French Archæological Society requested permission for copies to be made of the drawings executed for the Society by the late Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A., of the stones at Carnac in Brittany. These ancient monuments had been so subjected to restorers that our drawings were the only trustworthy record of what the stones were some years ago. The permission was granted, and it is pleasing to note that the exactness of British work was so appreciated by our neighbours across the Channel.

The proposal to remove Peckitt's glass from the east window of Exeter Cathedral to make place for a memorial to the late Archbishop of Canterbury aroused much opposition in some quarters, and led to a correspondence in the newspapers. The Society passed a resolution on the subject condemning the proposal. There is no doubt that if work which does not please the ideas of to-day is to be removed, there can be no permanence for any work, however much it may have satisfied the ideas of its own day, and the question arises, if a window is erected to Dr. Temple, how long is it to remain. The Society does not question the excellence or otherwise of the glass now *in situ*, but as a record of what evidently did satisfy the public of its day it is valuable, and is a part of the history of the building and glass painting.

By the careful labours of our Fellow, Mr. A. H. Lyell, a large Ordnance Survey Map of the ground occupied by the camps and manœuvring grounds on Salisbury Plain has been marked in such a way as to distinguish by number every tumulus and earthwork. To this has been added a record showing whether the tumuli have been opened, and if so when and with what results. The map it is proposed to reproduce, and so to place within reach of those desiring such a record of work done, or possible damage in the future, materials for the proper noting of this interesting site.

In consequence of the rumoured removal of the statue of James II. formerly placed in rear of the Banqueting Hall, Whitehall, to Windsor, I was directed to convey to the First Commissioner of Works the hope of the Society that the statue might find a resting place in the neighbourhood of its former site, as being closely connected by many associations with the king. Lord Windsor has promised to give favourable consideration to the opinion of the Society.

The Council have made a grant in aid of the St. Austin's Abbey explorations at Canterbury. The results of the investigation so far have been communicated to the Society by Mr. Sebastian Evans, and his report forms a sequel to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope's report on the excavations in connection with the church of St. Pancras on the same site. The exploration of Waverley Abbey, which has also been assisted from the Research Fund, is now approaching completion, and the results have justified the action of this Society.

The recent public sale of the Elizabethan jug belonging to the church of West Malling, Kent, has aroused a strong feeling in many quarters, and the following resolution was passed by the Society on January 8th: "That this Society regrets the circumstances that have led to the issue of a faculty for the sale of an ancient jug from the church of West Malling, and deprecates the sale of chattels belonging to any church."

A grant of money from the Research Fund was also made to the Cretan Exploration Fund. Those who had the advantage of inspecting the plans, photographs, etc. illustrating the results of the explorations at Knossos, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy this last winter, will have seen what an excellent claim these excavations have on the sympathy of antiquaries, and the fact that the direction

of these works is under our Vice-President, Mr. Arthur Evans, will further strengthen the action of the Council.

Grants from the Research Fund were also made to the Cardiff Naturalists' Society towards the examination of Gelligaer camp.

The Committee which, under the guidance of our Fellow Mr. A. T. Martin, is making explorations at Caerwent also received a grant, and a report on the work done was recently read at one of our meetings by Mr. Martin.

The Society was consulted on the subject of the proposal to fill up the moat of York City, and in consequence of a letter written to the municipal authorities it has been suggested to abandon the scheme and to make a garden instead on the site.

The attention of the Society has also been drawn to the destruction of many of the stone monuments on Dartmoor. It is to be hoped that this practice will be discontinued, but it is difficult to successfully cope with all the cases in which these ancient memorials are effaced.

The great work of excavating the site of the Roman town at Silchester has been continued with unabated vigour, for the thirteenth successive year, under the direction of Mr. Mill Stephenson.

Although no large nor important buildings have been brought to light in the particular region explored, the foundations of a number of smaller structures were uncovered, including several of a novel character.

Some additional facts of importance were also obtained as to the way in which the town was laid out after its enclosure by a wall.

The various objects found during the excavations last year were surprisingly few; there being a singular absence of productive rubbish pits within the area of operations.

It is to be hoped that better fortune may attend this year's work.

¹ The usual exhibition of the results of the year's work at Silchester in 1901 was also held in the meeting room.

As on former occasions, the hospitality of the Society has been extended to the Alcuin Club, the Henry Bradshaw Society, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Build-

ings, the London Topographical Society, the British School at Athens, and the British Academy.

A wish having been expressed that, for the convenience of many Fellows, the library might be opened in the evening once a week, the Council has decided to give the suggestion a trial from to-morrow until the end of the session, during which period the library will be open on Fridays from 6.30 to 9.30 p.m., or to 9 p.m. should there be no Fellows then present. If it be found that this arrangement is taken advantage of by Fellows, it may be continued during the period that the library is in use.

The Society has during the last year purchased from the Rev. Edmund Farrer, F.S.A., a complete collection of rubbings of Suffolk brasses. They will prove a valuable addition to the already magnificent collection in the possession of the Society.

Our library has been also enriched by the valuable present from Mr. George Wardle of a portfolio of drawings of painted screens and roofs of Norfolk churches.

As we have seen, the past year has been, while a fairly active one for English antiquaries, not marked by any feature so prominent as the Stonehenge discoveries of the previous year, but on the Continent the revival of the question of the authenticity of the so-called Tiara of Saitapharnes, till recently exhibited in the Louvre, has aroused no little stir among European antiquaries, and a large amount of correspondence in the press and in magazines devoted to art has been produced. The question is still undecided, but the parties in the contention are anxiously awaiting the results of the inquiry by the foreign authorities into the statement by Mr. Rachoumowski that he is the author of the Tiara. Our distinguished Fellow, Mr. A. S. Murray, is in the field, and the result of the inquiry will no doubt be of very great importance to the antiquarian world, which has for some time been discussing the increase in the number of clever forgeries offered to museums and to private collectors. This is a question which can and should be dealt with by international action. As time goes on and objects of certain classes which may be considered as limited in number become absorbed into public collections, and so withdrawn from the reappearance from time to time in the market that of course happens with private collections, it becomes more than

ever worth the while of clever forgers to introduce their work to the public attention. In fact we may look forward to a time when forgeries properly attributed will possess an interest hardly inferior to authentic objects. The success of these imitators can only be successfully met by the most earnest and careful study of various classes of antiquities by those who not merely collect but also observe, and master the smallest details connected with the objects they select for their attention.

The arrangements proposed last year for an increased space being obtained for our books and publications by the boarding out of the porter have so far worked satisfactorily. But the process of weeding out unsuitable books from our shelves must be kept up, and one hardly sees how we shall be able to house our library some ten years hence at the present rate of increase.

I have, as in former years, to thank all my friends for the cordial manner in which they have assisted me, and I must remind them that my term of office is fast drawing to a close. We must consider the question of a new and more active president, but I am sure no successor of mine will ever have cause to look back to the period of his presidency with more pleasure and gratitude to his Fellows than shall I."

At the conclusion of the President's Address the following resolution was moved by EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, Esq., C.B., seconded by WILLIAM MINET, Esq., M.A., 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 Balloting List No. I. and the Officers of the Society in Balloting List No. 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*.
 David Lindsay, Lord Balcarres, M.P.
 Edward William Brabrook, Esq., C.B.
 Arthur John Evans, Esq., M.A., Litt.D., F.R.S.
 Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 William Gowland, Esq.
 Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A.
 Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.

Ten Members of the New Council.

The Right Hon. John, Lord Avebury, F.R.S.
 Leland Lewis Duncan, Esq., M.V.O.
 Edwin Hanson Freshfield, Esq., M.A.
 Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.
 Frederick Andrew Inderwick, Esq., K.C.
 John Seymour Lucas, Esq., R.A.
 John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq.
 Sir Owen Roberts, knt., M.A.
 John Challenor Covington Smith, Esq.
 John Green Waller, Esq.

Thanks were voted to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Mr. W. G. THORPE asked to be allowed to move the following resolution :

“That in the annual official List of Fellows a distinguishing mark be prefixed to the names of those Fellows who have read papers ; and that the Geological Society’s plan of effecting this be taken as a model.”

As the resolution was not seconded the matter was not proceeded with, but Mr. Thorpe gave notice of his intention to propose the same resolution at the Anniversary Meeting in 1904.

Mr. C. E. KEYSER inquired why no part of *Vetusta Monumenta* had lately been issued to the Fellows.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, stated that he hoped that a part would be issued during the present year. He also pointed out that owing to the absence of suitable material it was not practicable to issue such a publication yearly.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY to the 31st day of December, 1902, having examined the find the same to be accurate.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

		RECEIPTS.					
1902.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1901	504	19	1
Annual Subscriptions:							
10 at £3 3s., arrears due 1901	.	.	.	31	10	0	
7 at £2 2s., ditto	.	.	.	14	14	0	
2 at £1 1s., completion ditto	.	.	.	2	2	0	
490 at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1902	.	.	.	1543	10	0	
115 at £2 2s., ditto	.	.	.	241	10	0	
1 at £3 3s. 0d., paid in advance for 1903	.	.	.	3	3	0	
					1836	2	0
Compositions:							
2 Fellows at £55	110	0	0
Admissions:							
30 Fellows at £8 8s.	252	0	0
Dividend on £10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	298	0	3
Works sold	113	1	4
Stevenson Bequest:							
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments	637	13	3
Owen Fund:							
Dividend on £300 2½ per cent. Annuities	7	1	0
Sundry Receipts	125	17	7

£3885 1 6

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1902, underwritten ACCOUNTS, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do

ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

		EXPENDITURE.			
1902.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Publications of the Society :					
Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding .				589	15 2
Library :					
Binding		42	7 10		
Books purchased		221	1 11		
Subscriptions to Books and Societies		62	0 0		
				325	9 9
Grant to Research Fund				100	0 0
House Expenditure :					
Insurance		40	13 9		
Lighting		190	11 6		
Fuel		23	17 0		
Repairs :					
Bookshelves	223	10	0		
General	147	0	0		
		370	10 0		
Tea at Meetings		17	10 1		
Cleaning and Sundries		24	18 9		
				668	1 1
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License				27	2 1
Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest				13	15 4
Pensions :					
E. C. Ireland		160	0 0		
				160	0 0
Salaries :					
Assistant Secretary		350	0 0		
Clerk		170	0 0		
				520	0 0
Wages :					
Porter, and Wife as Housemaid, and Hall Boy				168	9 6
Official Expenditure :					
Stationery and Printing		109	4 11		
Postages		20	8 5		
Ditto and Carriage on Publications		37	17 11		
Sundry Expenses		136	6 7		
				303	17 10
Cash in hand :					
Coutts & Co., Deposit Account		500	0 0		
Ditto Current Account		497	0 6		
Petty cash		2	17 2		
				1008	10 9
				£3885	1 6

We have examined the above Account and Research Fund Account with the Books and Vouchers of the Society, and have seen the Stocks and Investments set forth in the annexed List, and certify to the accuracy of the same.

C. F. KEMP, SONS, & CO.

RESEARCH FUND ACCOUNT FOR

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1st January, 1902	70	17	3
Dividends :			
12 months' Dividend on £1805 13s. 4d. India 3½ per cent. Stock	59	7	6
12 Months' Dividend on £500 J. Dickinson & Com- pany, Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	23	14	0
12 months' Dividend on £527 1s. 3d. Victorian Government 3 per cent. Stock	14	17	6
			97 15 4
Grant from General Account	100	0	0
			<hr/>
	£268	12	7

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS,

	Amount of Stock.			Value on 31st December, 1901.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10583	19	7	10689	16	4
Bank Stock	2128	9	6	6970	15	1
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2725	0	0	3310	17	6
London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2757	0	0	3611	13	5
North Eastern Railway Guaranteed 4 per cent. Stock	2761	0	0	3575	9	10
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Guaranteed Preferential Stock	592	5	10	464	19	0
	£21547	14	11	£28623	11	2

OWEN FUND.

2½ per cent. Annuities	300	0	0	282	0	0
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RESEARCH FUND.

India 3½ per cent. Stock	1805	13	4	1932	1	3
J. Dickinson & Co., Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	500	9	0	587	10	0
Victorian Government 3 per cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock, 1929-49	527	13	0	485	8	9
	£2833	6	4	£3005	0	0

THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Waverley Abbey Excavation Fund	25	0	0
St. Austin's (Canterbury) Excavation Fund	25	0	0
Silchester Excavation Fund	100	0	0
Cardiff Naturalists' Society (Excavations at Gelligaer)	10	0	0
Caerwent Exploration Fund	25	0	0
St. Mary's Abbey (York) Excavation Fund	5	5	0
Cheque Book	0	4	0
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1902	78	3	7

£268 12 7

31st DECEMBER, 1902.

	Amount of Stock.		
	£	s.	d.
In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.			
In the suit of Thornton <i>v.</i> 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
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Preferential Stock	15145	12	7
	<hr/>		
	£24039	12	7

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 18th day of March, 1903.

E. W. BRABROOK,
MILL STEPHENSON,
J. C. C. SMITH,
F. A. INDERWICK.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1902.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions received	1794	9	0
" unpaid, 30th December, 1902	43	1	0
	<u>1837</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Less</i> 1901 Subscriptions unpaid	1827	0	0
Compositions	110	0	0
Admissions	252	0	0
Dividend on £10583 19s. 3d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	298	0	3
Works sold	113	1	4
Stevenson Bequest:			
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments	637	13	3
Sundry Receipts	125	17	7

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Publications of the Society:			
Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding	1066	10	9
Library:			
Binding	42	7	10
Books purchased	252	11	1
Subscriptions to Books and Societies	62	0	0
Grant to Research Fund	356	18	11
House Expenditure:			
Insurance	40	13	9
Lighting	97	5	5
Fuel	23	17	0
Repairs:			
Bookshelves	223	10	0
General	147	4	8
Tea at Meetings	370	14	8
Cleaning and Sundries	17	12	9
	<u>29</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
Income Tax and Inland Revenue Licenses.	579	4	4
Legacy Duty and Costs	27	2	1
Pensions:	13	15	4
E. C. Ireland	160	0	0
Salaries:			
Assistant Secretary	350	0	0
Clerk	170	0	0
Wages:	520	0	0
Porter, and Wife as Housemaid, and Hall Boy	168	9	6
Official Expenditure:			
Stationery and Printing	113	0	8
Postages	20	8	5
" Publications	37	17	11
Sundry Expenses	150	10	7
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	321	17	7
	49	13	11

£3363 12 5

£3363 12 5

[1903,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1902.

Cr.

April 30.]

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors	.	.	626	2	4	
" Unexpended balances:						
Owen Fund	16	12	1			
Research Fund	78	3	7			
			<u>94</u>	15	8	
" Balance, 31st December, 1901	30273	2	10			
Add Balance of Income and Expenditure Account	49	13	11			
			<u>30322</u>	16	9	
<hr/>						
						£31043 14 9
<hr/>						
By Investments:						
£10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	11060	5	2			
£2128 9s. 6d. Bank Stock	7162	6	4			
£2725 Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	3692	7	6			
£2757 London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	3763	6	1			
£2761 North Eastern Railway Guaranteed 4 per cent. Stock	3741	3	1			
£592 5s. 10d. Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock	494	11	3			
			<u>29913</u>	19	5	
" Sundry Debtors:						
Subscriptions unpaid				43	1	0
" Cash:						
At Bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co.	1075	4	1			
In hand				11	10	3
			<u>1086</u>	14	4	
						£31043 14 9

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet and Expenditure Account from the Books and Statements provided by the Treasurer of the Society, and certify to the accuracy of the same. The Investments, which have been taken at Stock Exchange List prices, on the 30th December, 1899, do not include those belonging to the Research and Owen Funds. No account has been taken of the Books, Furniture, Antiquities or other Assets of the Society.

C. F. KEMP, SONS, & Co.
36 Walbrook, London, E.C.
18th March, 1903.

Thursday, 30th April, 1903.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, 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 :—A Guide to the Early Christian and Byzantine Antiquities in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum. Svo. London, 1903.
- From the Worshipful Company of Pewterers :—History of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of the City of London, based upon their own Records. By Charles Welch, F.S.A. 2 vols. Svo. London, 1902.
- From Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A., F.S.A. :—Historia Rievallensis: containing the History of Kirkby Moorside. By Rev. W. Eastmead. Svo. London, 1824.
- From T. R. Way, Esq. :—The Ancient Halls of the City Guilds, drawn in lithography by T. R. Way, with some Account of the History of the Companies by Philip Norman, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1903.
- From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.-P. :—A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum multja és jelene. Folio. Budapest.
- From John Leighton, Esq., F.S.A. :—A broadside relating to the Ex-Libris Society. Single sheet folio. London. 1893.
- From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Sepia drawing of a fourteenth-century window at Boxley Church, Kent.
- From Captain Chamier, F.S.A. :
1. Lyohaa ó Mieltan, guía histórico-descriptiva. Svo. Mexico, 1901.
 2. Explorations of Mount Alhan by Leopoldo Batres. Svo. Mexico, 1902.
 3. Excavations in Escalerillas Street, City of Mexico, by Leopold Batres. Svo. Mexico, 1900.
- From the Author :—Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee for 1902. By F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A. Svo. Kendal, 1903.

Freke Guy Rashleigh Duke, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The Report of the Auditors was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services. (See pages 280-285.)

F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on the Roman Baths at Bath.

Mr. Haverfield's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Sir THOMAS G. F. HESKETH, bt., through the Director, exhibited a Roman stone head found at Towcester, Northants.

The head, which is that of a woman, is cut out of coarse oolite. It rises abruptly without neck from a block $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and originally about 14 inches square, which has in



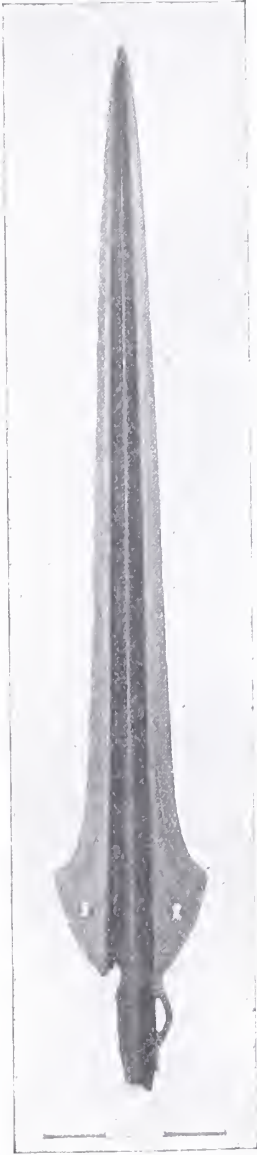
ROMAN STONE HEAD FOUND AT TOWCESTER.

front and on the sinister side a squared dowel hole for a metal attachment. The back and sides of the head have been roughly dressed away as if to fit the head into a recess. The total height is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a bronze spear-head found in the Thames at Taplow, Berks, upon which he read the following note:

“The bronze spear-head now before the Society is one of unusual character in all respects. As a type of spear-head it is up to the present unique in this country, and even in Ireland

the only example figured by Sir John Evans (fig. 400) makes no pretensions to the same artistic qualities. This specimen



BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD FOUND
IN THE THAMES AT TAPLOW.

was recently found in a creek near Taplow, at the same spot where some ordinary leaf-shaped spear-heads were discovered some years ago, and presented to the British Museum by Mrs. Benson. The socket of the spear, which is filled with the remains of the wood shaft, has unfortunately been damaged, so that the original length is impossible to ascertain, but the present length is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the blade alone measuring $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. It has been cast with considerable skill, and the edge of the upper curve has apparently been hammered, as is customary, which both hardens the metal and produces at the same time a keener edge. The lower part of the wings has also been hammered so as to produce a furrow or channel near the edge, and the edge itself is not only beaten up to produce a flange, but is also ornamented with a herringbone design. On each side of the broad mid-rib is a row of dots which continues on the inner side of the channel on the wings. On each face of the wings are two gold studs, conical in form and apparently of nearly pure metal. How these are made fast is not quite easy to see, as the studs do not come exactly opposite one another on the two faces, and it would seem as if the hole through which the rivet joining them passes is in a diagonal direction. This feature, *i.e.* the presence of the gold studs, has not hitherto been found on any spear-head of the Bronze Age; similar studs, however, occur upon a stone brae in the British Museum, which was found at Driffield, East Riding, Yorkshire. Below the wings have been originally

two loops of triangular section, only one of which now remains.

Apart from the special interest of this spear-head as an unusual and artistic production of the Bronze Age, it has the additional interest of showing how the socketed spear-head was evolved from the sword-like weapon which has been called, not very happily, a rapier. This weapon has the same form as the blade of the spear-head before us, although usually with a different form of mid-rib, but if the socket be taken away it will be found that in outline it exactly resembles some of the many rapiers figured in Sir John Evans's and other works, and that the two gold studs on either face are the survival of the rivet-heads which fixed the handle to the weapon.

This specimen will in due course pass into the British Museum collection."

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

Thursday, 7th May, 1903.

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 W. E. Foster, Esq., F.S.A.:—The South Holland Magazine, vols. 1-3. 8vo. Spalding, 1869-1871.

From Rev. H. J. D. Astley :

1. Some Further Notes on the Langbank Crannog. 8vo. n.p. 1903.
2. Tree- and Pillar-Worship. 8vo. London, 1903.

From Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary:—Catalogue des Fresques de Boscoreale. 4to. Paris, 1903.

Thomas Matthews Blagg, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The appointment by the President of the Right Hon. John, Lord Avebury, P.C., F.R.S., as a Vice-President of the Society was announced from the Chair.

O. M. DALTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on a carved

ivory pyx of the Carlovingian period, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, read the following notes on Ancient Egyptian Gold Enamels:

“It has been a matter of surprise to antiquaries, and to Egyptologists in particular, considering the high state of civilization attained by the ancient Egyptians, who practised the goldsmith’s art in very early times, and who have left us such admirable examples of inlaid jewellery, dating certainly as early as the twelfth dynasty, that is to say about 2400 B.C., that they should not have understood or practised the art of enamelling on gold and other metals. Some consider they did enamel to a certain extent on pottery and tiles; that is to say, they ran some vitreous substance, whether it was really an enamel or not, into the carvings or incisions made for figures or hieroglyphics, which were afterwards glazed and fired.

There always appears to have been this doubt, for as far back as 1840 Sir Gardner Wilkinson* writes: ‘Small gold figures are frequently found with ornamented wings and bodies, whose faces or other coloured parts are composed of a vitrified composition, let into the metal; some again appear to have been really enamelled; and it is probable that the early specimens of *encaustum* were made by tooling the devices to a certain depth on bronze, and pouring a vitrified composition into the hollow space, the metal being properly heated at the same time; and when fixed, the surface was smoothed down and polished.’

Then we are most of us aware that our late President, Sir Wollaston Franks, who was always on the look out for Egyptian enamels, was of opinion that there was no proof that the Egyptians ever practised the art of enamelling on metals, as he had never seen a specimen of it, and I may add that that opinion has been held by most of us to the present time.

A great find of twelfth dynasty jewellery was made by M. de Morgan in 1894, in the tomb of the Princess Nub-hetep, in the Pyramid of Dashur.†

All the specimens of ancient jewellery known to us from this find, and from other sites, are undoubtedly examples of inlaid cloisonné work, that is to say, jewellery ornamented by stones or pastes cut into slices and inlaid in the metal

* *The Ancient Egyptians*, xi. 155. Birch Edition.

† See *Fouilles à Dahchour*, par J. de Morgan.

work, such as may be seen in the little ba-bird or soul in my collection, which was figured by our Fellow, Mr. Dalton, in his paper in *Archaeologia*, vol. lviii., 'On some Points in the History of Inlaid Jewellery.'

I now have the pleasure of exhibiting to the Society two splendid scarabs, which I have quite recently acquired, and which may probably upset former opinions, and prove that after all the ancient Egyptians not only enamelled upon gold but executed their work in a very masterly manner.

Shortly after becoming the possessor of these scarabs, I took an early opportunity of getting my opinion corroborated by showing them to Dr. Wallis Budge, Mr. C. H. Read, and Mr. Gowland, and they were unanimous in considering that these specimens are undoubted examples of enamelling. Upon the larger specimen, towards the tail end of it and at the sides, the enamel may be seen actually to overlap the gold layers, a circumstance which may be considered evidence in favour of its being really true enamel. If this opinion can be fully substantiated without having recourse to the drastic measure of extracting a piece of the substance and submitting it to a chemical analysis (this was suggested by a friend, but it would certainly spoil the beauty of the specimen) we have before us the two earliest and probably only examples of Egyptian enamels known.

I have felt it to be necessary to exercise extreme caution in pronouncing a verdict upon these scarabs in the face of the preconceived opinions of Egyptologists; but after careful examination I have come to the conclusion that they are really enamelled, and Professor Flinders Petrie, to whom I showed them, is of the same opinion.

The largest scarab is a very good representation of the *Scarabæus sacer* of Linnæus; its head, underparts, and legs are well and naturally modelled and are of fine gold, and the elytræ are formed of cloisonné work filled in with a cobalt blue enamel, which, coming in between the cloisons or gold partitions, gives it a striped appearance. There is a reeded loop beneath for purposes of suspension. Its dimensions are: length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

The second or smaller scarab is of a somewhat different shape, being flatter and more heart-shaped; the head and underpart are composed of fine gold. In this specimen the legs are differently treated, they are not so realistic as in the former one, but are tooled out and laid in low relief upon the belly of the beetle, after the manner of those so frequently found in the tombs, made of various materials. The elytræ are formed of gold cloisonné work with the interstices filled

in with a cobalt blue enamel, as in the former specimen. It has a reeded loop beneath for suspension, and its length is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

I have been informed that these scarabs were found several years ago by Mariette Bey whilst opening the tomb of a Ptolemy at or near Karnak, Upper Egypt. In the same tomb two very large wooden scarabs were also found, which were deposited in the Museum at Boulog. I am further informed that these two enamelled scarabs were exchanged by Mariette for other objects. They belong to the Ptolemaic Period."

The Director also exhibited examples in carved limestone of builders' or architects' models of Egyptian capitals, on which he read the following notes :

"These limestone models which I have the pleasure of exhibiting to you this evening are both interesting and rare. Unfortunately the locality and circumstances under which they were found is unknown, as the Cairo dealer from whom they were obtained had no particulars concerning them. It is highly probable, however, that they were found in the tomb of a great builder or architect, or, as Professor Petrie suggests, were used as models in a school. There are two of the palm leaf order and two of the lotus and papyrus order, all in good state of preservation.

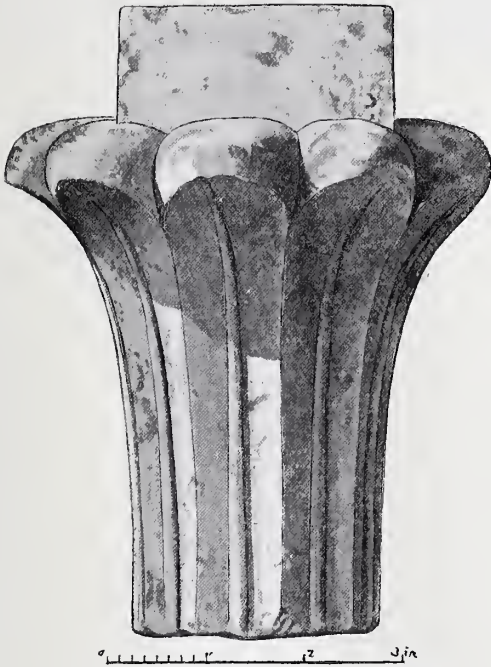
To begin with the palm leaf capitals. The largest specimen here is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and cut out of limestone; it has a square abacus upon which are marked the setting out lines. The second specimen is similar and is 5 inches in height, and the top of the abacus is similarly marked.

This form of column and capital appears to date from the time of the twelfth dynasty. In the Egyptian Gallery of the British Museum are two fine specimens, one of which, presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1891 was found at Heracleopolis, and bears the cartouch of Rameses II. of the nineteenth dynasty (about 1330 B.C.). But these two vary to a certain extent from the models exhibited, inasmuch as in the large columns in the Museum the palm leaves are tied together. In the Victoria and Albert Museum there is one of these model columns, similar to those from Heracleopolis, 8 inches high by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with the leaves tied together. The Rev. William MacGregor has seven of these model columns in his collection; six are modifications of the papyrus and one of the palm leaf capitals. In the temple of Seti I., who was father of Rameses II., at Sesebi in the Soudan, there are four gigantic columns of this order, each

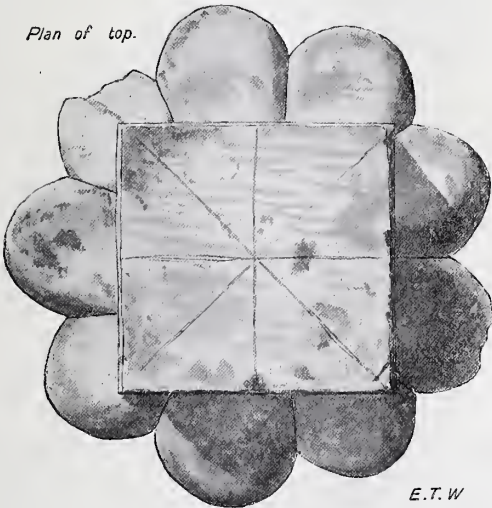


E. T. W.

EGYPTIAN GOLD AND ENAMELLED SCARABS
OF THE PTOLEMAIC PERIOD
(full size).



Plan of top.

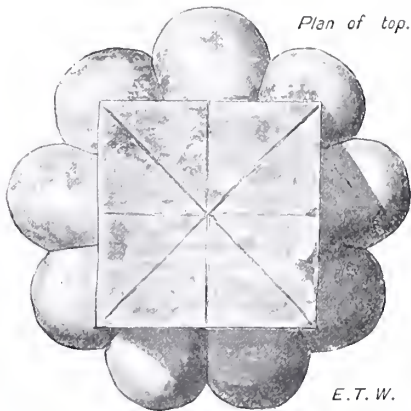


E.T.W

BUILDER'S MODEL OF AN EGYPTIAN CAPITAL.

capped with the square abacus, quite similar in every way to those now exhibited.*

The palm leaf column was much employed in Ptolemaic



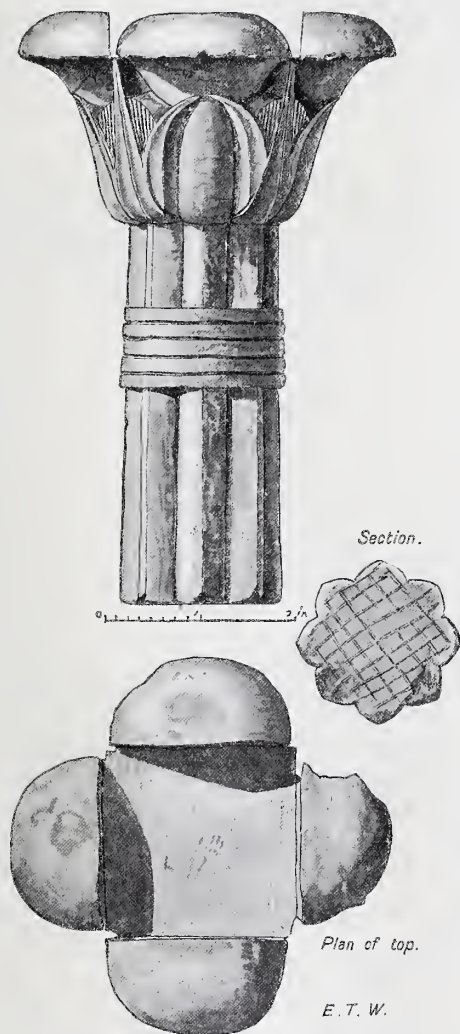
BUILDER'S MODEL OF AN EGYPTIAN CAPITAL.

times, but far more conventional and ornate, specimens of which may be seen at Philæ, Edfu, Esneh, and elsewhere.

With regard to the other models exhibited, the two small

* Lepsius, *Denkmaeler*, part I, pl. 119.

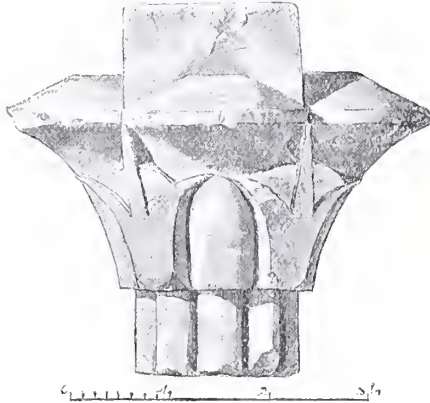
columns with lotus flower and papyrus flower capitals. The larger specimen is of a simple and natural form, more slender



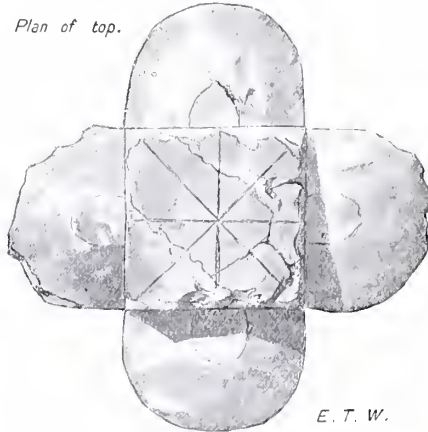
BUILDER'S MODEL OF AN EGYPTIAN CAPITAL.

and graceful than the former, representing a bundle of four lotus flowers with long stems and four flowers of the papyrus

lashed together with thongs, presenting a sharp edge on the outer side; upon the top of this column is a sunken square for the reception of the abacus; its height is 6 inches. The other is shorter, being only $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and is not so highly finished as the former; it is, however, very interesting as having a square abacus upon the top of the capital.



Plan of top.



E. T. W.

BUILDER'S MODEL OF AN EGYPTIAN CAPITAL.

The period of these latter columns is difficult to determine, as, after having searched through all the books at my disposal, I have failed to find one of identical form. There are many to be seen in the Ptolemaic Temples of Philæ, Edfu, Denderah, Esneh, etc. which have the lotus and papyrus capitals, but they

are all much more ornate than these, that is to say, the lotus is even more conventionalized than in the instance of these models, by the introduction of several drooping calyx-leaves; and in no cases do the stems of the plants come below the place where they are bound together with the thongs. Notwithstanding this is a simpler form than those capitals seen at Philæ and other temples, from which one would infer it is of earlier date, and as the palm leaf capitals are of decidedly an early form, I am inclined, considering they were found together, and having regard to the fact that these palm leaf capitals are found at Philæ, Kom Ombos and other temple sites, that these models should be assigned to Ptolemaic times.

The drawings of the scarabs and these capitals which I also exhibit were kindly made for me by my friend Mr. Towry Whyte, F.S.A."

G. ALDERSON-SMITH, Esq., exhibited a strip of medieval embroidery of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The strip measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width by 3 feet 10 inches in length, and is composed of seven panels of orphrey work which have been much cut down.

Four of the panels date from early in the fifteenth century, and contain each two figures of saints, with the remains of cinquefoiled ogee canopies supported by twisted shafts of two colours. The remaining three panels, which alternate with the others, have single figures under the remains of more elaborate canopies carried by panelled pilasters, and are of early sixteenth century work.

All the panels have the same ground of cloth of gold, but the stitchwork differs widely. That of the older panels is identical in character with the famous *opus Anglicanum*, and is pure embroidery. The later panels are more coarsely done, with a totally different stitch, and the figures are applied.

The figures in the older panels represent respectively (1) St. Mary Magdalene and an Apostle with book; (2) St. Paul and St. Margaret; (3) St. Apollonia and St. Philip; and (4) St. Sythe and St. Barnabas.

The later panels represent respectively a female saint with long hair and palm branch, and two figures of prophets.

Nothing is known of the history of the panels.

T. BOYNTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an Egyptian arrow-head of flint from Luxor, Egypt.

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

The following resolution was put from the Chair, and carried *nem. con.* :

“That the Society offers its hearty sympathy to Mr. Hope in the severe loss he has sustained by the death of his wife.”

The following resolution was also proposed by the Treasurer, seconded by Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., and duly carried :

“That it is most desirable that an attempt should be made to secure for the Nation the frescoes of Boscoreale, to be sold in Paris next month.”

Thursday, 14th May, 1903.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The TREASURER read a letter from Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Assistant Secretary, asking him to convey to the Fellows his grateful thanks for their kind expression of sympathy with him in his bereavement.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 11th June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

REGINALD A. SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on a bronze-gilt brooch found at Canterbury :

“The remarkable brooch on the table is the property of Mr. Parry, and was found at the North Gate, Canterbury, at the end of 1901.

It is through the good offices of our Fellow, Colonel Copeland, who sent it to Mr. Read for examination, that it is exhibited this evening. The pin is now missing, but was no doubt of bronze-gilt like the hoop, and it was only by diligent cleaning that the incrustation of oxide was removed and the original gilding of the face disclosed. A beautiful patina is observable on portions of the edge and back.

It is usual to speak of brooches of this pattern as ‘pen-annular,’ and for want of a native word, this must no doubt

be retained; but it should be noted that some of the later specimens have the ring entirely closed, and the pin is released for fastening the dress by means of a bolt-like arrangement at the back of its head, or by means of a spring made by bending the pin behind the head. Richly ornamented examples of both kinds are in the British Museum; and the



BRONZE-GILT BROOCH FOUND AT CANTERBURY. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

famous Tara brooch, of which drawings by the late Miss Margaret Stokes in the possession of the Society are exhibited, may be taken as the extreme form of a toilet article which had its origin in the simple pin of bone or bronze.* A ring

* Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., has some remarks on the evolution of these brooches in the *Illustrated Archaeologist*, i. 162, and illustrates two Irish sculptures of the tenth century, on which brooches of this kind are seen in use.

of wire was first added at one end to prevent the pin slipping through the material, no doubt a rough loosely-woven frieze; and in course of time this ring became, by stages that can be easily traced, the more important member, most of the ornament being lavished on its flattened faces, while the pin remained comparatively plain. It has, however, been suggested by Mr. T. O'Gorman* that the ring was used as such from the first to gather the material through which the pin was passed; and it may be that rings of the neolithic and bronze periods, whether of stone, jet, or metal, were used to fasten the dress in this way. A further stage would then be marked by such a contrivance as that illustrated in Sir John Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, fig. 496, in which the pin passes through transverse holes pierced opposite one another in the ring itself.

The earlier forms † of the penannular brooch had a ring of the same breadth all round, merely cut across in one place for the passage of the pin, the ring being swung round after the clothing to be fastened had been pierced by the pin. To prevent the pin slipping through the opening the ends of the incomplete hoop were raised by means of studs or ornamental settings, and gradually widened to afford more space for surface decoration. It is by means of their form and decoration that relative dates can be assigned to the comparatively large number of examples known. They are mostly found in Ireland, but several striking examples have been found in the islands and on the west coast of Scotland, and Dr. Joseph Anderson claims for them a Scottish origin.‡

The Scots of Ireland may or may not be included in that definition, but there was probably a close connection between the spread and popularity of the penannular brooch and the occupation of the Western Isles of Scotland and the east coast of Ireland by the Northmen who crossed over from Norway to Orkney and made their way down St. George's Channel in the latter half of the eighth century. These Finn-gael (white strangers), as they were called, were soon followed by the Dubh-gael, or dark strangers (probably Danes), who established themselves in what are now the counties of Waterford, Cork, and Limerick, and had their headquarters, at Dublin in 856. The Christian art of Ireland was at its best between the sixth and ninth centuries, the transition to

* *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, 3rd series, i. 164.

† Several are illustrated in a paper by Mr. Fairholt in the Gloucester volume of the *British Archaeological Association* (1846), p. 86, pl. v.; also in *Jewitt's Reliquary*, v. 65.

‡ *Scotland in Early Christian Times* (2nd series), 34.

the later decadent style (as shown by the illuminated MSS.) taking place about the year 900; and it is certain that ornamental objects of Irish manufacture were carried away to Norway, and there copied by native artists during those centuries. The Wikings then commanded our seas and were the terror of the maritime districts, but they were not without some appreciation of art and were given to gorgeous decoration of their persons.

Dr. Sophus Müller, the well-known antiquary of Copenhagen, has a good deal to say about the influence exercised abroad by Irish art in the Wiking period, and recognises both original and imitative Irish work in the Scandinavian countries. Not only, he says, have a considerable number of Irish antiquities been found in Norway, the Museum at Christiania possessing about twenty pieces exhibiting the earlier and later Irish styles, but the Scandinavian style of ornament as a whole bears the same foreign stamp, far beyond the district in which actual Irish antiquities are most commonly found. He expresses surprise that a larger number have not been found throughout Scandinavia, in Gothland, Bornholm, and the Danish Islands; but considers it proved that these works of art were imported viâ Norway and diligently copied, or rather adapted, by native workmen, for local peculiarities are apparent in the process of reproduction; and originals can readily be distinguished from products of what Dr. Müller calls *nordisch irisch* art, that is, the mixed style due to Scandinavian imitation of Irish work.*

Dr. Hans Hildebrand, the state antiquary of Sweden, says that products of Anglo-Saxon and Irish art found in Scandinavia may be divided into two classes: ornaments used in Scandinavia in the same way as formerly used in the country of their origin; and objects principally ecclesiastical belonging to the churches and monasteries plundered by the Northmen, and in the hands of their new possessors serving other purposes or regarded as valuable curiosities.† Examples in point are a penannular brooch of the type before us at Christiania, and a reliquary and part of a crozier at Copenhagen.

Penannular brooches are exceedingly rare in England, but one was found at Bonsall, Derbyshire,‡ in 1862, and is now in the national collection. In this specimen the closing of the ring is almost complete, two rectangular perforations being

* *Die Thier-ornamentik im Norden*, 91, 109, etc.

† *The Industrial Arts of Scandinavia*, 85.

‡ Jewitt, *Grave-mounds and their Contents*, fig. 487.

the only traces of the original opening for the passage of the pin. The decoration, too, is, if anything, later than the Canterbury specimen, though the two are very much alike; and it is interesting to find this internal evidence of date and origin confirmed by actual records. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* tells us that in 851 came 350 ships (of the heathen) to the mouth of the Thames, and the crews landed and took Canterbury and London by storm, and put to flight Berthwulf King of the Mercians with his army, and then went south over the Thames into Surrey where they were defeated at Aclea (Ockley) by the West-Saxons. Whence the host came on this occasion is not clear, but it is by no means improbable that so large a fleet was partly drawn from the Northmen's settlements in Ireland; and it is not altogether fanciful to suppose that the brooch before us was lost in an attack on the north gate of Canterbury on that occasion, for this gate lay on the road to Thanet where the army had passed the winter for the first time on English soil. An interval of twenty-five years might account for the difference of form and ornament in the Derbyshire specimen, and a possible date for its introduction into that part of the country is not far to seek. In 877 the Danish army went into Mercia, and some parts of it they apportioned and some they delivered to Ceolwulf. According to Mr. J. R. Green, it was then that the older English Northweorthig became Derby, and the portion that the Danes took for themselves is for the most part marked by the presence in it of their names, and the characteristic termination *by*. Bonsall is about two miles south-west of Matlock.

A penannular brooch of comparatively simple form and certainly of earlier date than the one before us was found at Croy in Inverness-shire, with a coin of Coenwulf, King of Mercia (795-818).* As no trace of the art displayed in the manuscripts appears on this specimen, it is at least probable that the more elaborate specimens are of somewhat later date, and the runes engraved on the back of the Hunterston specimen (similar to the Tara brooch) are declared to be of about the tenth century.

All this bears upon the brooch exhibited and helps to explain elements in its ornamentation that would otherwise be obscure. The accompanying illustration will render any minute description of the ornament unnecessary; but the original must have had in addition a pin about 7 inches long with an angular or oval head decorated in the same style as the gilt ring, and settings of various colours.

* Both are figured by Dr. Anderson, *op. cit.* 23, 24.

The outer edge is almost a true circle, being 3·6 inches across at the points where the face of the bronze is most worn away by the pin, and the same from the bottom of the opening to the outside of the rosette at the top. The whole of the front has been deeply incised, or cast from an incised original, and gilt, but the upper edges are in most places worn away and the gilding is most conspicuous in the hollows. The broad ends have each a rosette with three crescents attached to the circumference, while the remaining space is filled with what is meant to represent a horse's head seen from above, the nostrils being replaced by a circular setting similar to those in the angles of the extremity and in the centre of the rosette. The narrower parts of the hoop are separated from the expanded ends by a raised border to keep the pin from slipping towards the opening, and the entire thickness is here $\frac{1}{2}$ th inch. A pattern resembling a bamboo-stem occupies the narrowest parts, and at the top is a slight expansion, flanked by horses' heads of the same type but without the curved lines that enclose the larger pair. The settings are here again empty, but were in all probability filled with blue glass and amber, which actually remain in a brooch of the same character from Snaasen, North Trondhjem* (at a latitude five degrees north of the Orkneys), and also in an example at the British Museum. A penannular brooch of this kind has been found associated with the typical tortoise brooch in a Wiking grave in the island of Westray, Orkney.

The brooch exhibited seems therefore to be a Scandinavian edition of a Keltic original of which the Tara brooch, for instance, was the native development; and this type we may refer to Scotie artists. Most of the specimens, at least in the British Museum, come from Ireland, and it was certainly on Irish soil that the wonderful art displayed in metal-work and illuminated MSS. had developed, and flourished during what is generally called the Wiking period. But a word of caution is here necessary to prevent misunderstanding. In what is known as the 'Late-Keltic' period, Britain seems to have been more prolific than the sister-isle, owing partly to its proximity to the continent; and the excellent enamels of that time are widely distributed. The Roman occupation of Britain, however, stifled native genius, and it was principally, if not solely, in Ireland, where the Roman arms never penetrated, that native industries survived into Christian times. Again, the type of which the finest example known is the Tara brooch is closely connected with the indigenous art of the MSS., and

* O. Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 697, *a* and *b*.

must be clearly distinguished from two other types that are found in various parts of these islands. First may be mentioned the 'thistle' type of penannular brooch, of which some prodigious examples are extant, the pin of one in the national collection measuring $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches, another $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the hoop of a third $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The length of the pin is supposed by some to have corresponded to the rank of the owner.

These are severe in character, the ornament being confined to the spherical head of the pin and ends of the hoop, which resemble nothing so much as a Scotch thistle. The material is silver without gilding and the hoop has a cylindrical section, being in many cases very ponderous. A period can be assigned to this type from coins associated with them at Cuerdale, Lancashire (about A.D. 910); Douglas, Isle of Man (925-975); and Goldsborough, Yorkshire (after 920). And the fact that among these coins occur many Cufic specimens suggests that the 'thistle' type was traded in, if not worn, by the merchants engaged on the trade-route between the Caspian or Black Sea and the Baltic. The absence of living forms in the decoration is compatible with a Mahomedan origin; and the large number of Cufic coins found in Scandinavia and on the trade-route in Russia range between the years 880 and 955, the latest found in Sweden being 1010. The third and last type we can notice here is distinguished by the ribbon-animals so common in the later Irish MSS. and in the Scandinavian metal-work of the same period; and as good a specimen as can be wanted is the Orton Scar brooch* in the possession of the Society. Some authorities are inclined to attribute this degradation of the animal form to contact with Scandinavia; and there at last we find a type that can in a special sense be attributed to the Wikings, even though the majority were no doubt manufactured by settlers in Ireland. Their date would be about 900-1050 A.D.

The majority of the Cufic coins found in Scandinavia, where they are naturally more common in the eastern provinces of Sweden than in the western and in Norway, were struck by the Samanid dynasty in Persia and the country beyond the Oxus, the modern Turkestan, between 874 and 999. During that period Bokhara and Samarkand became the centre of civilisation, learning, art, and scholarship for a large part of the Mahomedan world, Saman the founder of the dynasty having renounced Zoroastrianism for Islam. It may be noticed in passing that many of the coins found at Golds-

* *Archaeologia*, xxxiv. pl. xxxviii. p. 446.

borough with the 'thistle' brooch are known to have been struck in Samarkand and Alshash, both included in the Samanid dominions. The silver too, so abundant in the latest iron age of Scandinavia, must have been brought from the East, and with it were doubtless imported the stamped patterns seen on the Cuerdale ornaments and on the pin-heads of the later penannular brooches."

The Assistant Secretary exhibited a number of lantern slides, part of a series now being made for the Society, of the imagery on the west front of the cathedral church of Wells.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication and exhibition.

Thursday, 28th May, 1903.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, 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 Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings :—Notes on the Repair of Ancient Buildings. 8vo. London, 1903.

From the Author, W. E. Foster, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Extracts from Cole's MSS. relating to the Parish of Moulton, co. Lincoln, with list of Vicars of Moulton. 8vo. Peterborough, 1903.
2. Pedigree of the Families of Newcomen and Hunnings, of co. Lincoln. 8vo. Exeter, 1903.

From the Author :—Battlefield Church, Salop, and the Battle of Shrewsbury. By Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1903.

From the Author :—A Guide to Tideswell and its Church. By Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher. 2nd edition. 8vo. Tideswell, 1903.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 11th June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, submitted a report on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Silchester Excavation Fund on the excavations carried out on the site of the Romano-British town at Silchester, Hants, in 1902.

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

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 11th June, 1903.

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, T. M. Blagg, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Newark as a Publishing Town. 8vo. Newark, 1898.
2. The Parish Registers of Farndon, in the County of Nottingham, 1695—1718. 8vo. Worksop, 1899.
3. The Parish Registers of Shelton, co. Nottingham, 1595-1812. With Appendices. 8vo. Worksop, 1900.
4. Seventeenth Century Parish Registers; Transcripts belonging to the Peculiar of Southwell. Edited by T. M. Blagg. 8vo. Newark, 1903.

From the Author: Staple Inn and its Story. By T. Cato Worsfold. 8vo., London, 1903.

From F. R. Fairbank, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :—Catalogue of the Loan Collection at the Brassey Institute, Hastings, 1896. Third Edition. 8vo. St. Leonards, 1896; and a collection of 11 pamphlets relating to ecclesiastical subjects.

From the Author :—British Family Names, their Origin and Meaning. By Rev. Henry Barber, M.D., F.S.A. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1903.

From Philip Norman, Esq., Treasurer :—Ground Plans of Allhallows Church Barking, and St. Olave's Church, Hart Street, London.

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 :

Colonel Eustace James Anthony Balfour, A.D.C., M.A.
 John Garstang, Esq., B.A.
 Rev. Thomas Taylor, M.A.
 Rev. Grevile Maivis Livett, B.A.

Thursday, June 18th, 1903.

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, Professor J. R. Rahn, Hon. F.S.A.:—A collection of eight pamphlets on archæological subjects.

From the Author: *Die Limesanlagen im nördlichen England.* Von Emil Krüger. 8vo. Bonn, 1903.

J. G. WALLER, Esq. F.S.A. presented a copy of an early printed edition, in the original binding, of the *Sermones Discipuli* of John Herolt.

Special thanks were accorded to Mr. Waller for his valuable gift.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Henry Taylor, Esq.

Col. Eustace James Anthony Balfour, A.D.C. M.A.

Rev. Grevile Maivis Livett, B.A.

J. A. GOTCH, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Northamptonshire, read the following notes on some Anglo-Saxon antiquities found at Kettering :

“The recent discovery of a considerable number of cinerary urns in the outskirts of the growing town of Kettering, in the county of Northampton, has caused much excitement locally, but will probably be regarded with equanimity by those who are familiar with the subject. Among the latter I can hardly include myself, and I apologise for intruding into strange regions, but as one of the Local Secretaries for the county, it was incumbent on me to bring the matter before this Society, and my official capacity must be my excuse for taking upon myself the description of things which were more closely observed by others, viz. Mr. George, of Northampton, and Mr. Bull, of Kettering.

It was building operations which brought these urns to light. They were found from time to time on three adjoining building plots, situated on the main road leading out of Kettering in an easterly direction to Stamford. The plots

were laid out some six years ago, the land being then, and having been for many years, a ploughed field. The road no doubt is an ancient one, but I am not able to account for it any earlier than 1587. There is a survey of Kettering still extant made in that year, which, although it does not go so far afield as the spot in question, yet shows the start of a broad, well-defined road, entitled 'the waye to Wickley,' Wickley being the first village, about a mile and a half off, which the road passes through on its way to Stamford.

There have been many remains, chiefly Roman, found in the neighbourhood of Kettering at various times, thus showing traces of early occupation; and other remains of yet earlier occupation were found years ago about half way between the town and the place where the urns were discovered, and not far off the road, in the shape of the bones of a fine ichthyosaurus. But I am not proposing to advance him as a link in the chain of continuous habitation along a great line of traffic.

The urns have been found, as already said, on three building plots, two 36 feet wide, and one 40; and the strong probability is, from such excavations as have been made on either side, that they do not extend beyond these plots; the total length of the ground affected would be, therefore, about 100 feet. The plots are bounded on the south side by the main road, and in laying in a drain from one of the houses to the sewer in the road, one of the urns was found close by the metalled horse-road, and beyond the asphalted footpath. Whether they extend under the road I am unable to say, but in a direction away from it they extended some 110 feet, thus giving a cemetery, if it may be called so, of about 100 feet by 110 feet. The middle plot of the three, and half another, were thoroughly dug over under the auspices of the Northamptonshire Exploration Society; the remainder of the ground has only been searched so far as the foundation trenches and a certain amount of gardening operations gave opportunity.

Altogether some 80 or 90 urns, either whole or in fragments, have been found, and among them six skeletons. The urns varied in shape, in size, and in markings, and no two were exactly alike; in size they ranged from a diameter of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and a height of 4 inches, to a diameter of 11 inches, and a height of 10 inches. The depth at which they lay from the existing surface varied from 18 inches to about 3 feet, and the broken state in which some were found was no doubt owing to the repeated ploughing operations which went on just above them. They were spread fairly evenly

but in irregular groups, over the whole area so far as it was thoroughly dug over.

Of the whole number of urns found, some twenty or twenty-five are in good condition. They vary a little in shape, although conforming to one general type, and most of them are ornamented, only four or five being quite plain. The ornament consists, as a rule, of incised straight lines interspersed with punched dots and circles. Some of the lines are grouped in bands round the urns, some are vertical, some form zig-zags. The ornamentation, on the whole, is rough, but in a few cases is worked in carefully designed patterns. None of it extends more than half-way down the side. A few had projecting knobs among their ornaments, and in one case the knobs were worked up to a point resembling short horns. They are not very hard-burnt, and are rather fragile. They were all full of earth when found, and not many articles of interest were discovered in the earth; but there were fragments of partly calcined bone, three or four good bronze tweezers, a broken comb, bits of molten glass, probably beads, and a small knife. One urn also contained twenty-seven round discs of bone about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, and very thin. The six skeletons were found for the most part among the urns. Of the six one had its feet to the west, and four had theirs to the south-east, the position of the sixth was not noted. Of the four, one had its head on the right side, and three (it is believed) on the left. They are all roughly enclosed by large unshaped stones, some of which appeared to bear marks of fire. The most perfect skeleton was of small size, probably that of a woman; the others were so much disturbed as to render an opinion difficult. There were no remains of weapons discovered anywhere. The stone enclosures were of little use in keeping out the earth, for the bones were as much embedded in it as were the urns.

Such are the principal facts relating to this find. Further details will no doubt be supplied by Mr. George and Mr. Bull, who were present during most of the time occupied by the excavation. I was only able to pay occasional visits, but I saw a large number of urns brought to light, and also the most perfect of the skeletons."

Mr. Thos. George observed that cremated interments of the Anglo-Saxon period at Kettering had already been noted in the *Victoria History of Northants*;* but it was only recently that there had been any signs of a mixed cemetery, and it

* Vol. i. p. 244.

might be that the present site formed part of that field near Weekley, where, according to Whellan's *Gazetteer* of the county, two skeletons, a dagger and a spear-head were found in 1846. The excavations, from which the urns exhibited and others were recovered, were mainly due to Mr. F. Bull, of Kettering, whose photographs of the burials in position show that the unburnt skeletons, of which five were found, were interspersed among the cinerary urns and were therefore probably contemporary. Mr. A. Haldinstitute, of Norwich, gave permission for the exploration of the site, and over seventy urns were found during March and April last in an area of 84 feet by 34 feet, in addition to the skeletons. The urns were from 6 inches to 2 feet below the surface, but very few could be taken out whole. Of the total, about ten were quite plain, the rest decorated in the usual manner with impressed designs, no two specimens being exactly alike. A plain vessel, not a cinerary urn, was found close to the skull of a skeleton. Among the calcined bones in the urns were found four pairs of bronze tweezers, melted glass beads, portions of three bone combs, and a spindle-whorl of bone.

At the bottom of one urn were nine small round pebbles, and in another twenty-seven bone discs similar to those found at Castle Aere and Pensthorpe in Norfolk, and probably used, like the pebbles, for some game like draughts. They were evidently turned on the lathe, and it should be noted that twenty-eight were found in a barrow at Cold Eaton, Derbyshire. From many of the urns were obtained numbers of a small shell (*Cacilioides acicula*), no doubt the same species as occurred in urns at Long Aere, and with skeletons at Frilford, Berks, and Kempston, Beds. Of the twenty-five localities where Anglo-Saxon interments have been recorded in the county, fifteen have yielded urns, but Kettering has so far proved the most prolific site.

Mr. George also exhibited a series of bronze ornaments from Anglo-Saxon burials at Duston, which has hitherto produced only Roman antiquities. At least six unburnt burials have come to light, the bodies having been laid with the head to the north-west, like some at Kettering. With them were found eight spear-heads, seven knives, four shield-bosses, a small bucket about 4 inches high, and fragments of a bronze bowl, besides a circular brooch of Roman work with rings of coloured enamels. Some iron nails may point to the use of wooden coffins, while the ornaments consist of one large square-headed brooch of bronze (see illustration), one large saucer-brooch with star pattern (see illustration), three openwork



ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH FOUND AT DUSTON, NORTHANTS. (1.)

circular brooches with fylfot design,* four plain circular and two small square-headed brooches, besides two necklaces, one of which consisted of seventeen amber beads and the other of one large green glass bead, two blue glass and eight amber. The burial place lies about half a mile due west of the Romano-British site, both being on the property of Lord Cowper, who has added these to his other exhibits in the Northampton Museum.



ANGLO-SAXON SAUCER-BROOCH FOUND AT DUSTON, NORTHANTS. (‡.)

A 'drinking cup' of the early Bronze period was also exhibited by Mr. George. It is of rare type (see illustration) with a moulded lip, somewhat resembling one found at Mouse Low, Staffs.† It was discovered at Loddington, near Kettering, last month, and is the third recorded from the county, the two others being from Brixworth ‡ and from Norton, the

* Similar to an example from Islip, Northants, illustrated in *Proceedings*, 2nd S. ix. 90.

† *Journal of Anthropological Institute*, 1902, pl. xxvi. No. 15.

‡ *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiii, 301.

latter associated with a finely worked flint dagger, but unfortunately broken by the workman.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith called attention to the marked similarity between the ornaments from Duston and those



DRINKING CUP FOUND AT LODDINGTON, NORTHANTS.

recovered from similar unburnt burials in the south-west angle of the county, and further west in the valley of the Avon. The large square-headed brooch is found in various parts of the country, but chiefly in Warwickshire and Leicestershire, while the open-work fylfots occur in Cambridgeshire and Warwickshire, and the saucer-brooch seem to indicate a West-Saxon origin, as indeed do all the interments of that part of the county west of and bordering on the Watling Street.

East and north of the county town mixed cemeteries occur, and with these Kettering must now be classed; but there are also sites in this area that have as yet yielded only cremated remains, like several large cemeteries outside Northampton. Though the records are defective, the tendency seems to be for the mixed cemeteries of this county to show the Christian orientation of unburnt bodies, the head lying to the west; and it may be that the missionaries persuaded the inhabitants to give up burning their dead and to adopt the east and west position at their conversion about the middle of the seventh century. The east end of the county, the neighbourhood of Peterborough, was more exposed to incursions from the sea, and no uniformity as to interments is apparent.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Durham, and W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq. M.A. Assistant Secretary, read respectively a paper on Recent Discoveries in the Cloister of Durham Abbey, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 26th November.

INDEX

TO

PROCEEDINGS, SECOND SERIES, VOL. XIX.

- Abydos (Egypt), excavations at, 118
 Acland (Rev. C. L., F.S.A.), death of, 270; obituary notice of, 272
 Acton (Lord, F.S.A.), death of, 270; obituary notice of, 271
 Adams (G.), mathematical instrument maker, 266
 Adolof (Bishop of Carlisle), 62, 63
 Admissions of Fellows, 4, 13, 35, 36, 37, 51, 68, 79, 87, 136, 142, 149, 192, 203, 215, 226, 227, 251, 252, 268, 286, 289, 307
 Alaw river (Anglesey), sepulchral urn from, 50
 Alcester (Warw.), ivory tau-staff head from, 224
 Aldborough (Yorks.), dedication stone at, 93, 95
 Alderson-Smith (G.), exhibits strip of medieval embroidery, 297
 Alexandria, tower at, 123
 Allectus, coin of, 59
 Allen (J. R., F.S.A.), on an inscribed and sculptured Norman tympanum in Hawsworth Church (Notts.), 87
 Amber beads from Duston (Northants.), 312; Hunstanton (Norfolk), 172
 Amenophis II., robbery of tomb of, 118
 Amenophis III., palace of, at Thebes, 119
 Amoval of Fellows, 116
 Analysis of copper ingot from Cyprus, 132; of Cypriot cylinder-seals, 131, 132
 Anastasius, 137
 Andenard (Giles de), 228
 Andernach lava from barrow at Hoddesdon (Herts.), 8, 10
 André (J. L., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 103
 Andrew (W. J.), elected Fellow, 35; admitted, 51
 Ancey (France), Samian bowl in museum at, 7
 Animal remains from Harrogate (Yorks.), 56
 Anniversary Meeting (1902), 101; (1903), 268
 Annunciation, the, on rood-screen, 143
 Anstey, arms of, 201
 Apollo Anaxiomarus, 43
 Arbor Low (Derbyshire), on the age of, 266
 Archæological Institute (Royal), gift of books by, presidential reference to, 114; resolution of thanks, 116
 Architectural remains, Roman, from Thisleton (Rutland), 194; Towcester (Northants.), 287
 Armllet, *see* Bracelet
 Arms and Armour: cheek-piece of Roman helmet from South Collingham (Notts.), 224; South Shields (Durham), 43; dagger (bronze), from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 15; Reach Fen (Cambs.), 15; shield bosses from Droxford (Hants.), 127; Duston (Northants.), 310; North Luffenham (Rutland), 195, 198; South Shields (Durham), 43; shield handles from Droxford (Hants.), 128; spear-heads (bronze), from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 14; Nettleham (Linc.), 15; Thames river, 287; (iron), from Droxford (Hants.), 127; Duston (Northants.), 310; Hunstanton (Norf.), 172; North Luffenham (Rutland), 195, 198; swords (bronze), from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 15; (iron), from Droxford (Hants.), 127; North Luffenham (Rutland), 195,

- 198; Milton church (Hants.), 171; state swords of city of Lincoln, 18; sword chape (bronze), from Guilsfield (Montgomery), 13; sword hilt from Scarborough (Yorks.), 146
- Arrowhead (flint), from Luxor (Egypt), 297; Market Overton (Rutland), 199
- Artemis, bronze figure of, 17
- Ashbourne (Derby), dedication inscription at, 94
- Ashby (T., F.S.A.), and Martin (A. T., F.S.A.), report on excavations at Caerwent (Mon.), 35
- Asia Minor, bronze figures from, 16
- Aslacton (Walter de), 90
- Assuan (Egypt), destruction of tomb at, 121; excavations at, 119
- Athos, Mount, monasteries on, 137
- Auditors, appointment of, 45, 204
- Augustus, coin of, 59
- Avebury (Lord, F.R.S.), appointed Vice-President, 289
- Avon river (Hants.), pottery from, 250
- Axehead; (iron) from Harrogate (Yorks.), 56; (stone) Ehenside Tarn (Cumb.), 38; St. John's Valley (Cumb.), 38; Thames river, 213
- Ayston (Rutland), painted glass at, 200
- Balance sheet (1901), 84; (1902), 280
- Balassis (Peter, mayor of Lincoln), 19
- Balcarres (Lord, F.S.A.), on a double painted triptych of the sixteenth century, 136
- Balfour (Col. E. J. A., M.A.), elected Fellow, 306; admitted, 307
- Bannerman (W. B., F.S.A.), exhibits and presents impression from great seal of George III. for Scotland, 66; exhibits Roman coins from Croydon (Surrey), 251
- Bardolf (Edmund), 52; (Elizabeth), 52
- Barron (O., F.S.A.), on the arms of King Richard I., and of some London citizens under King Edward II. 153
- Barrow (Rutland), lancet window at, 200; Roman remains from, 194
- Barrows at Easneye (Herts.), 7; Hoddesdon (Herts.), 7; Youngsbury (Herts.), 10
- Barry (Sir F. T., F.S.A.), exhibits plans and lantern slides illustrating the exploration of a brooch at Hillhead (Caithness), 140
- Basing (Hants.), horseshoes from, 250
- Bassingburn (Sir Humphrey de), 228
- Bath (Somerset), Roman baths at, 286
- Battersea (Surrey), leaden coffin from, 208
- Bax (A. R., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 268
- Baylis (H. E. M.), admitted Fellow, 149
- Beads (amber) from Duston (Northants.), 312; Hunstanton (Norfolk), 172; (glass) from Droxford (Hants.), 127; Duston (Northants.), 312; North Luffenham (Rutland), 195
- Beamish (Lieut.-Col. A. A. W., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 104
- Beckett (Berks.), the garden house at, 31
- Beckford (Glouc.), tympanum at, 91, 93
- Bedwyn, Great (Wilts.), Roman remains from, 188
- Bell (C. F., F.S.A.), memorandum on the painted glass in the west window of Exeter Cathedral, 204
- Bellini (Gentile), 138
- Bere (Henry, mayor of Lincoln), 19, 20
- Bergikios (Angelos), 137
- Besant (Sir W., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 104
- Bevan (P., M.A.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 79
- Bigot (Hugh), 62, 63
- Bilson (J., F.S.A.), report as Local Secretary for Yorkshire, 263
- Birkenhead (Lanc.), bronze horse from, 221
- Bitterne (Hants.), Bronze Age burial at, 59; reports on the present state of the Roman station at, 56, 57, 112
- Blagg (T. M.), elected Fellow, 250; admitted, 289
- Blair (R., F.S.A.), report as Local Secretary for Northumberland, 42
- Blome (Adam, bailiff of Lincoln), 19
- Blount (Thomas le), 231
- Blythburgh (Suffolk), *tabella* from, 40
- Bohun (Humphry de, Earl of Hereford), 217
- Bois (Emma de), 230; (Ernald de), 230
- Bolsover (Derby), crucifixion over door at, 92
- Bompas (C. S. M.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 79
- Bone objects: discs from Kettering (Northants.), 309; pins from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188, Leicester

- 248; tabella from Blythburgh (Suff.), 41; various from Market Overton (Rutland), 193
- Bonsall (Derby), penannular brooch from, 301
- Book, gold and enamelled with silver leaves, 76
- Bookbam, Great (Surrey), dedication stone at, 94
- Boscovale, resolution of society concerning sale of frescoes from, 298
- Bosvile (Isabel), 43; (John), 43; (Sir Roger), 43
- Bowl (bronze), from Duston (Northants.), 310
- Boxmoor (Herts.), leaden coin-brooch from, 211
- Boynton (T., F.S.A.), exhibits flint arrow-head from Luxor (Egypt), 297
- Boyton (Robert de), 228
- Braybrok (Reginald de), 233
- Brabrook (E. W., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 45, 204; proposes alteration in form of election certificates, 34
- Bracelet (bronze), from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188; Thirlmere (Cumb.), 212
- Brandon (Charles, Duke of Suffolk) 99
- Brass objects: candlestick from Sbrewsbury, 35; mathematical instruments, 266
- Braunstone (Rutland), quern from, 200
- Bravender (T. B.), 31
- Brechin (Forfarshire), crucifixion over door at, 92
- Brent (C., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 104
- Bretto, arms of, 242
- Brixworth (Northants.), British pottery from, 312
- Broadward (Hereford), hoard of bronze implements from, 13
- Broch at Hillhead (Caithness), 140
- Brodie (Sir B. V. S., M.A.), elected Fellow, 66
- Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), hoard of bronze implements from, 13, 14
- Bronwen the Fair, 50
- Bronze Age, burial at Bitterne (Hants.), 59; pottery from Northants., 312
- Bronze objects: bowl from Duston (Northants.), 310; bracelets from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188; Thirlmere (Cumb.), 212; brooches from Bonsall (Derby), 301; Brough-under-Stanmore (Westmorland), 130; Canterbury (Kent), 298; Croy (Inverness), 302; Droxford (Hants.), 127; Duston (Northants.), 310, Hunstanton (Norfolk), 172, Luffenham, North (Rutland), 198; Market Overton (Rutland), 193
- Brougham Castle (Westmorland), 251
- Brough-under-Stanmore (Westmorland), Roman remains from, 130
- Brown (Mattbew), 231
- Brown (W., B.A.), admitted Fellow, 68
- Brown (Rev. W. H.), exhibits vellum roll showing the water supply of the Charterhouse, London, 124
- Browne (M.), exhibits various antiquities found in and near Leicester, 44
- 127; Duston (Northants.), 310, 312; Hunstanton (Norfolk), 172; Luffenham, North (Rutland), 198; Market Overton (Rutland), 193; celts from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 14; Much Urswick (Lanc.), 150; cock from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188; dagger from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 15; Reach Fen (Cams.), 15; figines from Asia Minor, 16; hoards from Broadward (Hereford), 13; Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 13, 14; Guilsfield (Montgomery), 13; horse from Birkenhead (Lanc.), 221; knives from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 15; Cottle (Berks.), 15; patra from South Shields (Durham), 43; pendants from Droxford (Hants.), 127; Norton Conyers (Yorks.), 264; rings from Carnarvonshire, 50; Stamford (Linc.), 202; seal of hospital of Holwei, 172; scent case from Leicester, 248; spearheads from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 14; Nettleham (Linc.), 15; Thames river, 287; spoon from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188; statues of Charles II., 219; James II., 218; sword from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 15; sword chape from Guilsfield (Montgomery), 13; tweezers from Kettering (Northants.), 309; North Luffenham (Rutland), 195; various from Droxford (Hants.), 127; Ludlow Museum, 13; Luffenham, North (Rutland), 195; Market Overton (Rutland), 193; Shrewsbury Museum, 13; weapons and implements, rare forms of, 13
- Brooch (bronze and bronze-gilt), from Bonsall (Derby), 301; Brough-under-Stanmore (Westmorland), 130; Canterbury (Kent), 298; Croy (Inverness), 302; Droxford (Hants.), 127; Duston (Northants.), 310, Hunstanton (Norfolk), 172, Luffenham, North (Rutland), 198; Market Overton (Rutland), 193

- Brudenell, arms of, 201
 Brushfield (T. N., F.S.A.), on some military figures in Exeter Cathedral, 216
 Bucket from Duston (Northants.), 310; North Luffenham (Rutland), 198
 Bulstrode, arms of, 201
 Burche (Thomas), 254
 Burgo (Stephen de), 228
 Butteriket, Eskdale (Cumb.), stone mould from, 96
 Buttons, stone mould for making, 96
- Caerleon (Mon.), inscription from, 260
 Caerwent (Mon.), excavations on site of Roman city at, 35, 255
 Caligula, coin of, 59
 Campbell (Alexander), 266
 Candlestick (brass), from Shrewsbury, 35
 Canoe, from Whettall Moss (Salop.), 141
 Canterbury (Kent), excavations on the site of St. Austin's Abbey at, 227; bronze-gilt brooch from, 298; silver coin-brooch from, 210
 Capitals, models of Egyptian, 292
 Caractacus, 50
 Cargo (Cumb.), Chinese tombstone from, 98
 Carnarvonshire, Roman bronze ring from, 50
 Carthage, coin of, from Market Overton (Rutland), 194
 Cartwright (J. J., F.S.A.), death of, 270; obituary notice of, 271
 Cash account (1901), 80; (1902), 280
 Castile, arms of, 32
 Castles of the Conquest, 36
 Castor (Northants.), dedication stone at, 94
 Cave (D. C. A., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 104
 Celts (bronze) from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 14; Much Urswick (Lanc.), 150; (stone) from Portinscale (Cumb.), 37, 38, 96
 Cemetery, early, at Llanfaethlu (Anglesea), 48; Wicheley Warren (Rutland), 199; Saxon, at Droxford (Hants.), 125; Hunstanton (Norf.), 172; North Luffenham (Rutland), 195
 Cerda (Ferdinand la, prince of Castile), 32
- Chafy (Rev. W. K. W., D.D.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 87; exhibits desk-cloth from Church Lench (Worc.), 189
 Charles II. (King), bronze statue of, 219; familiar letters of, 45
 Charles V. (Emperor), portrait of, 60
 Charlotte (Queen), mathematical instruments made for, 266
 Chaworth (Pain de), 228
 Cheek-piece of Roman helmet from South Collingham (Notts.), 224; South Shields (Durham), 43
 Chelsea Hospital, statue of Charles II. at, 219
 Chetwode (Sir John), 229
 Cheyne, arms of 242
 Cheyne (Charles), 234; (Sir Francis), 234; (Sir John), 232, 233, 234, 237
 Chichester (Sussex), cross at, 112, 131, 226; fireplace in cathedral church of, 184
 Chinese tombstone from Cargo (Cumb.), 98
 Chi-Rho monogram over doorways, 92
 Christchurch (Hants.), pottery from River Avon at, 250
 Church (Prof. A. H., F.S.A.), exhibits seal and roundel from Cirencester (Glouc.), 31; on the material of certain Cypriote cylinder-seals, 131
 Church Lench (Worc.), desk-cloth from, 189
 Cirencester (Glouc.), armorial roundel from, 31; seal found at, 31
 Clarke (Sir E., F.S.A.), requests special meeting to consider a change of meeting hour, 135; moves resolution advocating change, 116, 149
 Clarke (Somers, F.S.A.), report as Local Secretary for Egypt, 117
 Clark-Maxwell (Rev. W. G., M.A.), admitted Fellow, 4
Clausentum, see Bitterne (Hants.)
 Clee (Linc.), dedication stone at, 94
 Clenard's *Institutiones in Græcam Linguam*, 78
 Clerc (Robert), 144
 Clifford (Roger de), 229
 Clonamery (Kilkenny), cross over door at, 92
 Cock (bronze), from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188
 Cock (F. W., M.D.), elected Fellow, 35; admitted, 87
 Cocks (A. H., M.A.), elected Fellow, 191; admitted, 192
 Coffins (lead) from Battersea (Surrey), 208; Colchester (Essex), 208; Enfield (Middlesex), 206; Ham, East (Essex), 208; London, 207; Stepney

- (Middlesex), 208; Vaison (Vaucluse), 207; (stone) from Rothley (Leic.), 246
- Cogenhoe family, account of, 227; arms of, 239
- Cogenhoe (Agnes de), 233, 237; (Amice de), 228, 229; (Eleanor de), 229; (Elizabeth de), 232; (Giles de), 230, 231, 232, 236, 237; (Henry de), 228; (Joan de), 230; (John de), 232; (Margaret de), 232; (Matilda de), 229, 230; (Nicholas de), 228, 229, 230, 231, 236, 237; (William de), 228, 230, 231, 332, 233, 235, 243
- Cogenhoe (Northants.), church of, 227, 234
- Coin-brooch (lead), from Boxmoor (Herts.), 211; (silver) from Canterbury (Kent), 210
- Coins: Carthage, from Market Overton (Rutland), 194; Roman, from Bitterne (Hants.), 59; Croydon (Surrey), 251; Droxford (Hants.), 127; Leicester, 248; Market Overton (Rutland), 193, 194; various from Lyddington (Rutland), 201; South Shields (Durham), 43; Uppingham (Rutland), 202
- Colchester (Essex), leaden coffin from, 208
- Collingham, South (Notts.), portion of Roman helmet from, 224
- Collingwood (W. G., M.A.), report as Local Secretary for Cumberland, 95; on bronze armlets from Thirlmere (Cumb.), 212
- Colomb (Colonel, F.S.A.), on a romantic Royalist episode, 202
- Constable (J. G., F.S.A.), exhibits mathematical instruments made for King George III. and Queen Charlotte, 266
- Constantine II., coin of, 127
- Cope (W. H., F.S.A.), death of, 270; obituary notice of, 271
- Copper objects: cheek-piece of Roman helmet, 224; ingot from Cyprus, analysis of, 132
- Cottesmore (Rutland), Roman remains from, 194
- Cottle (Berks.), bronze knife from, 15
- Cotton (W., F.S.A.), death of, 270
- Council and officers, election of (1902), 115; (1903), 278
- Cowper (H. S., F.S.A.), on three bronze figures from Asia Minor, 16; exhibits Roman and other antiquities from Brough-under-Stanmore (Westmorland), 130
- Cowper (J. M.), elected Fellow, 191; admitted, 226
- Cox (R., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 104
- Cressy (Edward), 52; (Elizabeth), 52; (William), 52
- Crete, explorations in, presidential reference to, 112
- Crewdson (W., M.A.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 68
- Crispus, coin of, 127
- Croft (G. C.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 68
- Cross over doorways, 92
- Croy (Inverness), penannular brooch from, 302
- Croydon (Surrey), hoard of Roman coins from, 251
- Crucifix mould (stone), 95
- Crucifixion, the, over doorways, 92
- Cruets (silver), made at Frankfort, 266
- Cumberland, report of Local Secretary for, 95
- Cup (wood), 36
- Cust (L. H., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 45
- Cypriote cylinder-seals, material of, 131
- Dagger (bronze) from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 15, Reach Fen (Cams.), 15; (flint) from Norton (Northants.), 313
- Dale (W., F.S.A.), report on the Roman station at Bitterne (Hants.), 57; on an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Droxford (Hants.), 125
- Dalton (O. M., F.S.A.), reads paper on the origin of encrusted jewellery, 77; on the relations of some of the late Greek artists with the west, 136; reads paper on a carved ivory pyx of the Carolingian period, 289
- Damask, linen with heraldic insignia, 86
- Darfield (Yorks.), alabaster effigies at, 43
- Dashur (Egypt), pyramid of, 290
- Davis (Major C. E., F.S.A.), death of, 269; obituary notice of, 270
- Davis (Col. J., F.S.A.), death of, 270; obituary notice of, 271
- Davison (W. H., M.A.), elected Fellow, 250; admitted, 252
- Dedication stones, list of, 93
- Deerhurst (Glouc.), dedication stone at 94, 95
- Derwentwater (Cumb.), stone implements from near, 37

- Desk-cloth, from Church Lench (Worc.), 189
- Dises (bone), from Kettering (Northants.), 309
- Dillon (Viscount, P.S.A.), exhibits original summons to the coronation of William and Mary and letters of dispensation addressed to the Earl and Countess of Litchfield, 45; reads an account of some familiar letters of Charles II., and James, Duke of York, 45
- Dolau Cothi (Carmarthen), inscription at, 261
- Donaghmore (Meath), crucifixion over door at, 92
- Dore Abbey (Hereford), discoveries at, 142
- Doubleday (H. A.), withdraws election certificate, 250
- Downe, Earl of, *see* Pope, Thomas
- Doxaras (Panagiotis), 138
- Dronsfield (Isabel), 43; (Sir William), 43
- Droxford (Hants.), Anglo-Saxon cemetery at, 125
- Duke (F. G. R., F.S.A.), admitted Fellow, 286
- Dunkin (E. H. W.), elected Fellow, 135; admitted, 142
- Durham, fireplace in cathedral church of, 179; recent discoveries in cloister of, 314
- Duston (Northants.), Anglo-Saxon remains from, 310
- Earthenware stamp, from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188
- Easneye (Herts.), barrow at, 7
- Edleston (R. H.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 149
- Edmondthorpe (Leic.), Roman remains from, 194
- Edward III. (King), arms of, on Lincoln sword, 22
- Effigies (monumental), Darfield (Yorks.), 43; Exeter cathedral (Devon), 216; Milton (Hants.), 170
- Egham (Surrey), dedication stone at, 94
- Egleton (Rutland), tympanum at, 91, 93
- Egypt, destruction of ancient monuments in, resolution of the Society, 123; gold enamels from, 290; models of carved capitals from, 292; report of Local Secretary for, 117
- Ehenside Tarn (Cumb.), stone axes from, 38
- Eleanor (Queen), crosses to, at Geddington (Northants.), 69, 70; Hardingston (Northants.), 69; Northampton, 69
- Election certificates, alteration in form of, 34
- Elections of Fellows, 4, 35, 66, 134, 191, 250, 306
- Elizabeth (Princess), arrest of, on wall painting, 54
- Ember river, stone hammer from, 214
- Embroidery (medieval), 297; from Church Lench (Worc.), 189
- Enamelled objects: armorial roundels, 31, 32; brooch, 193; Egyptian gold, 290; gold book with silver leaves, 76; gold scarabs, 291; pendant, 264; scent-case, 248
- Enfield (Middlesex), Roman remains from, 206
- Engleheart (Rev. G. H., M.A.), elected Fellow, 35; admitted, 37
- Enkomi (Cyprus), copper ingot from, analysis of, 132
- Entwistle, arms of, 201
- Ephesus, bronze figure from, 17
- Evans (Sir John, K.C.B., V.P.), on a mould for Samian bowls found at Lezoux, Puy-de-Dôme, 6; on the opening of a barrow near Hoddesdon, Herts, 7; on a silver-mounted jug, 175
- Evans (P. M., M.A.), elected Fellow, 191; admitted, 215
- Evans (Sebastian), reads report on excavations at St. Austin's Abbey, Canterbury, 227
- Evreux (France), charters dated from, 63
- Exeter cathedral, military figures in, 216; memorandum on the painted glass in the west window of, 204; proposed removal of glass in the west window, resolutions of the Society and correspondence with the Dean of, 204, 205, 215, 222, 226, 274
- Faber (R. S., M.A.), elected Fellow, 134; admitted, 149
- Fane (W. D., F.S.A.), death of, 270; obituary notice of, 271
- Farrer (Rev. E., F.S.A.), purchase of Suffolk rubbings from, 277
- Faustina, coin of, 127
- Favarger (H.), elected Fellow, 191; admitted, 203
- Fenton (J., F.S.A.), death of, 269; obituary notice of, 270

- Ferriby, South (Linc.), tympanum at, 91, 93
Fibula, see Brooch
 Finch (Daniel, Earl of Nottingham), 46
 Findern (Derby), tympanum at, 91, 93
 Fireplace in Chichester Cathedral, 184 ;
 Durham Cathedral, 179 ; Hereford
 Cathedral, 183 ; Hulne Abbey
 (Northumb.), 184 ; Lincoln Minster,
 183 ; Norwich, church of St. Peter
 Mancroft, 184
 Fitzroy (Lady Charlotte, Countess of
 Litchfield), familiar letters from
 Charles II., and James, Duke of
 York, to, 45 ; summons to coronation
 of William and Mary and letter of
 dispensation to, 45
 Flint implements from Bitterne
 (Hants.), 59 ; Ehenside Tarn
 (Cumb.), 38 ; Ember river, 213 ;
 Luxor (Egypt), 297 ; Market
 Overton (Rutland), 199 ; Norton
 (Northants.), 313 ; Portinscale
 (Cumb.), 37, 96 ; St. John's Valley
 (Cumb.), 38 ; Stonehenge, 34 ;
 Thames river, 213
 Floyer (Rev. J. K., F.S.A.), reads
 paper on the medieval library of the
 Benedictine Priory of St. Mary,
 Worcester, 251
 Foldsteads (Cumb.), excavations at, 97
 Foley (P. H.), amoval of, 116
 Font, at Lenton (Notts.), 91
 Fore (Westmeath), cross over door at,
 92
 Forsyth (W. A.), remarks on Queen
 Eleanor's cross at Northampton, 71
 Fowler (Rev. J. T., F.S.A.), on a fire-
 place in the cathedral church of
 Durham, 179 ; on some seventeenth
 century glass in the church of Stoke
 Poges (Bucks.), 185
 Fowler (Rev. J. T., F.S.A.), and Hope
 (W. H. St. J., M.A.), on recent dis-
 coveries in the cloister of Durham
 Abbey, 314
 Fox (F. F.), elected Fellow, 35 ;
 admitted, 36
 Fox (G. E., F.S.A.), reports on the
 present state of the Roman station at
 Bitterne (Hants.), 56
 France, arms of, on roundel, 32
 Francis I., portrait of, 60
 Frankfort, silver cruets made at, 266
 Freer (W. J., F.S.A.), report as Local
 Secretary for Leicestershire, 244
 Fryer (A. C., M.A.), admitted Fellow,
 13
 Fytche (J. L., F.S.A.), death of, 103 ;
 obituary notice of, 104
 Gaddesden, Little (Herts.), wall-paint-
 ings in manor house at, 54
 Gadesden (A. W., F.S.A.), death of
 103 ; obituary notice of, 104
 Gardiner (Rev. R. B., F.S.A.), on the
 monument of Thomas White in
 Milton Church (Hants.), 170
 Gardner (Dr. S. R.), obituary notice
 of, 108
 Garstang (J., B.A.), elected Fellow,
 306
 Gaythorpe (H.), on a tympanum with
 Runic inscription, and a discovery of
 bronze implements, 150
 Geddington (Northants.), Queen Elea-
 nor's cross at, 69, 70
 George III. (King), mathematical
 instruments made for, 266
 George IV. (King) coronation of,
 tickets for, 65
 George (T.), on some Anglo-Saxon
 antiquities from Kettering (North-
 ants.), 309 ; on some Anglo-Saxon
 remains from Duston (Northants.),
 310 ; exhibits drinking eup of early
 Bronze period, 312
 Gibbons (Grinling), 218, 219
 Gilbert (A. G., R.A.), amoval of, 116
 Gilds at Tacolneston (Norfolk), 144
 Glass objects : beads from Droxford
 (Hants.), 127 ; Duston (Northants.),
 312 ; Luffenham, North (Rutland),
 195 ; Saracenic vessel of fourteenth
 century, 60 ; tumbler from Droxford
 (Hants.), 127 ; various from
 Luffenham, North (Rutland), 195
 Glass (painted), in Ayston church
 (Rutland), 200 ; Exeter Cathedral,
 204, 205, 215, 222, 226, 274 ; Stoke
 Poges (Bucks.), 185
 Glendalough (Wicklow), cross over
 door at, 92
 Goddard (Rev. E. H., M.A.), exhibits
 and describes Roman antiquities
 from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188
 Gold objects : book with silver leaves,
 76 ; rings from Great Bedwyn
 (Wilts.), 188 ; Oxford, 221 ; scarabs
 from Egypt, 291
 Gosforth (Cumb.), holy-well at, 96
 Gotch (J. A., F.S.A.), on some Anglo-
 Saxon antiquities from Kettering
 (Northants.), 307
 Goulton (Dorothy), 267 ; (George
 Augustus Frederick), 267 ; (Thomas)
 267
 Gowland (W., F.S.A.), reads paper on
 results of excavations at Stonehenge,
 33 ; exhibits stone implements found
 at Stonehenge, 34 ; appointed Vice-
 President, 117

- Grantham (Edward, mayor of Lincoln), 20
 Gray (H. St. G.), reads paper on the age of Arbor Low (Derby), 266
 Greek artists, relations of with the west, 136
 Greenwell (Rev. W., F.S.A.), reads a paper on some rare forms of bronze weapons and implements, 13
 Grimseote (Anselm of), 228; (Richard of), 228
 Guilsfield (Montgomery), hoard of bronze implements from, 13
 Günther (R. T.), on the chapel porch of Magdalen College, Oxford, 153; on a submerged Roman foreshore in the Bay of Naples, 203
 Haines (R.), report as Local Secretary for Rutland, 192
 Ham, East (Essex), leaden coffin from, 208
 Hammer (stone), from Ember river, 213
 Hampton - on - Thames (Middlesex), charters of, 216
 Hardingston (Northants.), Queen Eleanor's cross at, 69
 Harland (H. S., F.S.A.), exhibits sixteenth century sword-hilt from Searborough (Yorks.), 146
 Harmondsworth (Middlesex), charters of, 216
 Harroden, Great (Northants.), 230
 Harrogate (Yorks.), inscription in Scandinavian runes from, 55
 Hartshorne (A., F.S.A.), on the Cogenhoe family and Cogenhoe Church (Northants.), 227
 Hastings (Henry de), 230; (Henry, Earl of Huntingdon), 249; (John de), 230, 231; (Juliana), 231
 Hatfield House (Herts.), wall-paintings in, 54
 Haverfield (F., F.S.A.), reads paper on the Roman baths at Bath, 286
 Haversham (Emma de), 230; (Nicholas de), 230
 Hawksworth (Notts.), dedication stone at, 94; Norman tympanum at, 88
 Hawley (Capt. W.), elected Fellow, 135
 Head (stone), Roman, from Towcester (Northants.), 287
 Headington (Oxon.), pottery from, 7
 Heath (Nicholas, Archbishop of York), 100
 Helmet, cheek-piece of Roman, from South Collingham (Notts.), 224; South Shields (Durham), 43
 Henniker (Lord, F.S.A.), death of, 269; obituary notice of, 271
 Henry, bishop of Winchester, 62, 63
 Henry III. (King of England), coin of, 59; first great seal of, 63
 Henry III. (King of France), portrait of, 60
 Heracleopolis (Egypt), capital from, 292
 Heraldry :
 Arms of Anstey, 201; Bretto, 242; Brudenell, 201; Bulstrode, 201; Castile, 32; Cheney, 242; Cogenhoe, 239; Edward III., 22; Entwistle, 201; France, 32; Miller, 176; Morteyne, 240; Pabenharn, 240; Reynes, 201; Richard I., 153; Richard II., 23; Scott, 99; Sendamore, 201; Tallyard, 201; Vampage or Vampage, 31; Warren, 201; White, 71; Wyndham, 171; York, archbishopric of, 99
 Arms in painted glass at Ayston (Rutland), 201; in Cogenhoe church (Northants.), 239; of some London citizens under Edward II., 153; on linen damask, 86; on pendants, 60; on roundels, 31, 32; on state swords from Lincoln, 22, 23; on stone slabs at Luffenham North (Rutland), 200
 Hereford Cathedral, fireplace in, 183
 Hermes (near Beauvais), Roman pottery from, 7
 Hesketh (Sir T. G. F.), exhibits Roman stone head from Towcester (Northants.), 287
 Heston (Middlesex), charters of, 216
 Hierakonpolis (Egypt), plunder of, 118
 Higgins (A., F.S.A.), exhibits Italian plaquettes and an illuminated copy of the Koran, 65; seconds resolution concerning the destruction of ancient monuments in Egypt, 123
 Hillhead (Caithness), broch at, 140
 Hoddesdon (Herts.), opening of barrow at, 7
 Hodgson (T. H.), admitted Fellow, 87
 Holwei, seal of hospital of, 172
 Holy-well at Gosforth (Cumb.), 96
 Hope (W. H. St. John, M.A.), exhibits lantern slides of English armorial medieval seals, 45; on a third great seal of King Stephen, 60; on the first great seal of Henry III., 63; reads paper on the water supply of the Charterhouse, London, 123; on excavations at Silchester, Hants., 133, 305; resolution of sympathy with on death

- of wife and acknowledgment, 298 ; exhibits lantern slides of the imagery on the west front of Wells Cathedral, 305
- Hope (W. H. St. J., M.A.) and Fowler (Rev. J. T., F.S.A.), on recent discoveries in the cloister of Durham Abbey, 314
- Horn-book, 35
- Horse (bronze), from Birkenhead (Lanc.), 221
- Horseshoes (iron), from Basing (Hants.), 250 ; Harrogate (Yorks.), 56
- Horsfall (J., M.A.), amoval of 116
- Howard (Henry, Duke of Norfolk), 46
- Howard (J. J., F.S.A.), death of, 103 ; obituary notice of, 105
- Howorth (Sir H. H., F.S.A.), exhibits panel paintings of equestrian portraits, 60 ; moves resolution concerning the destruction of ancient monuments in Egypt, 123
- Hulne Abbey (Northumb.), fireplace in, 184
- Human remains from Droxford (Hants.), 125, 126 ; Duston (Northants.), 310 ; Enfield (Middlesex), 206 ; Hunstanton (Norfolk), 172 ; Kettering (Northants.), 308, 309 ; Luffenham, North (Rutland), 195 ; Market Overton (Rutland), 193 ; Rothley (Leic.), 246 ; Wichley Warren (Rutland), 199
- Hungerford (Berks.), hospital of St. John at, 230
- Hunstanton (Norfolk), Saxon remains from, 172
- Inderwick (F. A., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 204
- Ingot (copper), from Cyprus, analysis of, 132
- Inishmurray (Sligo), cross over door at, 92
- Inscriptions : on gravestones from St. Mary's Abbey (York), 264 ; on great seals of King Stephen, 61 ; on Lincoln state swords, 23, 26 ; on Norman tympanum at Hawksworth (Notts.), 89 ; on seal from Cirencester (Glouc.), 31 ; on silver mounted jug, 177 ; on stones at Dolau Cothi (Carmarthen), 261 ; Llystyn Gwyn (Carmarvon), 255 ; Penmachno (Carmarvon), 261 ; Tregarm (Cardigan), 260
- Roman : from Caerleon (Mon.), 260 ; Foldsteads near Kirkbampton (Cumb.), 97 ; Longwitton (Northumb.), 42
- Runic : from Harrogate (Yorks.), 55 ; Pennington (Lanc.), 150, 152
- Institutiones in Græcam Linguam* by Clenard, 78
- Ipswich (Suff.), dedication stone in church of St. Nicholas at, 94
- Irish gold ornaments, resolutions of the Society concerning, 5 : acknowledgments of resolutions, 33 ; presidential reference to, 110
- Iron objects from Basing (Hants.), 253 ; Droxford (Hants.), 127 ; Duston (Northants.), 310 ; Harrogate (Yorks.), 56 ; Hunstanton (Norfolk), 172 ; Luffenham, North (Rutland), 195, 198
- Isbellys (William), 144
- Isleworth (Middlesex), charters of, 216
- Iveron, monastery of, 137
- Ivory objects : mirror case of the fourteenth century, 44 ; pyx of the Carolingian period, 290 ; tau-staff head from Alcester (Warw.), 224
- Jacob (W. H., F.S.A.), death of, 272
- James II. (King), bronze statue of, 218
- Jarrow (Durham), dedication stone at, 93
- Jewellery, encrusted, origin of, 77 ; gold and enamelled book with silver leaves, 76 ; inlaid Egyptian, 77
- Jones (W.), amoval of, 116
- Jug, silver-mounted, 175
- Karnak (Egypt), work of repair at, 120
- Kaye (W. J., F.S.A.), on an inscription in Scandinavian runes found near Harrogate (Yorks.), 55
- Kent (John, mayor of Lincoln), 26, 27
- Kettering (Northants.), Anglo-Saxon antiquities from, 307
- Ketton (Rutland), Roman remains at, 194
- Keyser (C. E., F.S.A.), on some wall-paintings at Rothamstead Manor (Herts.), 51 ; nominated scrutator, 101
- Killiney (Dublin), cross over door at, 92
- Kimmeridge shale spindle whorls from Droxford (Hants.), 127
- Kirby (T. F., F.S.A.), reads papers on the charters of the manor of Ropley (Hants.), 68 ; on the charters of Harmondsworth, Isleworth, Heston, Twickenham, and Hampton, 216

- Kirkbampton (Cnmb.), excavations at Foldsteads near, 97
- Kirkby Thore (Westm.), Roman pottery from, 7
- Kirkdale (Yorks.), dedication stone at, 93, 95
- Knife (bronze), from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 15; Cottle (Berks.), 15; (iron) from Droxford (Hants.), 127; Duston (Northants.), 310; Hunstanton (Norfolk), 172; Luffenham, North (Rutland), 198
- Koran, illuminated copy of, 65
- Lafontaine (A. C. de), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 136
- Lake-dwelling at Lyneal-cum-Colemere (Salop), 140
- Lambert (G., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 105
- Lamp (stone), from Llanfaethlu (Anglesey), 50
- Lavra, monastery of, 137
- Law (E., B.A.), elected Fellow, 135; admitted, 149
- Lawende (Robert, bailiff of Lincoln), 19, 20
- Lawes (Sir C. B.), 52
- Leach (A. F., F.S.A.), exhibits original statutes of Jesus College, Rotherham (Yorks.), 98
- Lead objects: coffins from Battersea (Surrey), 208; Colechester (Essex), 208; Enfield (Middlesex), 206; Ham, East (Essex), 208; London, 207; Stepney (Middlesex), 208; Vaison (Vaucluse), 207; coin-ooch from Boxmoor (Herts.), 211; ossuaries from Enfield (Middlesex), 206; London, 207, 208, 209
- Le Bene, reaping custom of, 232
- Lee (Edward Henry, Earl of Litchfield), summons to coronation of William and Mary, and letters of dispensation to, 45; (Sir Francis Henry), 46
- Lee (Dr. F. G.), obituary notice of, 108
- Leicester, antiquities from, 44; destruction of Huntingdon Tower, 249; Roman remains at, 246
- Leicestershire, report of Local Secretary for, 244
- Leigh (Hon. and Very Rev. J. W., Dean of Hereford, D.D.), elected Fellow, 135; admitted, 142
- Leighton (J., F.S.A.), exhibits knife and fork with chased steel handles, 265
- Leighton (S., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 105
- Lenton (Notts.), font at, 91
- Leonard (H., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 105
- Le Strange (H., M.A.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 149; on a Saxon brooch from Hunstanton (Norfolk), 172
- Letters, familiar, of Charles II. and James, Duke of York, 45
- Lexington (Henry of, bishop of Lincoln), 18
- Leyden (Lucas van), 143, 144
- Lezoux (Puy-de-Dôme), mould for Samian bowls from, 6
- Library of the Society, evening opening of, 277
- Lincoln, church of St. Mary le Wigford, dedication stone of, 93, 95; fireplace in minster, 183; state swords of city, 18
- Lincolnshire, purchase of a collection of architectural and other drawings relating to, 4, 13
- Linen damask with heraldic insignia, 86
- Linwood (Matthew), 234
- Litchfield, Countess of, *see* Fitzroy, Lady Charlotte
- Litchfield, Earl of, *see* Lee, Edward Henry
- Livett (Rev. G. M., B.A.), elected Fellow, 306; admitted, 307
- Llanfaethlu (Anglesey), early cemetery at, 48; stone lamp and spindle-whorl from, 50
- Llyr Llediaith, 50
- Llystyn Gwyn (Carnarvon), inscribed stone from, 255
- Local Secretaries appointed, 4
- Loddington (Northants.), British pottery from, 312
- London, the Charterhouse, water supply of, 124; churches of All Hallows, Lombard Street, 190, 273, St. Michael Bassishaw, 48, St. Michael, Wood Street, 48, Temple church, 94; Fetter Lane, oil jars from, 130; Roman remains from, 7, 207, 208; Whitehall, statue of James II. at, 218
- London County Council exhibits various antiquities found in Southwark, 99
- Longstaff (G. B., M.A., M.D.), elected Fellow, 134
- Longwiton (Northumb.), Roman inscribed stone at, 42
- Lovebone, reaping custom of, 232
- Lucas (Seymour, F.S.A.), exhibits *tabella* from Blythburgh (Suffolk), 40

- Ludlow (Hereford), bronze objects in museum at, 13
- Luffenham, North (Rutland), Anglo-Saxon cemetery at, 195; stone slabs with Digby arms at, 200
- Luxor (Egypt), flint arrow-head from, 297
- Lyddington (Rutland), coins found at, 201
- Lyell (A. H., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 45
- Lyneal-cum-Colemere (Salop), supposed lake-dwelling at, 140
- Lyons-sur-Font (France), charters dated from, 63
- MacAlister (R. A. S., M.A.), elected Fellow, 35
- Maghera (Londonderry), crucifixion over door at, 92
- Malling, West (Kent), resolution of the Society on the sale of a silver-mounted jug belonging to church of, 189, 190
- Marcus Aurelius, coin of, 127
- Market Overton (Rutland), flint arrow-head from, 199; Roman remains at, 192; window mullions used for style at, 200
- Markham (C. A., F.S.A.), report as Local Secretary for Northamptonshire on the Queen's Cross and St. Peter's Church, Northampton, 69
- Marriott (Randolph), 266
- Marshall (Rev. W.), elected Fellow, 250; admitted, 268
- Marshall (William, Earl of Pembroke), 63
- Martin (A. T., F.S.A.), reports on excavations at Caerwent (Mon.), 255
- Martin (A. T., F.S.A.), and Ashby (T., F.S.A.), report on excavations at Caerwent (Mon.), 35
- Masters (James), 178
- Mathematical instruments made for King George III. and Queen Charlotte, 266
- Matilda (Queen), 62, 63
- Maximinus, coin of, 127
- Maxwell (Sir H. E.), admitted Fellow, 36
- Maxwell (Sir J. S., M.P.), elected Fellow, 134
- Meeting hour, proposal to change, 116, 135, 149, 273
- Meulan (Waleran Count of), 62, 63
- Michell (Rev. A. T., M.A.), elected Fellow, 250
- Micklethwaite (J. T., F.S.A.), remarks on a gold jewel in form of a book with silver leaves, 77
- Miller family, arms of, 176
- Miller (Humphrey), 178; (Nicholas), 178; (Sir Nicholas), 178
- Milton (Hants.), monument at, 170
- Miniature of martyrdom of female saint, 34
- Mirror case (ivory), of the fourteenth century, 44
- Molesey, East (Surrey), stone axe from Thames river at, 213
- Molyneux (Edward), 233
- Monckton (Sir J. B., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 106
- Money (W., F.S.A.), exhibits seal of hospital of Holwei, 172; on the statue of James II. at Whitehall, 218; on St. Bartholomeus' Hospital, Newbury (Berks.), 252
- Monken Hadley (Middlesex), wall-paintings at, 54
- Montgomery (John de), 228, 229; (William de), 228
- Morteyne, arms of, 240
- Mosaic pavements from Ketton (Rutland), 194; Leicester 247
- Mould (stone) for making buttons, 96; for crucifix, 95; (terra-cotta) for Samian bowls, 6
- Mouse Low (Staffs.), pottery from, 312
- Municipal insignia, state swords of city of Lincoln, 18
- Mylasa, bronze figure from, 17
- Nablous (Garnier de), 212
- Naga ed Deir (Egypt), excavations at, 119
- Nails (iron), from Duston (Northants.), 310
- Naples, Bay of, submerged Roman foreshore in, 203
- Nattali (B., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 105
- Nettleham (Linc.), bronze spear-head from, 15
- Nevill (Richard, Earl of Warwick), seal of, 152
- Newbury (Berks.), the hospital of St. Bartholomew at, 252; seal of, 252
- Newton, Wold (Yorks.), tympanum at, 91
- Nicephorus, 137
- Niven (W., F.S.A.), reads paper on the Garden House at Beckett, near Shrivenham (Berks.), 31
- Norfolk, drawings of painted screens and roofs of churches of, presented, 277

- Norfolk, Duke of, *see* Howard, Henry
 Norman (John, mayor of Lincoln), 20
 Norman (Philip, Tres. S.A.), exhibits
 seventeenth-century miniature of
 martyrdom of a female saint, 34 ;
 reads paper on the destroyed church
 of St. Michael, Wood Street, with
 notes on St. Michael Bassishaw,
 London, 48 ; exhibits wood carving
 of sleeping infant, 66 ; remarks on
 the topographical aspect of various
 antiquities found in Southwark, 99
 Normanton (Derby), crucifixion over
 door at, 92
 Northampton, Queen Eleanor's cross at,
 69, 110 ; St. Peter's church, 69, 74
 Northamptonshire, report of Local
 Secretary for, 69
 Northumberland, report of Local Secre-
 tary for, 42
 Norton (Northants.), British pottery
 from, 312
 Norton Conyers (Yorks.), silver ring
 and bronze pendant from, 265
 Norwich, fireplace in church of St.
 Peter Mancroft, 184
 Nottingham, Earl of, *see* Finch,
 Daniel
 Notyngham (John, bailiff of Lincoln),
 19, 20
 Nub-hetep (Princess), 290
- Oakham (Rutland), medieval pottery
 from, 200 ; quern from, 200
 Obituary notices, 103, 270
 Ogle (J. W.), resignation of, 269
 Oil jars found in London, 130
 Oldfield (E., F.S.A.), death of, 103 ;
 obituary notice of, 106
 Oliphant (T. L. K., F.S.A.), death of,
 270 ; obituary notice of, 271
 Ordinary Meetings, proposal to change
 the hour of, 116, 135, 149
 Ossuaries (lead), from Enfield
 (Middlesex), 206 ; London, 207, 208,
 209
 Overton, Market (Rutland), *see* Market
 Overton
 Owen (H., F.S.A.), report as Local
 Secretary for South Wales, 174
 Oxford, gold ring from, 221 ; Magdalen
 College, chapel porch of, 153 ; hall
 of, 169
 Oxonhoath manor (Kent), 178
- Pabenham, arms of, 240
 Page (W., F.S.A.), reads report on
 excavations on the site of *Verula-*
*miu*m, 86 ; reads paper on the St.
 Alban's school of painting, part i.,
 mural painting, 86
 Painted glass in Ayston church (Rut-
 land), 200 ; Exeter cathedral, 204,
 205, 215, 222, 226, 274 ; Stoke Poges
 church (Bucks.), 185
 Palmer (J. L., F.S.A.), death of, 270 ;
 obituary notice of, 271
 Pantelimon, monastery of, 137
 Patra (bronze) from South Shields
 (Durham), 43
 Paternus, name of potter, 7
 Paul (R. W., F.S.A.), reads notes on
 further discoveries at Abbey Dore
 (Hereford), 142
 Paxton, Little (Hunts.), tympanum at,
 91, 93
 Peacock (T. F., F.S.A.), death of, 270 ;
 obituary notice of, 272
 Pearce (W.), elected Fellow, 250 ;
 admitted, 251
 Pearman (Rev. M. T., M.A.), elected
 Fellow, 35
 Peckham (James), 178
 Peckham, West (Kent), 178
 Peckitt (William), glass painter, 204
 Peek (Sir C. E., F.S.A.), death of,
 103 ; obituary notice of, 106
 Pembroke, Earl of, *see* Marshall,
 William
 Pendants, armorial, 60 ; bronze from
 Droxford (Hants.), 127 ; Norton
 Conyers (Yorks.), 264
 Penmachno (Carnarvon), inscription
 from, 261
 Pennington (Lanc.), Runic inscription
 at, 150, 152
 Penrose (F. C., F.S.A.), death of, 227,
 270 ; obituary notice of, 272
 Percival (Spencer), 42
 Pewter plates from South Shields
 (Durham), 43
 Philae (Egypt), work of repair at, 120
 Phillips (J., F.S.A.), death of, 270 ;
 obituary notice of, 271
 Phillips (L. B., F.S.A.), exhibits
 tickets for coronation of George IV.,
 65
 Pilton (Rutland), medieval pottery
 from, 199
 Pins (bone), from Great Bedwyn
 (Wilts.), 188 ; Leicester, 248
 Piscina (pillar) from North Stoke
 (Oxon.), 224
 Plaquettes, Italian, 65
 Plas Berw (Anglesey), purse from, 50
 Plates (pewter) from South Shields
 (Durham), 43
 Plaunche (James de la), 230 ;
 (William de la), 230

- Plowman (H., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 268
- Pont Audemer (France), charters dated from, 63
- Pope (Elizabeth), 47; (Thomas, Earl of Downe), 47
- Portal (W. W., M.A.), elected Fellow, 191; admitted, 203; exhibits horse-shoes from Basing and jar from Christchurch (Hants.), 250
- Portinscale (Cumb.), stone celts from, 37, 96; stone crucifix mould from, 95
- Portraits, of Emperor Charles V., 60; Francis I., King of France, 60; Henry III., King of France, 60
- Portsmouth (Hants.), charter of, 134
- Postling (Kent), dedication inscription at, 94
- Potentinus, name of, on inscriptions, 260
- Potter's marks on Samian ware, 6, 193, 248
- Pottery :
- Earthenware stamp from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188
- Mould for Samian bowls from Lezoux (France), 6
- Pre-Roman, Alaw River (Anglesey), 50; Bitterne (Hants.), 59; Brixworth (Northants.), 312; Lodington (Northants.), 312; Mouse Low (Staffs.), 312; Norton (Northants.), 312
- Roman, from Annecy (France), 7; Barrow (Rutland), 194; Bitterne (Hants.), 59; Christchurch (Hants.), 250; Cottesmore (Rutland), 194; Edmundthorpe (Leic.), 194; Headington (Oxon.), 7; Hermes, near Beauvais (France), 7; Hoddesdon (Herts.), 10; Kirkby Thore (Westmorland), 7; Leicester, 247, 248; London, 7; Market Overton (Rutland), 193; Southwark, 99; York, 7
- Saxon, from Droxford (Hants.), 127; Kettering (Northants.), 307; Luffenham, North (Rutland), 195, 198
- Medieval, from Harrogate (Yorks.), 56; Oakham (Rutland), 200; Pitton (Rutland), 199; Southwark, 99; silver mounted jug, 175
- Powis (Earl of), exhibits bronze implements, 13
- Prætorius (C. J., F.S.A.), report as Local Secretary for North Wales, 48
- Presidential Addresses, 101, 268
- Preston (T., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 107
- Price (F. G. H., Dir. S. A.), exhibits inlaid Egyptian jewellery, 77; on ancient Egyptian gold enamels, 290; on some limestone models of Egyptian capitals, 292
- Prickett (Rev. T. W., F.S.A.), death of, 269; obituary notice of, 271
- Purses, 50
- Pyne (J. K., Mus. Doc.), elected Fellow, 135; admitted, 136
- Pyrites, from Droxford (Hants.), 127
- Pyx (ivory), of the Carolingian period, 290
- Querns, from Braunstone (Rutland), 200; Hoddesdon (Herts.), 8, 10; Oakham (Rutland), 200; Threlkeld (Cumb.), 97
- Radford (H. G.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 68
- Ralegh (Sir Henry de), 217
- Rame (Cornwall), tympanum at, 91
- Rameses II., cartouch of, 292
- Rawnsley (Rev. Canon H. D.), on some stone implements from Portinscale (Cumb.), 37
- Reach Fen (Cams.), bronze dagger from, 15
- Read (C. H., Sec. S.A.), on three hoards of bronze implements, 13; on a carved ivory mirror case of the fourteenth century, 44; exhibits armorial pendants, 60; reads paper on a Saracenic glass vessel of the fourteenth century, 60; remarks on a gold jewel in form of a book with silver leaves, 77; remarks on objects from Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Droxford (Hants.), 127; reads a paper on a mediæval ivory Tau-staff head from Alcester (Warw.), 224; on a bronze spear-head from the River Thames at Taplow (Bucks.), 287
- Research fund account (1901), 82; (1902), 282
- Reynes, arms of, 201
- Rhys (Prof. J., F.S.A.), on an inscribed stone from Llystyn Gwyn (Carnarvon), 255
- Rice (R. G., F.S.A.), reports on the repairs for the cross at Chichester (Sussex), 226
- Richard II. (King), 18, 20, 23
- Ring (bronze), from Carnarvonshire, 50; Stamford (Linc.), 202; (gold)

- from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188 ; Oxford, 221 ; (silver) from Market Overton (Rutland), 193 ; Norton Conyers (Yorks.), 264
- Ripa (Walter de), goldsmith, 64
- Robinson (Sir J. C., F.S.A.), exhibits silver objects, 32 ; exhibits gold and enamelled jewel in form of a book with silver leaves, 76
- Roger of Fécamp, 63
- Roman remains at or from Barrow (Rutland), 195 ; Bath (Somerset), 286 ; Battersea (Surrey), 208 ; Bedwyn, Great (Wilts.), 188 ; Bitterne (Hants.), 56, 57 ; Brough-under-Stanmore (Westm.), 130 ; Caerleon (Mon.), 260 ; Caerwent (Mon.), 35, 255 ; Colchester (Essex), 208 ; Collingham, South (Notts.), 224 ; Cottesmore (Rutland), 194 ; Croydon (Surrey), 251 ; Duston (Northants.), 310 ; Edmondthorpe (Leic.), 194 ; Enfield (Middlesex), 206 ; Foldsteads, near Kirkhampton (Cumb.), 97 ; Ham, East (Essex), 208 ; Headington (Oxon.), 7 ; Hoddesdon (Herts.), 10 ; Ketton (Rutland), 194 ; Kirkby Thore (Westm.), 7 ; Leicester, 246 ; London, 7, 207, 208 ; Longwitton (Northumb.), 42 ; Lezoux (France), 6 ; Market Overton (Rutland), 192 ; Naples, Bay of, 203 ; Rothley (Leic.), 245 ; St. Albans (Herts.), 86 ; Shields, South (Durham), 43 ; Silchester (Hants.), 133, 305 ; Southwark, 99 ; Stamford (Line.), 202 ; Stepney (Middlesex), 208 ; Thistleton (Rutland), 192 ; Towcester (Northants.), 287 ; Vaison (Vaucluse), 207 ; York, 7
- Rood-screen at Tacolneston (Norf.), 142
- Ropley (Hants.), charters of the manor of, 68
- Rosenheim (M., F.S.A.), exhibits silver watch and silver altar cruets, 266
- Rothamstead Manor (Herts.), wall-paintings at, 51
- Rotherham (Yorks.), statutes of Jesus College at, 98
- Rothley (Leic.), Roman remains at, 245
- Rouen (France), charters dated from, 63
- Round (J. H., M.A.), reads paper on Castles of the Conquest, 36 ; exhibits seal of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, 152 ; reads paper on Garnier de Nablous, 212
- Roundel (armorial) from Cirencester (Glouc.), 31
- Runic inscription from Harrogate (Yorks.), 55 ; Pennington (Lanc.), 150, 152
- Rustat (Robert), 220 ; (Tobias), 218 ; benefactions of, 219 ; life of, 220
- Rutland, report of Local Secretary for, 192
- Rylands (J. P., F.S.A.), exhibits gold ring and figure of a bronze horse, 221 ; exhibits silver ring and bronze pendant from Norton Conyers (Yorks.), 264
- Saba wa Sabeen Wāli, tomb of, 120
- St. Alban's (Herts.), report on excavations on the site of the Roman city at, 86 ; school of painting at, 86
- St. Anthony, temptation of, on rood-screen, 143
- St. Apollonia, in embroidery, 297
- St. Barnabas, in embroidery, 297
- St. Herbert, 96
- St. John's Valley (Cumb.), stone axes from, 38
- St. Liz (Simon de), 74
- St. Margaret, in embroidery, 297
- St. Mary Magdalene, in embroidery, 297
- St. Paul, in embroidery, 297
- St. Philip, in embroidery, 297
- St. Sythe, in embroidery, 297
- Salford (Oxon.), tympanum at, 91, 93
- Salisbury Plain, proposed map to tumuli thereon, 275
- Samian bowls, mould for, 8
- Samos, bronze figure from, 16
- Santa Maura, explorations at, presidential reference to, 113
- Saracenic glass vessel of the fourteenth century, 60
- Saw (iron) from Harrogate (Yorks.), 56
- Saxon remains from Droxford (Hants.), 125 ; Duston (Northants.), 310 ; Hunstanton (Norf.), 172 ; Kettering (Northants.), 307 ; Luffenham, North (Rutland), 195
- Scarabs (gold enamelled), 291
- Scarborough (Yorks.), sword-hilt from, 146
- Scent case (bronze), from Leicester, 248
- Schellhorn (John), watchmaker, 266
- Scotland, great seal of George III. for, 66
- Scott alias Rotherham (Thomas), archbishop of York, arms of, 99

- Scromby (Ralph, bailiff of Lincoln), 19, 20
- Scudamore, arms of, 201
- Sculthorpe (Rutland), lost village of, 199
- Seals: Cypriote cylinder, material of, 131; found at Cirencester (Glouc.), 31; of hospital of Holwei, 172; of hospital of St. Bartholomew, Newbury (Berks.), 252; lantern slides of English armorial exhibited, 47; personal of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, 152; privy of William and Mary, 47; royal, first great of Henry III., 63, third great of Stephen, 60, great of George III. for Scotland, 66
- Seford, (William, abbot of St. Mary's, York), 264
- Sesebi (Egypt), temple at, 292
- Seti I., 292
- Sguropoulos (Demetrius), 137
- Shickle (Rev. C. W., M.A.), elected Fellow, 35; admitted, 36
- Shield bosses (iron), from Droxford (Hants.), 127; Duston (Northants.), 310; North Luffenham (Rutland), 195, 198; South Shields (Durham), 43
- Shield handles (iron) from Droxford (Hants.), 128
- Shields, South (Durham), coins and other objects found on the beach at, 43
- Shrewsbury (Salop.), brass candlestick from, 35; bronze objects in museum at, 13
- Shrivcnham (Berks.), The Garden House at Beckett, near, 31
- Sieveking (Sir E. H., M.D.), resignation of, 103
- Silchester (Hants.), excavations at, 133, 305; presidential references to, 111, 276
- Silver objects: book with silver leaves, 76; coin-brooch from Canterbury (Kent), 210; cruets made at Frankfurt, 266; mathematical instruments, 266; ring from Market Overton (Rutland), 193; Norton Conyers (Yorks.), 264; silver mounted jug, 175; spoon from Market Overton (Rutland), 193; South Shields (Durham), 43; terminals of strap, 32; watch made at Strasburg, 266
- Singh (Prince Frederick Duleep, M.A.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 203
- Sitwell (George), 78; Sir (G., F.S.A.), on an early edition of Clenard's *Institutiones in Græcam Linguam*, 78; (Robert), 78
- Skellig Michael (Kerry), cross over doorway at, 92
- Smelt (Dorothy), 267; (Janet), 266; (Leonard), 266; (William), 266
- Smith (J. C. C., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 204
- Smith (R. A., B.A.), elected Fellow, 191; admitted, 192; on a discovery Roman interments at Enfield (Middlesex), 206; on a coin-brooch from Canterbury (Kent), 210; on a bronze gilt-brooch from Canterbury, 298; remarks on Anglo-Saxon antiquities from Duston (Northants.), 313
- Snoden (Ralph), 220; (Dr. Robert), 220
- Sorby (Rev. A. E.), exhibits and presents photographs of alabaster tomb at Darfield (Yorks.), 43
- Southam (H., F.S.A.), exhibits brass candlestick, horn book, and wooden cup, 35
- Southwark, St. George the Martyr, antiquities from the churchyard of, 99
- Spear-head (bronze) from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 14, Nettleham (Line.), 15, Thames river at Taplow (Bucks.), 287; (iron) from Droxford (Hants.), 127, Duston (Northants.), 310, Hunstanton (Norf.), 172, North Luffenham (Rutland), 195, 198
- Spielman (I., F.S.A.), requests special meeting to consider a change of hour of meeting, 135
- Spielman (M. H.), elected Fellow, 134; admitted, 136
- Spindle whorl (shale), from Droxford (Hants.), 127; (stone) from Llanfaethlu (Anglesey), 50
- Spoon (bronze) from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188; (silver) from Market Overton (Rutland), 193; South Shields (Durham), 43
- Stamford (Linc.), coins found at, 202; Roman remains from, 202
- Stamp (earthenware), from Great Bedwyn (Wilts.), 188
- Stanton Lacy (Salop.), cross over door at, 92
- Stapeldon (Sir W.), 217
- Statue (bronze), of King James II., 218; King Charles II., 219
- Statutes, proposed alteration in, to change meeting hour, 135, 149
- Stephen (King), third great seal of, 60
- Stephens (Very Rev. W. R. W., D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Winchester), death of, 270; obituary notice of, 272

- Stephenson (M., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 45, 204
- Stepney (Middlesex), leaden coffin from, 208
- Stevens (B. F., F.S.A.), death of, 103; obituary notice of, 107
- Stocks and investment account (1901), 82; (1902), 282
- Stoke, North (Oxon.), pillar piscina from, 224
- Stoke Poges (Bucks.), painted glass in church of, 185
- Stone (E.), elected Fellow, 250; admitted, 251
- Stonehenge (Wilts.), excavations at, 33; presidential references to, 109, 273; stone implements from, 34
- Stone implements from Bitterne (Hants.), 59; Ehenside Tarn (Cumb.), 38; Ember river, 213; Luxor (Egypt), 297; Market Overton (Rutland), 199; Norton (Northants.), 313; Portinscale (Cumb.), 37, 96; St. John's Valley (Cumb.), 38; Stonehenge, 34; Thames river, 213
- Stone objects: coffin from Rothley (Leic.), 246; head, Roman, from Towcester (Northants.), 287; lamp from Llanfaethlu (Anglesey), 50; models of Egyptian capitals, 292; mould for buttons from Butterilket (Cumb.), 96; mould for crucifix from Portinscale (Cumb.), 95; pillar piscina from North Stoke (Oxon.), 224; quern from Braunstone (Rutland), 200; Hoddesdon (Herts.), 8, 10; Oakham (Rutland), 200; Threlkeld (Cumb.), 97; slabs with Digby arms from North Luffenham (Rutland), 200; spindle-whorl from Llanfaethlu (Anglesey), 50
- Strange (E. F.), on the rood-screen at Tacolneston (Norfolk), 142
- Strasburg, watch made at, 266
- Stuart (James, Duke of York), some familiar letters of, 45
- Stubbs (W., D.D., F.S.A.), Bishop of Oxford), obituary notice of, 107
- Suffolk, brass rubbings from, purchased, 277
- Suffolk, Duke of, *see* Brandon, Charles
- Sunkenkirk (Cumb.), megalithic circle of, 98
- Sutton (John, mayor of Lincoln), 19, 20, 21, 22
- Sword (bronze) from Bromley-by-Bow (Middlesex), 15; (iron) from Droxford (Hants.), 127; Luffenham, North (Rutland), 195, 198; Milton (Hants.), 171; state of city of Lincoln, 18
- Sword chape (bronze), from Guilsfield (Montgomery), 13
- Sword-hilt, sixteenth century, 146
- Tabella (bone), from Blythburgh (Suff.), 40
- Tacolneston (Norf.), gilds at, 144; rood-screen at, 142
- Tallyard, arms of, 201
- Taplow (Bucks.), bronze spear-head from River Thames at, 287
- Tau-staff head (ivory), from Aleester (Warw.), 224
- Taylor (Rev. C. S., M.A.), elected Fellow, 35; admitted, 35
- Taylor (H.), elected Fellow, 191; admitted, 307
- Taylor (Rev. T., M.A.), elected Fellow, 306
- Teghadoc (Kildare), crucifixion over door at, 92
- Terminals of strap (silver), 32
- Terra-cotta objects, architectural fragments from Southwark, 99; mould for Samian bowls, 6
- Thames river, bronze spear-head from, 287; stone axe from, 213
- Thebes (Egypt), excavations at, 119; robbery of tombs at, 118; valley of the tombs of the kings at, 120
- Theophanus of Cyprus, 137
- Theotokopoulos (Dominicus), 138
- Thessalonica, mosaic in church of St. George at, 139
- Thirlmere (Cumb.), bronze armlets from, 212
- Thisleton (Rutland), Roman remains at, 192
- Thompson (B.), remarks on Queen Eleanor's cross at Northampton, 73
- Thompson (Sir E. M., F.S.A.), remarks on a gold jewel in form of a book with silver leaves, 77
- Thorpe (W. G., F.S.A.), exhibits charter of insepeximus to borough of Portsmouth, 134
- Threlkeld (Cumb.), excavations on the site of the British settlement at, 97
- Timmins (S.), resignation of, 103
- Tissington (Derby), tympanum at, 91, 93
- Tombstone, Chinese, from Cargo (Cumb.), 98
- Tottenhill (Norfolk), tympanum at, 91
- Towcester (Northants.), Roman stone head from, 287
- Townray (Thomas), 19

- Tredegar (Lord), elected Fellow, 4 ; admitted, 227
- Tregon (Cardigan), inscription from, 260
- Triptych, double painted, 136
- Tweezers (bronze), from Kettering (Northants.), 309 ; North Luffenham (Rutland), 195
- Twickenham (Middlesex), charters of, 216
- Tylor (J. J., F.S.A.), death of, 103 ; obituary notice of, 108
- Tympanum at Beckford (Glouc.), 91, 93 ; Egleton (Rutland), 91, 93 ; Ferriby, South (Linc.), 91, 93 ; Findern (Derby), 91, 93 ; Hawksworth (Notts.), 88 ; Paxton, Little (Hunts.), 91, 93 ; Pennington (Lanc.), 150 ; Rame (Cornwall), 91 ; Salford (Oxon.), 91, 93 ; Tissington (Derby), 91, 93 ; Tottenhill (Norf.), 91 ; Wold Newton (Yorks.), 91
- Umbo, *see* shield-boss
- Upcott (L. E.), resignation of, 269
- Uppingham (Rutland), coins found at, 202
- Urswick, Much (Lanc.), bronze celts from, 150
- Vaison (Vaucluse), leaden coffin from, 207
- Vane (Rev. the Hon. H. F., F.S.A.), on a supposed lake-dwelling at Lyneal-cum-Colemere (Salop.), 140
- Vanpage family, arms of, 31
- Verulamium*, *see* St. Albans
- Vespasian, coin of, 202
- Vessel (glass), Saracenic, 60
- Waleran (Count of Meulan), 62, 63
- Wales, North, report of Local Secretary for, 48
- Wales, South, report of Local Secretary for, 174
- Walker (E.), elected Fellow, 134 ; admitted, 136
- Waller (J. G., F.S.A.), on a tabella from Blythburgh (Suff.), 40
- Wall-paintings in Little Gaddesden manor house (Herts.), 54 ; Hatfield House (Herts.), 54 ; Monken Hadley (Middlesex), 54 ; Rothamstead manor (Herts.), 51
- Wardle (G.), presents drawings of roofs and screens of Norfolk churches, 277
- Warren, arms of, 201
- Warren (Rev. J. W. C.), exhibits panels of screen from Tacolneston (Norf.), 146
- Warwick, Earl of, *see* Nevill, Richard
- Warwick (Simon of, abbot of St. Mary's York), 263
- Watch (silver), made at Strasburg, 266
- Weaver (L.), elected Fellow, 66 ; admitted, 79
- Weaverthorpe (Yorks.), dedication stone at, 93
- Webb (E. A.), elected Fellow, 191 ; admitted, 215
- Weir (W.), exhibits pillar piscina from North Stoke (Oxon.), 224
- Welby (Lt.-Col. A. C.), resignation of, 269
- Wells (Somerset), imagery on the west front of the cathedral of, 305
- Welton (John, bailiff of Lincoln), 19
- Whalley (Rev. Peter), 234
- Wheatley (H. B., F.S.A.), seconds resolution advocating change of meeting hour, 116, 149 ; requests special meeting to consider a change of meeting hour, 135
- Whettall Moss (Salop.), canoe from, 141
- White, arms of, 171
- White (Rev. C. H. E., F.S.A.), exhibits linen damask with heraldic insignia, 86
- White (Thomas), monument to, 170 ; sword of, 171
- Whitehall, statue of James II. at, 218 ; resolution of the Society concerning, 220, 222
- Whyte (E. T., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 101 ; reads paper on Brougham Castle (Westm.), 251
- Wicheley Warren (Rutland), prehistoric graves at, 199
- Wigfall (George), 78 ; (Godfrey), 78 ; (Henry), 78
- William and Mary (King and Queen), privy seal of, 47 ; summons to coronation of, and letters of dispensation, 45
- Williams (Colonel J. G.), on the state swords of the city of Lincoln, 18
- Wilson (E. J.), Lincolnshire collections of, purchased, 4, 13
- Windsor Castle, statue of King Charles II. at, 219
- Wittewrong (Sir John), 52
- Wold Newton (Yorks.), tympanum at, 91
- Wolverton (Elizabeth), 232 ; (John de), 232
- Wood (A.), resignation of, 269

- Wooden objects: canoe from Whettall Moss (Salop.), 141; earving of sleeping infant, 66; cup of yew, 36; vessels from Droxford (Hants.), 127
- Woolley (T. C.), exhibits cheek-piece of Roman helmet, 224
- Worcester, priory of St. Mary, library of, 251
- Worsfold (T. C.), exhibits oil jars found in London, 130
- Wroth (W.), resignation of, 103
- Wrotham (Kent), 177, 178, 179
- Wyndham, arms of, 171
- Yeatman-Biggs (The Rt. Rev. H. W., D.D., Bishop of Southwark), elected Fellow, 250; admitted, 251
- York, archbishopric of, arms of, 99; Roman pottery from, 7; St. Mary's Abbey, excavations at, 263; St. Mary Castlegate, dedication stone of, 93, 95
- Yorkshire, report of Local Secretary for, 263
- Youngsbury (Herts.), barrow at, 10
- Zographu, monastery of, 137
- Zouche (William la), 231

CORRIGENDA.

Page 266, line 10,

For "Abor Low." *read* "Arbor Low."

Page 266, line 39,

For "leases," *read* "Leases."

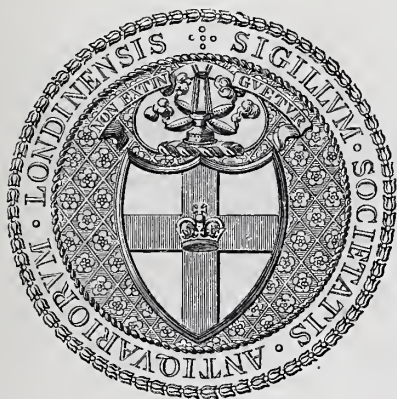
Page 287, line 11,

For "Taplow, Berks.," *read* "Taplow, Bucks."

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

26th NOVEMBER, 1903, TO 29th JUNE, 1905.

SECOND SERIES, VOL. XX.



LONDON:

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Remains of Monumental Brass of John Moore in Ycrk Minster - - - - - (<i>Plate facing</i>)	4
Bronze Sun-Chariot, found in Trundholm Moss, Zealand <i>(Plate facing)</i>	6
Bronze Horse in the Collection of the Society of Antiquaries	7
Design of the front of the Trundholm disc - - - -	8
Design of the back of the Trundholm disc - - - -	8
Irish Sun-disc on car (restored) - - - - -	9
Bronze Sun-disc from Ireland - - - - -	9
Gold Foil from Sun-disc found in Ireland - - - -	10
Gold Disc from Kilmuckridge, co. Wexford - - - -	11
Winterton Church Tower, Lincolnshire - - - - -	22
Winterton Church Tower. Details of early masonry on south side - - - - -	23
Anglo-Saxon Silver Ornaments found at Trewhiddle, Cornwall, in 1774 - - - - (<i>Plate facing</i>)	47
Silver Chalice found at Trewhiddle, Cornwall - - - -	49
Part of Bronze Collar from Lochar Moss, Dumfries; and Enamelled Bronze Ring from Bapchild, Kent <i>(Plate facing)</i>	57
Enamelled Bronze Ring from the Fayûm - - - - -	57
Silver Death's-Head Spoon, 1655-6 - - - - -	61
The Castellani and Towneley Brooches - (<i>Plate facing</i>)	65
Jewel from Cross of King Agilulf - - - - -	67
Floriated Cross - - - - -	69
Coptic Silk Medallion - - - - -	72
Conventional Tree Designs - - - - -	77
Two Roman Gold Bars from Egypt - - - - -	91
Silver Figure of a Sphinx - - - - -	98
Cartouche of Sequenen-Râ on figure of a silver sphinx -	99
Silver Figure of Tehuti or Thoth - - - - -	101

	PAGE
Silver Figure of the Goddess Bast - - - - -	101
Silver Figure of An-heru - - - - -	102
Silver Figure of Taurt - - - - -	102
Silver Figure of a Kneeling King or Prince - - - - -	103
Cloth and Pins forming part of a Charm - - - - -	155
Incised Leaden Grave-cross found at Southampton	
<i>(Plate facing)</i>	169
Iron Ingots from Switzerland - - - - -	180
Iron Bars used as Currency - - - - -	181
Bronze Weight found at Neath, Glamorganshire - - - - -	189
Basalt Weight in the Mayence Museum - - - - -	189
Flint Implement from Hill Top, Midhurst - - - - -	199
Flint Implement found at Fittleworth, Sussex - - - - -	200
Flint Implement found at Coates, Sussex - - - - -	202
Silver-gilt Cup from Babbacombe Church, Devon - - - - -	208
Fourteenth-century Bridge at Claypole, Lines.	
<i>(Plate facing)</i>	210
Late-Celtic Antiquities found at Colchester <i>(Plate facing)</i>	213
Maze from a Roman Mosaic Pavement found at Harpham, Yorks. - - - - -	217
Cast-iron Grave Slab in Rotherfield Church, Sussex	
<i>(Plate facing)</i>	220
Painted Wooden Memorial Tablet in Adderbury Church, Oxon - - - - -	<i>(Plate facing)</i> 221
Dagger found in London - - - - -	230
Spurs found in London - - - - -	<i>(Plate facing)</i> 232
Antiquities found in London - - - - -	<i>(Plate facing)</i> 234
Swedish Painted Cloth - - - - -	<i>(Plate facing)</i> 241
Crucibles from Rhodesia - - - - -	243
Italian Bronze Vessel - - - - -	<i>(Plate facing)</i> 266
Part of a Roll of Norfolk Swan-marks - <i>(Plate facing)</i>	277
Portions of a Roll of Norfolk Swan-marks	
<i>(Plate between)</i>	278 and 279
Bronze Rim of a Roman Bucket found in Spain - - - - -	291
Lambeth Salt-cellar of the Company of Parish-Clerks, 1644	313
*Mano Pantea found at Tusculum in 1903 - - - - -	324
Mano Pantea found near Gacta - - - - -	325

* The Society is indebted to Mr. F. T. Elworthy, F.S.A., for the loan of this illustration.

	PAGE
*Terra-cotta Hand in the Ashmolean Museum - - -	326
*Roman open-hand Standards from the Columns of Antoninus and Trajan - - - - -	327
*Mano Pantea found at Herculaneum - - - -	329
Disco Sacro in the British Museum - - - -	332
*Mano Pantea from the Payne Knight Collection - -	333
Bronze Armlet said to have been found in Furness, Lancs.	
<i>(Plate facing)</i>	335
Roman Bronze Plaque found at Sandy, Beds. - - -	340
Bronze Pins found in the Thames at Hammersmith - -	345
Bronze Ring-headed Pin - - - - -	346
Cast-bronze Pin, Ness, Caithness - - - -	347
Bronze Pin, Keady Mount, co. Derry - - - -	348
Ibex-headed Pin, Sandy, Beds. - - - -	349
Pottery Vase, Sandy, Beds. - - - -	349
Bronze Pin, Ireland - - - - -	349
Bronze Pin of Hand-type, Moresby, Cumberland - -	349
Enamelled Pin, Craigwarren Bog, co. Antrim - - -	353
Enamelled Pin, Clogher, co. Tyrone - - - -	353
Incised Silver Pin and detail of front - - - -	353
Stone in Stanbridge Churchyard, Beds. - - - -	355
Coffin Lid in Milton Bryan Church, Beds. - - - -	356

* The Society is indebted to Mr. F. T. Elworthy, F.S.A., for the loan of these illustrations.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 33, line 20,

For "James." read "John."

Page 61, title of illustration,

For "1655-6," read "1670-1."

Page 62, lines 27-33,

For the description of the marks on the spoon, substitute:

"The first is the York date-letter, a courthand O for the year 1670-1. The second is the maker's mark, two letters with a dot above them within a heart-shaped sinking. The second letter is M, the first was almost certainly T, and the mark is that of Thomas Mangy, a well-known York silversmith. The third is the York mark, the dimidiated fleur-de-lys and leopard's head."

Page 72, title of illustration,

For "Celtie," read "Coptie."

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1903—1904.

Thursday, 26th November, 1903.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT called attention to a recent Resolution of the Society (on 8th January, 1903) protesting against the proposed destruction of the church of All Hallows Lombard Street, in the City of London, and appealing to the parishioners to withhold their assent to any scheme that would involve its demolition.

He was now able to report with satisfaction that at a recent meeting a very large majority of the parishioners had voted against such a scheme, and the church might now be looked upon as saved.

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

From the Compiler, Rev. Edwin Burton :—Catalogue of books in the libraries at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, Ware, printed in England, and of books written by Englishmen, printed abroad, to the year 1640. 8vo. Ware, 1902.

From Lt.-Col. W. E. Sharp :

1. Observations on certain ancient pillars of memorial called hoar-stones. By William Hamper. (With copious MS. additions.) 4to. Birmingham, 1820.

2. Collections on Runic Inscriptions. (With MS. additions.) By William Hamper, F.S.A. 4to. n.p. 1823, etc.
3. Various Archaeological Papers by William Hamper, F.S.A. (With MS. notes and additions.) 4to. n.p. 1817, etc.
4. Observations on certain Pillars of Memorial called Hoar-stones. By William Hamper, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1832.

From the Author :—A Memorandum giving a Short Account of the Byzantine Capitals placed in the Church of the Wisdom of God, Lower Kingswood. By Edwin Freshfield, LL.D., F.S.A. Fol. n.p. n.d.

From the Earl of Crawford, K.T., F.S.A. :—Bibliotheca Lindesiana, Collations and Notes. No. 7. Catalogue of a Collection of 1500 Tracts by Martin Luther and his contemporaries, 1511-1598. Privately printed. 4to. n.p. 1903.

From the Author, E. A. Webb, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield: its Foundation, Present Condition, and Funclral Monuments. 8vo. London, 1902.
2. Views of the Ancient Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, with Notes by E. A. Webb. Obl. 8vo. Oswestry, n.d.
3. A Guide to the Churches of Chislehurst. 8vo. London, 1901.

From the Ven. D. R. Thomas, M.A., F.S.A. :

1. The Life and Work of Bishop Davies and William Salesbury, with an account of Some Early Translations into Welsh of the Holy Scriptures, etc. 8vo. Oswestry, 1902.
2. A History of the Diocese of St. Asaph, general, cathedral, and parochial. By Ven. D. R. Thomas. 8vo. London, 1874.
3. Y Cwta Cyfarwydd : "The Chronicle written by the famous Clarke, Peter Roberts." 8vo. London, 1883.

From Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. :—The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England. By Joseph Strutt. Enlarged edition. 4to. London, n.d.

From the India Office :—Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan. By M. Aurel Stein. 8vo. London, 1903.

From the Author :—Materials for a History of Moulton. By S. J. Madge. 8vo. Northampton, 1903.

From the Author :—Britain's Burse, or the New Exchange. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1903.

From the Author :—Roman Roads in Britain. By Thomas Codrington. 8vo. London, 1903.

From the Author :—Cup-marks as an Archaic Form of Inscription. By J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., F.S.A. 8vo. Hertford, 1903.

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

1. Illustrierter Führer durch das Provinzialmuseum in Trier. Von Prof. Dr. Felix Hettner. 8vo. Trier, 1903.
2. Der Dom zu Meissen sein Bau und seine Geschichte. Von Domprediger Körner. 8vo. Leipzig, n.d.

From the Author :—Chester, a Historical and Topographical Account of the City. By B. C. A. Windle. 8vo. London, 1903.

- From the Author :—A Catalogue of the Muniments at Kirklees. By Sir George J. Armytage, Bart. Privately printed. 8vo. n.p. 1900.
- From the Author :—History of the Parishes of Roxton and Great Barford, Bedfordshire. By Rev. Carleton Greene. 8vo. Bedford, 1903.
- From the Author :—“Souvenir Normand.” Note sur le chateau de Hastings. Par Charles Dawson, F.S.A. 8vo. Uckfield, [1903].
- From the Author, Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A. :
1. Silver chalice of Baltimore Parish Church.
 2. Cup-marked monolith, co. Cork.
 3. The medals of the Irish Volunteers.
 4. Silver medal of the Royal Irish Constabulary. 8vo. n.p. 1903.
- From the Author :—A Solution of the Gergon Myth. By F. T. Elworthy, F.S.A. 8vo. Westminster, 1903.
- From the Author :—The Round Church and Earl's Bu of Orphir, Orkney. By A. W. Johnston, F.S.A. Scot. 8vo. Coventry, 1903.
- From the Author, the Vicomte Aveneau de la Grancière :
1. Le préhistorique et les époques Gauloise, Gallo-Romaine et Mérovin-gienne dans le centre de la Bretagne-Armorique. 8vo. Vannes, 1903.
 2. Les villages préromains en Bretagne-Armorique. 8vo. Saint Brieuc, 1902.
 3. Notes d'archéologie romaine. Quelques statuettes de bronze inédites. 8vo. Vannes, 1901.
- From J. E. Pritchard, Esq., F.S.A. :
1. The Correspondence of Sir John Gordon, Bart., of Invergordon. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1835.
 2. Memorial Records of the Curlings of the Isle of Thanet. Collected by Robert Curling. Privately printed. 8vo. London, 1886.
- From the Author :—The Spencers of Bedfordshire. By Rev. John Holding. 8vo. Leeds, n.d.
- From the Author :—Notes on the orientations and certain architectural details of the old churches of Dalkey Town and Dalkey Island. By J. P. O'Reilly. 8vo. Dublin, 1903.
- From Max Rosenheim, Esq. :—Der Kreuzgang des Stiftes Neumünster zu Würzburg. (Six photographs.)
- From the Author :—An Inventory of the Jewels, Ornaments, Vestments, etc. belonging to the Priory of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. By H. M. Whitley. 8vo. n.p., n.d.
- From the Author :—Memorial Brasses in Hertfordshire Churches. By W. F. Andrews. (Second edition.) 8vo. Ware and London, 1903.
- From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A. :—An engraved portrait of himself, from a painting by A. S. Cope.
- From T. C. Hughes, Esq., F.S.A. :—Nine photographs of a sculptured stone cross recently discovered at Lancaster.
- From Professor A. H. Church, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A. :—A photograph of a stone with sculptured cross and Ogham inscription at Aboyne, Deeside.

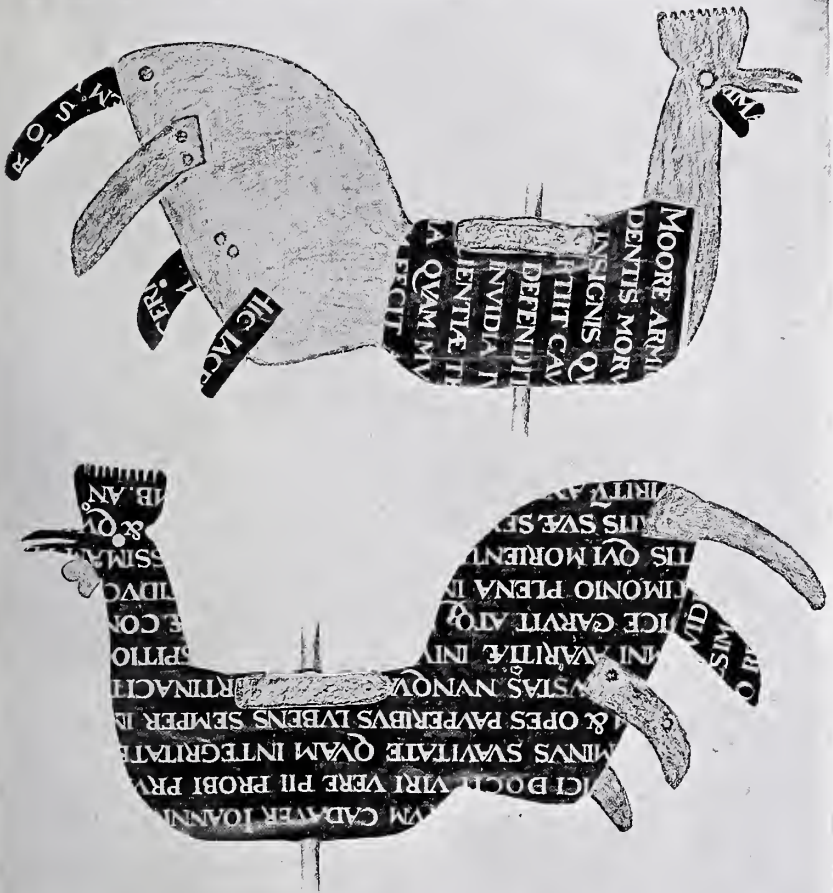
The Right Hon. William Thomas, Lord Bolton, was proposed as a Fellow, and his election being proceeded with in accordance with the Statutes, ch. i. § 5, he was duly elected Fellow of the Society.

J. CHALLENGOR C. SMITH, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following note on the monumental brass of John Moore in York Minster :

“ Last autumn, whilst I was occupied in making rubbings from the brasses in York Minster, one of the cleaners casually remarked that there was some printing on the old weather cock which was lying in a corner of the vestry, and on my proceeding to examine that object, I found that it formed the greater part of what was originally a monumental brass. By a reference to Dodsworth’s Minster inscriptions it was a simple matter to identify the plate from which the vane was cut as one that had commemorated John Moore, a barrister, who was buried within the lady chapel on December 23rd, 1597. By the kindness of Mr. A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A., I have been able to refer to the monumental inscriptions appended to Dugdale’s Visitation of York at the College of Arms, and therein the plate in question is shown to have been originally accompanied by two differing shields, each in duplicate, trickings of which are given in the MS. but without tinctures. The one pair of shields bore *quarterly*: 1 and 4, *a fess dancetty gobony between three mullets* (for Moore of Oxfordshire); 2 and 3, *a fess between three roses* (which I cannot explain), impaling *barry of six, on a canton a chaplet* (for Holme of Paul Holme). Inasmuch as this Moore family had from an early date quartered *argent a fess between three annulets gules** it is conceivable that the charges in the before mentioned quartering should have been *tricked* in the MS. as annulets and not as roses. The impalement of Holme is accounted for by the fact that our John Moore had married Katherine, daughter of John Holme of Paul Holme, widow of Marmaduke Constable of Wassand. The second pair of shields has Moore without any quartering, *impaling* the fesse between three roses. We appear therefore to have here an *ancestral* impalement, which is of unusual occurrence on a brass of so late a date.

This More or Delamore family was seated in Oxfordshire for several generations previous to the period of this brass,

* No doubt through the marriage of John Moore, temp. Henry VI., to Alice Eschallers, whose family bore those arms.



HIC IACET INHVMATVM CADAVER IOANNIS MOORE ARMIGER
 CAVSIDI CI DOCH VIRI VERE PII PROBI PRVDENTIS MORVA
 NON MINVS SVAVITATE QVAM INTEGRITATE INSIGNIS QV ET
 OPEN & OPES PAUPERIBVS LVBENS SEMPER IMPERTIIT CAVEAS
 MINVS IVSTAS NVNOQVAM MINIS PERTINACITER DEFENDIT
 OMNI AVARITIAE INVRIAE INVIDIAE SVSPITIONE INVIDIA IV
 DICE CARVIT ATQ; HOC FRETVS BONAE CONSCIENTIAE TES
 TIMONIO PLENA IN SOLVM CHRISTVM FIDVCLIA QVAM MYL
 TIS QVI MORTENTEM VIDERVNT TESTATISSIMAM FECIT AN^O
 ETATIS SVÆ SEXAGESIMO PRIMO PLACIDE & QVIETE NATVRAE
 SPIRITV ANIMAE DEO REDDIDIT 21^{MO} DECEMB: AN^O D^{NI} 1597.

REMAINS OF MONUMENTAL BRASS OF JOHN MOORE IN YORK MINSTER. (1/8 linear.)



and in 1542 John More of Bampton devised his estate at Bewick, in the county of York, to his son Robert, who then or afterwards lived at Bewick Hall. On Robert's death in 1581 the estate passed by his will to the elder of his two sons John; not improbably the same John whose name occurs in the Register of Oxford University, 1555, as of Christ Church but undoubtedly the John Moore who was of Lincoln's Inn, 1560-69, and was commemorated by this brass.

In 1645 an Order went forth that all the "loose brass," etc., in the Minster was to be sold, and in default of precise evidence it is permissible to guess that the Moore brass, with all the others on the floor, found its way to the workshop of a latoner or brazier where it lay for several years. The fabric rolls of the Minster show that in 1666 the turret upon the Lantern was built, and old prints of the Minster prove that this turret was surmounted by a weathercock.

In December, 1803, the turret was demolished, but the vane was preserved, and there is no doubt that it will now be permanently retained on account of its two-fold interest."

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, read a paper on the Roman wall of the City of London at Newgate, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Before concluding the Meeting the President said that he thought it his duty to remind the Fellows of the loss that archæological science had sustained by the death of the learned historian, Professor Theodor Mommsen, an Honorary Fellow of the Society, whose labours in the field of classical archæology were almost phenomenal in their range and thoroughness. If so learned a colleague had done nothing during his long life but produce the invaluable *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* he would not have lived in vain. He proposed on behalf of the Society to address a letter of condolence to Professor Mommsen's widow, which was unanimously approved.

Thursday, 3rd December, 1903.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

From J. Challenor C. Smith, Esq., F.S.A. :—Views of Reading Abbey, with those of the churches originally connected with it, in the County of Berks. 4to. London, 1805.

From G. Dunn, Esq. :—La chaneun de Willame. 4to. London, 1903.

From the Author :—The Testament and Will of Agnes Morley, widow, foundress of the Free Grammar School at Lewes, dated 1511 and 1512. By R. Garraway Rice, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. Lewes, 1903.

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

1. The Music of the Mass for the Dead adapted to the English Text from the Sarum Manuale. By Rev. G. H. Palmer. 8vo. London, 1902.
2. Antiphonale Sarisburiense, Fasciculi 3 and 4. Prepared for members of the Plainsong and Mediaeval Music Society. Fol. London, 1903.

From Allan Wyon, Esq., F.S.A. :—A collection of 30 impressions of seals made for the Colonies, etc.

The gift was also announced of a Grangerized version of Collinson's *History of Somerset*, in fourteen volumes, by Mrs. Adlam, in accordance with the express wish of her late husband, Mr. William Adlam, F.S.A.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 7th January, 1904, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

REGINALD A. SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on sun-disks of the Bronze Age in the British Museum :

“ A recent discovery in Denmark has not only added a most important item to the magnificent collection at Copenhagen, but thrown a flood of light on a small series of Irish antiquities in the British Museum, and on the connection between the two countries in prehistoric times. In September last year Trundholm moss in the north of Zealand was being brought under cultivation for the first time, and the plough struck the bronze horse of a sun-chariot which was ultimately recovered almost entirely. (See Illustration.) There can be no doubt as to the nature of the find: the fact that



BRONZE SUN-CHARIOT, found in Trundholm Moss, Zealand; from the plate in *Nordiske Fortidsminder*, Vol. I (about $\frac{1}{8}$ lineas.)

intentional damage had been done before deposit shows that this was a votive offering. It has been fully described and illustrated* by Dr. Sophus Müller, keeper of the Danish National Museum of Antiquities, and also reproduced with a brief description in the *Reliquary* (October, 1903). A disc, 10 inches in diameter, of moulded bronze is fixed vertically in the centre of an axle to which are attached two bronze wheels of four spokes, while in front is a bronze horse on four wheels attached to the rear axle by a rigid bronze bar. The horse is cast hollow, and inside are the

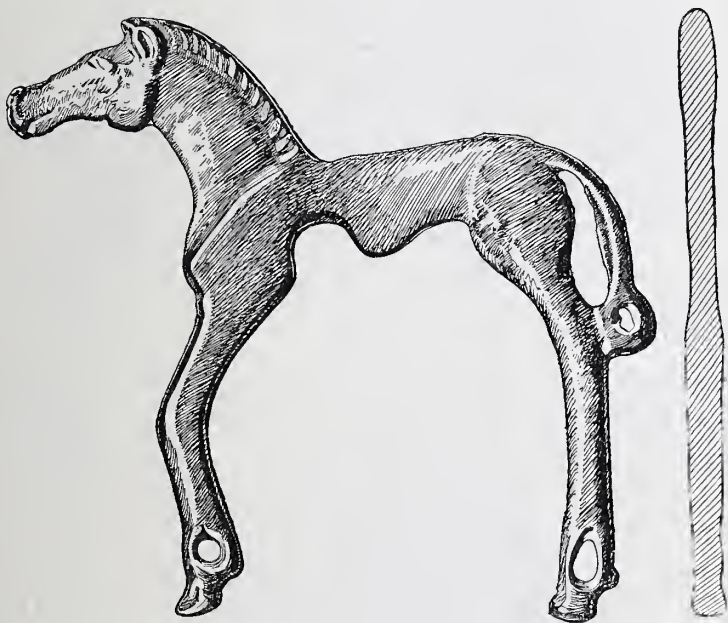


Fig. 1. BRONZE HORSE IN THE COLLECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

remains of the clay core and marks of the bronze stays that kept the inner and outer parts of the mould asunder in casting. The eyes are filled with the resinous substance often used in Scandinavia for inlaying bronze during the early Bronze Age; and the tail is provided with a socket which was no doubt originally filled with a horsehair continuation.

* *Nordiske Fortidsminder*, i. 303.

The body of the car is well constructed, and the wheels, which were made to revolve on the axles, are of the primitive form actually recovered from the Swiss lake dwellings. The

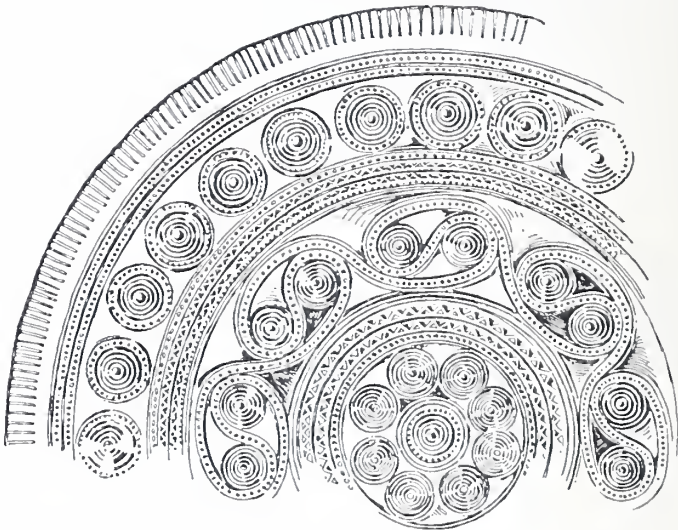


Fig. 2. DESIGN OF THE FRONT OF THE TRUNDHOLM DISC. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Trundholm car has, however, two more wheels than the oldest examples of the kind known elsewhere.

Except that the object mounted is different, the model car found near Thebes in the tomb of Queen Aâhhetep, wife of

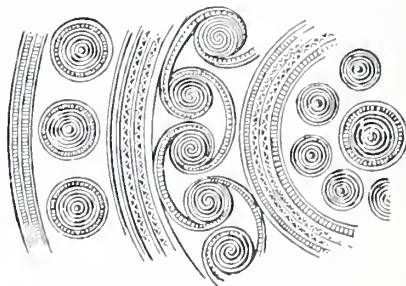


Fig. 3. DESIGN OF THE BACK OF THE TRUNDHOLM DISC. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Kames and mother of Aḥmes (Amasis) I., affords a remarkable parallel. A fully-manned boat, made of gold and silver,*

* Illustrated in colours by Dr. S. Birch, *Facsimiles of the Egyptian Relics from Thebes, &c.* 1863, pl. viii., p. 4; *Revue générale de l'Architecture et des travaux publics*, Paris, 1860, xviii. 110 and plate.

is borne on a car with four bronze wheels, each with four spokes and a diameter of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, which is 2 inches less

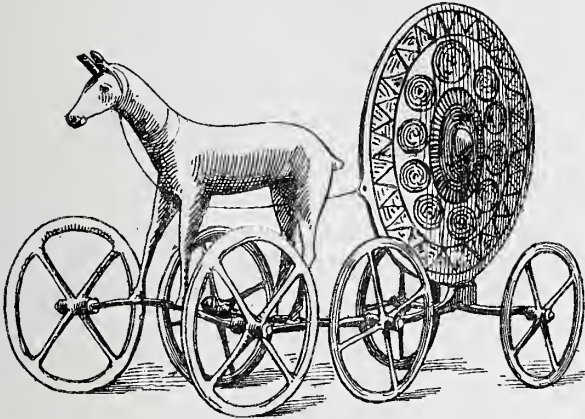


Fig. 4. IRISH SUN-DISC ON CAR (RESTORED). (1).

than the Danish examples. This takes the idea of votive or ceremonial model cars back to about 1650 B.C. It may further

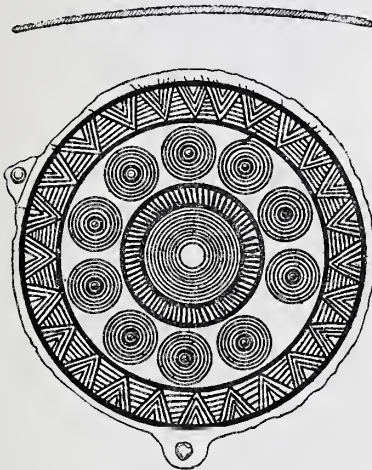


Fig. 5. BRONZE SUN-DISC FROM IRELAND. (2).

be mentioned that the Society possesses a bronze horse (fig. 1) evidently of the late Keltic period, that may possibly have

belonged to a sun-chariot. Unfortunately it has no history; but if the holes in the feet are for the axles, and the looped tail to hold the rein, it seems to be connected with the Trundholm specimen, and would show that sun-worship in this form survived the Bronze Age.

The disc itself, mounted in such a fashion, can be nothing but a representation of the sun, and the likeness is emphasised by the application of gold foil to the punched surface of the bronze, the design being shown on the gold by pressure, while the edge was fixed by means of a copper wire hammered over the gold into a channel near the margin (fig. 2). A similar channel filled with copper wire occurs on the other side of the disc, which is made up of two slightly convex plates; but no gold plate was fixed to the back, and the design, though very

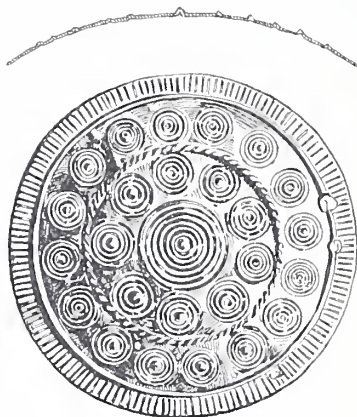


Fig. 6. GOLD FOIL FROM SUN-DISC, FOUND IN IRELAND. (3).

similar, is not identical with that on the front, the spirals being of the C pattern (fig. 3). From the edge nearest the horse projected a small loop which evidently held one end of a rein, the other passing through a similar loop under the horse's neck. This is supplied in the illustration (fig. 4) representing the probable restoration of the Irish disc of bronze (fig. 5) in the British Museum. It lacks the gold covering and has been broken across the middle, so that it has as much right to be called votive as the Danish examples. Though much less in diameter ($2\frac{3}{4}$ inches) this example has two loops both intact, in the same relative positions as on the Trundholm disc, the lower one to fit into a socket on the centre of the axle. It is slightly convex and the back is plain, but there was doubtless a similar plate at the back originally. The decoration is also

of the same kind with the exception of the spirals, which on metal objects, at least, do not seem to have passed beyond Scandinavia in their transmission from the Mediterranean during Mycenaean times. The concentric rings, which are generally held to have been debased spirals, are now shown to be the work of an artist who was capable of engraving the true spiral, and must therefore not be regarded as necessarily later. This has an important bearing on Irish antiquities, for the concentric design is very frequent in that country during the Bronze Age. That it had there too some intimate connection with sun-worship is strongly suggested by its occurrence not only on the bronze disc just mentioned, but on one of gold leaf which was in all probability once attached to a bronze plate as in the Trundholm example. This disc

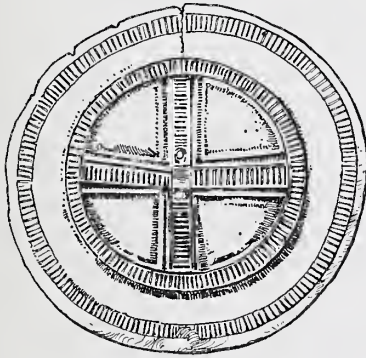


Fig. 7. GOLD DISC FROM KILMUCKRIDGE, CO. WEXFORD. (3).

(fig. 6), 2·7 inches in diameter, is markedly convex and has the edge turned in all round, the design being much the same as before.* Two other discs in the national collection, with diameters of 2·8 inches and 1·7 inch, are flat, while the ornamentation takes the form of a cross (fig. 7), which resembles the four-spoked wheel of the chariot, and is itself a well-known sun-symbol. It is sometimes held that this represents the sun as a wheel, referring to its apparent motion across the sky, and dates back to the neolithic period; but Dr. Müller considers examples in neolithic graves to be later additions, and the cross within a circle not to be intended for a wheel, nor earlier than

* A pair of similar gold-foil discs (2½ inches diameter) from Worms is in the Wiesbaden Museum; and a large one (8 inches diameter) was found with a bronze sword and two palstaves at Tellingstedt, N. Dithmarschen, Schleswig-Holstein.

1000 B.C.* Both symbols occur in the British Bronze Age, the cross, for example, on the base of a food-vessel † found by Canon Greenwell at Alwinton, Northumberland, and concentric rings on the bottom of an incense-cup from Bulford, Wilts, ‡ both in the British Museum.

A fourth gold disc in the same collection is 2 inches in diameter and has a plain centre, with three concentric rings of dots near the edge. This is a somewhat different representation from the others and comes from the Isle of Man; but probably belongs to the same period, and was used in the same way. It has a remarkable resemblance to designs on the base of incense-cups found at Camerton, Somerset, and Beckhampton, Wilts.§ Small flat discs with cruciform designs are well-known in Ireland, and some have been published many years. Roach Smith illustrated two in 1854: one found with its fellow at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal; || and the other from Castle Treasure, Douglas, co. Cork, now in the British Museum. ¶ But the most striking example is an imperfect bronze disc with its battered gold covering, 3 inches in diameter; this was certainly found in Ireland, but further details of its discovery are wanting.** It furnishes an exact parallel to the Trundholm disc, and, in association with the others mentioned, suffices to show that the same religious ideas and practices existed in Ireland and Denmark at least 3,000 years ago. Other signs of intercourse may here be mentioned.

A certain number of early bronze celts, of a form recognised as characteristic of Ireland, have been found in South Sweden, †† Jutland, ‡‡ and in the Island of Zealand; §§ and Prof. Montelius was able to trace their Irish origin not only by their form but also by the small amount of nickel in them as compared with the metal from Central Europe used in Scandinavia. Another indication of contact in the early Bronze Age is the appearance in two of the Danish Islands of

* See also Montelius, *Hjulet som en religiös sinnbild i för Kristen och Kristen tid* (Nordisk Tidskrift, 1901, p. 1).

† *British Barrows*, fig. 71, p. 86.

‡ *Archæologia*, xliii. 369, 366, figs. 54, 50.

§ *Archæologia*, xliii. 369, figs. 56, 57.

|| *Collectanea Antiqua*, iii. 149; Gibson's *Camden*, 2nd edition (1722), ii. 1412; Walter Harris' edition of Sir Charles Ware's *History and Antiquities of Ireland* (1764), i. pl. 1. No. 4, p. 126.

¶ *Collectanea Antiqua*, iii. 223.

** *Collectanea Antiqua*, iii. 139.

†† *Archiv für Anthropologie* (Brunswick), xxvi. 15, fig. 154 (near Malmö); and p. 501, fig. 294 (Schonen).

‡‡ *Nordiske Fortidsminder*, i. 76, fig. 3 (Gallemose, Hærridslev).

§§ *Archiv*, p. 14, figs. 152, 153.

gold collars of crescent shape evidently copied from the familiar Irish type, which also found its way to the mouth of the Loire and to Normandy. One at least of the rock-carvings in Bohuslän represents a warrior armed with a circular shield which has a strong family likeness to those found in the Thames and elsewhere in Britain, but very rarely occurs in Scandinavia or its neighbourhood.

The Trundholm discovery incidentally provides a fixed point for the chronology of the Irish Bronze Age. The wealth of the Scandinavian museums in antiquities of bronze enables the archæologist to determine the relative, and sometimes the absolute, date of objects so distinctive as the sun-disc in question. While Dr. Müller places the Trundholm find before the year 1000 B.C., Professor Montelius (in a letter) assigns it to the end of his own second, or possibly to the beginning of his third, period of the Scandinavian Bronze Age, that is about 1300 B.C. In any case there can be no hesitation in placing the invention of bronze among the Irish well in the second millennium B.C. The number of primitive copper axes from that country show that metal working is of very old standing there, even if not contemporary with the Copper Age which coincides with the last stage of the neolithic period in certain parts of the continent. Again, the common Irish halbert blades of bronze show that Ireland was not behind the rest of Europe, even if at present we hesitate to refer these implements, with Professor Montelius, to the sixteenth and fifteenth centuries B.C. In fact, as it is generally allowed that the Bronze Age began earlier in the British Isles than in Scandinavia, owing to our abundant home supply of tin and copper, it is quite conceivable that this form of sun-symbol was imported with other bronze objects through Ireland and Britain into Denmark, and there adopted by native craftsmen and embellished with the spiral-ornament which found its way along the amber route from the Adriatic."

C. J. JACKSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an ornamental cut-steel casket, probably Flemish work of early sixteenth-century date, lately purchased by him in Brittany.

The Rev. C. V. COLLIER, B.A., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a heater-shaped lead weight, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, and of early fourteenth-century date, charged in relief with the arms of England, found some time ago at Winchester; and (2) a similar shaped weight, $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches long, also of the fourteenth century, with a shield charged with a crowned fleur-de-lis, lately dug up at

Wetwang, E.R. Yorks. Despite the difference in the sizes of the weights, they both weigh almost exactly one pound avoirdupois.

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

Thursday, 10th December, 1903.

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 :—Donatello. By Lord Balearres, F.S.A. Svo. London, 1903.

From the Author :—The rectory of Fishlake. By F. R. Fairbank, M.D., F.S.A. Svo. Leeds, n.d.

From Henry Yates Thompson, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Facsimiles of two "Histoires" by Jean Fouquet, from vols. i. and ii. of the *Ancienetés des Juifs*. Privately printed. Fol. London, 1903.
2. Four photographic facsimiles (by three-colour process) from detached pages of a fifteenth-century manuscript of "*Histoire ancienne jusqu'à César*," and "*Faits des Romains*." Privately printed. Fol. London, 1903.

From the Compiler :—Register of the Marshams of Kent down to the end of the year 1902. Compiled by the Hon. Robert Marsham-Townshend, M.A., F.S.A. Obl. fol. London, 1903.

The Right Hon. William Thomas, Lord Bolton, was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 7th January, 1904, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The rest of the Meeting was devoted to an adjourned discussion on the paper by Mr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, on the Roman wall of London, read at the Ordinary Meeting on 26th November.

Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope, Henry Laver, J. G. Waller, and the Treasurer took part in the discussion.

The PRESIDENT thought that a suggestion by Mr. Hope that excavations should be made within the precincts of the Tower to trace the south-east corner of the Roman wall was worthy of the attention of the Society, and might properly be recommended to the Council to arrange. This was agreed to *nem. con.*

Thursday, 7th January, 1904.

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 :—Notes on the authentic Portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots, based on the researches of the late Sir George Scharf, K.C.B., re-written in the light of new information by Lionel Cust. 8vo. London, 1903.

From the Author :—On the Monumental Remains of the Aztecs in Mexico. By J. N. Shoolbred. 8vo. n.p. 1903.

From Harold Sands, Esq. :—Notes on the Old Town Wall of Nottingham. By James Shipman, F.G.S. 8vo. Nottingham, 1899.

From the Author :—A Heraldic and Physiological Curiosity Thirty-nine Children of One Father and One Mother (Seven Sons and Thirty-two Daughters), amply proved. By George Grazebrook, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.

Notice was given from the Chair that, in compliance with a requisition of thirteen Fellows under the Statutes ch. iv. § iv. the evening meeting of Thursday, 21st January, would be made Special at 8.45 p.m. for the consideration of a proposal relating to the opening of the Society's Library in the evening.

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 were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

John Burgess Preston Karslake, Esq., M.A.
 Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, M.A.
 George Willoughby Fraser, Esq.
 Walter Burton Harris, Esq.

Howard Pease, Esq., B.A.
 Lt.-Col. George Babington Croft Lyons.
 John Walker Ford, Esq.
 Charles Partridge, Esq., M.A.
 James George Wood, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Thursday, 14th January, 1904.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

From James Curtis, Esq., F.S.A.:—Devonshire Screens and Rood Lofts. Part II. By F. B. Bond. 8vo. n.p. 1903.

From the Author:—The Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire. The Hundred of Amounderness. By Henry Taylor, F.S.A. 8vo. Manchester, 1903.

From the Author:—The Early Christian Monuments of the Glasgow District. By J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. 4to. n.p.

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

The following letter from Major ANSTRUTHER THOMSON, F.S.A., dated 14th December, was read:

“I see on page 172, vol. xix. of *Proceedings*, a statement by the Rev. R. B. Gardiner with regard to my late regiment, the Royal Horse Guards, as follows: ‘They do not appear to have served in Flanders either under William III. or Marlborough.’ As a matter of fact the ‘Blues’ shipped for Flanders in May, 1689, and returned to Portsmouth 22nd April, 1690. They took part, among other minor engagements, in the battle of Walcourt, which was Marlborough’s first victory.

This is probably of little interest or importance, but I like to point out anything which might tend to detract from the historical accuracy of the *Proceedings*.”

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, M.A.

James George Wood, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

The Rev. HENRY GEE, D.D., F.S.A., read the following notes on recent discoveries in the Castle of Durham:

“My purpose to-night is to try and interest you in some investigations which have recently been made in Durham Castle, and will, we hope, prove to be merely the beginning of more elaborate and fruitful exploration. This Norman castle, now University College, Durham, and probably the only fortress-college in existence, was built by William the Conqueror shortly after the Conquest, or rather whilst that Conquest was still in progress so far as the north of England is concerned. We are not without some information concerning the early buildings erected upon this unique site, as we possess the interesting Latin poem of Laurence,* first monk and then prior of Durham Abbey. This poem was written about the year 1150, and includes a very full description of the castle buildings as Laurence knew them. Unfortunately there is some uncertainty as to the exact character and position of much that the writer describes, but the chapel and the well and the keep mound are beyond dispute. I shall not, however, trouble you on this occasion by any attempt to identify the details of the old monk's description. I start with the place as it is to-day.

The oldest portions of the castle are the Norman chapel, the undercroft beneath the hall, and the Norman mound on which the modern keep stands. There is no doubt about the date of the Norman chapel. Laurence describes it, and quite recently Commendatore Rivoira has examined it critically. He decides that the capitals of the pillars are older than any ornamentation in the cathedral, which was begun in 1099. We are probably safe in assigning the chapel to the year 1072, when according to Simeon of Durham the castle was built. The eastern windows had been blocked up at some date unknown. We opened them out this summer and found that they were widely splayed outwards, giving the idea that they originally looked out upon some adjacent building and were so splayed in order to catch as much light as possible. What this building was is absolute conjecture, since its place has been taken by later work which has covered in the area or yard or space into which the windows

* Published by the Surtees Society, vol. 70.

looked. The herring-bone floor of the chapel, thought by many to be more recent than the chapel, we found to be contemporary with it. We hope to find another adit to the keep, and so to do away with the barbarous stairs which were hacked out through the north-east bay of the chapel seventy years ago.

In the north-west tower of the castle (which Mr. C. C. Hodges considers to belong to the thirteenth century, though it may well be older) we took up the flooring of a chamber in the wall and found an ancient latrine. Bits of thirteenth-century glass, an old cresset, and fragments of all kinds were discovered in this latrine. It was probably adapted to modern use in the eighteenth century.

But the chief interest of our investigation is connected with work undertaken in August and September by Mr. Jones, our architect. Laurence speaks of a well of good water, and seems to connect it with that part of the castle which is the present courtyard. The exact locality has been a matter of conjecture. It became necessary to make a drain across the courtyard in order to carry off the water from the keep. A channel was therefore dug, and most fortunately this brought the workmen right across the ancient well, which was found to have been filled up at some time or other. The well is of excellent Norman work and is four feet in diameter. We proceeded to clear it out. I had hoped to be able to tell you of interesting relics, if not of truth itself discovered at the bottom of the well. Unfortunately the wetness of the season has interfered with our operations, and after getting down 58 feet the work was, for the time, abandoned. A Tournois penny, dated 1633, was found in the rubbish within the well, and this proves that the filling in cannot have taken place before the seventeenth century. Mr. Grueber tells me that the piece of money in question is an instance of a coin which was very usual in England at that time. Besides the coin an old pitcher of rough earthenware was dug up. We hope to resume the examination of the well when, or if, fine weather returns.

The drain brought to light other masonry of early date, as, for instance, the paving of the well house, and a footing from which, probably, in Norman times the staircase ascended to the great hall. Other buildings were unearthed which are probably Norman. Their original use is, at this stage, a matter of conjecture."

Durham, read the following note on the grave of Richard of Bury, Bishop of Durham, 1333 to 1345 :

“As the grave of Bishop Richard de Bury in the ‘Nine Altars’ of Durham Cathedral has recently been opened, I think some record of what was found should be preserved in our *Proceedings*. The occasion of the opening was the presentation of a new grave-cover by the members of the Grolier Society of New York, the original one described in *Rites of Durham* having been lost or destroyed when the floor was relaid about a hundred years ago. Hence the place of the grave was known only by the statement in *Rites*,* that it was before the altar of St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalene, following that of William de Chambre, quoted below. But before laying down the new cover, it was thought desirable to verify the site by actual inspection. This was done in September, 1903, and the following account was sent by our Fellow, the Dean of Durham, to the *Durham Advertiser* of 2nd October. The earth and stones with which the grave was filled had no doubt been thrown in when the floor was relaid and the original cover discarded, as in the case of two of the graves in the chapter-house.† After quoting the description of the original cover given in *Rites*, the Dean goes on to say :

‘All this has been swept away, but following the hints here given we removed one or two paving stones and found ourselves at the north-east corner of a vault, with no slab over it, full of earth and stones. This vault was just over 7 feet long and 19 inches wide at the foot and 20 at the shoulders; it ends westward with a blunt angle. When cleared out to the floor of the vault, and the lowest course of masonry, we found the skeleton of our bishop lying unprotected on the floor. He had evidently been placed in a common wooden coffin, of which we could find only the nails, much rusted, and some mouldering stuff, which was nothing but decayed wood. His skull, strangely enough, was broken into three pieces, the rest of the bones were regularly laid out, with legs apart, and arms not folded over the breast but laid straight down his sides. The bishop was a man of just six feet in height. There was nothing more to be discovered, so we did not disturb the body and protected it from future neglect, placing over it the new Sicilian marble slab.’

I may add that the sides of the grave are built of squared

* Ed. 1903, p. 2.

† *Archæologia*, xlv. 390, 391.

stones of unequal sizes in four courses; it is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and has one floor-stone under the head and another under the feet, the rest of the floor being of earth. The angle at the head is as nearly as possible a right angle. No pontifical insignia were found, nor any gold thread, silk, or other traces of vestments. All this accords with the statement of Adam of Murimuth, a contemporary of the bishop, 'Imminente vero termino vite sue, sui familiares omnia bona sua mobilia rapuerunt, adeo quod moriens unde corpus suum cooperire poterat non habebat, nisi subtunicam (*altered from super-tunicam*) unius garcionis in camera remanentis,'* and with that of William de Chambre, that he was 'quodammodo honorifice, non tamen cum honore satis congruo, coram altari beatæ Mariæ Magdalænæ ad australem angulum Dunelmensis ecclesiæ tumulatus.' † The earth and stones mentioned above were not put back into the grave, but it was carefully closed with covering stones before the marble slab was laid down in September, 1903."

Dr. Fowler also read the following account of a discovery of a primitive nave at Winterton, Lincolnshire:

"The church of All Saints at Winterton is at present undergoing extensive repairs, including new roofs and certain additions, under the direction of our Fellow, Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler. A thick coat of plaster, laid on all over the interior early in the nineteenth century, has been removed, and this removal has resulted in a very interesting discovery. Hitherto it has been supposed that at Winterton we have an Early English nave taking the place of an Early Romanesque nave of the same date as the lower part of the existing tower, which has midwall shafts and other characteristics of the style that prevailed before the coming in of the later Romanesque or Norman fashion in building. We now find, however, that the early tower has been built up against and partly upon the west end of a still earlier nave, the date of which I am quite unable to fix. We always knew that there had been a church earlier than the present tower, because the lintel of its west door is formed of a grave cover with an exceedingly rough plain cross in relief. But that earlier church, from the grave-yard of which this primitive memorial had doubtless

* MS. Harl. 3836, f. 49 v, printed for the first time in *The Philobiblion*, edited by Ernest C. Thomas (London 1888), Introduction, xlvi. The passage from which the words here quoted are taken has been overlooked both by the editors of Murimuth and by the biographers of Bishop de Bury.

† *Historiæ Dunelmensis Scriptores tres* (Surtees Society 9), 130.

come, might have been of wood, or of wattles, for anything we knew. We now see that it was built of rubble masonry with good quoins, of the local stone, but without any long and short work. And moreover, it was certainly plastered and whitewashed outside, a matter of great interest in connection with what we know of white churches in Saxon times. We are told that when St. Wilfrid 'restored,' as we say now, the church at York, he had it whitewashed; the words are, 'Parietes quoque lavans, secundum prophetam, super nivem dealbavit.'* There are no less than eleven places called Whitchurch or Whitechurch, there are at least two White Chapels at the present time, and there was one White Church at Durham, if indeed there were not two, before the present cathedral church was built.

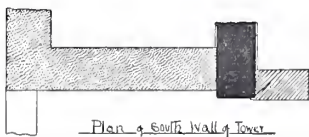
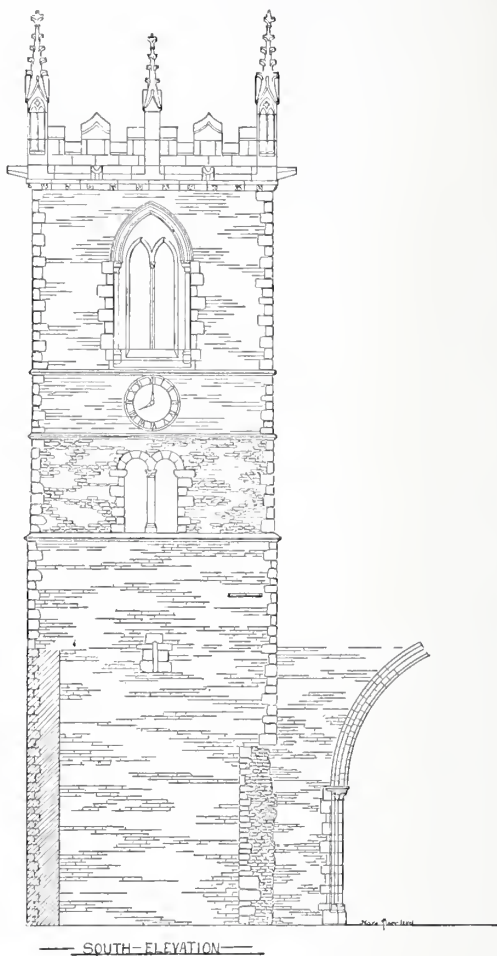
For the excellent drawings now exhibited, and also reproduced on a large scale by means of the lantern slides, as well as for some of the remarks that I am about to make in connexion with them, we are indebted to Mr. T. A. Bolton, of York, the clerk of the works, but I may add that Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler has carefully examined all the masonry, and quite agrees with us in our interpretation of it, as to which, indeed, there can hardly be two opinions.

The drawings, with a few words of explanation, speak for themselves.

The tower has long been what is called an 'engaged' tower, the Early English aisles being carried westward so as to end flush with its western face, so that the north and south sides of the tower have for many centuries been indoors.

The illustration shows the south side of the tower as it appears now that the plaster has been removed. The lower part is pre-Norman in style, the top stage is Early English of about the same date as the present nave, the grotesque corbels under the cornice have probably, in great part at least, been brought up from the line above the clock, the battlement and pinnacles are modern. Behind the clock face is a characteristic 'sound-hole' as on the other three sides, and as shown in the north elevation. The mid wall shafted window also appears on all four sides, but the narrow slit, shown on a larger scale in another drawing, that which represents the tower arch, is on the south side only. And now we come to the points of special interest, namely that the south wall of the tower does not bond into the corner of the earlier nave, but is built up against it with a straight joint, and, at about the top of the old nave wall, rests upon it. Next, on taking out one or two

* *Eddii Vita Wilfridi* (Rolls Series 71), 24.



(Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to a foot.)

stones from the south wall of the tower at the point of junction, we found a coat of plaster and whitewash on the west wall of the old nave, abutted on by the pre-Norman tower.

The stones used for the face walling of the tower and that of the old nave are pretty much the same, not nearly so different as would appear from the drawing alone. They



WINTERTON CHURCH TOWER. DETAILS OF EARLY MASONRY ON SOUTH SIDE.

may be better compared in a photograph taken by my nephew, Mr. Charles Fowler. (See Illustration.) But the similarity in masonry proves nothing as to date. It arises from the quality of the local stone, and indeed the masonry

of the Early English upper stage of the tower is not perceptibly different from that of the lower stages.

The long vertical joint between the north and south walls of the tower, and the plastered and whitewashed west face of the old west wall of the nave, rising from the floor to a height of 14 feet 6 inches without any bond, and then stepping east on to the west wall its full width, where the tower first defines itself by the adoption of its own quoins, is very important, because from this evidence it is undeniable that there was a building prior to the tower, up to and on to which the tower is built. It is also observable that the thickness of the west wall of the old nave, which was originally 2 feet 9 inches, has been augmented by the builders of the tower to 3 feet 3 inches on the west side, in order to adapt it to the thickness of the east wall of their tower, and this produces the straight joint shown on the plan of the tower.

Coming now to the east side of the tower, originally the west end of the nave, we observe the tower arch, an insertion of course, and there are signs of disturbance in the masonry on either side of it, not at present shown in the drawing,* because they are temporarily concealed by some timber. Over the tower arch, and partly destroying it and the long slit over it, so constantly found in towers of this date, a recess for an organ was made some time about 1840. This recess was filled up, and the arch and slit were restored in 1872.

The north elevation of the tower shows the junction with the older nave as on the south side.

I have referred to the absence of long and short work, not only in the tower but in the older nave. But it has been clearly pointed out by Mr. Micklethwaite and others that this kind of work, though often found in very early buildings, is by no means a constant feature in pre-Norman work, and that ordinary quoins are found in pre-Norman buildings of all dates. In connexion with the outside plastering of Saxon churches, I may remark that in long and short work the flat slabs that alternate with the long corner pieces are cut down for about half an inch where the plaster was meant to go, while the long pieces were given that much projection. And the quoins of the oldest work at Winterton project a little, just enough to give room for a coat of plaster flush with their outer surfaces."

Dr. Fowler further read the following note on fireplaces in vestries at Morpeth and at Warkworth :

* This drawing is not here reproduced.

“In connexion with the fireplaces at Durham Cathedral and elsewhere, described by me a year ago*, Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler has called my attention to two interesting examples of vestry fireplaces, described and figured by him in the *Ecclesiologist* for 1866.† I regret that I did not know of these in time to mention them when I brought the subject of the Durham fireplace before the Society, but I have had a lantern-slide made from Mr. Hodgson Fowler’s illustration, thinking it of sufficient interest to bring before you now.

It will be seen by the plan of Morpeth Church how the west wall of the vestry was originally open to the churchyard, but that the space left to the west of it was afterwards enclosed as an aisle to the chancel. The drawings speak for themselves, and I have only to say that the circular outlet shows remains of cusps which have converted it into a quatrefoil, and that the stones of the fireplace show no signs of burning, so that it has probably been meant to hold an iron thing of some sort. Perhaps the grooves marked CC may have been connected with something that could be fixed into the stone structure.

The Warkworth example is in a similar situation, and it will be seen that it has an outlet consisting of three slits.”

Dr. Fowler also exhibited a volume containing a collection of engraved views of French Monasteries, on which he read the following note:

“The collection which I have the honor to exhibit this evening came to the University Library at Durham in 1855, with the rest of the fine library presented by the late Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, President of Magdalen College, Oxford. It consists of 149 copper-plate engravings of monasteries, all in France, mostly represented in bird’s-eye views. The plates have been a little cut down in binding; they now measure $18\frac{1}{2}$ by 25 inches, are folded down the middle, and are mounted on guards. Some are not dated; the dates of those which are range from 1674 to 1702. One has the inscription: ‘D. Franciscus Vrayet delineavit 1676,’ and the others seem to be the work of the same hand. A few of the plates have references to the pages of some work which they seem to have been meant to illustrate, e.g. that of St. Ouen’s, Rouen, exterior ‘p. 197,’ interior ‘p. 196.’ A written memorandum is pasted in stating that there are only two other copies known, one in *Bibliotheca Rothomagensis*, another in *Bibliotheca*

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xix, 179-185.

† Vol. xxvii, 218.

Parisiensi de Arsenal, and that there is a description of the work in *Hist. Littéraire de la Congregation de St. Maur*, by Dom Tassin (Paris, about 1766). Some years ago I wrote, as librarian of the University of Durham, to the librarians of the two libraries that were said to contain copies of the work, sending full particulars and enquiries, but I never received any reply.* After it came to Durham the book was unfortunately rebound, but on the inside of one of the old covers, which has been preserved, is the following note in Dr. Routh's writing: 'It was stated to me, on the authority of Mr. Pugin, the architect, that there were not more than three copies known of this book.'

I yesterday consulted the work of Dom Tassin, an imperfect copy of which is in the King's Library at the British Museum, and there I found, at page 154, that one Dom Michael Germain, who was born in 1645, professed 1663, and died 1694, projected and indeed wrote a history of monasteries of the congregation of St. Maur, that was to be in three volumes, and obtained permission to print it under the title of *Monasticon Gallicanum*.† Engravings were made of most of the monasteries, but the work remained in MS. at St. Germain des Prés, where, as well as elsewhere, were collections of the 'plans,' so-called, to the number of 152. The remainder had not been executed when Tassin wrote in 1770.

There seems to be no doubt that the volume now on the table contains one of these collections, though three of the views appear to be wanting. There is nothing in the volume to indicate where it was previously, or how it came into the possession of Dr. Routh."

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

* I have lately been told that French *sarans* will not reply unless stamps be enclosed for postage. I was not aware at the time that this was expected.

† A reproduction of the plates was issued in three volumes, 4to, at Paris in 1870, under the following title, *Monasticon Gallicanum, Collection de 168 planches de vues topographiques [par Michel Germain, d. 1694] représentant les monastères de l'Ordre de Saint-Benoît. Le tout reproduit par M. Peigné-Delacourt, avec une préface par M. Léopold Delisle.*"

Thursday, 21st January, 1904.

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 :—Raleghana. Part V. The History of Durham House. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1903.

From the Author :—Excavations at Castle Neroche, Somerset. June-July, 1903. By H. St. George Gray. 8vo. n.p. 1903.

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. Fourth series. fol. London, 1903.

Lieut.-Col. George Babington Croft Lyons was admitted Fellow.

At 8.45 p.m. the meeting was made special, in accordance with a requisition of Mr. H. Thomson Lyon and thirteen other Fellows, which had been laid before the Council and submitted to the Society at its evening meeting on 7th January, for the consideration of a proposal that the Library be open one evening a week until 10 p.m., without being closed for an interval, and that it remain open on meeting nights until 8.30 p.m., or to make such other arrangements as the Fellows shall consider most convenient.

The discussion was opened by Mr. H. Thomson Lyon, who, after explaining his reasons for bringing the matter forward, formally proposed the Resolution of which he had given notice.

As the Resolution was not seconded the matter dropped.

The business of the ordinary meeting was then resumed.

The following Report from Dr. T. Gann to the Governor of British Honduras, which had been transmitted to the Society for information by the Secretary of State for the Colonies,

of a visit to the ruins on the Colombia branch of the Rio Grande, was read :

Belize,

20th April, 1903.

“ About 6 a.m. on Thursday, 16th April, I left Punta Gorda in company with Mr. Phillips, the District Commissioner ; after one hour's ride we arrived at Mr. Watrous' bank on the Jacinto branch of the Rio Grande, where we were met by our six men whom we had sent forward the previous night with the heavy luggage and food, in a cart. Everything was packed into two large doreys, and after only half an hour's delay we set out. Twenty minutes good paddling brought us to the main stream of the Rio Grande, and for about fifteen miles we travelled up this river without obstruction. The river is very tortuous, but its general direction is also due east and west.

About eighteen miles from the mouth we encountered the first obstruction called Corona Falls, unless a narrow ledge of stone, running across the river, about ten miles lower, be accounted a fall. Corona Fall is somewhat inappropriately named, as it is semicircular and not crown shaped ; the water is about 12 inches deep at the shallowest part of the river. About a mile above this fall is Castillo Bank, an old mahogany station of two years back. This is considered nearly half way to the Colombia branch, though owing to the latter half containing over twenty falls it takes twice as long to cover. The banks of the river are here from 8 to 20 feet in height and composed of a soft slate-like stone very regularly stratified. In every shallow part of the river large quantities of whelk-like shells, known locally as *luties*, are to be found, these are greatly esteemed by the Indians as an article of diet. Iguanas are also plentiful, so that the traveller up this river need never starve. A few miles further up on the left bank of the river we passed the opening of Indian Creek, which at this season of the year is almost dried up. The banks here are composed of a sort of loose friable sandstone, varying from a light yellow to heavy black in colour, where the stone has been much weathered. We next came to 'Cuchara' or Spoon Fall, most appropriately named as the only aperture for the doreys was through a spoon-shaped opening in a high ridge of rock which completely blocked the river at this point ; we were all compelled to leave the doreys, and even thus lightened it was as much as the men could manage to pull them over. Immediately above this fall on the right bank of the river, are Hicatee and Agua Caliente Creek No. 1 with a common opening. After another few miles we heard the roar of big

falls, and soon had the doreys engaged in these, the highest falls on the river; the falls really double the upper fall, being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and the lower $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the whole is horse shoe shaped and reaches right across the river. If the water had been but a little lower I fear we should have found these falls impassable. From two or three miles above big falls we came to Mr. Watrous' mahogany camp, where Mr. Hill, the manager, very kindly put us up for the night. We passed during the day twenty-three runs and falls great and small in our passage up the river. Next morning we set out soon after six, and after crossing several small runs we came to the mouth of the Colombia branch, about five miles above Mr. Watrous' bank. This, the largest branch of the Rio Grande, opens on the left bank of the main stream, its course being about west-south-west. The mouth, which is nearly 12 yards across, was completely blocked by large trees and other floating rubbish as the river is at this time of the year quite impassable even for the smallest craft. About three miles above the mouth of the Colombia we came to an old camp on the left bank of the river named Hunterman's Camp; here we disembarked all our cargo and making it up as equally as possible into six loads, started on foot along an old truck pass to find the ruins. After about five miles walking we struck the Colombia, at what was supposed by former visitors to have been a wharf or landing stage connected with the ruins, and indeed at first sight one might easily fall into this error, especially if they did not take the trouble to descend the bank and make a closer and more minute examination. The so-called wharf is a space of about 15 yards in length by 10 yards in breadth, gently sloping down from the perpendicular bank of the river to the water's edge, it is paved throughout with irregularly quadrilateral stones, and is, as a matter of fact, a purely natural formation, as anybody who had noticed the conformation of the banks of the river lower down, where numbers of similar 'wharves' are to be found, might see for themselves. We followed up the Colombia for another mile, and then pitched our camp on its bank, as the most convenient site available, being within a short distance of the ruins and well supplied with good water both for drinking and bathing. Next morning (Saturday) we set out very early for the ruins, which we reached after fifteen minutes' smart walk. These ruins, though at first sight not so imposing in appearance as the great palaces of Palenque, Mitla, Chichen-Itza, etc., or even as the huge sculptured *Stellac* of Quinqua and Lorrillard, yet grow upon one gradually and by degrees from their very vastness, combined with an after lack of minor orna-

mentation of any kind. There is no sculpture, no bas-relief in stone, no painted stucco, no monolith, nothing in fact to catch the eye and divert it from the unrelieved, unadorned vastness and plainness of the huge stone-faced pyramids of which the ruins consist. When one comes to compute the amount of finely-cut stone employed in facing the terraces and pyramids alone, one is simply appalled at the vastness of the undertaking.

The ruins consist of a series of terraced stone-faced truncated pyramids standing upon two stone-faced platforms. The lower and principal table or platform is slightly over 300 yards in length, by slightly under 70 yards in breadth; it varies from 6-8 to 18-20 feet in height, and is faced with cut stone throughout its whole extent. Near the centre of this last is a smaller platform, also faced throughout with cut stone, and of a uniform height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; it is 100 yards in breadth, and runs back the whole depth of the main platform. It is upon this smaller platform that all the best preserved mounds stand to-day. Perhaps the finest of all the mounds is that marked No. 2 on the plan; it is 31 yards square at the base, 33 feet in height, and composed of four narrow terraces, separated by four walls; the walls incline towards the summit so that the quadrangle at the summit of the mounds is only 24 feet square. The corners of the mound are rounded, and the whole surface of the mound is covered throughout with the most exquisitely squared blocks of hard crystalline limestone; the east and north sides of the mound are almost perfect; the west and south sides have unfortunately fallen away somewhat owing to the fact that several trees had taken root in them, and forced the stones asunder with their growing roots. Upon the summit of the mound, where in all probability a small temple at one time stood, is now nothing but a great heap of worked stones. Throughout the whole of the ruins both mounds and terraces point exactly east and west, and except in one solitary instance the corners of both mounds and platforms are rounded and not angular. There are in all six mounds upon the small platform; that marked No. 1 on the plan is 37 yards in length, 24 yards in breadth, 30 feet in height, and has three terraces. No. 4 is 6 yards in breadth, 42 yards in length, and 8 feet in height; it has but a single terrace. No. 3 is 25 feet in height, and is a mere mass of ruins in which the original number of terraces and walls cannot now be made out. No. 5 is also only a mass of ruins, but is remarkable from the fact that it stands upon the edge of the main platform, which it transgresses for fully 15 to 20 yards. No. 6 was a small circular heap

of ruins, 24 feet in diameter and 3 feet in height, and into this we made a large circular excavation; nothing, however, of very great interest was found, with the exception of vast quantities of fragments of hard red brick of all shapes and sizes, together with the half of a broken rubbing stone and two cylindrical fragments of Esquipulus stones, which had evidently originally formed the 'brasso' of a rubbing stone. An excavation was also made to a depth of about 10 feet in the centre of mound No. 4, and here again vast quantities of brick were found; indeed this brick appears to have been deliberately manufactured for the sole purpose of filling up the interior of the pyramids beneath their stone facing, whilst large flat blocks of it were employed for paving. The entire surface of the large platform was at one time covered with mounds of various heights all faced with squared stone, and all no doubt supporting 'cues' or temples, but, with the exception of the three already referred to, nothing now remains of them but huge piles of ruins, upon the surface of which are scattered quantities of the squared stones which once covered them. The mounds which still remain comparatively intact show conclusively what a vast and gigantic undertaking the whole structure must have been, and incidentally what an enormous population the now desolate bush must have supported, for many hundreds of men, working for years, must have been required to square the stones, and lay them, alone, besides quarrying them and conveying them to their present situation. Whilst digging in the lesser platform, we found that to a depth of 6 feet (and possibly much deeper) the whole structure was composed of chips of stone, evidently the refuse and "debris" left over by the masons who chipped the stone for the covering of the pyramids and terraces, so that for this purpose alone at least 300,000 cubic feet of waste chips were employed. When one realises that every individual one of these exceedingly hard stones, many of them weighing four to five cwt., had first to be quarried (with stone implements alone), next brought to the spot by manual labour, and lastly exquisitely chipped (also with stone implements), one simply stands appalled at the vast amount of labour involved, and can only speculate as to whence the builders came, whither they have so silently and mysteriously disappeared, and how it is that they have left no vestige of record behind them.

Although it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty the exact object of the builders in constructing these vast pyramids elevated on platforms above the sur-

rounding country, yet, judging by what is known about other similar structures in various parts of Central America, it would appear highly probable that they were intended exclusively for religious purposes. The stone-faced pyramids simply acted as bases for the small temples or 'cues' of the various gods of the Toltec Tautueon, whilst the terraces possibly formed promenades along which the priests, at the head of their gorgeous religious processions, and bearing the human victim for the sacrifice, might ascend and descend to and from the temples in sight of the worshipping people gathered on the great plateau beneath, which itself overlooked the whole of the surrounding country. One might, however, ask in that case, where are the palaces of the kings and the dwellings of the priests and nobles of a people who could afford to create such vast structures in honour of their gods? The houses of the common people were then, as now, as we know, built of leaves, sticks, and adobe, and perished within a few years. It may be that somewhere back in the as yet unexplored bush, beyond the Rio Grande's head waters, there may exist a city of ruins of which this is the ruined temple, for the bush is a safe guardian of the secrets of the past, and one may easily pass within 500 yards of the ruins of a vast city, buried within it, without being any the wiser. One significant fact about these ruins is the great rarity of potsherds amongst them. I do not think we found more than three or four small fragments in all, and yet so plentiful are potsherds as a rule over ancient Indian centres of civilisation that one might gather cartloads of them in the surface only. This, I think, goes far to prove that the ruins were never actually inhabited, but were kept exclusively for religious purposes.

I would urge, lastly:

- (1) That some steps be taken to explore further these ruins and their environment, and, if possible, to open a pyramid, preferably No. 1 or No. 2, without damaging it externally.
- (2) That the bush be thoroughly cleared over the large platform, with a view to getting an absolutely correct plan of the ruins, and, if possible, checking their destruction by the growth upon them of large trees.
- (3) That no outsider be permitted on any account to excavate anywhere in the vicinity of the ruins."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, January 28th, 1904.

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 :—A List of the Palimpsest Brasses in Great Britain. By Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1903.

From the Author :

1. Ruborough Camp, Broomfield, Somerset. By H. St. G. Gray. 8vo. n.p. 1903.
2. Huish Champflower Barrow, near Raleigh's Cross, on the Brendon Hills. By H. St. G. Gray (Reprinted from *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, September, 1903).

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

John Burgess Preston Karslake, Esq., M.A.
John Walker Ford, Esq.

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

Frederick Andrew Inderwick, Esq., K.C.
James Challenor Covington Smith, Esq.
Ormonde Maddock Dalton, Esq., M.A.
Cyril James Humphreys Davenport, Esq.

C. TRICE MARTIN, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read a paper on some Chancery Proceedings of the fifteenth century, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

W. H. RICHARDSON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze celt found at West Hagbourne Hill, near Chilton, Berks, on which he read the following Notes :

“By kind permission of Mr. Leonard G. Slade, of the Manor Farm, Blewbury, Berks, I am enabled to offer for exhibition a bronze socketed celt found during the summer of 1893 by a shepherd while engaged in pitching a fold on West Hagbourne Hill, near the villages of Chilton and Upton. The shepherd, finding the point of his iron pitching staff obstructed by some unyielding object, proceeded to investigate the cause,

and unearthed this celt, which he shortly after sold to Mr. Slade, in whose possession it has since been. Hagbourne Hill where this find was made, is on the northern slope of the Berkshire Ridgeway, and about three miles south-west from Didcot Station on the Great Western Railway, and has an extreme height of 400 feet. The celt is a small but very perfect specimen, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, measured across at the points of the cutting edge, its weight being $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The mouth is distinctly square, though with rounded angles, the collar is relieved by twin beadings, with a larger one between, and below it is the usual loop, but with rather flattened projection. The appearance of the surface on both sides, especially towards the edge, seems to suggest marks of hammering. On comparing this celt with the examples in the British Museum, and with illustrations in Sir John Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, pp. 138-9, and Cooke's edition of Wakeman's *Irish Antiquities*, p. 211, it seems to me to approximate more closely to a common Irish type than to any other, but here I speak of course with the utmost diffidence. Any interest, however, which may belong to this celt is enhanced by the fact that in the spring of 1803 a hoard of bronze objects was found on this same hill, in a pit at a depth of 4 feet, and among these was a socketed celt. An account of this find is given in *Archaeologia*,* together with a plate illustrating most of the objects discovered. All these, with the exception of the celt, are now in the British Museum, but this, it appears, from a reference which Mr. Read very kindly made to the register of the Department, was not given to the Museum with the other objects, so that it is impossible to make that exact comparison which might otherwise have been desirable. Mr. Clineh, however, for whose kind assistance in this matter I am greatly indebted, has been so good as to make lantern slides both of the celt now before us and also of the objects discovered on the same site in 1803, as illustrated in *Archaeologia*. If the form of the celt shown in the latter can be relied on, it is obvious that there are various points of difference between the two, but whether any, and if so, what inferences may be drawn from these differences, in relation to the fact of their both coming from the same site, I must leave for much more learned heads to determine. But it does seem to me that if on two occasions bronze objects have been found on West Hagbourne Hill, even with a long interval between, it might not be unprofitable if some expert hands were to initiate new explorations on this site, which, I may

* Vol. xvi. 348.

add, is very easily accessible from the railway. With a view of giving a little additional interest to the subject, I have marked on a map of the county all the places where, so far as I can ascertain, bronze relics have been met with. These are twenty in number, and, as will be seen, are fairly scattered over the whole county, though chiefly in the north, but only in four localities, viz. Hagbourne Hill, Yattendon, Wallingford, and Windsor, have socketed celts been found.

With regard to the lantern slides exhibited this evening, I should be pleased if, with Mr. Clinch's concurrence, they can be added to the Society's collection."

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

Thursday, February 4th, 1904.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

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

From Professor A. H. Church, F.R.S., F.S.A.:—Copy of Memoranda furnished to the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works, etc., concerning the treatment of decayed stonework in the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey. fol. London, 1904.

From the Author:—Ancient Forests, Chases, and Deerparcs in Cheshire. By William Harrison. 8vo. Manchester, 1903.

From the Author:—Deerhurst, Pershore, and Westminster. By Rev. C. S. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Bristol. n.d.

A. T. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., submitted a Report on the excavations at Caerwent in 1903.

The Report will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 11th February, 1904.

W. GOWLAND, 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 Trustees of the British Museum :

- A guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum. 8vo. London, 1904.
- Subject Index of the Modern Works added to the British Museum, 1881-1900. Vol. iii. 8vo. London, 1903.
- Catalogue of Early German and Flemish Woodcuts in the Department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum, vol. i. 8vo. London, 1903.
- Franks Bequest. Catalogue of the British and American Book Plates bequeathed to the British Museum by Sir A. W. Franks, K.C.B., vol. i. 8vo. London, 1903.
- Catalogue of the Collection of English Pottery in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography of the British Museum. By R. L. Hobson. 4to. London, 1903.
- Supplementary Catalogue of Chinese Books and Manuscripts in the British Museum. 4to. London, 1903.

ROBERT BROWN, Jun., Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following remarks on a Pictorial Manual of Alchemy belonging to Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A. :

“This exceedingly rare and interesting little book, unique so far as I am aware, consists of twenty symbolical representations of alchemical processes. It is apparently of the time of Charles I., and a few notes, difficult to decipher, have been added by some student about 100 years later. The form in which the doctrine is conveyed would render it unintelligible or useless in the hands of an outsider. The field of the pictures is filled in with meaningless scenery, houses, etc., on the *horror vacui* principle. The main theme of the work is the philosopher's stone, its powers and properties. In the religious world this is the master (‘the stone of Israel’) and true faith; in the philosophical world it is truth and right reason; in the material world it is an occult composition or amalgam, possessed of strange powers of cleansing, refining, and exalting, and, in particular, of producing under the requisite conditions virgin gold. Hence, in the lowest of the three worlds, this power, technically *Multiplicatio*, is the crown and consummation of the power of the Magus. Thus, in one figure,

the fruitful Queen, with ample breasts, sits on the Lioness (= (1) a symbol of heat; (2) of metals in ebullition, the particular metal being distinguished in coloured representations by the tincture of the Lion), whose cubs are sustained by her blood, whilst the Lady holds in one hand a circle containing the Pelican vulning herself for her young. In another figure the fruitful goddess Nature, crowned with the five planets, stands 'twixt sun and moon, on the primeval watery abyss (apparently near Dover Castle), which is blown upon by the four Winds (cf. Daniel vii. 2). The place of the Venus-symbol (♀) in the figure is specially to be noticed. Kosmic Harmony, and the continued force of things (= 'the Conservation of Energy') is further portrayed by the seven Planets, with their familiar symbols, and certain Zodiacal symbols connected with them, ringed by the eternal and etherial fire (Δ). In another figure the same principle of Kosmic Harmony on a still wider scale, including our entire star-cluster, is shown, the whole system being preserved by continuous energy, anthropomorphically portrayed by Man (= also (1) Sun, (2) Gold) and Woman (= also (1) Moon, (2) Silver).

Speaking generally, I may observe that \odot = the sun; ♁ = gold, the King; ♁ = silver, the Queen; ♁ = copper; ♁ = mercury; ♁ = salt; ♁ = sulphur. Alchemically, *mercury* = the watery element, *salt* = the earthly element, and *sulphur* = the fiery element of things. They thus compose a mystical triad. Δ = fire, ♁ = air, ♁ = earth, ∇ = water (cf. fig. 17).

Turning to fig. 1, *Creatio Lapidis* ('The Production of the Stone'), we observe fruitful, full-breasted Nature, moon-headed, enringed by the terraqueous globe, her feet in the watery abyss, and chained, because she cannot depart from the course of Kosmic Harmony, in a secret place, suckling the young sun (gold)*. She is girt by the four elements, the fiery Dragon (cf. fig. 12), the Bird (= air), Earth, and Water. In fig. 2 the parts played by these four component elements, in the order Earth, Water, Air, Fire (note the Lion's face) are given, they being symbolised as fruitful women. In fig. 3 the compound, but harmonious, nature of the Stone is indicated, as composed of gold, silver, mercury, sulphur, etc. The watery element (*mercury*) is symbolised by the three-headed Hydra. The Pelican also appears (cf. fig. 16), and the Peacock in her pride, a symbol, amongst other things of the starry heaven (Kosmic Harmony). Fig. 4 gives an explanation of

* In art the moon at times nurses the young sun.

the Sulphur-dragon (side *sup.*), and its evolving from its hidden state. Fig. 5 represents the alchemist at work. Upon his table stands the magic cube, and at it sit Sun (gold) and Moon (silver), on either side of a mystic figure which, according to the explanation suggested, = Gold personified. In the foreground the Fiery-principle (Lion) consumes the Watery-principle (Snake). A long explanation is given of *Solutio* (fig. 6), which is symbolically shown by the Male-igneous-principle approached by the Female-principle, bearing the seven-fold mystic Rose (itself a large subject). Towards her springs the igneous Lion beneath the Sun. A retort is also shown illustrating that practical Alchemy is at the basis of the matter. This principle is also illustrated in other figures. In fig. 7 *Separatio*, Mercury, with Caduceus, stands betwixt the Male-martial-igneous-principle (sun, gold) and the female dove-holding-Venus-principle. In fig. 8, *Conjunctio*, the marriage of Sun and Moon, union of gold and silver with a furnace and alembics. *Putrefactio* (fig. 9) is explained and illustrated by a skeleton, standing on the dark, primeval, flame-girt world (see illustrations in Robert Fludd's works), holding a night-bird. The two-winged, attendant, female figures are potencies which may be compared with some of the minor personages in Greek mystic and Dionysiac scenes. Fig. 10 denotes primarily the course of the Sun through the four quarters (seasons) of the year, but more occultly, the alchemical steps in the process of the Stone, and in connection with gold-multiplication (cf. fig. 2.). Perhaps the design may be connected in origin with the ancient Latin incantation: 'Tres virgines mensam marmoream positam habebant, etc.' Fig. 12, *Cibatio*, a fine occult design, shows the generating, germinating powers of Heat (Dragon) hidden in fluidity, but ringed with etherial fire, on gold and silver (sun and moon, cf. fig. 1), to issue at length in the eternal and symbolic Phoenix, which is flanked by the other birds (aerial powers)."

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., also communicated the following further remarks upon the Pictorial Manual of Alchemy exhibited by him:

"With regard to the artistic character of the MS. in question, it may be convenient to add some notes to Mr. Brown's observations. The drawings are made with great precision and exactness, and apparently directly in ink upon the paper, without any preliminary pencil lines. The minute figures are well proportioned, and evince a considerable knowledge of the human form, such as would have been

acquired by a practitioner in surgery and medicine. Only in a few instances, as, for example, in Illustration No. 7, is there clumsiness in the nether limbs. The drawings No. 5 (*Calcination*), No. 8 (*Conjunctio*), No. 15 (*Exaltatio*), are excellent, as is also No. 18; and the minute and clear work in the latter and in Nos. 3 and 19 are noteworthy, though not drawn with a particularly fine line. The trumpet blown by the angel in the fourteenth picture is of the same character as that preserved in Warwick Castle, said to have sounded the fateful charge at Naseby.

The costume shown in the pictures Nos. 5 and 8 sufficiently indicate the date to be about 1625. This point naturally suggests the question of the authorship of the MS.

In the latter half of the sixteenth century lived a famous and disreputable English astrologer, Simon Forman, born in 1552, died 1611. A graduate of Magdalen College, Oxford, he practised medicine and worked at astrology, and in 1594 began his experiments for the discovery of the Philosopher's Stone, and took to magic, employing the usual fraudulent methods.

A pupil of Forman was Richard Napier. He was born in 1559, and was also a graduate of Oxford, from Exeter College. In 1590 he was ordained, and preferred to the rectory of Great Linford, Buckinghamshire, which he held for 40 years, until his death in 1634. He also practised medicine, as many English clergy did until long after the middle of the eighteenth century. Forman bequeathed his MSS. to Napier.

Napier's nephew Richard, was born in 1607; he was entered of Wadham, and elected a Fellow of All Souls in 1628. He also was learned in astrology and medicine. He inherited his uncle's MSS., was knighted in 1647, and died in 1676. His son Thomas gave the MSS. of his father and great-uncle to Elias Ashmole, and they are now in the Bodleian Library.

Thus we have in succession three English astrologers, practitioners also of magic and medicine, closely associated, and it is suggested as not improbable that the MS. now exhibited may be from the hand of Richard Napier. This is a point which the present writer has not yet had an opportunity of verifying by comparing it with those that are at present in the Bodleian Library.

The MS. appears to have been obtained by Mr. Kerrich when a Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and before his marriage in 1798."

The EARL OF YARBOROUGH, F.S.A., exhibited a silver-gilt standing cup and cover presented by the town of Enkhuysen

to William the Silent, to commemorate the victory of the Dutch over the Bourbon Spanish fleet under the Comte du Bossu in 1573.

The cup and cover, which were described by C. H. Read, Esq., Secretary, will be illustrated in *Archaeologia*.

G. GRAZEBROOK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of miscellaneous antiquities found in the River Thames at Cookham Strand.

G. M. ARNOLD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the leaden matrix of a seal of the thirteenth century lately found in his garden at Milton by Gravesend, Kent.

The seal is circular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and has for device a cross flory surrounded by the legend :

+ SIGILL IOHANIS MONACH̄I

Above the cross which begins the legend is a small circular projection upon the edge of the seal, for attaching a cord for suspension.

A. J. COPELAND, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented the leaden matrix of a seal of the thirteenth century found some years ago at Waynfleet, Lincs. It is remarkable for being engraved with a different device on each side.

On one side the device is a single-masted vessel, without any sails, with the encircling legend :

+ SIGILL' WIL' I FILIJ ERNEWINI

The other side has for device a cross flory, but the surrounding legend is much worn. It seems to read :

+ SIGILL' SIM[ONIS FIL' ERNEWINI]

The seal is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, and has apparently had a loop or projection for suspension on the edge.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions, and to Mr. A. J. Copeland for his gift to the Society's Collections.

Thursday, 18th February, 1904.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

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

P. H. NEWMAN, Esq., read the following notes on the preservation of some ancient wall-paintings:

“It is now about twelve years ago that the late Mr. Loftus Brock, a Fellow of this Society, consulted me as to the best means of preserving some ancient mural paintings at Canterbury, which were at that time in a ruinous condition, and fast fading from the walls they were intended to adorn. After some consideration of a subject of which I then knew theoretically but little, and practically nothing, I suggested a mode of treatment which Mr. Brock agreed with me in thinking that, if it did not absolutely effect the object desired, it could at least do no harm. It should be said, moreover, that any compunction we might have had as to risk to the paintings would have been lessened by the observations of their then guardian on what was as obvious to ourselves, that if something was not done very soon there would be no paintings to preserve. The works referred to were severally at Eastbridge Hospital, and in the church of St. Alphege at Canterbury, and St. Nicholas, the church of the Lepers' Hospital at Harbledown. The paintings at the two places last mentioned had then but recently been uncovered, and much speculation had arisen as to their subjects. It was my discovery of the subjects of these paintings which first called attention to the operations I was engaged in, and raised question and criticism of an impatient character as to my qualifications for dealing with these ancient monuments with the view of their preservation. My reply to these questions was that, as my operations were in the nature of an experiment, it would be both premature and unfair to disclose them, both in relation to myself and the works under treatment, and might be indeed actually mischievous in case other persons with more zeal than discretion should be tempted to essay elsewhere a process which was tentative, and at the best had not, and could not at the time have been, proved successful. If this evasion of disclosure gave offence in some quarters, as

I have been led to believe it did, while I regret the fact, I can only say that it was in the nature of things, and that no other course appeared open to me.

Before coming to the explanation of my own method of treating these wall-paintings, and, as I conceive, its *rationale*, it may be well to summarise those processes for preservation which have been ordinarily used, so that points of similarity may be the more readily observed.

The best known authorities on the subject are Mr. J. G. Waller and Professor A. H. Church. Mr. Waller, after giving careful and elaborate directions for the removal of superimposed whitewash, says: 'In discussing the mode of preserving these paintings by a varnish, it must be well considered. On stone, or upon a sound wall, no doubt some such manipulation may be very effective, if properly done. But the decay of wall-painting when exposed to the air, damp, etc., arises from the loss of the material by which the colours were originally tempered. The medium is not so durable as the colour, and damp succeeded by dryness, and the variations of our climate, tend to its disintegration; it comes off in dust or powder. This even takes place in "fresco buono," as may be seen in many churches in Italy, giving rise to the report of the colours fading. The colours do not fade, they simply disintegrate and fall off in dust.

To restore to the decaying tempera painting the medium it has partially lost could be done by means of a spray, casting upon the surface a dilution of size in alcohol and water to make it sufficiently thin for the process. This could be done to any wall, however soft, with success; but a hard varnish upon a soft wall would certainly hasten the decay.'

Professor Church, after equally careful instruction for removing whitewash from the surface of the ancient paintings, gives the following recipe for a fixing solution:

'Melt 2 ounces by weight of pure white beeswax, and pour the melted wax into 6 ounces by measure of oil of spike lavender or oil of orange peel. Warm the mixture until it is clear, and then add 10 ounces by measure of picture copal varnish and 26 ounces of freshly distilled spirits of turpentine.

The above mixture is to be applied warm by means of a broad flat soft brush to the wall picture.'

'Sometimes,' says the Professor, 'it is necessary, if the colour be at all easily detached to apply the fixing liquid to the wall by means of a *spray producer*. A scent distributor worked by an india-rubber ball, by bellows, or by Fletcher's foot-blower will answer.'

These extracts are taken from Mr. Keyser's comprehensive *List of Buildings in Great Britain and Ireland having Mural and other Painted Decorations*, published by direction of the Department of Science and Art.

Now while agreeing with Mr. Waller that a hard varnish will hasten the decay, it is possible to use Professor Church's recipe with success provided it is used in a proper way, *i.e.* with certain modifications, not as to material, but application. But first let us gauge the effect of the hard varnish Mr. Waller judiciously deprecates. There is, of course, varnish and varnish, and many kinds darken speedily, especially if they contain, as in the commoner sorts, a proportion of litharge as a drier. The use of such a varnish as this by whatever method would be fatal, as in a short time on stone or plaster the painting would be so degraded in its lighter portions as to be indistinguishable, and it is for this reason that Professor Church suggests a recipe for a fluid which gives the least chance of darkening. But this risk, after all, is incomparable with the greater one of using a viscous fluid even thinly on a more or less porous wall surface, unless it has been subjected to previous and careful treatment. The pores are choked, the surface ceases to allow perspiration or evaporation of confined moisture, or the free exit of rarefied air, and these imprisoned forces quickly burst their bonds, carrying with them the pigments used in the paintings.

This has occurred so frequently as scarcely to need further reference, and has been acknowledged as the result of a pernicious practice certain to result in a short time in the destruction of that which it was intended to preserve.

Now it will be observed that Professor Church does not recommend the use of the medium, of which he has given a recipe, in a state of viscosity; he is careful to advise its application as a preservative to ancient mural paintings in a very dilute and fluid condition, and I have little doubt that its use in many instances under favourable conditions would be attended with success. But in dealing with the paintings I have referred to I had neither Professor Church's knowledge of chemistry nor his experience of the behaviour of wall surfaces, and yet it was essential to run no risks.

I therefore determined to make experiments.* I soon found that although a weak size medium presented more affinities to the fixatif originally used in the paintings than

* These experiments were made in my own studio upon plaster surfaces on which I had painted with colours containing insufficient tempera medium to fix them, thus representing as nearly as might be the condition of old and desiccated works.

one composed of oils and spirits, its application either by means of brush or spray was attended by considerable danger of smearing or obliteration, and I came to the conclusion that any medium containing water should be avoided altogether, and that if the paintings were to be preserved intact, after the removal of the whitewash, some spirit or varnish medium must be used. But the questions still remained, What? and How?

I had about the time of which I am speaking been painting a good deal in spirit fresco, with a medium from a recipe given me some years before its publication by the late Gambier Parry. I had a quantity of this medium by me, I had made it myself, and could rely on the quality of its components; they were with one exception the same as those used in the preparation of the preservative recommended by Professor Church, and I deemed that, if this could be used thinly, my Gambier Parry medium was exactly the material I required for my purpose. But then, how should it be applied? Of course thinly, as I knew the risk of choking I have referred to, but how thinly was the point, and I not unnaturally decided that I could scarcely use it too thinly to begin with. Theoretically, I may be told that I was entirely wrong, but the result has most fully justified my theory, which ran something like this:

If I drench the wall with approximately pure spirit I shall not injure the tempera painting upon it; while in a comparatively short time I shall render the wall more than normally dry by evaporation, and lessen the risk of choking and subsequent disaster.

I therefore treated the wall as one treats a photographic gelatino-bromide film one is anxious to dry rapidly. The after measures were simple enough, but involved some patience and time. The climatic and local conditions being favourable to rapid drying, I proceeded the day after the preliminary drenching to use the medium in its weakest form, and the following day a little stronger. I used three strengths of solution of the medium, but nothing at all approaching viscosity, even at the last, when the wall had become practically non-absorbent, and I used the liquid warm.

It will, I think, be allowed, if the method indicated be considered, that the result of applying a fixing liquid in increasing strengths after the normal moisture of the wall has been evaporated is to run the least risk of choking until the porous surface has been entered or permeated to some depth, and so to speak built up.

And if this be so the process affords a reasonable hope that

the bond of wall and painting is sufficient to give it considerable permanence. It must, I think, also be admitted that although practically a varnish is used, the method is not that of varnishing, but a saturation of surface to a considerable depth, increasing in tenacity from the depth to the surface, and affording at the least quite as good a keying to the wall as any application of liquid size, and without the accompanying inconvenience.

If it should be objected that any varnish, oil, or spirit fixer is antipathetic to tempera or fresco medium in which these ancient works were painted, and that for their preservation nothing could be better for the purpose than a liquid containing such ingredients, I must at the risk of repeating myself urge the weightier objections to the use of size or any aqueous medium at all.

The first is of course that by the use of water you are adding moisture to a surface you wish to dry, and the next is that the colours of these paintings, desiccated by time, with much of their original fixing perished, are exceedingly soluble in water and apt to run either under brush or spray. At any rate my experience goes to show that the work is done much more safely with spirit than with water, a fact that may be emphasized by another, viz. that I have found very rare instances where it was necessary to use a spray. In nearly all cases I have been able to effect even the earliest saturations with a large flat brush fully charged with medium and drawn once only lightly over the painting. I have not in this paper referred in any way to the preliminary removal of coatings of white or colour wash, this will vary in process with the circumstances, but I should remark that before the drenching process or application of any medium the work should be lightly but thoroughly brushed with a painter's badger softener.

These methods or processes of preservation, as I have said, I used at Canterbury twelve years ago. More recently I have been honoured by the request of Mr. Keyser to collaborate with him in an investigation of the walls of the church of St. Mary at Aldermaston. The discovery of paintings there is sufficiently well known to call for any further reference than in connection with the subject of this paper, and to say that the same treatment which I am advocating now, and which was successful at Canterbury, I used with equal success in the preservation of the Aldermaston paintings.

Mr. Keyser's wide knowledge of mural paintings, as shown in his valuable catalogue, constitutes him so reliable an authority on the condition of these works when uncovered

and at subsequent periods, that I have been much gratified to hear from him from time to time that the paintings show no sign of deterioration or degradation of colour from their original state after the removal of the superimposed white-wash, and when they emerged in their strength on the first application of the medium. In regard to the state of the Canterbury paintings, I visited Mr. Crosse, the Master of Eastbridge Hospital, in the summer of 1896, *i.e.* about three years and a half after my experiment, with the view of ascertaining the result after what I deemed a reasonable interval. In Mr. Crosse's presence I sponged portions of the Eastbridge painting with water, and afterwards, when dry, brushed it over with turpentine spirit; none of the pigment coming off under either process. I applied the same severe test to the paintings on the wall of St. Alphege's and the splay of the window of St. Nicholas, Harbledown, where I had found and treated with preservative solution the subject of the Annunciation. The painting at St. Alphege's, the Adoration of the Magi, stood the test well; the Annunciation at Harbledown not quite so well, there being a tendency for the pigment to yield in some places. I think, however, it is a fair surmise to account for a little failure of fixation in the Harbledown splay from the fact that the time at my disposal there did not allow of my carrying out the process with the same care or thoroughness as I had the opportunity of doing at Canterbury. In any case, however, it is desirable to bear in mind that under no circumstances would it have been possible for the paintings to have stood these tests had the fixation been attempted with liquid size.

Before concluding this paper it may be well to refer to the application of the process to the particular instance of the painting on the west side of the window in the transept or chapel at Aldermaston. On the removal of the whitewash here we found a fifteenth-century canopy surmounting some fragments of a subject of a kneeling figure, probably St. Nicholas, as suggested by Mr. Keyser in his description of Aldermaston Church in *The Archæological Journal* for December, 1898. This picture in a fragmentary condition had been painted over, and was adhering to the earlier diapering of rectangular pattern, possibly executed a hundred years previously. The entire work was thus in the nature of a palimpsest, and I experienced no little difficulty in retaining any of the later painting upon the wall. I refer to this picture and its condition because I am bound to say that I could have done nothing in the matter of its preservation,



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



had I been restricted to the use of fluid size or size and alcohol. I could not have dared an application of any aqueous medium at all. As it was, though the difficulties were great, they were not insuperable, and with much care I was able to restore the adhesion of surfaces in addition to their permanent preservation by injecting between the diapering and the superimposed picture white lead thinned with a solution of shellac.

It is much to be regretted that there was not more of this particularly interesting subject left to preserve, but the lower portion had been ruthlessly cut away for improvements when the churchwardens a few generations ago battened the building throughout, and lined it with lath and plaster.

The question may well arise whether these ancient paintings are in all cases worth the trouble expended on their preservation, and whether after careful note and copy by hand and photograph they might not in many instances yield place to something less crude or even to a fair surface of plain wall. With that question I have nothing to do at the present time; if it arises at all in my mind it is only to emphasize the fact that there are some of these mural works, notably some of those to which I have herein referred, where, as priceless heirlooms of a dead past, monuments of local or national intellectual efforts at certain periods, they deserve for their own sake, as well as for ours, our tenderest care, our most circumspect and earnest efforts to preserve them."

REGINALD A. SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on some Anglo-Saxon silver ornaments found at Trewhiddle, Cornwall, in 1774:

"Some apology is needed for further treatment of a discovery already brought before the Society on two occasions; and published by Mr. Philip Rashleigh in *Archaeologia*,* and by Mr. J. J. Rogers in our *Proceedings*,† as well as in the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*;‡ and in *The Archaeological Journal*;§ but one or two points of importance have been overlooked in these accounts, and other points have not, in my opinion, been sufficiently emphasized.

A summary of the facts relating to the discovery may be given here.

* Vol. ix. 187, pl. viii.; vol. xi. 83, pl. vii.

† 2nd. S. viii. 313.

‡ Vol. ii. 292. The discovery is also mentioned in Davies Gilbert's *Parochial History of Cornwall*, i. 49.

§ Vol. xxi. 183.

Just 130 years ago some tin-miners were searching for tin in a stream-work near St. Austell, and discovered, about 17 feet below the surface, a silver cup containing a variety of gold and silver objects covered by a slate in a heap of loose stones. Some of the articles were no doubt lost during removal, and those of gold which were recovered were not presented with the rest of the find to the British Museum by Mr. J. J. Rogers in 1880, having no doubt previously disappeared. The cup contained a gold filagree pendant and small ingot, with two silver rings now lost, besides a polygonal-headed pin (figs. 3 and 4), a penannular brooch, a scourge, three ornamented bands (figs. 5, 6 and 7), and a few minor pieces of bronze.

A number of silver coins were also included, which have been fully described by Mr. Jonathan Rashleigh.* Only two or three of the parcel are now preserved with the other objects, but one of these Mr. Grueber pronounces to be an unpublished variety of a type of Ethelwulf,† with an π inverted over the $C\pi NT$ (Canterbury) on the reverse, the moneyer's name being W F A. About 114 pennies were found altogether, and as only two occur of Alfred, the latest monarch represented, there is good reason for supposing the deposit to have been made about 875, a coin of Ceolwulf of Mercia not being earlier than 874. This part of the country was at that time much disturbed, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle recording a Danish invasion in 877, and the presence of twenty-three Danish ships on the Devon coast in the following year. Intercourse between the English and Frankish courts was frequent at this period; and in the last quarter of the ninth century, the occurrence of the peculiar Carolingian acanthus leaf on remains in this country would not therefore have been surprising, though there is little trace of it in the present case. Egbert had left the court of Charles in 802 to ascend the throne of Wessex, and had marched into Cornwall against the West Welsh in 815, but it was not till 823 that the conquest of Cornwall was complete. The natives of this district joined the Northmen against him in 832, and were beaten in 835 at Hengestdun (Hingston Down). Again in 894 the West Welsh joined the Danes against Alfred, and revolted against Aethelstan, who marched to the Land's End, subdued their country, and fixed the Tamar as their boundary about 928. It will thus be seen that at the time these relics were deposited for security there was much unrest among the Britons and the

* In *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, ii. 295.

† Type i. in *Catalogue of English Coins* (Brit. Mus.), ii. 9.

Saxon settlers, who occupied part of Exeter. Further, the saints' names in the southern coast of Cornwall show an intimate relation with Armorica, and as an English bishopric was not created in Cornwall till 931, we cannot be far wrong in supposing these relics to have belonged to, and perhaps to have been concealed by, a saintly hermit whose equipment would point to contact with Frankish, rather than Irish, civilization. Mr. Borlase puts the period of the Irish saints in Cornwall between 450-550, that of the Welsh saints between 520-682, while the Armorican phase was the last of



SILVER CHALICE FOUND AT TREWHIDDLE, CORNWALL. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

native Christianity, previous to its absorption into the English system.* The history and identity of St. Austell himself (or herself) are not quite clear.

Before proceeding to treat some of the pieces in detail, I may remark that the remains of the silver cup (before the legitimate restoration it has recently undergone) showed that it had been broken by a weight falling from above, no

* W. C. Borlase, *The Age of the Saints*, 174; for St. Austell, see p. 156.

doubt the slate cover referred to, which had shattered the lower part of the bowl and driven the rather stouter stem into the base. The same shock probably broke the long and seemingly disproportionate pin of the penannular brooch: this pattern generally has the pin flattened in the centre, and the stump has evidently been subsequently filed. The pattern is common enough, and the lozenge receptacles for inlaid glass or amber at the ends of the hoop occur, for instance, on a very similar specimen in the British Museum from a crannog in co. Roscommon. The typological method, which is often fallacious, is here justified by a comparison of this brooch with a rather undeveloped example from Croy, Inverness-shire, found with a coin of Coenwulf of Mercia (795-818), and with the elaborate productions known as the Tara and Hunterston brooches, which are considerably later.

The cup, which is evidently a chalice, was made in three pieces, and is devoid of ornament. Just below the rim are rivet holes showing that a border had been applied, but the holes do not agree with those in the three ornamented bands included in the find. The chalice with a pair of handles, of which several examples exist in metal and glass, and which is represented in later times by the famous Ardagh chalice, was the more usual form, but several of more modern appearance are known to date from very early times. The nearest parallel I have found is one discovered in the Venetian Alps and attributed to the sixth century.* It is of silver, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, a band below the lip having a dedicatory inscription, while the Trewhiddle chalice must have been about 5 inches high, the diameter at the mouth being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The scourge, for such the chain of plaited silver wire undoubtedly is, seems to be the only existing specimen of its class, at least in a complete state. There are many examples of the so-called 'Trichinopoly' chain dating from the ninth and tenth centuries, and it will be remembered that a very similar piece is attached to the Tara brooch; but the only length that can conceivably have formed part of a scourge was found in a woman's grave of the Viking period at Ballinaby,† near Loch Gorm, in the island of Islay, on the west coast of Scotland, not 40 miles due south of the famous Iona, the cradle of the Scotie church. It is of silver wire plaited into a hollow tube, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and imperfect at one end, where there is a separate plaited band placed

* Rohault de Fleury, *La Messe*, iv. 71, pl. cclxxvi.

† Figured in Dr. Joseph Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times* (Iron Age), 28, fig. 23.

round it remarkably like those on the Trewiddle scourge. At the other end is a silver ring and a similar plaited band, and as the present length is 15 inches it is just possible that this too was a scourge, which on passing into feminine hands lost some of its terrors (in the shape of the four tails) and became a personal ornament. The Cornish specimen, without the four tails which spring from a plaited cross-band, measures about 17 inches. The end of a chain with ring, closely resembling that found at Ballinaby, was included in the Cuerdale hoard.*

The three silver bands (figs. 5, 6, 7), which bear an elaborate ornament, are more puzzling. Traces of niello in the hatched ground still remain and show that the design was enriched in the same way as the silver pin-head. As to their use, I can only suggest, from a consideration of their dimensions, that they belonged to a drinking horn which was meant to be viewed only from one side; the longest was originally 9 inches, the complete piece is 7 inches, and the smallest $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the depth diminishing in proportion; and in spite of its peculiar shape I am inclined to think that the box-shaped ornament (figs. 1, 2), which has a cross engraved on its plain side, was attached to the point of the horn.

It is indeed a piece of good fortune that coins were included in this deposit, for otherwise the date of the items might well have been disputed. Besides the remarkable chalice and scourge already noticed, the pieces bearing decoration have very few parallels either in metal or stone; and it is of importance to connect their style with that represented by other objects belonging to the obscure period following the introduction of Christianity into England. With the animal-forms of the pagan period we have been made familiar by a comparatively large number of discoveries, but hitherto little attention has been given to subsequent developments apart from the exotic styles which can be detected in certain centres. A point of departure is furnished by the Lindisfarne Gospels (Book of Durham) in the national collection, the date of which is unquestionably about 700.† In the year 635 Oswald, who had accepted Christianity during his exile in the Irish (or Scotie) monastery of Iona, became king of Northumbria, and Aidan, a monk of that house, became the first bishop of the diocese, his see being at Holy Island. The Irish style of decoration in MSS. illuminated by the school there is thus easily accounted for, and need not further detain us,

* *Archaeological Journal*, iv. 129, fig. 84.

† Sir E. Maunde Thompson, *English Illuminated MSS.*, 5.

but it must never be forgotten that the Franks Casket with its Northumbrian runes was precisely contemporary and yet bears only the slightest trace of Irish influence, if indeed it is not purely Anglian. No one, I think, will contend that the famous casket in the British Museum is a monument of the early Church, its only connection with the Bible being a representation of the capture of Jerusalem by Titus, and the adoration of the Magi. As a secular relic it shows the change which had taken place in ornamentation since pagan times, certainly not more than a century before, and probably much less. In contrast to the degenerate and dissected animal-forms seen on the grave-furniture of the sixth century, the lions or other animals at the corners of each face of the casket are at least recognisable and have not been subjected to a ruthless anatomy by the artist; while the animal-forms in the centre, though not triumphs of drawing, are not of the ribbon species characteristic of Irish art. It is true that the extremities go off into interlacing bands, but these are comparatively simple and do not interfere with the body; the interlacing also includes at times single ivy leaves, and the bodies of the animals are not interlaced with one another. All these points differentiate the art of the casket from the style prevalent in ecclesiastical circles at the time.

Though the Irish Church had most influence in the north of England, and the sculptured stones executed in the Irish manner are mainly found in the northern counties, there are traces even in MSS. illuminated at Canterbury of artistic sympathy with the sister isle throughout the eighth century.* On the other hand, the Winchester School, which produced the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold † about 970, practised a peculiar method of drawing, and drew largely on the Carolingian school for decorative foliage. Neither this distinctive foliage nor the Irish speciality of trumpet-spirals and interlacing ribbon-animals appears on the well-executed specimens of ornamentation found at Trewhiddle; and we are thus brought by a process of elimination to what after all is a natural conclusion, that the ornamentation is native Anglo-Saxon, as it is impossible to attribute the work to any of the Scandinavian countries at that period. This, however, must not be taken to mean that the style was an independent and original invention of the Anglo-Saxons; for it is clear that in the preceding century the same decorative elements were

* Sir E. M. Thompson, *English Illuminated MSS.* 10, plate 2 (St. Augustine's Psalter, Cottonian MS. *Vespasian A. i.*); for Royal MSS. (*I E. vi.*) see p. 13, and Westwood, *Miniatures and Ornaments*, plates 14, 15.

† Illustrated in *Archæologia*, xxiv. plates i-xxxii.

common property among the illuminators of the Merovingian MSS. Parallels could be supplied I think for all the component parts of the designs engraved on the Trehiddle pieces, but references without reproductions would here be only tiresome; and one example, a reproduction by Count Auguste de Bastard of initial letters from a MS. of the late eighth century,* will suffice to illustrate the sinuous scrolls and other foliage patterns.

The Merovingian MSS. cannot in any case be later than 800, and we must remember that Charles the Great began to reign in 768. Though they furnish abundant examples of interlacing and frets of various kinds that occur in the Irish illuminations, they cannot be regarded as dependent on the Irish school for these ornamental motives, which undoubtedly came ultimately from the East, from Syria or Alexandria. What I wish to insist on here is that the style persisted in this country at least through the ninth century, and was evidently acclimatised and independently developed on English soil.

A few sentences from Dr. Sophus Müller's book on ornament in the North may be quoted. In his chapter on the Carolingian style, he says we can only have a hazy idea of the course of artistic development in the Anglo-Saxon region during the centuries immediately following the general acceptance of Christianity, as the new faith put an end to the custom of furnishing the grave. We may, he continues, conjecture that the Teutonic style continued for some time, but cannot bring forward any proof of this, as no object decorated in this old pagan Anglo-Saxon manner can with certainty be ascribed to the Christian period. Probably the earlier style was gradually transformed by influences from the Continent, and especially from Ireland, which we can trace clearly in artistic productions of the eighth and following centuries. By the ninth century, at any rate, the Anglo-Saxons had quite given up the old style of ornament, and by borrowing from Irish and Carolingian sources had evolved a mixed style exemplified in a certain number of illuminated MSS. which must date between 800 and 900, the latter date marking the introduction of a new style entirely dependent on the Carolingian.†

It is to fill up this gap in our knowledge that I would draw your attention to one or two examples of the same school of ornament found in this country.

* Preserved since the ninth century in the diocese of Montpellier (Bibliothèque Royale, No. 163 du fonds latin de S. Germain).

† *Die Thier-ornamentik im Norden*, 132.

It is always well to start from a fixed point, and I think the rings of king Ethelwulf (between 836 and 858) and Ethelwith of Mercia (855-889) in the British Museum can be put in the same class as the ornamental silver work from Trewiddle. Besides the use of niello in both cases, there are animal-forms in the same cramped position on Ethelwith's ring;* and on the hoop of Ethelwulf's, opposite the bezel, occurs a peculiar pattern that reappears on two other pieces of ornamental work already published. Here again one is dated with tolerable accuracy. It is the silver tag of a strap † included in the famous Cuerdale hoard, which was deposited about the year 910. In striking contrast to the oriental stamped bullion it was found with, it presents the design already referred to, which is closely allied to one of the patterns on a sword found at Wallingford, Berks. It is easy to account for the loss of a weapon at the most important ford on the Thames, but I am disposed to attribute the sword to the early part of the tenth century, rather than to the years 1006 or 1013, when the Danes were in the neighbourhood.‡ Nor can I see any trace of Seandinavian work on the handle; Danish art in the Viking period drew largely on the Irish, and the animal-forms on the sword hilt are, to my mind, distinctly un-Irish and therefore more probably native English. Here again niello was used, and the decoration by compartments, the pearly borders and the animal heads in relief as terminals, all correspond to the Trewiddle silver bands.

Another example I can adduce is the remarkable sword-knife § found at Sittingbourne, Kent, now in the British Museum; and I find that Sir John Evans assigns it with some diffidence to the ninth century, basing his belief on the forms of some letters in the inscription. The ornament appears to me to compare well with the Trewiddle work, the foliage being again in panels, and the sinuous scroll appearing once more. The use of ME for MEC suggests a later date than the Alfred jewel, but I am assured by Mr. W. H. Stevenson that MEC was an Anglian form sometimes retained for metrical reasons in the West-Saxon dialect, and that ME was the usual form in Alfred's time.

In conclusion I must refer to the ring of Allstan, who was bishop of Sherborne from 823 to 867. It is of gold with niello, and is divided into eight sections, circular and lozenge-

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. vi. 305.

† *Archæological Journal*, iv. 190, fig. 90.

‡ *Archæologia*, l. 536, pl. xxvii.

§ *Archæologia*, xlv. 334, pl. xii.

shaped alternately, the latter having animal designs which, from the woodcut, appear to be akin to those from Trehiddle, as they have a lappet attached to the head, and are accommodated to the form of the panel in what seems to be a very uncomfortable manner."*

The Rev. EDMUND FARRER, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a sculptured alabaster tablet, believed to have come from Rushworth College, Suffolk, representing the Beheading of St. John the Baptist.

The saint, clad in a long gown, is shown kneeling with his hands clasped in prayer and with a deep gash in his neck. The executioner, who wears a short girded tunic with long full sleeves, tight hose, and a broad-brimmed cap with pendent crown, has his left hand on the saint's head, and with his right is lifting up his sword to repeat his blow, but the upper part of the panel, with the sword, etc., is broken away above his head. Behind St. John stands a serjeant-at-arms in short girded tunic with tight sleeves and tight hose, bare-headed, and holding a mace. On the extreme left is the daughter of Herodias, in a gown with long sleeves, and square headdress, holding the charger in her hands to receive the saint's head.

The panel measures $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, and in its broken state $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. It is one of the usual type that are believed to have been made in large numbers at Nottingham during the second half of the fifteenth and early in the sixteenth century. There are some slight traces on the base of the usual green ground with groups of white and red spots, and the background as usual has been gilt. Remains of gilding may also be seen on the hair, girdles, serjeant's mace, etc., of the figures. Owing to exposure to the weather the surface has perished to some extent. The back has the usual cut out at the base, and several of the lead plugs with latten wire fastenings.

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

* *Archæological Journal*, xxiv. 326, fig. 4. It is now preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Thursday, 25th February, 1904.

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 Author :—A Manual of Musalman Numismatics. By O. Codrington, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Author :—Contributions to the Study of Earth-movements in the Bay of Naples. By R. T. Günther, M.A. 4to. Oxford, 1903.

From the Compiler :—Pedigree of Ray of Denston, Wickhambrook, and other places in Suffolk. By G. M. G. Cullum, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1903.

From the Authors :—

1. On a Section of the Thames Alluvium at Bermondsey. By A. S. Kennard and S. H. Warren. 8vo. Hertford, 1903.

2. The Blown Sands and Associated Deposits of Towan Head, near Newquay, Cornwall. By A. S. Kennard and S. H. Warren. 8vo. Hertford, 1903.

From the Author :—Lead Architecture. By J. Starkie Gardner, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1904.

From the Imperial Library, Vienna :—Anicia Juliana im Wiener Dioskorides-Kodex. Von Anton von Premerstein. Fol. Vienna, 1903.

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.

R. BURNARD, Esq., F.S.A., read some notes on some Late-Celtic antiquities found during excavations in Treceiri, North Wales, which were also exhibited by R. H. WOOD, Esq., F.S.A.

A report of the excavations, with illustrations of many of the objects, is printed in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for January, 1904.*

C. H. READ, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes on some Late-Celtic horse trappings :

“The remains of Late-Celtic civilisation possess such refined artistic qualities that I make no apology for bringing any recent acquisitions to the notice of the Society. On the present occasion, however, I have a few words to say on

* 6th S. iv. 1-16.

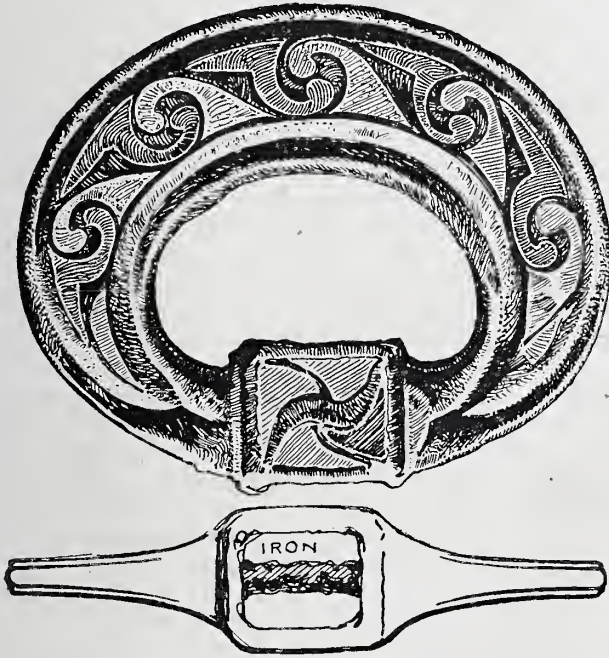


PART OF BRONZE COLLAR FROM LOCHAR MOSS, DUMFRIES. } (British Museum.)
ENAMELLED BRONZE RING FROM BAYCHILD, KENT. (Nearly full size.) }

other points in regard to the objects, which I think may be held to justify the substitution of a term more definite than 'horse trappings,' words that have been used as a *locus pœnitentiæ* for indeterminate pieces of metal work of all periods.

I show to-night

1. A flat bronze enamelled ring found at Bapchild, Kent. (See plate.)*



ENAMELLED BRONZE RING FROM THE FAYÛM.

2. A similar ring, also enamelled, though in a more elaborate manner. Found in the Fayûm, Egypt. (See illustration.) These two rings are of exactly the same size, viz. $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches wide

Both rings and the horse's bit following are to be presented to the British Museum by our Fellow, Mr. Max Rosenheim.

* This has already been published in *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, xvi. pl. xxii. p. 269, and referred to in Kemble's *Hivæ Ferales*, p. 196.

3. A bronze horse's bit of a well-known type found in county Wicklow, Ireland.
4. A portion of a remarkable tore of the same period from Perdeswell, Worcestershire.* It is the property of Mr. Allies, who has kindly allowed me to show it here.

The first point that strikes one about the two rings is the wide distribution of the form, and to my knowledge no other example of the kind has hitherto been found in Egypt. The type in fact had been assumed to be peculiar to our islands. To deal first with the ornament. An examination of the Fayûm specimen shows that the scroll design on the flat part of the ring is a not uncommon variant of the classical wave pattern, duplicated so that the opposing curves interlock at their ends. A slight difference is seen in the outlines of the curves on the two sides, due no doubt to the Celtic dislike for mere repetition. The execution of the work is fully equal to the artistic quality of the design, the lines of the curves and the spacing of the design producing a singularly pleasing effect. While the charm of Late-Celtic ornament has been readily admitted on all sides, much of it has been the subject of speculation. The eccentricity of the scrolls is so marked a character in these 'barbarous' designs that it has only been with difficulty that some purists have been forced to admit a classical and symmetrical origin for them. In order to show the artistic relations between the Egyptian and the Kentish rings that are before you, I have reproduced a part of a well-known bronze collar from Lochar Moss in Dumfries, and now preserved in the British Museum. (See plate.) This collar also is of nearly the same time as the rings and certainly made by the same people. Its importance at the moment is that it seems to me to demonstrate clearly the stages by which the classical wave pattern seen in the Fayûm ring came to assume the peculiarly Celtic style seen in the Bapchild one. I will not endeavour to describe the points, for they seem to me clearly shown in the objects themselves. When one is dealing with our national antiquities, and those moreover belonging to a period for which the objects themselves are the only records, a small step in advance is of importance.

That, however, is only one of the points in connection with these rings that I wanted to bring forward. Their use has always been problematical, though they are found in considerable numbers with hoards of horse-bits and similar gear. I

* This also has been figured and described by Mr. Albert Way in *Archæologia*, xxx. 554, and in Allies' *Folklore of Worcestershire*.

notice that they very frequently occur in pairs, and as horse-bits also are found very frequently in pairs, I think the fact bears out my argument as to their use, which is that they were the rings through which the reins passed, and that then as now they were fixed to the horse's collar. In confirmation of this suggestion I show a lantern slide from a plate of a Gaulish chariot * which illustrates the use of such rings among the Gauls, probably in the first or second century A.D. Another slide shows the same arrangement among the Egyptians from a sculpture at Medinet Habu.† Ginzrot also shows an Etruscan chariot from Velletri on his pl. xxxi. Thus, even if it be contended that there is no necessary relation between these various examples, they at least serve to show that such rings were usual, if indeed not an actual necessity. We know from a good number of discoveries both in England and abroad that the Early-Iron and Late-Celtic people habitually drove a pair of horses, sometimes if not always with a pole, and if that be so, some attachment to prevent the reins getting astray while at rest would be needful.

It only remains to state that the enamelling of both rings is of the *champlevé* class, the metal being hollowed out to receive it. In that from Bapchild there is a faint outline round the design; the ground, shown pale in the figure, is of crimson enamel, now changed to green by the oxidation of the copper composing it, and the circular spots in the meander design are of translucent pale cobalt blue, but little oxidised. The flat bar by which it was made fast to the horse's collar is now broken away. In the Fayûm specimen this is a hollow square with an iron core. It has an original design in red and turquoise blue enamel, and the same colours are used in the wave pattern. In both rings the two faces are alike, showing that when in use they could be seen on both sides, an additional argument for their position, standing on the collar of the horse at the back of the neck. The Bapchild one, moreover, is worn on the edge in such a way as to show that the rein passed through it in nearly the plane of the ring itself.

The third object I show is a Late-Celtic horse's bit of a well-known type found in Ireland. The only features to which I wish to draw attention are the excellence of the workmanship and the graceful outlines it exhibits. It will be observed that the plates forming the hinges of the mouth bar have

* This is from Ginzrot, *Die Wagen und Fahrwerke der Griechen und Römer*, 4^o Munich, 1817, pl. xxi. p. 294.

† *Op. cit.* pl. xxvi. c. p. 333.

shoulders at one point and prevent the bit from being reversed in the horse's mouth.

The portion of a collar from Perdeswell, near Worcester, is well known from having been published on more than one occasion. It is, however, many years since it was shown here, and it is of such an unusual character that I thought it worth borrowing from Mr. Allies to bring here this evening."

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an example of a "death's head" spoon, on which he read the following notes :

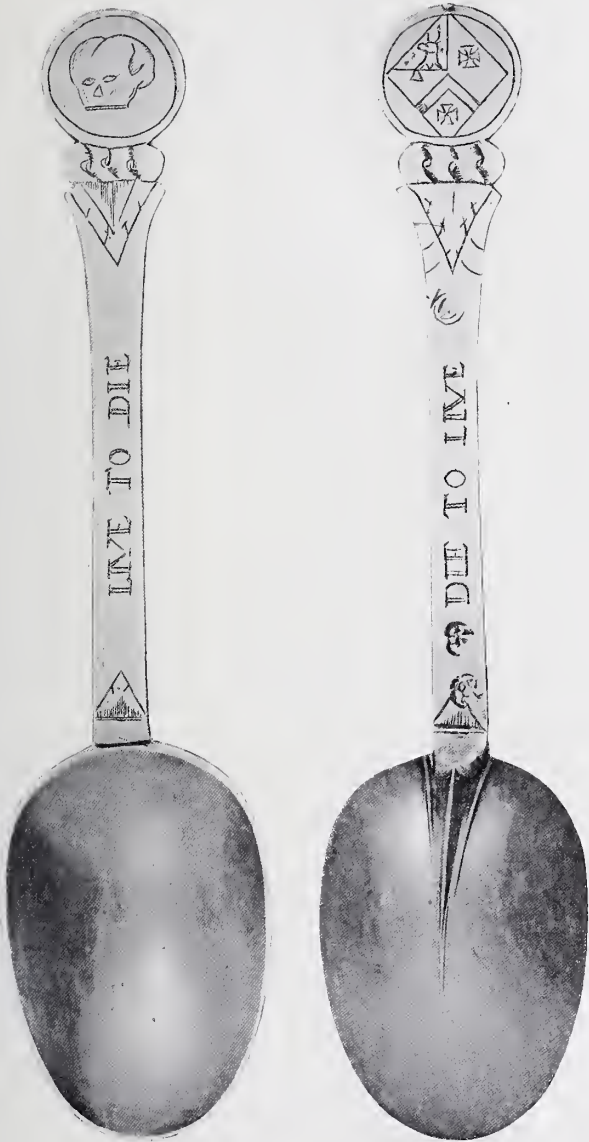
"The spoon now exhibited is known to have belonged to Mr. Francis Smyth, of Newbuilding, near Thirsk, with whose direct descendants it remained until lately. Mr. Smyth was born in 1737. He was an antiquary, and was elected a Fellow of our Society in 1770. He died in 1809. Newbuilding came to him from his cousin Joseph Buxton, who had it through his mother, who was niece and ultimately co-heiress of Sir Thomas Rokeby, knt., a Judge of the King's Bench, who died in 1699, aged 68.* Some books, plate, china, and other things which belonged to Sir Thomas Rokeby are known to have passed to Mr. Smyth, and it is believed that this spoon was amongst them. If that be so, we have its story almost to the beginning.

Some memory of the custom of giving spoons at funerals still existed in rural parts of Yorkshire when I was a boy. I remember being told about it at Hopton in Mirfield parish by an old relation to whom I owe the possession of several funeral rings and an example of the printed paper in which funeral biscuits used to be wrapped for delivery to each house in the place.

Spoons with death's heads are sometimes mentioned in old wills, but that now on the table is the only one I ever saw, and it is likely that none was known to Mr. C. J. Jackson when he wrote the comprehensive paper on the spoon which is printed in the fifty-third volume of *Archæologia*, or he would have made some mention of them there.

Many such spoons must have existed once, but their present rarity is easy to account for. They are not beautiful, and are too grim to be put to ordinary use, except perhaps by some dismal ascetic who might think the use of silver not to stand with the health of his soul. They were in fact not intended to be used, but to be kept as memorials of the dead in whose names they were given; and, when the generation

* See Rokeby pedigree in *Surtees Society*, vol. 37.



SILVER DEATH'S-HEAD SPOON, 1655-6. (3.)

to whom they had personal associations passed away, they would be put aside, and soon find their way into the melting pot.

The present example is a roughly made but substantial silver spoon. It has a broad bowl slightly narrowing in the lower half and with a strong 'tongue' to stiffen it behind. The stem is flat, and but for its special additions the spoon is of a form common in the middle of the seventeenth century, and very like that shown in Mr. Jackson's fig. 56.

The stem widens towards the top with some roughly engraved ornament on front and back. Above that is what seems to have been intended for a torse, and beyond that again a roundel just an inch in diameter. On the front of the roundel within an engraved line is an ill-drawn skull, the 'death's head' which gives the name to the spoon. On the back of the roundel, also within a ring, is a lozenge with arms: *a cheveron between three crosses paty, and on a canton ermine a buck's head erased.* These are the arms of Strickland of Boynton in Yorkshire. The spoon may therefore be taken as having been given in memory of an unmarried lady of that family. On the top edge at the back of the roundel a minute hook has been formed just enough to hold on a thread for suspension.

The flat on the front of the stem has cut along it in bold letters LIVE TO DIE, and on the back in like manner is DIE TO LIVE. On the back are also three marks all imperfectly struck. The first is the London date letter, a courthand S, for the year 1655-6. The second is the maker's mark, two letters with a dot above them within a heart-shaped sinking. The second letter is M. The first is very uncertain owing to defective striking. It may be A. The third mark is so blurred as to be unintelligible, but it must be the leopard's head.

The spoon is fresh as from the workshop, without any appearance of wear either from use or cleaning."

Mrs. EDWARD POWER exhibited a small stone slab with armorial bearings found at Brockworth, Gloucs., which was thus described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary:

"The object exhibited by Mrs. Power was found a few years ago when digging a grave in the churchyard at Brockworth, Gloucestershire.

It consists of a slab of the local oolite, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{6}$ inches wide, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick.

On the front is represented a shield of arms, formed by

cutting away the surrounding surface, suspended by a strap from a hook or boss; and at the corners above and below are incised respectively a quatrefoil within a square, a cockatrice or wyvern, an acorn, and a fleur-de-lys. The shield is similarly incised with impaled arms. Those on the dexter are *quarterly per fess indented*, with a charge in the first quarter which is difficult to make out; it may be a quatrefoil. The sinister bearings are *per fess, in chief a cockatrice or wyvern with a fleur-de-lys in its mouth and in base three fleurs-de-lys*. It will be seen therefore that the corner devices correspond, certainly in two if not in three cases, with the charges in the corresponding quarters of the shield.

I have not been able positively to identify the arms, nor can I suggest any nearer date for the object than late fourteenth or early fifteenth century. There is a cramp hole on each side of the slab for fixing it to something, but its very slight relief makes it difficult to suggest its use."

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

Thursday, 3rd March, 1904.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, 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 Authors:—A probable Palæolithic Floor at Prah Sands, Cornwall. By Clement Reid, F.R.S., and Eleanor M. Reid, B.Sc. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Royal Society of Literature:—Chronicon Adæ de Usk, A.D. 1377-1421. Edited with translation and notes by Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B. 2nd edition. 8vo. London, 1904.

From Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary:—Six lantern slides in illustration of a paper on some Late-Celtic horse trappings read on the 25th ult.

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 :

George Ulick Browne, Earl of Altamont.
 Rev. Honyel Gough Rosedale, M.A., D.D.
 William Heward Bell, Esq.
 Thomas Ashby, senior, Esq.
 Arthur Locke Radford, Esq.
 John Flavel Curwen, Esq.

Thursday, 10th March, 1904.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor :

From the Author :—A Register of the Members of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. New series, vol. iv. By Rev. W. D. Macray, F.S.A. Svo. London, 1904.

O. M. DALTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on the Crystal of Lothair, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

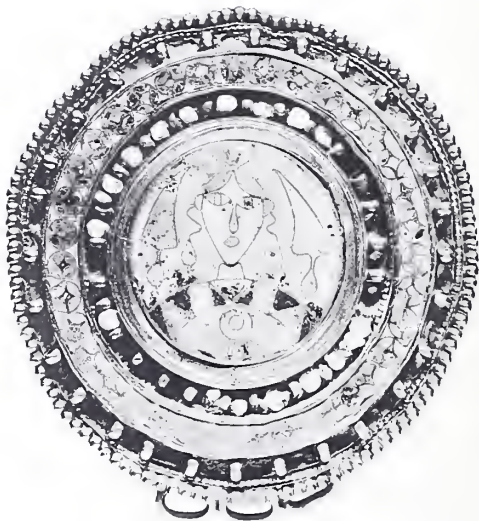
Mr. Dalton also read the following paper on some early brooches of cloisonnée enamel in the British Museum, with a note on the Alfred Jewel :

“The circular gold brooches in question have, in this country at least, been so generally accepted as Anglo-Saxon, that it may appear both revolutionary and unpatriotic to suggest any other attribution ;* but with regard to two of them there is sufficient evidence to make a continental origin

* The theory of an origin in the British Isles is supported by Mr. Cyril Davenport, in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, vol. xlvii. (1899), p. 315 ff, and the *Anglo-Saxon Review*, vol. vii. (1900), p. 168 ff ; and by Mr. J. Starkie Gardner in his *Introduction to the Catalogue of a Collection of European Enamels*, printed for the Burlington Fine Arts Club (London, 1897). Continental archæologists, when they have noticed the brooches, have seldom discussed them at any length, and their rejection of an English origin has not, I think, been supported by sufficient evidence. The Alfred jewel in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford is, so far as I am aware, the only early cloisonné enamelled ornament in England to which an English manufacture has occasionally been conceded by foreign writers. Everything but the subject of the portrait and the design engraved on the back of the Alfred jewel lying outside the scope of these notes, I take the present opportunity of saying that there seems no reason to differ from those who claim both the enamel and the gold setting for this country. The portrait does not belong to the same school as those on the brooches, and the common assumption that all must stand or fall together is surely unnecessary.



2.



1.

Fig. 1.—THE CASTELLANI BROOCH.

Fig. 2.—THE TOWNELEY BROOCH.

probable. In the case of the third I have found no analogies close enough to justify a positive conclusion; and though I think the probabilities rather in favour of the continent, the supporters of an Anglo-Saxon derivation are here in a position to make out a rather stronger case.

1. The *Castellani Brooch*. This is a circular ornament containing an enamelled portrait (see Plate, fig. 1). The surface of the enamel being considerably decayed, the original colours are not very clear, but blue, green, red, and opaque white are still distinguishable. The person represented seems to be a lady of a royal house, though some of the details are anomalous (see below). The gold mount is of a type which shows Byzantine influence, but was probably made beyond the limits of the Eastern Empire. It has a beaded circumference, between which and the portrait are four concentric bands of ornament; two are composed of pearls (the greater part now lost) alternating with the gold loops through which the threading wire passed; the third is a band of formal design in cloisonné enamel; and the fourth a plain gold border framing the portrait. Projecting from the circumference at the bottom are three thick loops of gold wire fixed in a line; and at the back is a bronze plate with remains of the pin and catch. The brooch, formerly in the collection of Signor Castellani, is stated to have come from Canosa, and whether the locality is exact or not, was in all probability found on Italian soil.

2. The *Hamilton*, or, to speak more correctly, the *Towneley Brooch* (see Plate, fig. 2). This is also circular. It is set with a slightly convex enamelled medallion, bearing a dark blue floriated cross, with red centre and yellow extremities, executed in very fine cloisons on a translucent dark green ground.† Round the medallion is a convex gold border with applied scrolls cut in strips of gold similar to those forming the cloisons, and ornamented at regular intervals by seven pearls in plain settings; while the outer circle is composed of gold hemispheres with similar applied scrolls and central pearls, alternating with flat discs of green enamel, each bearing a dark blue quatrefoil with a yellow centre. At the back, rather above the centre, are the hinge and catch for the pin. The brooch is of fragile, not to say flimsy, construction, and is said to have been found in Scotland.

3. The *Dowgate Hill Brooch*, found at the place of that name in Thames Street, in the City, is described by Mr. Roach Smith in *Archaeologia*.* It has in the centre a

* Vol. xxix. pp. 70 ff.

† Figured in colours by M. Digby Wyatt, *Metal-work and its Artistic Design* (London, 1852), pl. 47.

convex enamelled medallion with a portrait bust of a king wearing a mantle fastened on the right shoulder, and a crown from which rise three globes on rather high stems. The medallion is framed in a broad gold border of fine open scroll-work enriched by frequent gold pellets, and having at equidistant points four pearls in plain settings alternating with open circles, each covered by three flat gold strips which bisect each other at their centres and form as it were a wheel with six spokes. The excellent coloured plate given by Mr. Roach Smith dispenses with the necessity for further description.

There are two principal reasons why the *Castellani Brooch* should be ascribed to the continent of Europe rather than to the British Isles. The first is that through the possession of the three loops at the bottom, which are intended to support three pendants, it diverges from all known Anglo-Saxon brooches, and approximates to a continental form. This type, which is first met with on early Byzantine coins and mosaics,* occurs at a later period on coins† of Lombard dukes of Beneventum struck in the eighth and ninth centuries in imitation of the solidus of Justinian, and is reproduced as late as the eleventh century in a MS. representing the Emperor Henry III.‡ The presence of the three loops points either to some part of the Eastern Empire or to a foreign country where Byzantine models were easily accessible; but it is difficult to believe that the extremely rude enamelled figure is the work of a Byzantine goldsmith, for its uncouthness surpasses that of the earliest Byzantine work known to us. It would be more natural to suppose, even upon these grounds, that it is a barbarian attempt at the portrait of a princess; for the brooch with pendants, which is seen upon the breast, would appear to be confined to royal personages. Such general considerations might alone almost suffice to indicate Italy as the home of this remarkable jewel, but the conclusion is further supported by the close resemblance of the setting to a known example of Italo-barbaric goldsmith's work.

Fig. 1 represents a detail in the cross of the Lombard King Agilulf († A.D. 615) preserved in the treasury of the cathedral of Monza, which has but to be compared with Plate, fig. 1, to make the relationship manifest. Other analogies, if not so

* Coins as early as Theodosius I.: Mosaic of Justinian in San Vitale, at Ravenna; see J. Strzygowski, *Byzantinische Denkmäler*, i. (1891), 119.

† C. F. Keary, *Coinages of Western Europe* (1879), pl. iii. fig. 22.

‡ Gospels of the Emperor Henry III. at Upsala, *Zeitschrift für Christliche Kunst*, vol. xiii. (Düsseldorf, 1900), p. 90 and pl. v.

definite, point in the same direction. The band of enamelled ornament between the two bands of pearls upon the brooch, which, regarded from two different points of view, may be either a series of quatrefoils or a row of circles each divided into segments by four curved lines, is too common and too cosmopolitan * to supply an argument by itself; but when we find that it too is to be seen on another important piece of barbaric goldsmith's work at Monza, the bookcover of Queen Theodelinda, it may be allowed a few grains' weight, and help to further incline the scale in favour of Lombardy. The Monza cross and bookcover have both been in that city since the first half of the seventh century, at which time the Lombards were inferior in artistic capacity both to their Greek neighbours at Ravenna and their Ostrogothic predecessors. The Castellani brooch, by its employment of cloisonné enamel,

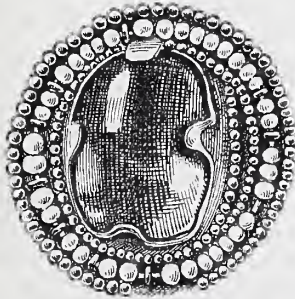


Fig. 1. JEWEL FROM CROSS OF KING AGILULF
(after Bock, *Kleinodien*, pl. 34).

by the presence of a triple loop for pendants, and by its ornament of threaded pearls, shows a manifest Byzantine influence, and this may even extend to the design of the enamelled band, which was already a familiar motive, and must have been known in Italy in the time of Theodoric. On the other hand this pattern may have been imitated from Ostrogothic jewellery inlaid with garnets or pastes like the bookcover, which is itself quite in the Gothic style, and may

* For instance, it occurs as a detail of sculpture at Serjilla in Northern Syria, on the carved doors of S. Sabina at Rome, in illuminated borders of the Syrian MS. of Rabula, in the border of miniatures of the MS. of Dioscorides, on the crown of the Visigothic King Reccesvinth, and on a gold inlaid plaque from the Terek region in S. Russia, all of which are earlier than the eighth century, and on textiles, etc., of the later Middle Ages. It seems probable that the ornament was first used in the East, passed into Italy, and was thence transmitted to such barbarian peoples as came into relation with the peninsula; to the Goths and Lombards, therefore, rather than to tribes dwelling further to the north.

have been made outside the Lombard area. If, as has been suggested, it was one of Gregory the Great's gifts to Adalwald the infant son of Agilulf and Theodelinda in A.D. 603, it may be the work of a goldsmith trained in the Ostrogothic school. Be that as it may, the design perhaps helps to determine the date, for in jewellery at least it seems to be characteristic of the seventh century. This is the period indicated by the other considerations already mentioned, and if the evidence is accepted, the Castellani brooch must be about two centuries older than has commonly been supposed. The principal difficulty lies in the fact that the earliest surviving Byzantine enamels are not prior to the eighth century, which is hardly early enough to admit of their having served as models for such primitive barbaric work as this. But we know that enamels were made in Constantinople at any rate as early as Justinian's time; and if none of these has survived, that after all is not very remarkable in an iconoclastic world.

The portrait of the enamel, which appears to represent a lady, wears over the breast (not in the usual manner on the shoulder) a circular brooch with pendants like the Castellani brooch itself. On each side of the face is a long lock of hair to which is attached a pear-shaped ornament of the kind seen on the imperial busts on the diptych of the Consul Flavius Taurus Clementinus (A.D. 513).* It is just possible that the three high loops at the top of the head may be due to a misunderstanding of the enameller, who took for hair the triple aigrette which is seen on the same busts. This triple aigrette is worn by the emperor, not by the empress, and as some of the earlier Byzantine emperors were very feminine in appearance, there may be a confusion as to sex as well as headgear. If the brooch with three pendants was really only worn by emperors, such a mistake in the present instance becomes even more probable. The knife-shaped figures in the field on either side of the face are not easy to explain. But they resemble designs found in the same position on Coptic tapestry medallions, where they seem to represent palms. Their outlines are rather like those of the conventional cypress trees of Byzantine miniatures and ivory carvings.

The second, or *Towneley brooch*, commonly called the Hamilton brooch, but really acquired by the Museum with the Towneley collection, has also close parallels on the continent, though in this case we have probably to deal with a Byzantine

* In the Free Public Museums, Liverpool. Westwood, *Fictile Irons*, Nos. 54, 55; Molinier, *Ivories*, p. 23.

enamel and not with a Western imitation. Fig. 2 shows a floriated cross on a cloisonné enamel medallion attached to the imperial mantle belonging to the Coronation Insignia of the Holy Roman Empire in the Hofburg at Vienna.* The resemblance in style to our brooch is exceedingly close, and the scheme of colour employed upon this and the other medallions upon the mantle is also similar. Medallions of this kind are held to have been exported from Constantinople in considerable numbers between the tenth and thirteenth centuries, and to have provided some of the models for the German enamellers of the late tenth century. Examples of similar fine conventional ornament are not infrequent even on the limited group of Byzantine enamelled objects which have survived to our time, but I need only refer to the medallions with symmetric floral patterns on the reliquary of the Emperors Constantine Porphyrogenitus and Romanus II. (A.D. 948-959) now at Limburg on the Lahn.† This reliquary also provides examples of the quatrefoils seen in the outer circle of the Towneley brooch, but these are so frequent in work of the period that they deserve no more than a passing notice. The floriated crosses on the other hand are so exceedingly delicate that they are unlikely to have been made by Teutonic workmen, even those in the service of Archbishop Egbert of Trèves; and although Celtic hands may have been equal to the task, the closest parallels point to Constantinople rather than to Ireland.

That the gold setting, unlike the enamel which it contains, was made in Western Europe is very probable. The applied scroll-work produces a rather jejune effect, accentuated by the use of thin strips of gold set on edge instead of wires. There may exist other examples of goldsmith's work which exactly correspond to it, but it differs from the usual scroll filigree work alike of the Carolingian and Romanesque periods. A portable altar in the minster of Freiburg ‡ has, stamped in



Fig. 2. FLORIATED CROSS
(after Bock).

* F. Bock, *Kleinodien des römischen Reichs*, pl. xxv. fig. 37. Other examples of enamels of the same class at Aachen, Essen, and in the collection of Freiherr von Heyl at Darmstadt, are cited by S. Beissel, *Kunstschätze des Aachener Kaiserdomes* (1904), text to pl. ii.

† E. Aus'm Weerth, *Das Siegeskreuz der byzantinischen Kaiser Constantin VII. und Romanus II.*, pl. ii. (Bonn, 1866).

‡ *Zeitschrift für Christliche Kunst* (Düsseldorf, 1903), pp. 42 ff., article by J. Braun. Professor Venturi has compared the enamels of the Towneley brooch to those of the Paliotto of Sant' Ambrogio at Milan and to those of a cover of the gospels at Chiavenna (*Storia dell' arte Italiana*, ii. 242), but I do not think the resemblance is in either case so close as that which has been noted above.

the bronze covering of its border, medallions with scrolls of analogous design, which are considered to have been copied from contemporary jewellery; and if this is the case, the originals must have been very like the setting of our brooch. The portable altar has usually been assigned to the twelfth century, but there is no detail in its ornament which makes the eleventh century impossible, and the work is almost certainly German. It seems most probable therefore that the Towneley brooch was made in Germany, perhaps in the eleventh century, as a setting for an imported medallion of Byzantine enamel; and that it too should be removed from the category of Anglo-Saxon jewels.

It is not so easy to find parallels to the third, or *Dowgate Hill* brooch. Both the enamelled royal portrait and the filigree setting are somewhat exceptional in character, and an Anglo-Saxon origin seems less impossible in this case than in the others. In the enamel the manner of treating the features of the king follows other conventions than those adopted at Constantinople, and the costume is that worn by princes of Teutonic race and not by Byzantine emperors between the ninth and twelfth centuries. Such analogies as can be found for the gold setting would appear without exception to be also of Western origin, and Frankish or German goldsmiths are practically the only competitors to dispute the manufacture with the Anglo-Saxons. The form of crown tells us nothing in favour of either side, as it is found in miniatures as well as on coins and seals produced on both sides of the Channel in the tenth and eleventh centuries; the mantle is also cosmopolitan. If the portrait is compared with the Alfred jewel, the only example of these enamelled portraits which seems to possess serious claims to a British origin, it does not reveal any convincing evidence of relationship. The execution is here far finer, and the conventionalisation of the features is not the same.* The pendants on either side of the head may be intended for hair, but they seem to issue from the crown, and if so may be analogous to the pendent side-pieces of Carolingian crowns commonly seen in the miniatures.† The enamelled medallion of this brooch, like the Towneley example, is convex, and has a similar narrow border of a lighter colour round the edge. The resemblances between the details of the gold border and that

* Two very barbarous enamels on copper, one in the *Welfenschatz* and the other in private possession, should be studied in connection with the conventionalisation of features in early Western cloisonné enamels. See De Linas, *Les Expositions rétrospectives* (Paris, 1881), pp. 118 and 189; F. Bock, *Byzantinische Zellenschmelze*, pl. xxiv. fig. 2.

† See Viollet-le-Duc, *Dictionnaire du mobilier français*, iii. 308.

of the setting of the Alfred jewel are also not more convincing than those which may be noticed in work of Frankish origin. The settings of cabochon gems upon the *paliotto* of S. Ambrogio at Milan also have round their edges a zigzag or wavy line, while between pearls in high settings they show ornaments formed of crossed strips of gold not unlike those of the openwork circles in our brooch.* The use of such strips is also a feature which may be remarked upon jewelled bookcovers of Carolingian workmanship. The filigree scrollwork itself helps us but little, for it was a popular form of ornament down to Gothic times; a free use of pellets is not uncommon in Romanesque as well as earlier scrollwork. †

A NOTE ON THE ALFRED JEWEL.

The following note is of a purely iconographical character, and is therefore not concerned with the technical qualities of this remarkable jewel. It will be within general recollection that the enamelled figure beneath the crystal on the upper side holds a floriated wand or sceptre over each shoulder, and that this peculiarity is shared by various Celtic monuments, both manuscripts and sculptured stones, though the attributes are usually not two wands or sceptres, but a wand over one shoulder and a cross over the other. The most remarkable sculptures are those of the Irish high crosses ‡ and the cross at Sandbach in Cheshire, where the figure with these attributes is always Christ in glory. The illuminated books which reproduce the type are the St. Chad Gospels at Lichfield, where the portrait of St. Luke § has a floriated sceptre and a cross, and the Book of Kells, where, in the remarkable illumination representing the Temptation, a small bust with a pair of floriated sceptres appears in an aperture low down in the structure of the Temple. || I think it may be

* G. Ferrario, *Monumenti sacri e profani dell' imperiale e reale Basilica di Sant' Ambrogio in Milano* (Milan, 1824), pl. 17 and 18; details opposite p. 122.

† Compare the ornament on a reliquary in the collection of Reinhold Vasters, exhibited at Düsseldorf in 1902 (*Zeitschrift für Christliche Kunst*, Düsseldorf, 1902, pl. 154); the reliquary of the Emperor Otto in the cathedral treasury at Quedlinburg (photos, Ernst Kliche, Quedlinburg); two bookcovers in the treasury of the cathedral at Trieste, the chalice of St. Rémi at Rheims, etc.

‡ J. Romilly Allen, *Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland* (London, 1887), pp. 168 ff.

§ *Palaeographical Society: Facsimiles of MSS. and Inscriptions*, ed. Bond and Thompson, vol. ii. (1873-1883), pl. 21.

|| Westwood, *Facsimiles of the Miniatures of Ornaments in Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS.*, pl. ii.

assumed from the evidence afforded by these examples that the sceptres and crosses held in this peculiar manner are intended to signify a state of glory or beatitude either already attained or of certain prospect, and that they are only confined to figures of Christ and St. Luke because Celtic artists restricted themselves almost exclusively to the representation of divine and saintly figures.

What is the origin of an iconographical detail of so exceptional a character? Why should the Celtic religious art of the British Isles on an object like the Alfred jewel, which was probably made in a place where Celtic influence was strong, stand alone in adopting this manner of symbolising beatitude? I do not know that any solution of these two problems hitherto offered has been based upon



Fig. 3. CELTIC SILK MEDALLION (after Strzygowski).

archæological rather than literary evidence; I therefore venture to draw attention to a curious analogy from the other end of the Christian world, which may indeed simply be the result of a coincidence, but is on the other hand at least susceptible of a logical explanation.

Fig. 3 shows a silk medallion from a Coptic tunic found in the cemetery of Akhmîm (Panopolis) in Egypt.* In the centre is a bust, apparently that of a lady, holding two branches or wands, one over each shoulder, in the same manner as the figure of the Alfred jewel; while in the border above and below † are two crosses, testifying that the wearer of the

* J. Strzygowski, *Jahrbuch der Königlich-preussischen Kunstsammlungen*, xxiv. (1903), 164.

† Not shown in the illustration.

garment was a Christian. This is not the only occurrence of these attributes in Egypt; other examples are known from Coptic cemeteries,* so that it would appear to be a fairly common type. The question which we now have to ask is: was there any particular reason why this bearing of wands should have appeared in Egypt, and, so far as I am aware, nowhere else, during the earlier centuries of the Christian era?

On the monuments of pagan Egypt the god Osiris habitually carries in this way his attributes, a sceptre and a whip or flail, as symbols of dominion and sovereignty.† Now Osiris was Lord of the Under World, and we know that Egyptian Christians were wont to draw parallels between Osiris, Isis, and Horus and the central figures of the Christian faith, considering not merely Horus, but also Osiris, in his character of judge of the dead, as typical of Christ. There are several reasons why this syncretism should have entered the domain of Christian sepulchral art. At the end of the pagan period in Egypt the dead were actually identified with Osiris; their mummies were made in the form of the god, and given his attributes. The British Museum possesses the mummy of a child in this form, dating from about A.D. 200, from Akhmîm (the very site whence the textile was derived),‡ and bearing the god's crooked sceptre and flail; and in the same collection there is a late Ushabti figure of one Soter,§ a sailor, in which for the sake of symmetry the flail has been suppressed and replaced by a second sceptre. Now it is surely possible that a community like the Copts, constantly reminded as they were of the funeral usages of their ancestral religion, and predisposed to retain such portions of the ancient belief as could be decently assimilated to the new, might easily have perpetuated this bearing of wands or sceptres as a convenient and universally intelligible sign of celestial felicity. To the old Egyptians it signified that the bearer had safely passed the tribunal of Osiris; to the Christian it would mean that the departed was numbered among the elect. It is in their funeral usages that peoples are most conservative, and if many a trace of the

* R. Forrer, *Seidentextilien aus dem Gräberfeld von Akhmim-Panopolis* (Strasburg, 1891), pl. v. fig. 8, and pl. xv. fig. 6^a.

† On mummy cases, Ushabti figures, etc., *passim*. Cf. also E. A. Wallis Budge, *The Gods of the Egyptians*, vol. ii. p. 138 (London, 1904), and pp. 131 ff. On the attitude of Coptic Christians to Osiris, Isis, and Horus, see the same work, pp. 220, 221.

‡ Second Egyptian Room, wall case 66.

§ First Egyptian Room, wall case 155. For the information as to these objects I am indebted to Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge.

crudest heathen superstition has survived to this day in the funeral customs of Christian Europe, it may be taken as certain that the Copts did not so lightly sever the links which united them to the impressive cult of their fathers. As time passed, they would cease to adhere rigidly to the precise emblems of Osiris; we have seen that in the case of the sailor Soter the flail had already dropped out. They would rather employ the palms which symbolised victory over death; or if they kept the sceptre as an appropriate emblem, they would either duplicate it, or associate with it instead of the now meaningless flail, the cross, the chief symbol of Christianity. There is thus a definite reason, to be taken for what it is worth, why this bearing of emblems over both shoulders should have arisen in Egypt rather than any other country. It was a consecrated manner of signifying triumph over death.

But, it may be said, it is one thing to establish a probability of connection between a Pagan and a Christian type within the limits of Egypt, and quite another to prove a relationship between a Coptic and an analagous form in the extreme West of the ancient world. It may be urged that mere coincidence is less unlikely than such an extraordinary instance of action at a distance.

Yet there are many facts which go to prove that the ancient intercourse between Western Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean persisted right through the Roman occupation of Gaul and Britain into Frankish and Anglo-Saxon times. On the fall of the Roman Empire, the Oriental traders, chiefly Jews and Syrians, who already swarmed in the cities of Southern France, exerted a dominant commercial influence, for political power was now in barbarian hands, and organised commercial competition on the part of the Romans was removed. Between the fifth and eighth centuries they are ubiquitous in the cities of Gaul, and we find them in every large city from Narbonne to Lyons, from Paris to Trèves. As time progressed, they became more and more assertive, and obtained a moral and religious influence which helped them to disseminate Oriental usages and the veneration of saints hitherto unknown in the West. The history of Syrian enterprise has been investigated with some thoroughness in recent years,*

* The evidence is collected in a convenient summary by L. Bréhier, "Les Colonies d'Orientaux en Occident au commencement du Moyen Age," in *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, xii. (Leipzig, 1903), 1-40; the various essays and books by previous writers on the subject are mentioned in this article. See also A. Marignan, *Études sur la civilisation française*; vol. i. *La Société Mérovingienne*, pp. 144-146; J. Strzygowski, *Kleinasion, ein Neuland der Kunstgeschichte*, pp. 230 ff (Leipzig, 1903); and *Der Dom zu Aachen und seine Entstehung* (Leipzig, 1904).

but the term 'Syrian' was often used generically, and also included Jews and Egyptians. There was a regular maritime intercourse between Alexandria and Marseilles in Frankish times,* and among articles of import we read of dates, ivory, papyrus, and (a quaint detail) the roots which formed the fare of the hermits of the desert, now destined for the use of Frankish ascetics. Silk and other textiles, which were a most valuable import from Syria, can hardly fail to have been also introduced from Egypt, where they were produced in abundance. When at the close of the fourth century there was a general tendency to follow the example of Oriental monks and eremites, Western bishops are found passing years as anchorites in the Thebaid. Cassian, founder of the monastery of St. Victor at Marseilles, was in the desert seven years,† and Eusebius, Bishop of Vercelli, had also proved the rigours of the Egyptian hermit's life before founding a monastery in his own diocese. The zeal for Oriental monasticism was accompanied by a competition for Oriental saintly relics, which were introduced by merchants or, like the ubiquitous ampullæ from the shrine of St. Menas near Alexandria, by Western pilgrims who had visited the East. Settled colonies of Orientals, traders and pilgrims passing to and fro, monasteries and churches in communication with each other across the Mediterranean, all these were so many agencies for the diffusion of Oriental wares and exotic ideas. In a word, Gaul was almost in a state of Eastern pupilage; and though the intercourse of the Gallic Church with the daughter Church of Britain was checked by the Anglo-Saxon invasion, with Western Britain and with Ireland it was never wholly interrupted. It is held, indeed, that with these parts of the British Isles a more direct maritime intercourse with the East was still maintained;‡ but by whatever route they came, Oriental influences both artistic and ecclesiastical must have found entry during this period, and portable works of art like MSS. and textiles, for which the Church had a continual use, probably crossed the water with them. Many signs of Eastern inspiration are visible alike in Frankish and Irish art; and the

* Gregory of Tours, *Historia Francorum*, iv. 42, v. 5, vi. 6; Heyd, *Geschichte des Levanthandels*, i. 69.

† Comte de Montalembert, *The Monks of the West* (English ed., London, 1896), i. 355. The trend of the *Conferences* of Cassian is towards the propagation of Egyptian ideas; see Dom Cuthbert Butler, *The Lausiac History of Palladius* (vol. vi. of *Texts and Studies*, ed. by Prof. J. A. Robinson, Cambridge, 1898), p. 246.

‡ For example, when the Merovingians proposed to send St. Columba back to his own country they put him on board a ship at Nantes which was trading to Ireland (*quæ Scottorum commercia vexerat*), see T. Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, vi. 125.

wand-bearing motive would have encountered no insurmountable obstacle in the course of its migration from Egypt. If it really did so migrate, the Temptation Miniature in the Book of Kells receives a simple interpretation. The small figure with the sceptres would represent Our Lord free from all the vicissitudes incident to mortality; and it would be placed where it is to remind the reader of the manuscript that however formidable might appear the temptation depicted above, its issue would inevitably be vain. The identification of the portrait upon the Alfred jewel is not essentially furthered by the hypothesis, which is consistent with either of the two usual explanations: the figure may represent either Our Lord or a saint, but in any case not a living person.

The note may be concluded by a few remarks upon the ornament engraved on the gold plate at the back of the Alfred jewel. The late Professor Earle, in a very interesting monograph published a few years ago,* suggested that the design was wholly symbolic; that it represented a sword plunged in a human heart; and that it was devised to remind the beholder of the deeper experiences of our spiritual nature. One might well wish that so poetic a fancy were unassailable; but it is impossible for any one acquainted with the ornament of the period between late Roman and Romanesque times to accept it as a scientific interpretation. The figure represents in fact not a sword but one of those conventional tree-designs which, with variations of detail, are so common during the first millennium of our era. They are frequently seen in MSS. from the seventh to the tenth century, and may be traced in the textiles of the Christian East a few centuries earlier; they are common features in Sassanian art, where they served more especially to divide confronted figures of men and animals, and are quite possibly remote descendants of the 'sacred trees' of the ancient East. For the sacred tree of Assyrian art was perhaps from the very first not a botanical type but a conventional and artificial composition, and when its religious significance had been forgotten it was removed from the precincts of the temples and planted out in the general garden of ornament.† The annexed figure illustrates one or two examples of these conventional tree-designs of various periods. Fig. 4 *a* is from a Coptic textile in the Victoria and Albert Museum; *b* is from the Psalter of Augustine in the

* J. Earle, *The Alfred Jewel* (Oxford, 1901).

† On sacred trees and their part in the history of ornament, see A. Riegler, *Stilfragen* (Berlin, 1893), 99 ff.; W. H. Goodyear, *The Grammar of the Lotus*, 175 ff. (London, 1901).

British Museum (Cotton, Vespasian A. 1.); *c* is from the Codex Vigilanus in the Escorial, a manuscript dating from the Carolingian period.* In all these examples the formal knots and joints from which the branches and leaves issue are clearly accentuated, as in the Alfred jewel, and *c* bears traces of its construction out of acanthus elements, just as the ancient sacred trees seem to have been built up of elements



Fig. 4. CONVENTIONAL TREE-DESIGNS.

derived from the lotus. It has under it the word 'arbor,' showing that it is intended for an ornamental type and not for any real species: an equally prosaic explanation must, it is to be feared, replace the esoteric symbolism of Professor Earle. In conclusion, it may be noted that the hatched background is also found in the Bible of Charles the Bald, and may be seen in the Comte de Bastard's reproductions."

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, by permission of the Library Committee of the Corporation of London, exhibited a sculptured but mutilated head, of life size, found lately on the site of Newgate prison, which he suggested may have belonged to one of the images that were set up on Newgate when it was rebuilt in 1672. The head is now in the Guildhall Museum.

* *a* is from a photograph kindly furnished by the authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum; *b* is from Westwood's *Facsimiles*, pl. iii.; *c* is after Riegl, as above, fig. 176, p. 320.

E. P. WARREN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of pewter and base metal spoons, portions of Venetian glass vessels, and other antiquities, found in Westminster during excavations at the junction of Great College Street and Barton Street.

Among the finds was a portion of one of the detached Purbeck marble twisted shafts that once adorned the shrine of St. Edward in Westminster abbey church. Owing to its excellent preservation, except that all the mosaic work has perished or been picked out, this interesting fragment has been restored to its place on the shrine.

WILLIAM W. PORTAL, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a sword which had been found in the course of excavations for the enlargement of Waterloo railway station.

The sword was pronounced by the President to be a cutlass of a date *circa* 1820 to 1830, with a Solingen blade.

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

Thursday, 17th March, 1904.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy:—*Monographie de l'église Notre-Dame Cathédrale d'Amiens. Tome II. Mobilier et accessoires.* 4to. Amiens and Paris, 1903.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

George Ulick Browne, Earl of Altamont.

John Flavel Curwen, Esq.

Rev. Honygh Gough Rosedale, M.A., D.D.

The PRESIDENT referred in suitable terms to the loss which the Nation and the Society had sustained by the death of H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, and proposed the following Resolution, which was seconded by PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, and carried unanimously:

“ That in consequence of the lamented death of H.R.H. George Duke of Cambridge, a Royal Fellow of this Society, the meeting this evening be restricted to the formal business of the Society.”

Notice was given that the Annual Election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held at the Anniversary Meeting on St. George's Day, Saturday, 23rd April, at 2 p.m.; and that no Fellow in arrear of his subscription for the current year would be entitled to vote on that occasion.

The Report of the Auditors (see next page) was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

At the conclusion of the formal business the Meeting was then adjourned.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY to the 31st day of December, 1903, having examined the find the same to be accurate.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

		RECEIPTS.					
1903.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1902		.	.	.	1008	10	9
Annual Subscriptions:							
	11 at £3 3s., arrears dne 1902	.	.	.	34	13	0
	4 at £2 2s., ditto	.	.	.	8	8	0
	493 at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1903	.	.	.	1552	19	0
	109 at £2 2s., ditto	.	.	.	228	18	0
	1 at £1 11s. 6d.	.	.	.	1	11	6
	3 at £3 3s. 0d., paid in advance for 1904	.	.	.	9	9	0
					<hr/>		
					1835	18	6
Composition:							
	1 Fellow at £55	.	.	.	55	0	0
Admissions:							
	20 Fellows at £8 8s.	.	.	.	168	0	0
Dividend on £10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock		.	.	.	301	12	11
Works sold		.	.	.	162	4	3
Stevenson Bequest:							
	Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments	.	.	.	635	6	6
Owen Fund:							
	Dividend on £300 2½ per cent. Annuities	.	.	.	7	2	0
Sundry Receipts		.	.	.	95	1	8

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1903,
underwritten ACCOUNTS, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do

ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1903.

		EXPENDITURE.					
1903.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Publications of the Society :							
	Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding .				1275	16	3
Library :							
	Binding	89	6	0			
	Books purchased	264	9	8			
	Subscriptions to Books and Societies	49	18	0			
					403	13	8
	Grant to Research Fund				50	0	0
House Expenditure :							
	Insurance	40	13	9			
	Lighting	110	10	10			
	Fuel	19	19	0			
	Repairs :						
	Bookshelves	386	18	5			
	General	62	17	7			
					449	16	0
	Tea at Meetings	18	9	9			
	Cleaning and Sundries	33	1	9			
					672	11	1
	Income Tax and Inland Revenue License				18	17	6
	Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest				13	12	7
Pension :							
	E. C. Ireland	160	0	0			
					160	0	0
Salaries :							
	Assistant Secretary	350	0	0			
	Clerk	180	0	0			
					530	0	0
Wages :							
	Porter, and Wife as Housemaid, and Hall Boy				177	15	6
Official Expenditure :							
	Stationery and Printing	124	7	2			
	Postages	13	1	2			
	Ditto and Carriage on Publications	30	6	11			
	Sundry Expenses	107	12	7			
					275	7	10
Cash in hand :							
	Coutts & Co., Deposit Account	600	0	0			
	Ditto Current Account	83	2	2			
	Petty cash	8	0	0			
					691	2	2*
					£4268	16	7

* This does not include the balance in hand (£45 14s. 3d.) of the Research Fund.

RESEARCH FUND ACCOUNT FOR

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1902	78	3	7
Dividends :			
12 months' Dividend on £1805 13s. 4d. India 3½ per cent. Stock	59	15	6
12 Months' Dividend on £500 J. Dickinson & Com- pany, Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	23	10	9
12 months' Dividend on £527 1s. 3d. Victorian Government 3 per cent. Stock	14	19	5
		98	5
Grant from General Account	50	0	0
		£226	9
			3

We have examined the above Account and Research Fund Account with the set forth in the annexed List, and certify to the accuracy of the same.

36 Walbrook, London, E.C.

16th March, 1904.

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS,

	Amount of Stock,			Value on 31st December, 1903.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10583	19	7	10266	9	3
Bank Stock	2128	9	6	6704	13	11
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2725	0	0	3201	17	6
London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2757	0	0	3432	9	4
North Eastern Railway Guaranteed 4 per cent. Stock	2761	0	0	3382	4	6
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Guaranteed Preferential Stock	592	5	10	444	4	4
	£21547	14	11	£27431	18	10
OWEN FUND.						
2½ per cent. Annuities	300	0	0	263	5	0
RESEARCH FUND.						
India 3½ per cent. Stock	1805	13	4	1859	16	9
J. Dickinson & Co., Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	500	0	0	567	10	0
Victorian Government 3 per cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock, 1929-49	527	13	0	453	15	7
	£2833	6	4	£2881	2	4

THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1903.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Cretan Exploration Fund (Explorations at Knossos)	50	0	0
Waverley Abbey Excavation Fund	25	0	0
Silchester Excavation Fund	50	0	0
St. Mary's Abbey (York) Excavation Fund	5	5	0
Caerwent Exploration Fund	25	0	0
St. Augustine's Abbey (Canterbury) Excavation Fund	10	0	0
Derbyshire Archæological Society (Excavations at Brough Fort)	5	0	0
Malmesbury Abbey Excavation Fund	10	10	0
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1903	45	14	3

£226 9 3

Books and Vouchers of the Society, and have seen the Stocks and Investments

C. F. KEMP, SONS, & CO.

31st DECEMBER, 1903.

	Amount of Stock.		
	£	s.	d.
In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. In the suit of Thornton <i>v.</i> 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
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Preferential Stock	15145	12	7
	<hr/>		
	£24039	12	7

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 16th day of March, 1904.

F. A. INDERWICK,
J. CHALLENGOR C. SMITH,
CYRIL DAVENPORT,
ORMONDE M. DALTON.

INCOME.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Subscriptions received	1786	11	6	Publications of the Society :					
" unpaid, 30th December, 1903	49	7	0	Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding .					903
Composition				Library :					4
Admissions				Binding			90	14	4
Dividend on £10583 19s. 3d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock				Books purchased			230	3	0
Works sold				Subscriptions to Books and Societies .			49	18	0
Stevenson Bequest :				Grant to Research Fund					370
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments				House Expenditure :					15
Sundry Receipts				Insurance			40	13	9
				Lighting			101	0	2
				Fuel			25	16	7
				Repairs :					
				Bookshelves			386	18	5
				General			45	13	7
				Tea at Meetings			432	12	0
				Cleaning and Sundries			17	0	9
				Income Tax and Inland Revenue Licenses.			28	19	9
				Legacy Duty and Costs					
				Pension :					
				E. C. Ireland					
				Salaries :			350	0	0
				Assistant Secretary			180	0	0
				Clerk					
				Wages :					
				Porter, and Wife as Housemaid, and					
				Hall Boy					
				Official Expenditure :			126	12	11
				Stationery and Printing			13	1	2
				Postages			30	6	11
				" Publications			100	10	1
				Sundry Expenses					
				Balance carried to Balance Sheet					
							270	11	1
							112	4	0
							£3253	3	10

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

Dr.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors	.	.	202	13	3	
Unexpended balances:						
Owen Fund	.	16	14	7		
Research Fund	.	45	14	3		
			62	8	10	
Balance, 31st December, 1902	.	303	22	16	9	
Add Balance of Income and Expenditure Account	.	112	4	0		
			304	35	0	9
<hr/>						
						£30700 2 10
<hr/>						
By Investments:						
£10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	.			11060	5	2
£2128 9s. 6d. Bank Stock	.			7162	6	4
£2725 Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	.			3692	7	6
£2757 London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	.			3768	6	1
£2761 North Eastern Railway Guaranteed 4 per cent. Stock	.			3741	3	1
£592 5s. 10d. Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock	.			494	11	3
						29913 19 5
Sundry Debtors:						
Subscriptions unpaid	.			49	7	0
						736 16 5
Cash:						
At Bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co.	.			728	16	5
In hand	.			8	0	0
						£30700 2 10

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account from the Books and Statements provided by the Treasurer of the Society, and certify to the accuracy of the same. The Investments, which have been taken at Stock Exchange List prices, on the 30th December, 1899, do not include those belonging to the Research and Owen Funds. No account has been taken of the Books, Furniture, Antiquities or other Assets of the Society.

36 Walbrook, London, E.C.
16th March, 1904.

C. F. KEMP, SONS, & Co.

Thursday, 24th March, 1904.

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 J. Charles Robinson, F.S.A. :

1. The Vision of the Twelve Goddesses. A Royall Masque by Sammel Daniel. Reprinted and edited by Ernest Law. 8vo. London, 1880.
2. Catalogue of the Pictures in Her Majesty's Gallery and the State Rooms at Buckingham Palace, 1885. 8vo. London, n.d.
3. Handbook to the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle. 8vo. Darlington, 1901.
4. Histoire des Faïences et Porcelaines de Moustiers, Marseille et autres fabriques méridionales. Par J. C. Davillier. 8vo. Paris, 1863.
5. Musée Impérial du Louvre : Musée de la Renaissance. Series G. Notice des fayences peintes italiennes. Par Alfred Darcel. 8vo. Paris, 1864.
6. Copilacion de las leyes capitulares de la Orden de la Cavalleria de Santiago del Espada. Folio. Valladolid, 1605.
7. Descrizione di tutte le pubbliche pitture della Citta di Venezia . . . di Marco Boschini. 12mo. Venice, 1733.

From Maurice St. John Hope, Esq. :—Order of Ceremonial at the Funeral of Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., at Westminster Abbey, March 22nd, 1904.

From Philip Norman, Esq., Treasurer :—Ground Plans of the Church of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall Street.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on St. George's Day, Saturday, 23rd April, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as President, Council, and Officers for the ensuing year.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF DURHAM, D.D., F.S.A., exhibited Letters Patent of Edward I., dated 1303, *re* lands at Covenham, Lines., on which he read the following notes :

“Some years back I received a letter from the Reverend H. T. King, M.A., vicar of Wanborough, Wilts, asking me whether I would look at an ‘ancient Roman document’ which one of his farmers had lately dug up from under the church path. He added that in the village there was a tradition that this path was an ancient Roman road. The document was sent down to me, and I was amazed to find

that it was no classical MS., but a beautifully preserved deed of Edward I., with the great seal in admirable condition, protected by a case of ancient silk. It appears that this document, when found, was protected by an old leathern case; this, as it seemed valueless, the farmer unfortunately threw away.

It is singular that so well-preserved a document, in no way connected with the district, should have been discovered in a small country village, far from the great highways.

These Letters Patent show the 'English Justinian' neutralising his own law, the law "De religiosis," or as it is usually styled 'the law of mortmain.' This law was passed in the Parliament of 1279, and the Letter was issued in 1303. The king's favourite motto, 'Pactum serva,' was in force for him only so far as it suited him. When struggling against the restrictions of the Forest Articles he found a reason for breaking through the agreement he had very reluctantly made in 1299 and 1301; he did not hesitate, and his promise went; so now, finding the mortmain law too great a restriction on his royal authority, he suspended it boldly, saying, quite truly, that he did so for the good of his people, though it was at the same time to his own personal loss.

'Though,' he says at the outset, 'by the common counsel of Our realm, We have decreed by statute that it is not lawful for Religious men or others to enter on the Fee of any one, so that it would thereby fall into "the Dead Hand," without our permission or that of the chief Lord from whom it is immediately held;—Still desiring to confer a special favour on the Religious, the Abbot and Convent of S. Carileph in the Diocese of Le Mans, we have granted and given licence to them, for ourselves and our heirs, so far as lies in us, to assign to the Abbot and Convent of Kyrkestede, and for that house to accept, the Manor of Covenham in Lincolnshire with all the appurtenances of it, to be held by them and their successors in free, pure and perpetual almonry,' that is, in Frankalmoyne; so being relieved from all duties of contribution.

This Statute of Mortmain was a reproduction of the old Roman Law, under which no corporation of any kind could hold property, 'unless it were enabled by some special privilege.' The actual Roman phrase is, 'Collegium, si nullo speciali privilegio subnixum sit, haereditatem capere non posse, dubium non est.' And in Edward's Statute the restriction is not limited to the 'Religious,' though they naturally take the prominent place; it is spread over all corporations alike. When the king issued this mortmain Statute he entered on an acute struggle. Yet it was quite

worth his while; for if these wealthy bodies could excuse themselves from all feudal services and from all taxation, the result would have been ere long the failure of the whole financial basis of the king's government. The 'religious' were good landlords, bad payers of taxes; they ever used the proverbial subtlety of churchmen to escape from these burdens. They went even so far as to argue that by putting up a cross on the gable of a barn they could sanctify the whole building out of the reach of taxation.

It was but a sorry struggle; for clearly they, above all others, were bound to contribute to the maintenance of the State. They could not fight; their convents had often been sacked by hungry invaders. Such a use of the cross to protect their wealth was peculiarly offensive. When Bunyan, in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, describes his miser, you will remember that he has in his hand not the cross but the muck-rake.

Bishop Stubbs says that Edward I. was thus carrying out the view of Henry II., who held that the Church must bear a due share of public burdens, and must not risk national liberty or the freedom of the law by depending on the outside power of Rome;* and he points out that at this time two important Statutes were issued together, the *De religiosis* (1279) for churchmen, the *Quia emptores* (1290) for laymen. He adds that 'it was unquestionably called for by the prevalence of an abuse which had existed from the first days of the Church establishment in England—the fraudulent bestowal of estates on religious foundations on the understanding that the donor should hold them as gifts of the Church, and as so being exonerated from public burdens.'

I have printed in a footnote † a most interesting project by

* Stubbs, C. E. ii. 115.

† And when þe kyng, be þe meanes aforsaid or oþer wyse, hath gotyn agen his lyvelod, yff then it wolde lyke is most noble grace to establysh, and, as who sayth *amortyse* þe same lyvelod to is crowne, so as it mey neuer be alyened þerfro, without þe assent off his Parlement, wych than wold be as a newe ffundacion of is crowne, he shall be þerby the grettest ffounder off þe world." Then, after enlarging on the advantages, Fortescue breaks forth into prophecy. "And trewly yif þe Kyng do this, he shall do þerby dayly more almes, þan shall be do be all the ffundacions þat euer were made in Englonde. Ffor every man off þe lande shal by this ffundacion, every day be þe meryer, þe surer, ffare þe better in is body and all is godis as euery wyse man mey well conseuye. The ffundacion of abbeys, of hospitals and suche oþer houses, is nothyng in comparisoun herof. For this shalbe a collage in whiche shul syng and pray for euermore al þe men of Englonde spiritual and temporel. And ther song shalbe suche among oþer antemes: I Blissed be oure Lord God, for that he hath sent Kyng Edward the iiij to reigne upon vs. He hath don more for vs, than euer dide Kyng of Inglonde, or myght have don before hym. The harmes that hath fallen in getyng of his Realme beth now bi hym turned into our altheyr goode and profite. We shul nowe mowe enjoye oure owne goode and live vnder justice, which we have not don of longtyme, God knowyth. Wherfor of his almesse it is that wee have al that is in oure wone."—*Governance of England*, ed. Plummer, 154-156.

Fortescue. It shows how that after a time lawyers came to see that the king might very fairly, as well as the monasteries, take advantage of mortmain tenure. The Crown, he held, might easily both protect its actual possessions and might greatly enlarge them, so creating a huge fund for his personal needs and acts of charity. Writing in the days of Edward IV., days of feudal transition, and much confusion, in which the king's power seemed sadly in need of strengthening, Fortescue comes to the strange conclusion that if the king would put all his estates into mortmain, he could then escape all charges on them, and so create a splendid endowment for the Crown.

In the case before us there is no question of royal greed, or royal bounty, which so often came to mean corruption; it was but a wholesome transfer of English land from a French Abbey to an English House.

In the Patent Rolls and in the Calendar is printed in full a Charter of William I. of the year 1082.* The Conqueror, guided by William of St. Carileph, Bishop of Durham, presented this piece of property (which he does not style a manor, though Edward I. does) to the Abbey of St. Carileph; and that Benedictine House sent over a prior and some brethren, who settled down there, and made it a Cell of the St. Calais House.† It obviously suited the king, while his throne was still precarious, to secure points at which his Normans might feel at home, and be safe amidst a sullen population.

Covenham, in the Lindsay district of Lincolnshire, remained in French hands till the time of these Letters Patent. Edward I. foresaw that he and the King of France would shortly come to blows, and that, if this took place, this Lincolnshire house with French inhabitants might become a danger; he therefore decided to make it English, and with that view granted a special *privilegium* to the house of Kirkstede to take over this manor. It is described in William I.'s Charter as two carucates of land with their appurtenances. In making this transfer the king consented, at the same time, to forfeit an annual rent of twelve pounds, which he had hitherto received from this cell, because 'in time of war raging between the Kings of England and France, the Prior of that Cell was always an alien (*alienigena*),

* See Calendar, 31 Edw. I., pp. 149, 150.

† St. Carileph (or St. Calais now) was the name given to the town, after the saint had there founded his abbey, in the sixth century. The town, on the banks of the little tributary the Anille, was first called Anisola, or Anille; when the village grew into a country town round the monastic buildings it took the saint's name instead. It is now the *chef lieu* of the arrondissement (Sarthe).

and therefore under the authority and dominion of the King of France.' The value of it also is stated: 'there were six acres of land with pertinences belonging to the Cell, worth annually 3s., held by Warin of Hanteyne, in the year 1303.' Of this Cell some considerable remains were standing in the eighteenth century. They are figured in Stukeley's *Iter Boreale*. Nothing now remains save the corner of a building, thought to have been part of the drum of a tower.

This Abbey, Kirkstede, to which Covenham was thus transferred, had been founded by Hugh Brito (said to have been a Celtic squire) in 1139. It stood on a site described as being 'a place of horror and waste solitude, a plain land surrounded on every side by wild brambles, thorns, and marshes.' In this relation Covenham continued till the zeal of Henry VIII. found other uses for it. It is now a small country village, with a population of about 200 souls.

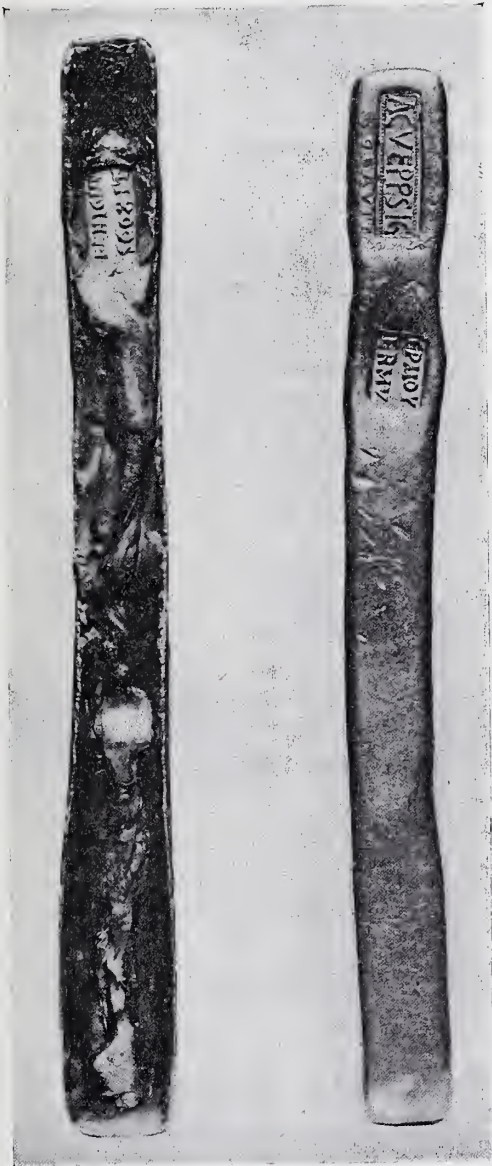
It is perhaps worthy of notice that in the *Gallia Christiana* we find a notice of St. Calais, interesting as throwing some light on the ancient manner of making war by the English. After giving the succession of abbots down to William (the 33rd abbot), appointed about 1229, the record goes on to say, 'Hic plures desunt Abbates, quorum memoriam deleverunt Angli abbatie chartulas in ignem mittentes.' The list begins again with Philippe du Bois (34th Abbot) a. 1340."

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited two Roman gold bars for coinage from Egypt, upon which G. F. Hill, Esq., M.A., read the following notes:

"The bars described in the following notes are two out of a number which are said to have been found at Aboukir in the winter of 1901-1902. A brief account of the find is given by Dr. Otto Rubensohn in the 17th volume of the *Jahrbuch* of the German Archæological Institute, *Anzeiger*, p. 46. The find consisted, according to this report, of a large number of gold coins, chiefly of Diocletian, but also of Severus Alexander, Æmilianus, and Valerianus. Together with these coins it is supposed that eighteen gold bars were found. Fourteen of these were immediately melted down; three well-preserved pieces were kept for sale, and the eighteenth seems, in Dr. Rubensohn's opinion, to have been rescued at the last moment, when it was already damaged by melting. Of the three bars which he describes as well preserved, Dr. Rubensohn has only seen one, that which is described below as A. The bar which he describes as half melted is the bar B.

According to another version only fourteen bars were

discovered; one remains in the possession of a collector in Egypt, and eleven were melted down.



TWO ROMAN GOLD BARS FROM EGYPT (reduced).

Finally, a third version is given by M. Mowat:* about 600 aurei, from Severus Alexander to Constantius I. Chlorus, eighteen bars, and more than twenty gold medallions, resembling those of the Trésor de Tarse. The connection of the medallions and coins with the find of the bars is open to some doubt; and M. Mowat says that the eighteen bars (each weighing 345.50 grammes) were placed on the Cairo market in December, 1901, while the Roman coins and medallions from Gordian III. to Constantius Chlorus are said not to have been found until March, 1902, and the twenty 'Greek medallions' not until April, 1902.

I now proceed to the description of the two bars which Mr. Hilton Price has been fortunate enough to secure.†

- A. Solid, flat bar, 183 × 18.5 × 8.5 mm. (greatest measurements). The normal width is 16.5 mm., the wider measurement being taken at the points where the stamps have been impressed. Weight, 5,325 grs. troy = 345.054 grammes.‡

This bar bears two stamps, both at the same end of the same side:

- (1) Rectangular, about 31 × 13 mm.

////// ANTIVS
 ACVEPPSIG
 //// ROBAVIT



The middle line of larger letters is within a beaded sunk rectangle; the space between the ends of this and the edge of the stamp is occupied by a tendril design. The six letters in the first line which I have given as **ANTIVS** are all but certain, although much obliterated.§

* *Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France*, 1902, pp. 281 f.

† The bars have since been acquired by the British Museum.

‡ Dr. Rubensohn gives the weight (at second hand) as 240 grammes; possibly a misprint for 340.

§ Dr. Dressel, of the Berlin Museum, differs from me in reading the fifth letter from the end as V instead of N.

(2) Rectangular, 13 × 9 mm. No decoration.

ΕΡΜΟΥ
ERMV



B. Boat-shaped bar, 187 × 18·5 × 17·5 mm. (greatest measurements). Weight, 5,293 grs. troy = 342·98 grammes.

This bar differs from all others known in being more or less boat-shaped. The metal has been poured into the mould, which has been tilted first to one end, then to the other. The metal in cooling has adhered to the edges of the mould at each end, very much as in the boat-shaped silver coins of Burma. Finally, a trickle of metal has been run along the interior from end to end. At one end the interior of the bar has been hammered, and on the comparatively flat surface thus obtained a stamp has been impressed :

Rectangular, 17 × 9 mm. No decoration.

BENIGNV
SCOXIT



The fact that this stamp is perfectly sharp and clear shows that the bar cannot have been half melted down as Dr. Rubensohn supposes.

The third bar I have not seen, but Dr. Dressel, who has been more fortunate, kindly informs me that it corresponds to the bar A; all that remains, however, of the **PROBAVIT** stamp is . . . S above and . . . **OB**AVIT below. Its weight is 345·10 grammes (5,325·62 grains troy).

The bars obviously belong to the same category as those which were found in 1887 in the extreme S.E. corner of Transylvania, in the county of Haromszek, not far from the Rumanian border.* Those bars formed part of a barbarian treasure, but the stamps show that they came from the Roman mint of Sirmium (*Mitrovitz*) on the Save. Like Mr. Hilton

* *Arch.-Epigr. Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn*, xii. pp. 1 ff., 66 ff.; *Num. Zeitschr.* 1888, pp. 19-46; *Zeitschr. f. Num.* xvi. pp. 351 ff.; *C. I. L.* III. Suppl. 8080; *Num. Zeitschr.* 1898, pp. 211-235, 1899, p. 38; Willers, *Die Römischen Bronzeimer von Hemmoor* (1901), p. 228 ff.

Price's bar A, they have more or less the form of our modern sticks of sealing-wax. Those which are preserved entire weigh from 524 down to 339 grammes. The stamps enable us to date them to the second half of the fourth century after Christ, or, more exactly, to some time between 367 and 395 A.D.* For the stamp bearing three busts of emperors and the letters DDD NNN (*Domini Nostrī*) shows that they belong to a time when three persons were ruling over the empire, a condition which is only satisfied for the mint of Sirmium by the dates mentioned. In addition to the stamps with the three busts, we find on these bars the following four stamps :

Lucianus obr(yzam) I sig(navit), followed by the Christian monogram.

Fl(avius) Flavianus Pro(bator) sig(navit) ad digma, followed by a palm-branch.

Quirillus et Dionisus [star] *Sirmi(i) sig(naverunt)* [palm branch].

Sirm(ium), with personification of Sirmium seated, holding palm-branch; above, star or Christian monogram.

From this it appears that Flavianus was the official *probator* or assayer of the metal at the mint of Sirmium. He took a sample (*digma*) of the gold and tested it. Lucianus confirms this signature in a formula which is best expanded as *Lucianus obr(yzam) in officina prima signavit: i.e.* Lucianus signed the bar as being of refined gold in workshop No. I. Quirillus and Dionisus further sign the bars, but with what object or in what exact capacity we do not know.†

The bars which were thus attested by the mint officials would then, supposing the gold to have been brought by private persons, be returned to their owners, and would serve as a medium of exchange in large transactions.‡ As they do not seem to conform to any exact weight, the scales would be brought into use; indeed, considering the com-

* Willers prefers the date 393-395 (under Theodosius the Great and his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius).

† Willers, *Die Bronzezeit*, p. 230, thinks that they too were *probatores*; that they actually tested the bars, and Lucianus confirmed their decision, thus giving the bars an official character.

‡ The use of such bars in commerce at a later period is proved by the passage quoted by Willers (*loc. cit.*) from Paulus Diaconus. An army of Saxons who had invaded Italy with the Lombards moved about 574 into Southern France. On their way they cheated many people by passing off as gold copper bars (*regulae acris*) which were so 'coloured,' *ut auri probati atque examinati speciem simularent*. For corresponding silver bars from Dierstorf (Kreis Stolzenau), see Willers, pp. 231ff.

parative irregularity of weight of the gold coins at many periods in the later Roman Empire, it is to be presumed that the scales were required for these also. Some of these Sirmium bars bear as many as five stamps; they were therefore evidently intended to be chopped up if necessary, and in fact the hoard contained a large number of fragments thus produced.

To return to the bars from Aboukir. The loss of so many out of the bars which were included in the find makes it impossible to discuss Mr. Hilton Price's bars except in the most tentative way. These remarks must therefore be regarded as only preliminary to further research. The first point that emerges from a comparison of the two sets of bars is that they cannot be separated by any long interval of time. Possibly those from Aboukir may be somewhat earlier; the very doubtful evidence of the reports of the find, connecting it with a series of coins ending with Constantius Chlorus, points to the end of the third century or beginning of the fourth. The moulds were approximately of the same shape in both cases, with sides and ends sloped, in order that the metal might be extracted with ease. The Egyptian bars were stamped after cooling; this is shown by the flattening produced on the back under the stamps, and by the spreading at the sides. Considerable force must have been used, if we can judge by the depth of the impressions.

The Sirmium stamps, on the other hand, seem to have been impressed without much force, and probably before the metal was cool; they are all shallow, and have not caused the bar to spread much, and the back of the bar is in no way affected.

I have so far failed to discover any very satisfactory interpretation of the middle line of the first stamp on bar A. SIG is of course *sig(navit)* or *sig(naverunt)*. The evidence of the Sirmium bars suggests that the formula contains the names of two *probatores*, and that we should divide it thus: *Ac Ve pp(robatores) sig(naverunt)*. On the other hand this is improbable in view of the fact that on the same stamp we have the signature of the *probator* whose name ends in *antius*. We must therefore look for another resolution of the abbreviation *PP*, and the word *praepositus* at once suggests itself. This title is used of mint officials: thus Ammianus Marcellinus (xxii. 11, 9) mentions *Dracontius praepositus monetae* at Alexandria in 362 A.D. Further, in a Roman inscription of the time of Constantine the Great (*C. I. L.* vi. 1145) we find mention of Valerius Pelagius, *v(ir) e(gregius), proc(urator) s(acrae) m(onetae)*

u(rbis) una cum p(rae)p(ositis) et officinatoribus. The abbreviations on our stamp may therefore with some probability be resolved in this way. *Ac Ve p(rae)p(ositi) sig(naverunt)* or *Ac Ve p(rae)p(ositus) sig(navit)*, according as we suppose the first two abbreviations to represent two persons or one.

To the stamp **ΕΡΜΟΥ—ERMV** there is no parallel afforded by the Sirmium bars. Two explanations are possible. In the first place this may be the name of the owner; Hermes is a common man's name in Egypt in imperial times. There would, however, be little point in impressing on this bar, which was doubtless meant to serve as a medium of exchange, the name of a private person. I am more inclined therefore to suppose that this stamp marks the bar as conforming to a certain standard, known as the standard of Hermes. Such a name would be given to the standard recognised at any of the places containing a famous temple of Hermes, such as Hermopolis or Hermopolis parva, both of which are comparatively near to Aboukir. That standards were named in this way we know from the fact that one form of the artaba was known as the artaba 'Ερμού.* This is the artaba of Hermonthis, but presumably the same name might have been given to the gold standard of Hermopolis.

The transliteration of **ΕΡΜΟΥ** by **ERMV** instead of representing it by the proper Latin form **HERMAE**, need not surprise us. We may compare (among many other instances) the spelling **EUZEBIU** (instead of *Eusebii*) on a bronze tablet (*C. I. L.* III. Supp. ii. p. 2049, No. 12077); and, as good specimens of the converse, *i.e.* the transliteration of a Latin genitive into Greek letters **ΚΕΛΣΕΙ** (for *Celsi*), and **ΠΡΕΙΜΟΥ-ΠΡΕΙΜΙ** on Roman lamps.† Ordinary words such as *ἐποίησεν* are also transliterated into Latin letters. Thus we find **EPOEI FELIX, ONESIMVS EPOI.**‡

The stamp **BENIGNVS COXIT** is also without parallel. The usual word used by the Romans for the casting of metal for coinage was *flare*, of which, with its derivations *conflare*, *flator*, *flatura*, *flaturarius*, instances are common enough. But *coquere* has the sense of not merely casting but refining;§ so that *aurum coctum* is the equivalent of *obryza*, the word which we find on the Sirmium bars. Benignus therefore

* Kenyon, *Greek Papyri in the British Museum*, ii. 257 ff. I owe this reference to Mr. Kenyon.

† *C. I. L.* xv. 6878, 6886. I owe this and the succeeding reference to Mr. H. B. Walters.

‡ *C. I. L.* xv. 5211, 5398.

§ Cp. the instances given under *aurum* (9) in Forcellini.

would seem to have filled the same position in the Alexandrian mint as did Lucianus at Sirmium.

Since the above was written I have received a letter from M. Seymour de Ricci, who suggests *A(ulus) C(aecilius) Ve(stinus) p(rae)p(ositus)* as a possible expansion of ACVEPP, thus confirming my conjectural resolution of PP. He also interprets **ΕΡΜΟΥ-ΕΡΜV** as *Ἑρμουπόλεως*, indicating the place where the bar was tried or made (possibly Hermopolis of Lower Egypt: cf. *Archiv f. Papyrusforschung*, ii. 565, n. 122). As there is no title after **BENIGNVS**, he considers that this man was probably not an official but a private person."

Mr. Gowland said that the bars had been made from native gold (gold dust) which had been refined by a rude but effective process well known to the Romans. Tested by the touchstone, they contained about 975 to 980 parts of gold per thousand, the remainder being silver. They thus closely resembled in fineness the bars found in Transylvania bearing the stamp of the Roman mint at Sirmium. One had been cast, by a method practised in China, in a rocking mould, so that the sides towards the extremities were much higher than the other parts of the bar, and the surface of the metal was more or less covered with waves. The bars were, as Mr. Hill stated, undoubtedly used to supplement the ordinary currency for large payments. Mr. Gowland instanced several examples of the similar use of stamped gold bars in China, and of silver bars and ingots in China, Japan, and Korea. The gold bars known as Pekin bars were also of refined gold, usually 991 to 992 in fineness. All these gold and silver bars, like the Roman bars, were of varying weights, as they were always weighed when payments were being made. The stamps they bore were those of the refiner who made them, sometimes supplemented by those of an official who tested them. Some also bore the marks of the bankers or merchants through whose hands they had passed, and greater weight was often attached to those marks than to the others when the bars were being received in payment.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited a number of Egyptian silver gods, on which he read the following notes:

"Silver was a very rare metal in Ancient Egypt, and during the Old Empire was considered the most valuable of all the precious metals, as may be adduced from the fact of its

standing before gold in early inscriptions. The name for silver was *het-nub* or white gold.

It is not supposed to have been found in Egypt during the Early Empire, but was imported from Asia. In later times it became commoner. Under the Old Empire we read of 'Superintendents of the House of Silver,' 'Custodians of the House of Silver,' 'Clerks of the House of Silver,' etc.

There are many interesting and valuable objects in silver known to exist in public and private collections in England and the Continent, while in the Cairo Museum some early silver vases are to be seen; likewise a boat with rowers in solid silver, discovered at Kurnah, near Thebes, many years



SILVER FIGURE OF A SPHINX. (4.)

ago in the coffin of the Queen *Aāhhetep* of the XVIIth Dynasty, which was accidentally found buried in the sand.

The figures I have the pleasure of exhibiting to you this evening are therefore rare, but the rarest object that I have to draw your attention to is the figure of a Sphinx, which is represented with the body of a lion couchant, with its fore legs stretched out in front, its tail curled over its right hind quarters, and its head, which is thrown back in a dignified manner, is that of a human being, intended to represent *Heru-Khuti* or *Harmachis*, one of the chief forms of the sun god *Rā*, to whom the Sphinx was sacred.

'The largest known monument or figure of *Heru-Khuti* is the famous Sphinx near the Pyramids of Gizeh, which was his type or symbol, and is of unknown age; it existed, however,

in the time of Khephren, the builder of the Second Pyramid, and was probably very old even at that period' (see Budge, *The Gods of the Egyptians*). The head on the other hand might have been intended for the king. The face is beardless, wearing upon its head the large covering and wig such as were usually worn by kings at the time of the Middle Empire; it ends with a pigtail which lies along the back of the animal. Upon the breast is engraved the collar or usex.

This little figure, which measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch \times $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, is of excessive interest, not so much, however, on account of its representing a Sphinx, though this of course is most unusual



CARTOUCHE OF SEQUENEN-RĀ ON FIGURE OF A SILVER SPHINX.

in this metal, but on account of the cartouche upon its base. The inscription is unfortunately much corroded, but enough of the hieroglyphics remain to prove that the name is that of Sequenen-Rā, who was one of those warrior kings of the XVIIth Dynasty who flourished about 1750-1700 B.C. There were three kings bearing this prenominal name, whose nomens were respectively Tau-āa, Tau-āa-āa, and Tau-āa-qen, followed by Kames and the great Queen Aāhhetep.

It would appear that the XVIIth Dynasty were descendants of the Ancient Egyptian line of kings, and that during the troublesome times of the Hyksos invasion they had

gone south and settled in Nubia, but later on, during the decadence of the Hyksos, they came again north and settled in Thebes.

There appear to be very few contemporary objects known bearing the name of Sequenen-Rā. Petrie, in his *History of Egypt*, vol. ii., gives the following: (1) a palette in the Louvre on which he is said to be beloved of Amen-Rā and Safekh; (2) a throw-stick found in the tomb of Aqi-hor at Drāa-abul-negga, which bears the cartouche of Tau-āa and the name of the king's son Thuau; and (3) an important statue of the king's eldest son Aāhmes, made by his father Tau-āa-ā, his mother, the king's daughter, and Queen Aāh-ḥetep and his sister Aahmes.

In all probability the name in this cartouche is that of Tau-āa-qen, the last Sequenen-Rā, whose mummy was discovered in July, 1881, in the "cache" at Deir-el-Bahari, which contained as we all know the mummies of so many royal personages. They were all removed to the Museum at Bulak, and are now exhibited in the new Museum at Cairo. Upon unrolling the mummy of Sequenen-Rā, it was found that his skull had been broken in many places, and it was conjectured from the nature of these wounds that this king must have died upon the field of battle.

For the account of the appearance of the mummy when it was unrolled by M. Maspero on June 9th, 1886, I here quote the statement as made by Dr. Wallis Budge in *A History of Egypt*, vol. iii., 'Egypt under the Amenmḥāts and Hyksos':

'When the swathings were removed, one after the other, it was seen that the king's head was turned round to the left, and that long matted tufts of hair hid a large wound in the side of the head in front of the ear. The lips were drawn back in such a way that the teeth and gums protruded through them, and the tongue was caught between the teeth when the king received the blow, and was bitten through, probably as a result of the shock. The left cheek was laid open, also by a blow from an axe or club, and the lower jawbone was broken, and another blow from an axe had split open the skull and made a long slit in it, through which the brains protruded; finally, a stab over the eye from a dagger probably ended the brave man's life. He was about forty years old when he died, and his frame was strong and well knit together; his head was small and was covered with masses of black hair, the eyes were long, the nose straight and large at the base, the jawbone strong, the mouth of moderate size, and the teeth were sound and white. One ear had disappeared, but locks of his hair and beard were visible, and M. Maspero thinks that

the king was shaved on the morning of the battle. He is thought to have belonged to one of the Barabara races, but whether he did or not, the race to which he was akin was far less mixed than that to which Rameses II. belonged. Ta-āa-gen is, no doubt, the king who is referred to in the romance in the Sallier Papyrus which we have already described, and there



SILVER FIGURE OF TEHUTI
OR THOTH. (†.)



SILVER FIGURE OF THE
GODDESS BAST. (†.)

is every reason for believing that the battle in which he fought so splendidly for his country was one in which the Hyksos lost heavily, and it may be that it was the first of the successes which restored the fortunes of the princes of Thebes.'

As the name of Sequenen Rā is so rare and has been so seldom met with, it proves this Sphinx to be of historical

value. This figure might well have been the personal stamp or seal of the king himself, and may even have been found in the coffin of Queen Aahhetep; and its approximate date would therefore be about 1720 B.C. The other figures to which I beg to draw your attention are those of gods.

Tehuti or Thoth, he was styled the 'Measurer' and typified the Moon. He is represented with head of an Ibis,



SILVER FIGURE OF AN-HERU. (1/4.)



SILVER FIGURE OF TAURT. (1/4.)

upon which is a large wig or head covering, a short tunic round his loins, his left leg advanced in the attitude of walking, with both arms pendent.—H. $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Bast, who was the wife of Ptah, is cat-headed; she typified the Dawn, and represented the beneficent heat of the Sun as producer of vegetation. She is draped in a long garment, with short sleeves, wears a collar round her neck, and holds

in her left hand the ægis of Bast. From Deir-el-Bahari.—H. $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

An-heru, son of Rā, and a form of the god Shu, in the attitude of walking with left leg advanced, wearing a short curly wig, with uræus upon the forehead, surmounted with a modius of four tall plumes; he has a long plaited beard under his chin. He wears a long garment reaching to the ankles, over which he has the *shenti* or tunic; his right arm is uplifted, and his left is brought round in front, in which he formerly held either a stick or cord.—H. $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches.

Taurt or *Thoueris*, the wife of Set, represented with the head and body of the hippopotamus, wearing a wig or head-



SILVER FIGURE OF A KNEELING KING OR PRINCE. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

covering, having pendent breasts and the tail of a crocodile, with a loop behind for suspension.—H. $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Kneeling figure of a king or prince making an offering. He wears a large wig and head-covering with a pigtail behind and uræus on his forehead, and the *shenti* or tunic round his loins. In each hand he holds a vase.—H. $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. From Deir-el-Bahari. XVIIIth Dynasty.”

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited two Scottish brooches, and a bronze gilt altar cross, on which he also communicated the following notes :

“I send herewith three ‘objects’ of ancient art which I desire to lay before our Society.

They are a processional or altar cross in copper, originally gilt, a circular brooch or fibula, in bronze or latten, and another circular brooch in debased silver, inlaid with niello work.

The cross was obtained in Lisbon many years ago, and it was supposed to be of Portuguese origin. Although, however, it came to light in the Peninsula, I am convinced that it was not made in that part of Europe. My first impression, indeed, was that it was of ancient Irish work, but our late ever-to-be-lamented President, Sir Augustus Franks, thought it more likely to be of Scottish origin. That opinion is now, I think, strongly supported by the evidence of the two Scottish brooches sent with it.

These were obtained by me in Edinburgh a few years ago, and I do not recollect having shown them to Sir Augustus Franks.

The cross appears to be a work of the eleventh or twelfth century, if not older, but the brooches are doubtless of much more recent origin. Considering, indeed, the secular permanence of ornamental motives in the less advanced European countries, like Scotland, in former periods, they might perhaps be of comparatively recent date; but I think, nevertheless, that certain indications of ‘Gothic’ foliated work in the larger brooch indicates that it is perhaps not later in date than the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century. In any case, I think there seems to be an obvious analogy of style betwixt the ornamentation of the cross and that of the brooches, strongly tending to confirm the Scottish origin of the cross.

The occurrence of objects of art of very ancient date of Irish origin in several countries of Europe is well known, and the fact of having found this cross in Portugal led me to believe, on the assumption of its being of Irish work, that it had found its way to Portugal at a very early period, but on consideration I am not inclined to attach any weight to this consideration.

I apprehend, in the first instance, that there would not be any very marked difference in style betwixt similar productions of the same date made in Scotland or in the adjacent north part of Ireland, so that the cross, although made in

Scotland, might well have been taken to Ireland, and from thence to the Peninsula by some one or other of the early Irish missionary monks.

Nevertheless, I think it more likely that it was taken to Portugal at a much more recent period. Spain and Portugal were the especial countries of refuge for the Irish Catholic refugee ecclesiastics in the sixteenth century, the headquarters of their settlements being in the western part of the Peninsula, where to this day, at Salamanca, and I think also in Lisbon, there are Irish colleges and seminaries for young Irish priests.

My belief, then, is that this cross was originally a local relic most likely in Ireland, to which especial sanctity attached, and that it was taken to the Peninsula by some one of the Irish Catholic refugee priests in the sixteenth century."

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

ANNIVERSARY,

ST. GEORGE'S DAY,

SATURDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1904.

Viscount DILLON, President, in the Chair.

EDWARD JOHN BARRON, Esq., and ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

Arthur Locke Radford, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

At 2.30 p.m. the President proceeded to deliver the following Address :

“ St. George's Day once more reminds us that the occasion has arrived for considering the state of our Society as regards losses and gains in personal and material conditions. The past year has, I am glad to say, been in many ways a favourable one; our losses in the matter of Fellows have not been numerically great, our gains have been, I think, satisfactorily large. I will, as has been customary, begin with reference to those Fellows whose presence and help to us has been lost. As on previous occasions, I will take those losses in order of standing in the Society.

The following Fellows have died since the last Anniversary :

Francis Benthall, Esq. 6th May, 1903.

Sir Albert Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Garter
King of Arms. 7th January, 1904.

Thompson Cooper, Esq. 5th March, 1904.

William Adlam, Esq. 30th May, 1903.

Rev. Anthony Cocks Lawrence, B.A. 17th February,
1904.

Humphrey Wood, Esq. 9th February, 1904.

Frank Renaud, Esq., M.D. 22nd March, 1904.

Beckett Nicholson, Esq. 21st February, 1904.

Wilfred Joseph Cripps, Esq., C.B., M.A. 26th October
1903.

William Henry Battie-Wrightson, Esq. 28th April, 1903.

Henry Griffith, Esq. 18th April, 1904.

Francis Brent, Esq. 11th August, 1903.

Alfred James Hipkins, Esq. 3rd June, 1903.

William John Charles Moens, Esq. 6th January, 1904.

Alfred Higgins, Esq., C.B. 25th October, 1903.

William George Thorpe, Esq. 5th November, 1903.

Alexander Stuart Murray, Esq., LL.D. 5th March, 1904.

Walter Meacock Wilkinson, Esq. 24th September, 1903.

Ernest Henry Willett, Esq. 30th November, 1903.

Thomas George Nevill, Esq. 17th August, 1903.

The following have resigned :

Dudley George Cary Elwes, Esq.

Alfred Joshua Butler, Esq., D.Litt.

Ven. Samuel Cheetham, D.D.

Rev. Charles Francis Routledge, M.A.

Robert Steele, Esq.

The following have been elected Fellows since the last Anniversary :

George Ulick Browne, Earl of Altamont.

Thomas Ashby, sen., Esq.

Colonel Eustace James Anthony Balfour, M.A., A.D.C.

William Heward Bell, Esq.

William Thomas, Lord Bolton.

John Flavel Curwen, Esq.

John Walker Ford, Esq.

George Willoughby Fraser, Esq.

John Garstang, Esq., B.A.

Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, M.A.

Walter Burton Harris, Esq.

John Burgess Preston Karlake, Esq., M.A.

Rev. Grevile Mairis Livett, B.A.

Lieut.-Col. George Babington Croft Lyons.

Charles Partridge, Esq., M.A.

Howard Pease, Esq., B.A.

Arthur Locke Radford, Esq.

Rev. Honyel Gough Rosedale, M.A., D.D.

Rev. Thomas Taylor, M.A.

James G. Wood, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Mr. FRANCIS BENTHALL was elected in May, 1841, and died on 6th May, 1903. I do not find that he contributed to our transactions. Nor did the second Fellow in seniority, Sir ALBERT WOODS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Garter Principal King of Arms, but from the nature of his high and ancient office we cannot but consider that his death was a noteworthy loss. Among the many changes and reforms which we hear of daily now, the announcement made in the *London Gazette* of 1st April that His Majesty our Patron has been pleased to command the creation of a central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood, and that the issue of Insignia and registration of Warrants shall be carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's department, St. James's Palace, this change or reform I say cannot but be an object of deep interest to many of the Fellows of this Society.

The late Garter was born so far back as 1816, and was son of a former Garter, Sir William Woods, K.H., 1838-1842. Sir Albert, who was appointed on June 27th, 1837, FitzAlan Pursuivant of Arms Extraordinary, did not become a member of the Chapter of Herald's College until 2nd August the following year, when as Porteuillis Pursuivant he took his seat. In 1841 he was named Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod and Brunswick Herald to the Order of the Bath. On the birthday of His Majesty the King in 1841 the future Garter was created by Letters Patent Lancaster Herald. In 1847 he was elected a Fellow of this Society. In 1857, when the Order of the Bath was remodelled, he resigned the two offices he held in that Order, and was appointed Registrar and Secretary, becoming some thirty years later a Companion. In 1841 he was Norfolk Herald Extraordinary, and in 1869 he was advanced to the office of Garter, which he held till his death on 7th June, 1904, having had a longer tenure than any of his predecessors except Sir Gilbert Dethick, 1549-1586, and Sir Isaac Heard, 1782-1823. His whole connection with the college, sixty-seven years, has never been approached by any one.

His duties of course took him at various times to the courts of most of the sovereigns of Europe, and he was present at the Coronation of Queen Victoria and of His present Majesty. Knighted in 1869, he was made K.C.B. in 1897, K.C.M.G. 1899, and G.C.V.O. in 1903. A grandson who became Rouge Dragon died in 1893.

Though of late years much incapacitated by ill health from the active exercise of his many official duties, he always took a keen interest in his special work, and amassed a fine genealogical library.

Mr. THOMPSON COOPER, who was elected a Fellow in January, 1860, and died on 5th March this year, was the son of the late Mr. Charles Henry Cooper, author of *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, but does not seem to have taken any active part in the proceedings of our Society. As a parliamentary reporter he was of course a well-known person to many, and his wide experience made him a competent biographer of celebrities, a small volume concerning whom he published. He was also one of those who, with the late Sir Leslie Stephen, assisted on that monumental work the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Indeed his communications to that Dictionary are said to have outnumbered those of any of his fellow workers. On the subject of the history of shorthand he was a great authority, and was no less well informed on matters concerning the early printing press and its developments.

Mr. WILLIAM ADLAM, who died 30th May last year, was elected a Fellow in May 1871, and though not an active worker at our meetings, at his death he bequeathed to the Society a magnificently grangerized copy of Collinson's *History of Somersetshire*, for which county Mr. Adlam was J.P. and D.L. The volumes will form a most valuable and useful addition to our Library.

The Rev. ANTHONY COCKS LAWRENCE, elected a Fellow in March, 1874, and Mr. HUMPHREY WOOD, elected in June, 1877, died in February of this year. Neither of these gentlemen appears to have made contributions to our publications.

Dr. FRANK RENAUD, who died on March 22 of this year, at the advanced age of 84, was a very well known and much esteemed medical man of Manchester. He contributed many papers on archæological subjects to the Chetham and the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Societies. Of the history of the latter county he was an active student, and his history of the Ancient Parish of Prestbury was printed by the Chetham Society in 1876. He was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1878. In 1886 he exhibited and presented drawings of the tiles forming the pavement of John de Crauden's Chapel at Ely, and in 1897 received the special thanks of the Society for his gift to our library of four volumes of tracings of medieval tiles from all parts of England.

Mr. BECKITT NICHOLSON, elected a Fellow in January, 1879, died 21st February this year, but was, like many others of our Fellows, a silent worker only.

Mr. WILFRED JOSEPH CRIPPS, C.B, who died on the 26th October, 1903, was a very well known and popular Fellow, with a very large circle of friends independently of those numerous fellow workers in his especial line, the study of old plate. He was not the first student of that particular subject, for our Fellows the late Mr. Octavius Morgan and Sir Wollaston Franks had, before Mr. Cripps turned his attention to it, worked with much success, but as one of the latest and widest workers he will always be remembered. Mr. Cripps did much to popularise the study for those who up till then had been unaware of the labours of his predecessors. The interest aroused in old church plate has done more than anything else to preserve those objects, and it is remarkable how quickly and widely the study spread with most beneficial results. Mr. Cripps's works, which included several editions, on English Plate, also embraced French Plate, and no doubt caused everywhere in Europe and also in America a keen interest in the subject. The College and Corporation plate, for the study of which Mr. Cripps prepared a handbook, published by the Science and Art Department of the South Kensington Museum, afforded him also a wide and rich field, and probably from the circumstances of the ownership of the pieces, added many valuable and trustworthy materials for the date marks and workers' names. The interest aroused everywhere no doubt disturbed the existing ideas of value of antique silver, and will be always felt more and more as the objects studied settle down into museums and become more safely guarded by the public bodies who own them. One proof of the success of Mr. Cripps in his labours was the not very pleasant fact of several unauthorised works in which his and his predecessors' labours were not always duly acknowledged and referred to. The numerous prosecutions for falsification and transference of marks from small pieces of plate to larger pieces also showed how very large was the number of persons who came to take an interest in his special study.

Mr. Cripps also interested himself in local antiquities of various kinds and had a small museum of his own. He was an antiquary of the better kind in his generous help to others who wished to learn, a virtue which was not always as common as it now is. All who knew him, and his circle of acquaintances included the highest and best in most European countries as well as many of our Fellows, will regret his loss, which occurred at the comparatively early age of 52. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1880. In 1889 he received the Companionship of the Bath. His contributions to our *Proceedings* were

not many, but he was a regular visitor to our rooms when in London.

Mr. HENRY GRIFFITH, who died on the 18th of this month, was elected a Fellow in January, 1882. In 1888 he exhibited and described a set of twelve trenches or roundels, probably the finest in existence, with their original box. This set formed part of a most important bringing together for the inspection of the Society of no less than sixteen more or less complete sets of these interesting memorials of the domestic life of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the Society was then, as on so many other occasions, indebted to Sir Wollaston Franks for the opportunity of seeing so many examples at one time.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY BATTIE-WRIGHTSON, elected a Fellow in January, 1882, died 28th April last year, and Mr. FRANCIS BRENT, elected in January, 1885, died 11th August, 1903. Neither of these Fellows appears in the number of those who have added to our publications by exhibitions or communications.

Mr. ALFRED JAMES HIPKINS, so well known for his works on musical instruments, was elected in January, 1886, and died 3rd June last year. A great authority on his own subject, he does not appear amongst those who have been active workers in the Society.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN CHARLES MOENS was elected in March, 1886, and was a very frequent visitor to our rooms. Some years ago his name was much before the public in connection with his capture by and subsequent release by ransom from brigands at Pæstum. This incident, recalling the manners and customs of the Middle Ages, was fully treated by Mr. Moens in a book he published. He was also a very active member of the Huguenot Society, of which body he was a member of council, and was closely connected with many of the interesting and valuable publications of that society, in which so much information has been made accessible to students of the development of the arts and manufactures of this country as affected by the large immigration due to religious persecution and other causes on the continent. Mr. Moens died 6th January, 1904. He was also much interested in the local antiquities of his county, Hampshire, where he was our Local Secretary. In 1900 he assisted in the preservation of the Undercroft in Simnel Street, Southampton,

and in 1901 he made a short communication to the Society on the subject of Romsey Abbey Church. A paper on the bibliography of "The Chronyc Historie der Nederlundtscher Oorlogen," printed by Solen at Norwich, 1579, will be found in *Archaeologia*. In 1890 he exhibited and described four silver parcel gilt sacrament cups of the Dutch Church at Norwich.

In Mr. ALFRED HIGGINS, C.B., who died 25th October, 1903, the Society and the antiquarian world at large have sustained a severe loss. Elected a Fellow in January, 1888, he soon afterwards contributed a paper on recent discoveries of the apparatus used in playing the game of KOTTĀBOS. This was published in *Archaeologia*. Another paper, entitled "Notes on the Church of St. Francis or Tempio Malatestiano at Rimini" was published in *Archaeologia*, 1891. In 1892 he communicated an account of two painted account book covers from Siena, and the next year read a paper on a twelfth or thirteenth century marble statue of the enthroned Madonna at Sta. Margherita in the Genoese Riviera. In 1899 a description of an illuminated and emblazoned copy of the statutes of Edward III., illustrating the genealogy of the Fitzwilliam family, was printed in *Archaeologia*. Mr. Higgins was an accepted authority on Italian art. A valuable paper by him on Florentine Art as regards sculpture in England will be found in the *Archaeological Journal* for 1894. He was a most amiable gentleman, and always willing to assist antiquarian students. He was Deputy-Accountant-General of the Army from 1900, and in 1902 received the C.B.

Many of the Fellows will miss the face of our Fellow Mr. W. G. THORPE, who died 5th November last year. He had been till very lately a regular attendant at our meetings since June 7th, 1888, when he was elected a Fellow. In 1887 Mr. Thorpe exhibited the Order for committal to Bedford Gaol of John Bunyan, an interesting document for both hemispheres, and acquired by him by purchase. On various occasions Mr. Thorpe made exhibitions at our meetings and often took part in discussions, but I do not find that with the exception of the Bunyan document he made any communications to our *Proceedings*.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART MURRAY, LL.D., Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum, was a Fellow of this Society since 7th March, 1889, but from February, 1867, when he was appointed Assistant in the

Department of the British Museum, a Department of which he died as Keeper, he was an earnest antiquary and entirely devoted to the subjects which he so ably represented in the national collection. He will be remembered as having made many beneficial changes in the arrangement of the antiquities under his charge, and having edited and superintended the many publications issued by the Museum, including the popular and liberally illustrated guide books which bring the interests and value of the collections home to the visitors of our national collections. Dr. Murray was naturally continually appealed to for information by students and others on numerous and varying points and questions of antiquity of costume, custom, and classical art and life. He was well known to his colleagues on the continent, and by frequent visits to foreign galleries and historic sites kept himself well up to date on all questions that arise from day to day.

He was a Fellow of numerous societies abroad and at home, and though not a voluminous writer he produced some valuable unofficial works on sculpture, mythology, and Greek archæology. His loss will be regretted by all who knew him.

In 1890 Dr. Murray read a paper on a *Tabula Iliaca* and another on an ivory theatre ticket bearing Latin and Greek characters and the word *paraitonin*, and in the following year another on a gladiator's tessera. In 1893 he read a note on a Greek inscription from Halicarnassus, and in 1895 a memoir on a gilt bronze statuette of Hercules found on the Roman Wall, which was published in *Archæologia*.

Mr. WALTER MEACOCK WILKINSON was elected in May, 1903, and died on 24th September, 1903. Mr. THOMAS GEORGE NEVILL, elected in January, 1900, died 17th August last year. I cannot find that these Fellows contributed to the *Proceedings*.

The last year has not been marked, as some previous ones, by any great archæological discoveries or work, but the Society has, as on former occasions, given its advice and assistance to many works of antiquarian interest. The Silchester Excavation Fund has received grants, as have also the excavations at Waverley Abbey, St. Mary's, York, St. Augustine's at Canterbury, the Roman fort of Brough in Derbyshire, and excavations at Malmesbury Abbey. From Caerwent we have had excellent and very careful reports by our Fellow Mr. Martin, and the Society has gladly contributed a small sum in aid of the work. Nor has the active and practical sympathy been confined to the limits of our own

country. A grant has been made toward the important work which under Mr. A. J. Evans and others has been going on at Knossos.

The Research Fund, founded some years ago at the instance and suggestion of Sir John Evans, has been the means of the Society being thus able to give more than sympathetic encouragement to works such as those mentioned above, and I may take this occasion of pointing out to the Fellows the excellent opportunity afforded by this Fund for them to help in work which their ordinary occupations may prevent them from more practically assisting in.

Apropos of the Research Fund, the Society will perhaps be interested to learn that by the institution of the National Art Collections Fund an opportunity will be afforded to the favourably disposed and patriotic to assist in the purchase of objects which, in the opinion of authorities on the various classes of such, are desirable for our national collections. Similar institutions are already in existence in foreign countries, such as Les amis du Louvre and the Kaiser Friedrich Verein in Berlin. By means of small annual subscriptions and by donations of larger amounts, it may be possible to prevent objects of national interest and importance leaving our shores, as has too often happened, owing to the meagre grants from Government, which in these days of millionaires and competition often prove insufficient.

It has long been felt that a good and complete index to the enormous amount of antiquarian lore lying to much extent hidden in the volumes of our *Proceedings* was most desirable. We know what a convenience the Index to the first fifty volumes of *Archaeologia* has been to many of us, extending over a long period and embracing a great variety of subjects. This is even still more the case with our *Proceedings*, and the work has been entrusted to our Fellow Mr. Mill Stephenson, whose successful dealing with the current indexes entitle us to await a no less useful result of his energies in the present case.

It has often occurred to many of the Fellows that much valuable information which has been given in the discussions arising on communications and exhibitions in this room has been lost for all but those present on the occasion, and it has been suggested that there might be some means of checking

this waste of knowledge. To all those who examine our *Proceedings* it is evident that the information and illustrations supplied in recent volumes very greatly exceeds that to be found in the volumes of thirty years ago, and it is not unreasonable to hope that in the future yet more progress may be made in the preservation in our *Proceedings* of much valuable information.

A very interesting subject will, it is hoped, be brought under the notice of the Society within the next year. I refer to the examinations which circumstances will now permit to be made of certain hitherto only conjecturally determined details of the old Roman wall of London. The Constable of the Tower, Sir Frederic Stephenson, G.C.B., has given permission for small excavations to be made within the Tower limits to determine the locality and nature of the turn westward of the Roman wall where it comes southward close to the White Tower.

Again, on the land recently cleared of buildings by the demolitions at Christ's Hospital, it is hoped that H.M.'s Office of Works will facilitate the Society's examination of the line of the wall containing at least two bastions, etc.

It may be remembered that our Fellow Mr. Lyell kindly undertook the task of marking on a large scale ordnance map all the prehistoric earthworks contained in the Government land on Salisbury Plain, and noting in a list of these any mention that could be found of examination of such works by excavation. The object of this record was also prospective, so that in case the Government (which was supplied with a similarly marked map) should need to level or otherwise interfere with these works, timely notice might be given for a systematic examination to be undertaken. It was also suggested that such a map might be published on a somewhat reduced scale for subscribers. Inquiry has, however, shown that the necessary expense for such a publication could not be met by subscription, and the idea of reproduction of the map has been perforce given up.

A large series of carefully executed photographs of the interesting figures to be seen on the west front of Wells Cathedral Church has been purchased for our Library, which has also been added to by numerous purchases, and especially by the gift of a late Fellow, Mr. W. Adlam, already referred to.

The rooms of the Society have, as on previous occasions,

been lent to the British Academy, the Hellenic Society, and other learned bodies.

A proposal to enlarge the extra hours of opening of the Library did not meet with success, it being considered that the present arrangement, which is only temporary, has not had a sufficiently long trial to justify any change involving many alterations with regard to supervision, etc.

The domestic history of the Society for the last year has been comparatively uneventful. The meetings have been very well attended, and deservedly so. A suggestion to change the hour of meeting to the afternoon was formally brought before the Society and most clearly rejected.

The Treasurer will tell you how well we are doing in his department, and the Library has had a fair share of our prosperity. The Research Fund has been well drawn on, and as in previous years advice has been given when asked for on numerous occasions. The cataloguing of our engravings of monumental effigies is progressing under the care of our Fellow Mr. Mill Stephenson, and it will soon be time to consider the preparation of another edition of our Library Catalogue.

The excavations at Silchester during the past season have been more than usually interesting.

Besides a number of small houses and minor buildings, there have come to light the long hoped-for remains of what were probably the principal baths.

The plan, so far as it has been revealed, is quite complete, and affords a good example of a Romano-British bathing establishment on a fairly large scale.

There are also evidences of interesting alterations and additions.

The excavation of an attached courtyard has yet to be completed, but as this will, I understand, be the first work of the forthcoming season, we may hope, when the account of last year's work is laid before the Society, to be put in possession of a full account of the Silchester baths.

During my term of office it has on more than one occasion occurred to me that a slight alteration in our procedure, in anticipation of the Anniversary, would be beneficial to the Society at large.

Under the present system the expiring Council can do

nothing but nominate such Fellows as seem to them likely to be most useful on the new Council, and at present there is no means of ascertaining what might be the views of the Society at large with regard to the constitution of the new body. I am aware that it has been suggested before that the Fellows were at liberty to send in names of such Fellows as might be considered useful members of the Council, but I should like to suggest to my successor and the new Council whether it would not be beneficial if the Council were, say in the month of January each year, to *invite* suggestions to this effect from the body of the Society. Such a plan would doubtless add somewhat to the difficulties of the expiring Council, but it might well be that the additional effort to make the Council thoroughly representative of the various interests of the Society would be justified by the result.

I do not suggest for one moment that the various Councils with whom I have had the pleasure to act have been other than representative, and I have no doubt that my successor and his officers will take equal pains in the same direction whether this plan be adopted or not.

I cannot conclude this my last Address as President without referring to the past seven annual periods in which you have done me the honour to elect me. As in the Annual Addresses, I must note how much we have lost in the way of antiquarian knowledge and experience by death. But first I may refer to the death of our late Queen and Patron, who on many occasions by gracious acts allowed us to benefit by the riches of the Royal Collections. In the Duke of Cambridge we have lost a Royal Fellow who though I believe he never honoured us with his presence, still conferred a dignity on the Society by his Fellowship. As to the distinguished Antiquaries who have passed away in the seven years, there were many whom we were wont to see at times in our rooms, while many whose faces were not familiar, yet bore names the fame of which was not confined to these islands, and whose learning in their various departments added to the brilliant roll of Antiquaries. The names of General Pitt Rivers, Bishop Stubbs, Lord Acton, Chancellor Ferguson, Fortnum, Oldfield, Bond, Pearson, Leighton, Barry, Elton, Cartwright, Manning, J. J. Howard, and many others, and certainly some of those whose deaths in the past year I have referred to will assuredly not be forgotten while their particular lines of study still find workers and searchers after the truth.

We have seen in the seven years now past the continued and careful exploration of the Roman city of Silchester,

adding year by year to our knowledge of Roman life in its domestic aspect in this country. In Egypt we have seen the extension of the sphere of observation and examination by the success of British arms and the work of British as well as other Antiquaries. In Crete, the important discoveries of Mr. Evans and his co-workers have opened up wide fields for discussion and inquiry of the oldest periods of civilisation.

At home, the partial preservation of Stonehenge, due to the friendly acquiescence of the owner with the Council of this Society, has enabled our Fellow Mr. Gowland to assign a date to this prehistoric monument. Southampton, Leicester, Chichester, St. Albans, Waverley, and the Roman remains at Caerwent and Brough Fort, have borne evidence to the living and healthy state of the Society. Grants have been made to many undertakings. The Library has been much enlarged both as to volumes and cases, and notably by the generous action of the Royal Archaeological Institute, in allowing us to fill up many gaps in our Library from theirs; and the Treasurer will tell you how successful his jealous care of our finances has been rewarded by our standing with our bankers. The City churches of London have not been neglected, nor have any appeals for advice been left unanswered.

I rejoice that I am now leaving this Chair with the same amiable and efficient supporters that I found when I first, in 1897, owing to the lamented death of our former great President, Sir Wollaston Franks, accepted the honour thus unfortunately thrust on me by the kindness of the Fellows. The seven years have passed quickly and happily, and I would again thank the Officers of the Society, the Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Clinch for the unfailing and friendly manner in which they have always worked with me for the honour and efficiency of our Society. I do not feel that I am leaving, for I hope to attend the meetings for some years at least, and to have the pleasure of sitting among you under the presidency of one who has a mature and deserved reputation in both hemispheres."

The following Resolution was thereupon moved by Robert Hovenden, Esq., seconded by Dr. Talfourd Ely, 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 following Resolution was also moved by Edward William Brabrook, Esq., C.B., seconded by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., and carried unanimously :

“The Society desires, at the same time, to express its sincere regret that, under the provisions of the Statutes, it will lose the services of Lord Dillon as President, and to record its grateful recognition of the qualities which he has exhibited in that office, qualities which will live in the recollection of the Society and deepen the regret felt at his retirement.”

The PRESIDENT replied in suitable terms.

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 elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

John, Lord Avebury, P.C., F.R.S., *President.*
 Philip Norman, Esq., *Treasurer.*
 Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., *Director.*
 Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary.*
 Leland Lewis Duncan, Esq., M.V.O.
 Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 William Gowland, Esq.
 Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.
 John Seymour Lucas, Esq., R.A.
 John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq.
 John Green Waller, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

William Paley Baildon, Esq.
 Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Knt., C.I.E.
 Ormonde Maddock Dalton, Esq., M.A.
 Cyril James Humphreys Davenport, Esq., V.D.
 Rev. Edward Samuel Dewick, M.A.
 Montague Spencer Giuseppi, Esq.
 Francis John Haverfield, Esq., M.A.
 Richard Rivington Holmes, Esq., C.V.O.
 William Page, Esq.
 Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.

Thanks were voted to the Scrutators for their trouble.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, submitted the following Report of the state of the Society's finances for the period 1897-1904 :

“ For seven years it has been my privilege to hold office under Lord Dillon, who, although we may hope to have for many years the advantage of his wise counsel, in conformity with our rules is now about to vacate the chair, while I, his subordinate, am eligible, subject to your good pleasure, for re-election. It is right that beforehand I should give you some little account of my stewardship, so that you may judge whether, in the words of the statute, I have ‘exercised a vigilant superintendence over the expenditure of the Society and in all things consulted its interest.’

I was elected Treasurer in June, 1897, and on the first of January, 1898, the Society's expenditure for the previous year had, as I have since found out, exceeded its income by nearly £444. This deficit arose chiefly from two circumstances. The cost of the Society's publications, over which in fact I had no control, was unusually heavy, being (omitting shillings and pence, which I shall do generally throughout this report) nearly £1,059, or more than £200 above the average of the last seven years; and the cost of repairs, all arranged for before I came into office, was £496, also more than £200 above the average of the last seven years. A permanent annual addition of £50 to the Society's expenditure under the heading of salaries had also just been made, and these sums together represent a few pounds more than the deficit.

In 1897, and for the three following years, we were paying in pensions the annual sum of £510; and although by the fact that the subscriptions of new Fellows had been raised from £2 2s. to £3 3s. the income of the Society was slowly increasing, the growth under the head during my first three years of office was hardly appreciable.

In 1898 we managed by economy in publications and other items to have a small balance in our favour on the year's expenditure.

In 1899, through the lapse of an annuity under the Stevenson bequest, we came into a sum of £25 a year; the amount allotted to books was much below the average; on repairs we only spent £74, the average for the last seven years being as much as £292. The net result was that we saved nearly £250.

But in a sense the most flourishing year of the seven was 1900, when, owing to the sale of surplus books in our library, and the recovery of three years' income tax on salaries and

investments to which it had been found that we were entitled, our income was unusually large, while the expenditure on publications was much below the average. This meant a balance to the good of over £445, so that we had not only paid off the liabilities with which we were saddled when I came into office, but by the end of the year had saved a small sum. In 1900 our late Secretary, Mr. Knight Watson, passed away, and his pension lapsed.

There being now no cause for anxiety about our financial position, in 1901 we increased the capital of the Research Fund by a considerable investment, besides granting £100 for income, and since then other grants under this heading have been made. It has also become our policy to be more liberal in the purchase of books.

In 1902, by taking possession of the porter's rooms and finding him money to house himself elsewhere, we permanently increased the outgoings, while owing to our great accumulation of books, partly from the bequest of Sir Wollaston Franks, partly the natural increase of years, we have had to expend large sums on shelving, with the result, however, that there is now empty space for some thousands of volumes, while our valuable manuscripts are far more safely housed than heretofore.

Early in my term of office, urged thereto by members of the Finance Committee, I had supplemented the old-fashioned system of account keeping, by having drawn up each year an income and expenditure account, which for my own private information has now been extended back to 1897. From these an average has been made of the various items of income and of expenditure for seven years, that is for my term of office, which is now before me. The net results are briefly these.

The average income is about £3,234, under the following heads: Subscriptions, over £1,767; Compositions, over £78; Admissions, £229; Dividends, £303; Works sold, £144; income derived from Stevenson Bequest, about £637; Sundry receipts, £74.

On the other side we have an average expenditure on the Publications of the Society of nearly £850; on the Library, what with books purchased, binding, subscriptions, etc., a total average of £330, of which £193 comes under the first item. The average House Expenditure has been £559; average of Pensions, £366; Salaries, £504; Wages, nearly £119; Official Expenditure has averaged £303; the total Average Expenditure being £3,187. It has been sometimes objected that we treat the Compositions of Fellows as income,

while they should be added to our capital, but, as may have been observed from the figures I have quoted, they are much more than balanced by the books acquired each year by the Society, which really add to our assets.

To sum up, without I hope wearying you over much, during my term of office we have paid off liabilities of nearly £450. The large amount of £952 has been spent on providing fresh shelves in various parts of the Society's quarters, an exceptional expenditure which is not likely to recur for many years. The electric system of the Society's rooms has been modernised. Annual payments for insurance have been more than doubled. Part of the cost of new heating apparatus has been met by the Society. A much-needed safe has been bought. Expenditure under the head of Salaries and Wages have been necessarily increased. The apartments of the Society and of the Assistant Secretary have been kept in excellent condition.

Last, not least, the Research Fund has received grants amounting to £750, and out of this an investment of nearly £528 Victoria Government Stock was made, thus materially increasing the annual income of the fund. In addition, £100 has been invested from a bequest of the late Mr. Frederick Davis, F.S.A.

There has also been an average saving of £47, whereby our capital has been increased by between £300 and £400. On the 31st of December last the cash balance of the Society's General Account was £691, and the amount due for accounts not then paid by the Society nearly £303. I have not touched except incidentally on the Research Fund, the income of which is now nearly £100 a year.

On the whole, we may perhaps feel satisfied that the Society's finances are in a sound condition, while not forgetting that in order to keep them so due caution must always be exercised over the expenditure."

On the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was accorded to the Treasurer for his Report.

It was also Resolved, on the motion of Richard Rivington Holmes, Esq., C.V.O., seconded by Alfred Charles King, Esq., that the Treasurer's Report be printed.

A copy of *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vii. part iii., on the Gold Cup of the Kings and Queens of England, was laid upon the table.

Thursday, 28th April, 1904.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

On taking his seat for the first time as President, Lord Avebury said that his first words from the chair must be to express his sense of the great honour the Society had conferred upon him in electing him to the Presidency. He felt it all the more deeply when he remembered the list of eminent men who had preceded him, not forgetting the last President, his friend Lord Dillon, in recognition of whose valuable services the Society had passed so strong but so just a tribute. If this enhances the honour it also adds greatly to the responsibility. He relied, however, on the indulgence and support of the Fellows, and would only assure them that he would endeavour to do his best.

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

From the Author :—De Cogenhoe and Cogenhoe Church, Northamptonshire. (With MS. additions.) By Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.

From Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary :—Laon (Aisne). Par Henri Potez. 8vo. Douai, 1896.

From the Author :—Thomas Linley, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Thomas Mathews, their connection with Bath. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. 8vo. Bath, 1903.

From the Author :—Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee for 1903. By F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1904.

From the Author :—Who performed Lithotomy on Mr. Samuel Pepys? By D'Arcy Power, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.

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

Two publications of the Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society, viz. :

1. St. Gregory and the Gregorian Music. By E. G. P. Wyall. 8vo. London, 1904.
2. The Reproaches (with music). 8vo. n.p. n.d.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed the following to be Vice-Presidents of the Society :

Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
William Gowland, Esq.

Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.

Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.

A. G. HILL, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on some Post-Visigothic Churches in Spain, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH remarked that the Church in northern Spain was to a great extent isolated by the Arianism of the south, and her early edifices were consequently not influenced by Italian or Merovingian art. So in England, which was also off the main route and politically separated from Gaul, Anglo-Saxon architecture kept a distinctive character, and is still represented in many early buildings, while examples of the period are largely wanting in France. These churches of northern Spain are exceedingly primitive, and the capitals of the columns should be regarded as due to Visigothic rather than Byzantine influence. It was interesting to learn that as early as the ninth century churches were being built in the Moorish fashion, even in the conservative northern provinces of the peninsula. The author had broken fresh ground, and supplied material for a fuller treatment of early Christian architecture in the West.

Mr. PHENÈ SPIERS drew attention to the large size of the masonry in these tenth-century churches, whereas work of that period is usually said to be of small stones, ashlar coming into use during the eleventh century. He saw some resemblance between early churches in Aquitaine and those in Spain, but agreed that the ornament was Visigothic.

Mr. HILL, in replying, said that the acanthus on the capitals was very severe, and the work seemed to fall between the Visigothic and Romanesque periods.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following Report as Local Secretary for Egypt :

“ I beg leave to lay before the Society such information on general subjects of interest to archæologists as I have been able to obtain.

Perhaps the greatest interest has centred round the tomb of Queen Hatshepsu (I do not pretend to spell this name in the latest fashion, each change of method being more unpronounceable than the last).

By the liberality of an American, Mr. Theodore Davis, a very careful exploration of the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes has been and is still being made. What has been already found is well known.

The entrance to the tomb of Hatshepsu was discovered many months since, being indicated by a deposit of the nature of a foundation deposit just outside the entrance. It turns out that Lepsius had penetrated a little way into the passage, but did not discover that it led to the tomb of the Queen. The untiring energy of Mr. Howard Carter, Chief Inspector of Antiquities for Upper Egypt, has now revealed to us the full extent of this curious and somewhat disappointing tomb. It is placed in that part of the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings immediately behind the temple of the Queen now known as the Deir el Bahari. A high ridge of rocks lies between the temple and the tomb entrance. The slope of the passage is very steep, in places exceeding 45° with the horizon, and makes direct for the temple. What could be more promising? What valuable theories or supports to those already existing did not learned Egyptologists find on this fact? The sarcophagus was to be immediately under the temple. The passage, as we have said, made very directly for the east, where the temple lay. To the great chagrin of the learned theorists the passage extended but a short distance in the desired direction, and then gradually curved towards the south, indeed, somewhat to the west of south; always descending. It continued thus for a long way, and then gradually turned to the west, finally ending in the burial chamber, the axis of which is towards the north. The floor of this chamber is not less than 97 metres (300 feet) below the entrance. The length of the passage is 213 metres (some 650 feet). From these figures the rapid slope of the passage can be realised. It passes through several chambers, and for much of the way has steps on one side, the sarcophagi being slid down the other. We must say 'sarcophagi,' for in the tomb chamber were two, one of Queen Hatshepsu and the other of Thothmes I., both empty.

From the tomb chamber, which is rectangular on plan, there extend two small rooms to the north and one to the west. Except the sarcophagi, a chest to contain canopic vases and sundry fragments of vases, the chamber was empty of all furniture. It had been plundered long ago; the roof had also fallen in; indeed the rock through which the long passage is cut and in which the tomb chamber is made is all very poor stuff, quite incapable of receiving sculpture such as we find in many later tombs in this valley.

The sarcophagi are of red granite, beautifully executed. When we realise that the whole of the long passage was closely packed in with a hard mass of stone chips and dust we

can appreciate the great labour it has been to open this tomb. Hard as the filling in was, a way had been bored through it right down to the tomb chamber. The bore hole had afterwards been left open for centuries, the bats having made their way down to the very end, as was proved by the mass of dry deposit left there. The hole became closed at length by the operation of the unfrequent rain storms washing in the débris surrounding the mouth of the passage.

The plans, etc., of this tomb will be published by Mr. Carter, at the cost of Mr. Theodore Davis.

The Temple of Mentuhetep.—The ruins of this building lie immediately south of and parallel with the temple of Deir el Bahari. It is being excavated by M. Naville, assisted by Mr. H. R. Hall, of the British Museum, for the Egypt Exploration Fund. Curiously vague statements have appeared from time to time of what has yet been uncovered. The temple has been described as ‘under Deir el Bahari,’ which it is not in any sense; that Deir el Bahari is a copy of it, which is equally untrue. Mentuhetep was a king of the XIth Dynasty. The lapse of time between him and Queen Hatshepsu is great: at least 1,000 years or more according to the learned. The plan of the temple of Mentuhetep as at present laid bare does not suggest that Hatshepsu or her father copied it when building Deir el Bahari. There are structural similarities dictated a good deal by similarity of position. Each temple being on a hill side is built at various levels. A sloping ascent is required in each case to reach the upper level from the lower. The differences of level demand that the sites shall be terraced. In each case the fronts of the terraces are adorned with a double colonnade. The upper terrace at Deir el Bahari carries an open court with columns around, but at the Temple of Mentuhetep we find in this place a very large covered hall. From north to south there must have been seventeen intercolumniations. At present seven only are revealed in the direction of east and west, the temple axis; but this gives us a hall of not less than ninety-six columns. The columns are octagonal, as against those with sixteen sides at Deir el Bahari. There is a reasonable query that the porches of the two temples must have resembled each other pretty closely. The masonry of the earlier building is very superior to that of the later. It may be conjectured that the older temple was used as a quarry by the builders of Deir el Bahari. The little sculpture that has yet been found seems hardly equal to that we see at Deir el Bahari.

Mr. R. Mond is still carrying on the useful work he has

already entered upon. He does not search for fresh tombs, but completely clears out and puts in order those already known and neglected, and this means preserving from further defacement some of the most interesting and beautiful tombs at Thebes. If by chance valuable objects are found in the debris, so much the better, but his object is a single-hearted one, to preserve what is already more or less known. Perhaps the most interesting of those he has worked upon this season is the tomb of Kha-em-hat. Its condition suggested that it had never been thoroughly cleared out. All is now completely revealed, and amongst the quantities of broken chips in the debris a great many fragments of the sculptures have been found and with much patience stuck together once more. In incident, variety, and even in approach to naturalism its sculptures are not surpassed.

Philæ.—This island presents a lamentable appearance. Before the reservoir is filled and the island is standing above the waters, the ring of trees, dead and dying, which stand round about, the smug neatness which has of necessity resulted from the works of conservation, the clean washed unnatural aspect of the whole, all these things combine to ruin the naturally picturesque charm of the island. When the reservoir is full the temples peer above the waters, half drowned, whilst the surrounding scenery, its vegetation gone and trees rotting, the surface of the river at an unnatural level, looks the picture of forlorn decay.

On the other hand it must be said that up to the present there is no evidence that immersion in the Nile water has damaged the ancient stonework. There is no slime, for indeed the water is not impounded until it is free from any thick matter suspended in it. Very soon after the water has retired the island becomes dry, and a little brushing removes all traces of mud or vegetation hanging to the walls; the place is indeed painfully and unnaturally clean.

Finally, we must bear in mind that the Egyptian Government has done all in its power and without any stinting hand to preserve and give stability to the buildings on the island. Not less than £20,000 was set aside for this purpose, whilst the necessary underpinning and support was carried out with the greatest skill and ingenuity. The 'Report upon the Administration of the Public Works Department for 1901' sets forth how ingeniously and conscientiously the work was done.

In view of the benefits to the country already received from the construction of the dam at Assuan, he would be a bold man who should say it had better not have been made,

and unfortunately there was no other place where it could have been built so safely or so economically.

We are not able to compliment the Department of Antiquities on the pointing and filling in of the joints in the masonry of the ancient buildings on the island. Some of them have been hopelessly and unnecessarily defaced thereby. This department is faced by the most serious demands on its resources from the necessity of maintaining the ancient buildings under its charge. These demands are, to a great extent, consequent on the reckless way in which for many years past vast masses of débris have been cleared from within the buildings, without a thought being given as to the way in which the venerable columns and walls were being, in fact, supported in their old age by the débris itself. As the stuff was removed so should necessary repairs have been executed. The tremendous catastrophe at Karnak was due in part to such a want of forethought. The columns which fell are here growing apace.

At Edfu Mariette cleared the débris from within the temple, leaving piles of accumulation 40 feet high pressing against the outside. The enclosure wall to the west had in consequence bent in the most ominous way and overhung its base, threatening to fall on the adjacent temple. This wall has now been taken down stone by stone and rebuilt. The work is on the point of completion.

At Kom Ombos, so recently cleared by De Morgan, the east wall, yielding to external pressure, has actually fallen over. A large percentage of the stones is broken, whilst their sculptured face is crushed off. This wall is now being rebuilt.

At Cairo the new Museum of Egyptian Antiquities is getting into shape. Some red paint, terribly harsh and coarse in effect, is unfortunately being put on the walls, to the great detriment of the objects it is supposed to show off.

The new Museum of Arab Art is also opened. Its arrangement is excellent, and in this case colours have been most judiciously selected, acting as a foil to the objects exhibited."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 5th May, 1904.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., 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 Short Account of the Wheelwrights' Company. By James B. Scott, Clerk of the Company. 4to. London, 1884.

From Lady Evans :—Catalogue of a Loan Collection of Portraits of English Historical Personages who died prior to the year 1625, exhibited under the auspices of a committee of the Oxford Historical Society, April and May, 1904. 8vo. Oxford, 1904.

From Robert Burnard, Esq., F.S.A.:—An Exploration of some of the Cytiau in Tre'r Ceiri. By Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A., and Robert Burnard, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.

William Heward Bell, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 2nd June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the hauberk of chain-mail and its conventional representations, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Viscount DILLON referred to the recent use of chain-mail in Egypt. The late Khedive Tewfik ordered from a Birmingham firm 600 hauberks made of split rings for the army under Colonel Hicks, but they proved worse than useless. Many have since returned to Europe as crusaders' coats. In North India to-day the rings are simply jumped and not riveted. In modern times pieces of chain-mail have been attached to leather jerkins in such a way as to protect the joints.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH agreed with the author, except in regard to the way in which chain-mail was introduced into Europe. Mention had been made of an instance on an Assyrian monument showing chain-mail, but the sculpture in question, brought to the British Museum by Layard, was

Parthian. These nomads lived round the Caspian Sea, where chain-mail is still manufactured and worn, as by the Circassian bodyguard; but it was first introduced into Europe by the Scandinavians, and its first representation in the West is on the Bayeux tapestry. It is there indicated in two different ways, by contiguous rings and by a check pattern. The hauberk of mail is repeatedly referred to in the Sagas as the burnie; this, like their swords, came from the Caucasus and the Caspian district, and rapidly spread through Europe during the Viking period.

Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., read the following notes on some table and other cloths of damask linen, pictorially inscribed, examples of which he also exhibited :

“The art of damascening linen and other stuffs, by which we understand the portrayal in a kind of mosaic of foliage and figures of a more or less elaborate character, is supposed to have originated in Damascus, and is a process of fine weaving produced by the order and succession in which the weft is interwoven with the warp. From Damascus it is thought to have spread as an industry through Greece and Italy (which is regarded as its European home) over the continent of Europe, and to have been confined for a considerable period almost exclusively to Saxony, Silesia, and Bavaria. Those textile fabrics of figured linen, in relation to which the term ‘damask’ is held to apply, display woven designs of every variety of beauty, scripture subjects, scenes of an historical or legendary character, heraldic devices and other quaint forms of pictorial representation, etc., in which the influence of German or Flemish art is plainly discernible. Although figured fabrics may be traced back to a remote period among the operatives of Asia, and have a place among the stuffs of Babylonian origin, it was not until the twelfth century that Damascus attained the particular reputation it subsequently enjoyed.

Linen damask cloths for table, sideboard, and other like use, as well as smaller cloths and napkins, were imported from France as early as 1575, while damask or diaper of silk and other material was in request at a much earlier period for personal adornment. It was, however, in the manufacture of linen for ecclesiastical and domestic use that the art of damask weaving found its greatest development.

The weaving community on the continent (for the most part an impoverished class, drawn almost exclusively from the peasantry) wrought chiefly in their own homes. They

were only too glad when opportunity offered to exchange their hard lot for more congenial conditions in England.

The manufacture of damask linen in England was certainly inconsiderable before the middle of the seventeenth century, and never attained to anything like the proportions of the industry in Flanders, from which country it was mainly imported, and it was very costly. The earliest productions in England were the work of Flemish weavers who settled here in the time of Henry III., in 1253. But as late as the fourteenth century table linen was very uncommon in England.

So far back as 1331 Edward I. of England invited the Flemish spinners, who were dissatisfied at the constant state of war which hindered their enterprises, to come over to England and settle themselves in his kingdom. From that time a constant stream of emigrants passed from Flanders to England. This emigration lasted about a hundred years. During the sixteenth century a large number of the Ypres* operatives adopted the doctrines of the Reformation, and, anxious to escape persecution and to obtain the free exercise of their religion, began again this emigration which had ceased towards the end of the fourteenth century. Letters in the archives of Ypres, chiefly dated from Norwich, speak of the excellent reception which the refugees received on reaching England, and are full of recommendations for others to join them. That the number of Flemish was particularly large in the Eastern Counties is evident from the fact that in 1567 the Prince of Orange begged the Flemish settlers at Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, and Thetford to render him assistance.

Generally the introduction of damask linen into England has been assigned to the period of the Duke of Alva's persecution (1567), but it really originated much earlier. Dornix, a coarse kind of damask or table linen, wrought at Tournay (Dorneck), in France, was subsequently fabricated in Norwich, which was the English home of the manufacture. The 'dornick-weavers' of Norwich in 1533 had a place with their banner in the Corpus Christi guild processions.

Superior linen, damascened probably to some extent with symbolical designs, must have been in requisition for ecclesiastical purposes from an early period. After the ninth century altars were covered with the fair white linen cloth for the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, while the custom

* The term "diaper" is said to be derived from the town of Ipre (Ypres), which made diaper cloth a speciality.

of decking the altar with *three* such cloths was common in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Mediæval church inventories frequently include cloths of diaper and the like; there is, however, an absence in the descriptions of any distinguishing reference to figured linen, although diaper is so distinguished. It is clear that such inscribed linen was in use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, both for sacred and secular purposes.

The French Protestant refugees certainly gave considerable impetus to linen production in England towards the close of the seventeenth century. There were several settlements of operatives under the superintendence of skilled workmen from France, the necessary funds for whose support was raised by certain adventurers who owed much to prominent individuals in the locality. Earlier in the same century the industry was furthered by a colony of Scots who settled in the north-east part of Ireland (*temp.* James I.), and Lord Deputy Wentworth was instrumental in establishing the linen manufacture in that country upon a permanent footing (1634). Linen is largely produced both in Ireland,* where it was a staple commodity in the fifteenth century and perhaps earlier; also by hand loom and machinery in Scotland, Dunfermline having the reputation of producing a quantity equal to the whole of Europe. Damask linen is also still made at Courtrai and Liège in Belgium, in Silesia, Austria, and elsewhere.

Damask table linen was restricted at one time to persons of position and means, viz. those who had an annual income of 6,000 marks. So wealthy and luxurious a nobleman as the Earl of Northumberland (1512) is said to have had but eight linen cloths for his personal use, while his large retinue of servants had but one, which was washed once a month. We find in the previous century the nuns of St. Rhadegund, at Cambridge, purchasing 'board cloths,' table napkins, and linen for their *naperie* (linen closet), which seems to indicate a source of supply not by any means limited. It must be remembered that linen manufacture was at first a domestic rather than a commercial undertaking; the women of a household largely occupied themselves in weaving fine linen from home-grown flax. At a much later period the use of damask was regarded as well nigh an unwarrantable luxury, so much so that a Scotch law of 1621, aimed at the repression of luxury, included

* Notably at Belfast and Lisburn, where a number of Huguenot families settled after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and introduced the manufacture of linen and damask after the method and with the machinery then in use in the Low Countries.

damask table linen. If we are to judge by the remaining examples of antique damask, it can scarcely be said that such cloths, certainly in respect of design, were largely produced in England. Not until the seventeenth century did the manufacture of such linen attain to anything like considerable proportions in England; it subsequently became much neglected.

Before proceeding to make some general remarks as to the significance of the designs found woven in these picture cloths, I must point out certain singular and interesting features in this particular class of textile fabrics as a whole. Bible scenes are frequent. We find leading events connected with the lives of Joshua and Elijah, while the Annunciation and Our Lord's interview with the woman of Samaria furnish a representative illustration of New Testament times. Classic story is found, as in the Siege of Troy. The Coronation of English Kings is probably commemorated (i.) in the fine dated example (1603) which displays remarkable heraldry,* and (ii.) in other cloths having views of London (*temp.* George I., George II.). A continuation of this latter feature is to be found in the recent production of fine damask napery with ornate designs, in connection with the Jubilee of Queen Victoria and the Coronation of King Edward. But apart from the character of the design, an article of this class can never possess the interest or importance that attaches to the old hand loom examples, few only of which were wrought, and of which single examples only remain. Battle scenes and other great events in European history are figured, *e.g.* the sieges of Tournay, Lille, and Belgrade, the taking of Buda from the Turks in 1686, etc. Hunting scenes and the like are curiously depicted.

One peculiar aspect of these cloths is to be found in the singular treatment by the weaver of the design, manifestly owing to the exigencies of the loom. An abrupt termination of the subject, which is once or more repeated, causes particular scenes and inscriptions to appear in reversed order, and the members of a body to become detached, etc. The design in well nigh every case has the appearance of an origin that is certainly not distinctively English, although the cloths may have been worked on English looms. Slight as the interest is that attaches to present-day efforts, several of our leading artists are known to be in the habit of furnishing sketches for linen damask, and it may be assumed that the

* Exhibited 10th April, 1902. See *Proceedings*, 2nd. S. xix. 86, for a full description.

designs appearing on cloths of bygone days were due to men of recognised artistic skill.

As there is absolutely no 'literature' connected with the subject, and as this is, I believe, the first time that damask linen embellished with designs of a pictorial character has been systematically considered, I have brought together particulars of such examples as I have been able to discover of this interesting form of textile fabric, supplemented by a catalogue of the several examples at South Kensington.

I. A cloth (Flemish), apparently homespun, very much worn, is in use at Hemingstone Church, Suffolk. It measures $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the centre of the upper portion is a trophy of four regimental ensigns and four swords, points to centre, all in saltire, with what appear to be four ensign cases in fess and two crowns in pale. The half of a similar figure is also represented in each of the upper corners. Descending in order are the following designs, each represented in duplicate and parallel with its fellow: (1) A figure riding at full speed, astride the horse, with broad brimmed hat and flowing hair; tied behind with ribbon; on the right arm is slung a basket, and in the hand a short staff, or possibly a scroll, rolled. Above is the word GENIVS. (2) Two sprays of laurel tied below with ribbon and between them the following: SISTE | SOL IN GIBEON | ET LVNA IN VAL | LEI' AAJON. (3) A church, with tower, spire, and tall finial, with cross on gable. Adjoining, a castle with four round towers and large central gate-tower, all surmounted by cupolas and tall finials. In the centre of the large portal of the gate-tower is a cross. The foreground represents a sort of earthwork or irregular set of bridges. Above the whole are the letters RIS O SEL, a representation of the moon dividing the letters. Between designs 2 and 3, in the centre of the cloth, is a representation of the sun 'in splendour,' and half of the same figure is depicted on each side, adjacent to the border. (4) A smaller representation of a fortress, having eight turrets with cupolas, tall finials, ramparts, etc. and surmounted by the word CITADEL. The field of this cloth is sown with small tufts of reeds(?).

II. The Rev. E. Edwards Montford, of Swanton Abbot, Norfolk, has a large table cloth, 9 feet by 7 feet, and two smaller (tray) cloths, 29 inches by 41 inches, each showing the same pattern. The design is illustrative of St. John iv. 6—31, and represents (1) the woman of Samaria in the act of drawing water from the well of Sychar; (2) the buildings of a city; (3) the disciples (three) bringing food to their Master. There is a repetition of the pattern in reverse order,

which has a singular effect of presenting the words, etc., backwards way. It leads occasionally to a strange and abrupt termination of the design. This is a feature common to cloths in which the design reappears.

III. An exactly similar large cloth is now exhibited by our Fellow, the Rev. R. B. Gardiner.

IV. A well-preserved example is in the possession of Miss Watson, of Leamington. It is of somewhat thicker material than those already noticed. The subject is presented in three several groupings or scenes, and represents the death of Jezebel (2 Kings ix. 30, 37). It is within a wide floral border, enclosed by lines, the whole surmounted by the familiar dice pattern, and measures 30 inches by 46 inches. At the top, surmounting a city (as usual of a decided German appearance), is the descriptive word **Kes-reel** in German text. The main city wall shows towers and vaned turrets, gates, windows, etc. Below in similar lettering is **Isabel** (*Jezebel*). The woman is seen falling headlong to the ground. Three fierce hounds are bounding towards her. The ground is strewn with skull, feet, and palms of hands. There appear underneath the words **Œhu : ko :** (*king*), who is represented driving in a chariot drawn by two prancing horses. All this is repeated, producing the odd effect of figures, etc., cut in halves.

V. A large tablecloth formerly belonging to the late Rev. C. B. Reid, vicar of S. Gregory's, Norwich, which I now exhibit, affords a clue to the date of the majority of the examples here mentioned. It represents King George II. of England, who is shown on horseback, crowned, wearing a wig of the period, and holding in his hand the sceptre. Above the figure of the king are the words :

GEORGIUS . DER . II .

KONIG . IN . ENG :

ELLAND

Below is the harp of Ireland in a shield, crowned ; underneath is a representation of the metropolis surmounted by the word LONDON. On either side of the flowing river (Thames), over which vessels are passing, are buildings, conspicuous among which are (presumably) St. Paul's and the Tower, with cross and vane-crowned turrets ; London Bridge connects the two sides of the city. These several 'views' are repeated no less than six times from side to side, and again and again from top to bottom. The similarity of character and workmanship to other specimens of the kind is very marked, and as a general rule these may all be regarded as of the middle of

the eighteenth century, and of German or Flemish manufacture.*

VI. A large cloth similar to the last-named, exhibited by Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., who also exhibits

VII., a smaller and most interesting example representing a hunting scene.

VIII. Mr. Thomson Lyon, F.S.A., exhibits a remarkably interesting cloth (blue and white) formed of linen thread and worsted, of somewhat coarse material. Similar in design and character to the last two named examples but with important variations, *e.g.* KONIG IN ENGEL LOND.

IX. The Rev. R. R. Duke, F.S.A., exhibits a fine example. In the centre is a view of London and the words THAMESIS FLUVIUS—LONDINUM BRITANNIÆ METROPOLIS ET EMPORIUM. Above and in border the ornamentation displays birds, pomegranates, fleurs-de-lys, crown, rose, and floral decoration. On dexter side appears as a central figure Justice with her scales. On the sinister, Angel (Fame) with trumpets. In the centre within a circle in the River Thames is the compass. The whole is enclosed in a checkered border.

X. Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., exhibits the only cloth bearing a classical subject and it is an important specimen. It bears the words SIVITAS TROIA.GRECORUM EXERSITUS, and depicts the dragging in of the Wooden Horse, etc.

XI. A cloth measuring $31\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $39\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which I exhibit, belonging to Miss Bolton, of Leamington, has within a checkered border and an inner border displaying drum and trumpets, kettledrum and flags, with other military tokens, half appearing on either side, the double-headed eagle of Austria (central) in an oval surrounded by mantling. Within a shield, crowned, the Cross of Savoy with griffin supporters on either side. Below the central shield right and left, seated on a prancing horse, richly caparisoned, is a military figure wearing crown and flowing wig of the period. A military trophy is surrounded by trumpets. Beneath the horses and below a shield charged with fleurs-de-lis are the words in large Roman capitals LILIUM CADIT. Immediately under, within a displayed border, ROBORE EUGENIO. Below is a fortified town covering the entire width, surmounted by the word LILLE. Extending over a like expanse underneath, a siege is depicted; guns are being loaded and discharged, the gunners are seen ramming in the charge or applying the match, cannon balls are strewn upon the ground. A stalwart artillery-

* It appears likely that the improving, widening, and enlarging of London Bridge, for which Acts of Parliament were granted in 1760-1768, is commemorated, or it may be connected with the coronation of George II.

man bears a lantern and sponge. Below is another fortified town distinguished as *TOURNAY*.

XII. A fine linen table cloth (4 yards long) belonging to the family of the late Rev. H. W. Cottle, rector of Harford, Devon (now in New Zealand), represents Caleb and Joshua carrying grapes from the Promised Land, etc., which appears to be a favourite subject.

XIII. and XIV. In a paper communicated by Mr. Albert Hartshorne to *Notes and Queries** two interesting pieces are described, one bearing scenes in the life of Elijah, the other an elaborate hunting scene.

XV. A cloth belonging to Sir Henry Dryden represents the re-taking of Buda from the Turks in 1685.

XVI. Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., has an interesting Flemish cloth; the design is representative of a walled city, with gates, towers and churches, above which appear the words *DIE STAT CRANKAV*, and below *GROS MACTIGER KONIG IN POLEN FRIEDRICH AVGVST*, with the king, bearing sceptre, on horseback. At top and bottom a stretch of ground is covered by military tent, artillery, etc. There is a wide floral border.

Such cloths are sufficiently scarce to render it difficult now to possess them. This is sufficiently shown by the few and not altogether representative specimens at South Kensington, several of which have been purchased at high prices. There is not a single dated example in the Victoria and Albert Museum, indeed only one such is known, viz. the English heraldic cloth of 1603, to which reference has been made, and it is the finest.

It may be well to close this series of descriptions with a short account of the examples on exhibit at the South Kensington Museum. In each description the exact measurements, the price paid by the authorities (or name of donor), date when acquired, etc., are given.

(A) *Table Cloth*.—Linen damask, woven with two rows of pattern, each representing the Siege of Belgrade (1717)† six times repeated; before the city flows the Danube, and on the opposite side is the Prince Eugene on horseback; above is the word 'Victoria' within an ornamental wreath. The two opposite sides are bounded by floral borders. Flemish. Early eighteenth century. 6 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 3 inches. Given by Lady Charlotte Schreiber. 368. 1890.

(B) [*Luncheon*] *Cloth* of white linen damask. The pattern in the centre consists of dishes containing food and plates,

* 7th Ser. iii. 12-14.

† In this war against the Turks Prince Eugene defeated an army of 180,000 men and took Belgrade.

with knives and forks. The border is ornamented with stems, uniting to form ogee-shaped compartments, some of which are filled with flowers and leaves springing from the stems, whilst each of the others encloses two birds. First half of seventeenth century. 3 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 feet 4 inches. From the Manor House, Walton-le-Wolds, 455. 1895, Leicestershire. Given by Miss Mason.

(c) *Table Cloth*.—Linen damask in two breadths, the repeating design consists of four rows of ogee-shaped compartments outlined by leaf ornament. In each compartment of the first row are two shields of the arms of England; quarterly: first and fourth, three fleurs-de-lis; second and third, three lions passant gardant; in the second row are Tudor roses supported by hounds; in the third row are shields of St. George supported by dragons; and in the fourth row crowned Tudor roses with the letter E (for Queen Elizabeth) on either side. Flemish. End of the sixteenth century. 7 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4 feet 8 inches. Bought £8. 1162. 1893.

(D) *Napkin*.—Linen damask. Royal shield of Henry VII. of England and supporters within the Garter, surmounted by Crown. Flemish. Date about 1500. 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. Bought £50. 169. 1869.

(E) *Table Cloth*.—Linen damask, with pattern of alternating rows, in which are repeated the Royal Arms of England (England and France quarterly), crowned. The Tudor rose crowned with greyhound supporters, the shield of St. George, the Tudor rose crowned with dragon supporters. Flemish. Second half of sixteenth century. 10 feet 2 inches by 6 feet 9 inches. Bought £19 8s. 6d. 56. 1890.

(F) *Linen Damask Cloth*, woven with a representation of the Annunciation of the B. V. M. Flemish. Date about 1500.* Bought £75. 1894. 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. This cloth has a dice-pattern border. A central table has a lily pot, beneath which is seen a cat and a mouse. It is much worn and repaired.†

(G) *Napkin*.—Linen damask. The pattern represents at the top the siege of a city called 'Bergh,' and lower down Louis XIV. enthroned, giving orders to Marshal Turenne who kneels before him. The orders are expressed by the words

* Perhaps a little later.

† This interesting example of early sixteenth-century damask was exhibited by the Rev. E. Farrer, F.S.A., 12th January, 1893. (*Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiv. 258.) It is of special importance as being essentially ecclesiastical in character, yet not without a touch of domestic life, as evidenced by the quaint symbolism that lurks beneath the homely portrayal of cat and mouse.

(under a shield of arms) 'Ludovicus XIII. Rex imperat. Mareschalo Turrinensi ut Hollundiam Ecclesiæ Romanæ restituat Anno 1672.' At the bottom are the Prince of Condé with attendants before a city, and the words 'Prins Conde Vytrecht.' Flemish. Early eighteenth century. 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 4¼ inches. Given by Sir Henry Sullivan, Bart. 277. 1872. This is an instance of repeated pattern involving reversed order of arrangement. Floral border.

(H) *Napkin*.—Linen damask. The pattern shows the Duke of Marlborough on horseback in the centre, shields of arms above, with various royal shields and quarterings, crowned views of Belgian towns grouped along the sides and at foot. Quite at the bottom is a cavalry combat. Flemish. Early eighteenth century. 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 10 inches. Bought £2. 1834. 1888.

PRINĀ ET
DVX DE
MARBOROVGH
BELGIVM
DE BELLAVIT.

The left-hand side has a wide floral border.

(I) A number of fragments of cloths are framed (as are all the South Kensington exhibits); these were purchased in 1888 for the sum of £91. Of these several pieces only two call for any description here :

1. *Piece of linen damask*, with repeated grape pattern. German (Saxony). Seventeenth century.

2. *Piece of linen damask*, with repeated pattern of a city (Hebron?) between palm trees and men, carrying bunches of grapes; the Hebrew spies returning from Canaan. German (Saxony). Seventeenth century.

The other fragmentary specimens at South Kensington have flower patterns, crowned shields with fleurs-de-lis, groups of angels, crowned two-headed eagles, men kneeling in prayer, lions rampant, etc.

In his *Textile Fabrics in the South Kensington Museum*, Dr. Rock enumerates the following examples of linen damask:

1359.—Yprès work. (?) Early seventeenth century.

4456.—Table cloth. German (dated A.D. 1585). Ground of coarse canvas. Very elaborate design with long inscriptions, etc. Measures 6 feet by 6 feet 6 inches.

4457.—Table cover. Late sixteenth century. *Agnus Dei* in centre, etc. 6 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 8 inches.

- 4458.—Napkin. German. Seventeenth century. 3 feet
by 2 feet 6½ inches.
Do. do. late fourteenth century.”

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

Thursday, 19th May, 1904.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, 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:—English Architecture. By T. D. Atkinson. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Author:—Documents bearing upon late Excavations on the South Side of the Cathedral Church of Wells in 1894. By the Rev. C. M. Church, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1894.

From the Author:—Notes on the Skeleton and Flints found in Gough's Cave, Cheddar. By H. St. G. Gray. 8vo. n.p. 1904.

From Sir J. D. Hooker:—Photograph of a Portrait of Dawson Turner, F.R.S., &c., etched by Mrs. Turner from a drawing by J. S. Cotman, of Norwich.

Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, bt., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 2nd June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to a proposal on the part of the Town Council of Berwick-upon-Tweed to destroy for building purposes the remains of the Edwardian town wall, and proposed the following Resolution, which had been drafted by direction of the Executive Committee:

“The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with surprise and regret that the Town Council of Berwick-upon-Tweed has in contemplation the destruction of some of the Edwardian wall of the town for the apparently quite inadequate purpose of erecting ordinary dwelling-houses. The Society can not contemplate with anything but dismay the

destruction of national landmarks of such unusual historical importance, and would urge upon the Town Council to give the matter further consideration."

The Resolution was seconded by the TREASURER, and on being put to the meeting was carried *nem. com.*

On the suggestion of Lord BALCARRES it was also agreed that copies of the Resolution be sent to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and to the War Office, in whose custody the other portions of the town defences were vested.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the Obituary Roll of John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, 1500-1532, in the possession of the Society, with notes on other English Obituary Rolls.

THOMAS L. HARE, Esq., M.P., exhibited in illustration the Obituary Roll of John Wiggenghall, abbot of West Dereham.

In the discussion on Mr. Hope's paper, which will be printed in *Vetusta Monumenta*, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite referred to the pictures of the Abbey made by Basire, which were usually accurate, and suggested that the roundels seen on the hearse in the Abbot's Roll were "crowns" of glass intended to enhance the effect of the candles. The medallion represented over the altar in the Chapel of St. John Baptist was of terra-cotta, like those at Hampton Court, and probably the work of Florentine craftsmen. There was a large quantity of terra-cotta at Westminster before the time of Torrigiano, but fragments found could never be pieced together.

Mr. E. W. BRABROOK referred to a cognate roll in the possession of the Worshipful Company of Parish Clerks, containing a list of persons for whom they were bound to pray.

The CHAIRMAN remarked on the industry displayed in these rolls of 40 to 70 feet in length, though the earlier examples were of somewhat rude execution. Islip's roll was representative of the best period, the flowers being of especial merit.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication and exhibition.

Thursday, 2nd June, 1904.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

From Lady Meux :—The Book of Paradise : being the Histories and Sayings of the Monks and Aseetics of the Egyptian Desert. By Palladius, Hieronymus, and others. Translated by E. A. Wallis Budge, F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Royal Society of Literature :—Queen Elizabeth and the Levant Company. By Rev. H. G. Rosedale, D.D., F.S.A. Fol. London, 1904.

From W. A. Littledale, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—A Concise History of Knighthood. By Hugh Clark. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1784. With numerous MS. notes and coloured engravings.

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

The following letter, addressed to the President, was read :

2nd June, 1904.

SIR,

In connection with the subject of Archæology in Egypt, there is a matter of no little interest not only to ourselves but to archæologists of all nationalities.

To this I would venture to call the attention of the Society, although it may be very probably the case that nothing can be done.

Science is international, and in no country is archæological science more international than in Egypt.

Italy, Great Britain, Germany, and now America have taken and now take an active part in the study of Egyptology ; quite as active a part as France.

By the arrangement between Great Britain and France now being concluded, or perhaps already concluded, the position of Director of the Department of Antiquities in Egypt has been handed over to France to the exclusion of other nationalities.

May we not, at least, express a pious hope that things have not yet gone too far, and that where there exists already an international committee the directorship may also be made international.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SOMERS CLARKE.

To the President,
The Royal Society of Antiquaries.

After some remarks by the President, who thought it a matter of regret that such an arrangement had been made, and by Sir Henry Howorth, who referred to the exceptional difficulties of the case, and was of opinion that the Society should protest, not as politicians but as archæologists, it was unanimously resolved that the matter be referred to the Council.

Mr. A. F. LEACH called attention to a renewed attempt on the part of the Borough Council to demolish the Whitgift Hospital at Croydon, and moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, and carried unanimously:

“The Society of Antiquaries of London hears with great regret that the Croydon Borough Council proposes to promote a Bill in Parliament to destroy the Whitgift Hospital for the purpose of widening the road in which it stands.

The Society ventures to express the hope that the Council will reconsider the matter, as it is informed that the object in view can be effected without destroying this interesting and beautiful building, which still effectively serves the purpose for which it was erected three centuries ago.”

It was further resolved :

“That copies of this Resolution be sent to the Croydon Borough Council, the Trustees of the Whitgift Hospital, and the Charity Commissioners, and that the Council of the Society be requested to take all necessary steps to give effect to the feeling of the Society.”

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

Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
Gerald Walter Erskine Loder, Esq., M.P.
Basil Harrington Soulsby, Esq.
George James Frampton, Esq., R.A.
Rev. John Augustus Lloyd, M.A.
Lewis Foreman Day, Esq.
James Griffith Dearden, Esq.
Henry Weyman, Esq.
Major Victor Farquharson.

Thursday, 9th June, 1904.

Sir EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, K.C.B.,
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 :—Roman Hayling : a Contribution to the History of Roman Britain. By Talfourd Ely, D.Litt., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Author :—Extracts from the oldest Registers of the Parish of Syderstone, Norfolk. By Rev. H. J. D. Astley. 8vo. Norfolk. n.d.

From the Author :—Arbor Low Stone Circle Excavations in 1901 and 1902. By H. St. George Gray. 8vo. n.p. 1904.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

George James Frampton, Esq., R.A.
Major Victor Farquharson.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
James Griffith Dearden, Esq.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, and GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., Hon. M.A. Oxon, F.S.A., communicated a report on excavations on the site of the Romano-British town at Silchester, Hants, in 1903.

In illustration of the paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, a number of architectural fragments and other antiquities found during the excavations were exhibited.

In the discussion that followed, Professor Gowland pointed out how the alterations in the baths showed the varying fortunes of Silchester, while the absence of decorated architectural fragments and articles of gold and silver showed comparative poverty. The mass of iron oxide (solid rust), of which about one-fifth was exhibited, was found below the basin in the centre of the *frigidarium*. It consisted mainly of iron nails, but included glass fragments, coins, and two small lumps of lead ore. These had evidently been placed intentionally where they were found, and were not due to drainage. The water must have been practically stagnant, and the mass formed a cast of the drain, 8 inches in width. There was also an interesting piece of pewter, which showed a fresh composition for Roman metal, namely 56 per cent. of tin and the rest lead. This was the poorest specimen of Roman

pewter he had ever examined. The material of a small brooch exhibited proved to be white bronze.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE thought the scarcity of valuables might be explained by the fact that Silchester was not overwhelmed by a catastrophe, but was abandoned by the inhabitants, who were able to carry away all moveable property with them.

Mr. HAVERFIELD pointed out the necessity of publishing all details bearing on the successive structural alterations of the baths.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 16th June, 1904.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

From Henry Taylor, Esq., F.S.A. :—Illustrated Catalogue of the Old Manchester and Salford Exhibition, 1904. 8vo. Manchester, 1904.

From H. B. Walters, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—The Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Worfield. Part ii. 1512-1523. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From R. Garraway Rice, Esq., F.S.A. :—Eight lantern slides illustrative of the excavations of Silchester in 1903.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Rev. John Augustus Lloyd, M.A.

Gerald Walker Erskine Loder, Esq., M.P.

Henry Weyman, Esq.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Charity Commission with reference to the Whitgift Hospital at Croydon, stating "that there is not at present any application before the Charity Commissioners in connection with the Bill which according to the Resolution of the Society is about to be promoted in Parliament. If any such application is made to this office the Resolution in question will be submitted to the Commissioners with the application."

W. DALE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and read the following paper on an English spinet of the seventeenth century made by Charles Haward :

“The musical instrument I exhibit this evening is a spinet of English manufacture, and, so far as I know, is one of the earliest made in this country. The spinet belongs to that class of stringed instruments with a keyboard, in which the sound is produced by a mechanical plectrum. Indeed it is from the thorn-like point plucking the string that the spinet takes its name. The plectrum was usually a portion of a crow quill inserted in a simple but ingenious piece of mechanism called a ‘jack.’ When the key is touched the jack rises and the quill plucks the string, passing back as it falls without sound, and at the same time a piece of cloth in the jack damps the string. Very finely drawn wire is necessary, and the spinet was not capable of any expression. Considerable variety of tone could, however, be produced on the kindred instrument, the harpsichord, by means of stops which controlled registers acting upon one, two, or three strings, and often by the use of a double keyboard.

The spinet is not the oldest stringed instrument to which the keyboard was applied. That honour belongs to the clavichord, the earliest instrument with strings in which the sound was unlocked by a *clavis* or key. Clavichords have but little in common with spinets, and it is not my business to speak of them now ; but as I have occasion to refer to the collection at South Kensington, I should like to say how much the nation is indebted to the late Carl Engel, who rescued this interesting instrument from oblivion, spending his summer holidays in hunting up specimens as well as enriching the collection in other ways.

The spinet had its origin in Italy very early in the sixteenth or at the close of the fifteenth century. It was known there as the ‘*spinetta traversa*.’ Some say the name came from a Venetian named Spinetti, but the thorny derivation is the more probable, as the French called it the ‘*espinette*’ and later the ‘*épinette*.’ The oldest known specimen is at South Kensington, and is dated 1521. As others are there of the same period I need not trouble you with any description of the Italian spinet. It is certain they were imported into England in the days of the Tudors, and here they obtained the name of virginals, a word applied as well to the harpsichords, which as early as the time of Henry VIII. were also imported. The word spinet does not come into use until about the time of the Restoration, and was apparently first used in its French form. The virginals used previously were

really spinets and harpsichords from Italy and the Netherlands. Queen Elizabeth's virginal, shown in 1885 at the Albert Hall, was an Italian spinet. The '2 payers of virginalles in one coffer with 4 stoppes brought to Greenwich' in 1530 (Privy purse expenses Henry VIII.) was a double-keyed harpsichord in an outer case, and the 'good virginal' which the painter Gerbier negotiated the purchase of for Sir F. Windebank for Charles I. in 1638 was a double harpsichord with four stops by Hans Ruckers the younger of Antwerp.

The use of the word virginal had become so common that it was no doubt still in vogue when the manufacture of instruments of this class had begun in England, and for some time was applied indiscriminately to all three forms, viz. :

1. The harpsichord (clavecin, clavicembalo, harpicordo, abroad);
2. The smaller 'clavecin rectangulaire' or coffer-shaped instrument; and
3. The espinette or spinet, a continuation of the Italian spinetta.

The expression 'pair' of course means a single instrument, meaning perhaps gradation in the old sense of the keys as steps through the intervals of the scale. It was, however, very widely used in respect of other things. John Bunyan furnishes the House called Beautiful with a 'pair of excellent virginals' on which Prudence played to Christiana. Samuel Pepys notices at the Fire of London that the 'river was full of lighters and boats taking in goods, and good goods swimming in the water, and only I observed that hardly one lighter or boat in three that had the goods of a house in but there was a pair of virginals in it.' Two years later, in April, 1668, he is more explicit: 'To Whitehall took Aldgate Street on my way, and there called upon one Hayward that makes virginalles, and there did like of a little Espinette and will have him finish it for me, for I had a mind to a small harpsichon, but this takes up less room, and will do my business as to finding out of chords, and I am very well pleased that I have found it.'

This is the earliest instance I can find of the use of the word espinette or spinet, and I do not think true spinets were made in England much earlier than the Restoration. Under date 14th June, 1661, Pepys says, 'I sent to my house by my Lord's desire his shipp and triongle virginal.' Mr. Wheatley in his *Pepysiana* says the late Mr. A. J. Hipkins does not know

what is meant by a 'triangle virginal,' and suggests it was a spinet on a three-legged stand. What Mr. Hipkins does say in his article 'Spinet' in Grove's *Dictionary of Music* (which I may say I helped him to compile) is that 'a pair of triangles for my spinet' meant a three-legged stand such as you see. 'My Lord's triangle virginal' was a spinet, and the interest of the entry is that the form was novel, and being different from the rectangular or coffer-shaped virginal, Pepys coined an expression, and from its roughly triangular form called it a triangle virginal.

I think there was no manufacture of instruments of the kinds referred to in England before the middle of the seventeenth century, because I have never come across anything earlier than the date 1651, a coffer-shaped virginal by Thomas White, nor found any reference to English makers earlier. In 1885 I arranged a large loan collection of old keyboard instruments at the Albert Hall, and compiled the catalogue. I have also spent a good deal of time in collecting particulars of such instruments from every available source.

The Haward spinet I show to-night came from Bildeston Hall, in Suffolk. It has had as little restoration as possible. One or two pieces of ironwork ornamentation have been supplied and a new jack rail. The wire is the same gauge as that originally used, and it is quilled from bundles of crow-quills 120 years old found by me in the loft of a harpsichord maker's house in Soho. It is very English in its extreme plainness, but the sounding board shows that Haward had an Italian model before him. In it is a beautiful rose-hole, and there is also a simple decoration in Indian ink. The rose-hole was afterwards abandoned by spinet makers, and retained only by Kirekmann, a harpsichord maker who was an apprentice in the famous house of Ruckers. The decoration is a survival of the more elaborate forms of ornament which characterised the instruments made in Italy and the Netherlands. It was the painting and decoration of these instruments which gave the Ruckers of Antwerp an entry into the Guild of St. Luke, the painters' guild. Near the tuning pins is put the sacred monogram I.H.S., a custom adopted by the Italian violin makers. The name-board bears the inscription, 'Carolus Haward Fecit' and over each key the name of the note is written. That this was done by the maker I will prove directly.

The other notices of Haward by Samuel Pepys I may now quote, but firstly there is an entry on 23rd March, 1668, as follows :

'Thence to Bishopsgate Street, thinking to have found a

harpsicon maker that used to live there before the fire, but he is gone, and I have a mind to have a little harpsicon made me to confirm and help me in my musique notions which my head is now a days full of, and I do believe will come to something that is very good.'

Then comes the entry of April 4, 1668, recording his first visit to Haward, already quoted.

The next is July 10, 1668: 'To Hawards to look upon an Espinette and did come near to buying one but broke off. I have a mind to have one.'

July 13, 1668: 'I to buy my espinette which I did now agree for, and did at Haward's meet with Mr. Thacker, and heard him play on the harpsichon so as I never heard man before I think.'

July 15, 1668: 'At noon is brought home the espinette I bought the other day of Haward, costs me £5.'

I have never been able to find any other reference to Haward except by one Thomas Salmon, M.A., in 1672, in 'A Vindication of an Essay to the Advancement of Music.' The essay he vindicated he describes as 'An essay to the advancement of music by casting away the perplexity of different clefs, and writing all sorts of music in one universal character.' His plan was that the notes should always occupy the same position on the stave without regard to which octave might be used, and he chose such position from that on the bass stave, *i.e.* G was to be always on the lowest line. Removing the bass clef he substituted for it the letter B, signifying bass. In like manner he placed at the beginning of the next stave the letter M for mean, to indicate that the notes were to be sung or played an octave higher than the bass, and to the second stave above he prefixed the letter T for treble, to denote that the notes were to be sounded two octaves above the bass.

Matthew Lock criticised the essay very severely, and then Salmon wrote his 'Vindication,' in which this passage occurs:

'Here, Sir, I must acquaint you in favour of the aforesaid B. M. T. (bass, mean, and treble) that t'other day I met with a curious pair of Phanatical Harpsichords made by that Arch Heretick Chas. Haward which were ready cut out into octaves, as I am told he abusively contrives all his, in so much that by the least hint of B. M. T. all the notes were easily found as lying in the same posture in every one of their octaves. And that Sir with this advantage that so soon as the Scholar had learned one hand he understood them, because the position of the notes were for both the same.'

This reference of Salmon's proves that the lettering over the keys in the Haward spinet is original.

After Haward's time there were many other spinet makers, and their manufacture continued to nearly the end of the eighteenth century, when they were supplanted by the square piano. The last makers were Longman and Brodripp. Of all the instruments I have come across none are of such beautiful proportions as those of John and Thomas Hitchcock, who must have been makers at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, although we have no certain date as to when they flourished.

By way of comparison, I am showing you to-night a photograph of my own John Hitchcock spinet, which was once at Windsor Castle, and came to me with the tradition that it was the favourite instrument of the Princess Amelia, youngest daughter of George III."

E. P. WARREN, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on a bridge over the mill stream of Westminster Abbey, and discoveries in connection therewith:

"Great College Street forms the southern boundary to the garden of Westminster Abbey, from which the street is separated by the well-known mediæval stone wall that runs along its northern side.

In many old maps this is called the Dead Wall, and separated the garden from the path and watercourse the situation of which are accurately represented by the street of to-day. In a map dated 1690, at the British Museum, this Dead Wall is shown as forming the southern enclosure of the Earl of Lindsey's garden, the eastern portion of which seems to have formed part of the site of the Abingdon Street houses.

Many confident statements are to be met with that the watercourse in question was a tidal creek, practicable for boats and barges as far as the ancient Abbey gateway, represented by the archway at present giving access to the south-eastern corner of Dean's Yard, anciently called 'The Elms.' A study of sixteenth and seventeenth century maps and plans, however, makes it clear that this watercourse was a mill stream of no great width, and serving a mill placed on the river bank at the southern end of the Victoria Tower Garden.

This mill is clearly shown in several plans and 'birdseye' views, notably in the plan of Pieter Vanden Keere, 1593, in the Print Room of the British Museum. In this plan a double structure is shown, labelled the Queen's Slaughter House and Mill.

Norden's Map, in the *Speculum Britannia—the first parte*, published in 1593, also clearly shows the Mill and Queen's Slaughter House.

The Slaughter House existed well into the eighteenth century, and is shown as the King's Slaughter House, in the same position, in a plan of intended improvements to Westminster Bridge dated 1739, at the British Museum.

In view of its position on a tidal river, with so great a rise and fall of tide as the Thames, the Mill in all probability must have been worked between tides, and very likely by means of automatic flood gates, which admitted water as the tide rose, and held it back as the tide fell. There are, I believe, many mills of this sort existing on Southampton Water and elsewhere, and I have lately seen one near Chichester. If such was the nature of the Mill, boats or barges could only have passed from the Thames to the Mill Stream at high tide by some side creek or lock, which I have been unable to detect on any of the maps or plans I have seen, and in the recent demolitions of buildings in Great College Street, and the subsequent excavations, nothing, so far as I am aware, has been discovered either in the nature of quays or wharves, or in that of fragments of boats or apparatus of any sort, to warrant the supposition that the stream was navigable.

It is possible that the other branch of the Tyburne, which ran along the northern side of Thorney Island, and fell into the Thames further down, was navigable to some point in or near the enciente of the Abbey precincts, but of this I have no evidence.

In Richard Bloom's 'Mapp of The Parish of St. Margaret's Westminster taken from the last Survey with corrections,' 1720, the position of the eastward commencement of uncovered waterway in Great College Street coincides with the bridge recently uncovered at the junction of that street with Tufton Street, and of which I am able to show a photographic view and measured drawing made a few weeks ago.

Bloom's map shows Tufton Street as the Bowling Abbey, a name under which it figures in several contemporary and earlier maps, and indicates several small bridges crossing the course of the stream in what is now Great College Street, and connecting the path that ran along the bank under the old wall, known as the Dead Wall. It further shows one wide bridge for general traffic on Millbank.

The bridge as shown in my illustrations consists at present of a round brick arch or vault placed between two stone abutments or flanking walls of obviously earlier date. The brick-

work appears to be, at earliest, of seventeenth-century character, and the arch uncovered recently seems to me to be the end of a culvert rather than a bridge, and formed between the stone abutments of a demolished bridge which was probably of timber, merely to enable the street to be carried solidly up to the entrance of Dean's Yard.

It is noticeable that the exposed end of this brick vault shows that there is no invert arch. The vault indeed springs from the clay of the bed without anything approaching to foundations. As I saw it in the spring the right-hand or northern side of the vault rested upon a thin slab of wood, which on inspection proved to be not even oak or elm, but pine.

I have no possible means of ascertaining the length of this brick vault or culvert, and its extent would throw considerable light upon its purpose, for if extending back, *i.e.* westwards, as far as Great Smith Street, it would lead to the supposition that, after the disuse of the Mill and Mill Stream, the latter was vaulted over to gain ground whereon to erect buildings or form gardens at the back or to the southward of Dean's Yard. A few years ago the northern side of Little Smith Street, at present occupied by the Church House, was formed by a row of small houses whose backyards abutted on the mews and backyards of Dean's Yard. Under these backyards approximately the stream must have passed. But Norden's map shows a twin stream, the southern branch of which would, I think, about coincide with Little Smith Street. These streams seem to converge at the bridge.

It will be noticed in Norden's map, of which my illustration shows a portion, that there is a group of buildings precisely at the point where the recent excavations have discovered so many indications of seventeenth-century usage. These are the only buildings which, in 1593, seem to have existed on the south bank between the Abbey gate and the river.

The stone abutments or flanking walls of the bridge are in fairly dressed masonry of Kentish rag, and are, I should say, not later than the early part of the fifteenth century.

Eastward of the bridge, and marking the southern bank of the stream, is a row of small timber piles or camp-shedding, probably placed to form a stable site on the bank for building purposes.

Upon this site, extending between Tufton Street (the old Bowling Alley) and Barton Street, a much more recent thoroughfare apparently, there stood until last year two blocks of houses separated by a narrow passage called Black Dog Alley, and all, I think, of the eighteenth century, though

the brick-vaulted cellars beneath those in the eastern block next Barton Street, built of smallish bricks, had the appearance of seventeenth-century work.

A very large number of objects, pottery, spoons, knives, etc., mostly of the seventeenth century, were found in the recent excavations beneath these houses; some of these I had the honour of showing here in April, together with a portion of a Purbeck marble shaft which I believe to be the upper part of the shaft from the north-eastern angle of the Confessor's Shrine; it exactly fits that position. I shall now be able to show other objects of a similar character, but, before doing so, wish to offer a few remarks upon the course of the stream in the neighbourhood of Thorney Island, and must profess my indebtedness for much information to Mr. J. G. Waller, Fellow of this Society, whose paper and plan contained in the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* for 1890 is of extreme interest and value.

Mr. Waller derives its name of Tyburne from the Saxon Tye or Teo Bourne, a double brook, and accounts for this name by the duplication or bifurcation which forms the delta on which the City and Abbey of Westminster stand, and which, as he says, it must have done much to form.

He points out that in its southward course, from its rise in the Conduit fields below the hill of Hampstead, to the Thames, it gave name to Brook Street, to Conduit Street, and to Pump House Ground, at the junction of the latter with Bond Street. Hence it passed by the rear of the gardens of Berkeley House and the end of Clarges Street to the Green Park, which it crossed to the front of Buckingham Place, where in Faithorne's map of 1685 it was covered in from view. Passing in front of the Palace, its course was down James Street, Chapel Street, Orchard Street, between the present Church House and the south side of Dean's Yard, to the bridge at the corner of Tufton Street.

Mr. Waller describes the junction of the other branch, the bifurcation, as occurring in front of Buckingham Palace, whence he says it made a bold sweep *westwards*, forming the ancient boundary of Westminster, and, under the name of the King's Scholars' Pond Sewer, passed into the Thames, running close to Victoria Station (there was in the early part of the nineteenth century a brewery here), and by Vauxhall Bridge Road and Tachbrook Street out to the river. But there is still the eastern branch, which confined the island of Thorney, to account for, and this is more difficult. In Norden's map a branch is shown running eastward along St. James's Park, until close to Spring Gardens, somewhere

about the present Admiralty buildings, it seems to be covered in, or at any rate disappears. The whole lie of the ground, however, and the lines of the houses in old maps, seem to indicate that it passed through Old Scotland Yard or thereabouts, and made for the Old Scotland Dock shown clearly in the plan of the Palace of Westminster published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1747, from a Survey of 1680. There seems, however, to have been an offshoot of this branch running southward across the present Parade Ground of the Horse Guards. I think it must have passed along a portion of the eastern side of St. James's Park, as excavations along the western side of Delahay Street some years ago discovered a number of willow trunks, etc., and down Princes Street, which in a map of 1685, as well as in others, is called 'Long Ditch,' though this, of course, may have been an artificial ditch.

The water has long since been diverted from the natural course of the stream into the pond in St. James's Park and into various sewers. There is no water in the old course in Great College Street, and my examination of such portions of the course as were recently exposed suggested that the diversion of the water and the silting up of the course had rendered the stream inoperative as a mill race before the brick culvert or bridge was built.

I have now to draw attention to the objects found in the excavations on a spot bounded by Tufton Street or the old Bowling Alley on the west, the Mill Stream or Great College Street on the north, and Barton Street on the east, and extending some 80 to 90 feet southward from Great College Street. Most of the articles were found within 20 or 30 feet of the old stream, many in the course itself. These mostly, to such an audience as this, speak for themselves.

They consist chiefly of spoons, knives, and pottery. Of the spoons, No. 1, a small slip-ended pewter spoon, is, I think, the earliest, probably early sixteenth century, and much like one in the Ellis Collection at South Kensington, having the date 1523 assigned to it.

No. 2, marked 'S.G.' on the handle, and No. 3, with 'H' on the back, are of about the middle of the seventeenth century.

No. 4. A pewter spoon with a touch composed of two crossed spoons is of the first half of the seventeenth century.

No. 5. A brass spoon *circa* 1660.

No. 6. A brass spoon with a heart as the touch and a *piéd de biche* handle, probably 1680-90.

No. 7. A spoon marked 'T.S.' and with a *piéd de biche*

handle, of about the same date, as also is No. 8, a pewter spoon with a lozenge-shaped touch.

No. 9. The sifting or straining spoon of brass, from the shape of its handle, must be, I think, of the seventeenth century, probably later.

The knives are, I think, all of the seventeenth century, with the possible exception of No. 10, a knife with a small blue stained short wooden handle inserted in an iron ferrule, which may be of the late sixteenth century.

The small glass bottles, No. 13 and 14, are probably scent or essence bottles.

I am indebted to Mr. W. W. Watts, F.S.A., and Mr. Mitchell, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, for kind assistance as to dates and descriptions of these articles.



CLOTH AND PINS FORMING PART OF A CHARM.

The most interesting find has been No. 19, the 'Gray beard' jug with its contents. When found and purchased by me it was stoppered down with a cork; upon opening it, and washing out the contents, there was found within it the objects here exhibited, viz. (i.) a small piece of cloth or serge, formerly red, cut carefully and neatly into a heart shape, and stuck full of brass round-headed pins, each pin bent; and (ii.) a small quantity of hair, ostensibly human, and some small finger nail parings.

I think there can be little doubt as to the nature of this deposit inside a corked jug, found in the clay of the Mill

Stream bank. It is a malevolent charm, the intended victim of which was a woman, and it is perhaps permissible to surmise that the depositor and evil-wisher was of the same sex. Perhaps a maidservant who had a grudge against her mistress, and who could easily obtain the clippings and prunings of her toilet.

The jug and its contents were probably buried with the accompanying rite of a fearful incantation. The Lord's Prayer may even have been said backwards, and a peculiarly malevolent phase of the moon may have been awaited. If it is fair to form these somewhat uncharitable and ungallant surmises, the opportunity is also presented of adjusting the balance of charity and of gallantry by expressing the sincere hope that the charm was ineffectual, that the fair intended victim escaped all aches and pains, and that the only pricks bestowed were upon the repentant conscience of the depositor.

Having but-little knowledge of the black art, and being unable to count a single sorcerer amongst my acquaintance, I appeal to any of my audience who are more erudite or more highly favoured to assist me with information as to the science and practice of charms of this order, or to cite similar or correlative instances of which they may have knowledge."

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said that the double stream was discovered during the building of the Church House, and the branch that turned round by Smith Street was exposed two or three years ago, when the red brick houses were built in Dean's Yard.

Mr. READ drew attention to an early feature of one pottery vessel exhibited, the bottom rim being pressed out with the finger and thumb, as in the Siegburg ware. The plaque was a good specimen of Flemish art, dating from the seventeenth century. Of the two weights, one had the stamp of St. Michael and the scales (cf. *Proceedings*, xvii. 23).

Sir HENRY HOWORTH, referring to the jug containing hair, etc., said that a similar charm had been found under the thatch of a cottage at Healey, near Rochdale. The Olaf saga describes the custom of trimming the nails and hair in the grove of Olaf and taking the cuttings into battle. This was purely a Norse tradition, and survived long after Christian times.

The DIRECTOR remarked on the exceedingly small dimensions

of one of the tobacco-pipes exhibited, and assigned it to the Elizabethan period. The candlestick belonged to the early part of the seventeenth century.

The PRESIDENT drew attention to the superstitious use of nail-parings and hair in the South Sea Islands.*

Sir GEORGE ARMYTAGE mentioned that a huge pile found on the site of the new offices for the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway in Great College Street had been made into newels, and so preserved on the staircase of the building.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, June 23rd, 1904.

SIR HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., 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 Trustees of the British Museum:—Reproductions of Prints in the British Museum. New series, part xiii. Specimens of line-engraving by English masters of the eighteenth century. Folio. London, 1904.

From the Author:—The Union Jack: its History and Development. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. Second edition. 8vo. London, 1903.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Rev. Thomas Taylor, M.A.
Charles Partridge, Esq., M.A.
Basil Harrington Soulsby, Esq.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following further Report as Local Secretary for Egypt:

“ I had the honour some weeks since of laying before the Society a short statement from Egypt with particulars of a

* Much information on this superstition is given in Dr. Frazer's *Golden Bough*, i. 375 seq. In Fiji the shorn hair is concealed in the thatch of the house (p. 382).

few things that had come under my notice in connection with works of exploration and discovery. I now venture to add some more notes to the very imperfect collection I have already sent, and those I propose to lay before the Society relate chiefly to the works connected with the repair of the mosques and the remains of Early Christian art scattered up and down the country.

Before I touch upon these it might be well to give a side glance upon the exploration at Alexandria. We have already heard of the discoveries made around the base of Pompey's Pillar under the charge of the late Signor Botti. Since these excavations the catacombs at Kom es Shougafa have been cleared. They are of a very late date, and show in their sculpture the most interesting combination of the old Egyptian and the Roman lines of art. The excavations are carried out by the municipality of Alexandria. One cannot too highly commend not only the thoroughness with which the work has been done but the care taken to preserve the catacombs and the admirable way in which they are illuminated with electric light.

Next in order must come the Christian antiquities in Egypt. The importance of these has been not unnaturally overshadowed by the prodigious remains of ancient Egypt and by the splendour and number of the mosques. There existed the Department of Antiquities taking charge of the ancient remains, and the Comité de Conservation des Monuments arabes, which looked after the mosques and other objects of Saracenic art. The remains of Roman and Christian art were left out in the cold.

It will be in the recollection of some Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries that I had the honour of calling their attention to the remains of the great Roman fort in old Cairo, known as the Kasr es Shammá, which was being rapidly destroyed by the over zeal of a most benevolent man, Nakleh Bey Barrati.* The photographs of this vast fortress are in the keeping of the Society. Incorporated with this fort is the church of El Muallakah, and within its circuit are several other venerable churches.

I am happy to say that, to some extent, perhaps, owing to my efforts, Lord Cromer's attention was called to the state of neglect from which these and other relics of Christian art were suffering. They were scheduled, and by his advice placed under the care of the body before mentioned, the Comité de Conservation des Monuments arabes. They

* *Proceedings*, N.S. xvi. 58.

cannot now be pulled about and recklessly patched by well-meaning but ill-directed zeal.

The most striking and most valuable examples of Christian art that remain in Egypt, and which are in part fairly well preserved, are the churches of the two important monasteries near Sohag, in Upper Egypt, the Deir el Abiad and the Deir el Ahmar. I have before referred to these buildings in sending communications to the Society. Our Fellows will be pleased to know that the 'Comité' has now obtained a set of very careful drawings of the paintings and inscriptions with which the walls are covered. These are made by a M. Clédat, for publication in the book on the Christian antiquities of Egypt which the Comité is assisting to produce.

Going up the Nile in the month of November last I visited the Deir el Abiad, and was much alarmed to observe how far the north wall had sunk. It hangs inwards, and threatens at any moment to collapse. In doing so it would crush the northern of the eastern group of apses, and would indeed reduce to ruin the only sound part of the interior that remains.

Feeling that something must be done, that it was impossible to sit still, almost to 'assist' at the destruction of so venerable and important a monument of Christian art, one which is of high importance whether in Egypt or elsewhere, I was moved to write a full report to Lord Cromer, pleading that a sufficient sum should be found to put the building at least in substantial repair.

Lord Cromer is occasionally credited with having but little regard for the antiquities. It cannot be said that he has been other than most kind and active in this matter. He at once put himself in communication with the Patriarch; he arranged that the architect to the "Comité," Herz Bey, should in conjunction with a representative from the Patriarch pay a special visit to the two Deirs, el Abiad and el Ahmar; and finally he has referred to the subject in his annual report in these words:*

'Out of some £E2,000 set apart for the purpose of repairing Coptic monuments £E856 had been expended up to the end of 1903. To this amount the Coptic Patriarch added £E395 during the years 1902-3. There is probably no community in Egypt which has gained more than the Copts from the British occupation. It is notorious that many

* Egypt No. 1 (1904). Page 68.— Preservation of Arab Monuments. Report by H.M. Agent and Consul-General on Egypt and the Soudan, 1903.

Copts have amassed large fortunes. It would be a graceful act on the part of some of these gentlemen if they would devote some very small portion of their newly acquired wealth to the preservation of the very interesting early Coptic monuments of their country. My special attention has been called by a competent authority to the desirability of putting the celebrated churches in the neighbourhood of Sohag (Deir el Abiad and Deir el Ahmar) into a state of repair. I venture to express a hope that funds will be forthcoming which will enable this work to be undertaken.'

It will be observed that regret is expressed in the report that the Coptic community does not come forward and assist the grant made by the Government. The same regret has been expressed in previous reports. The Coptic community still remains more or less deaf. But is this to be wondered at?

It must have struck some of my hearers that the statement in the report begins with an anomaly, 'Preservation of *Arab Monuments*,' and goes on at once to speak of buildings erected by the Egyptian Christians long before the Arab invasion.

The Comité de Conservation des Monuments arabes was established as a purely Musulman body. Its work is carried on at the office of the Musulman Wakf (a sort of Ecclesiastical Commissioners). When attention had been called to the fact that the monuments of Christian antiquity were altogether neglected, it was no doubt an easy thing to throw the charge of these monuments on the Comité. A few prominent members of the Coptic community were elected as members of the Comité, or the arrangement could not have worked at all. We can well imagine how unsatisfactory this arrangement has turned out.

The Coptic community knows this body, and has long known it as one forming a part of the Musulman governing machinery. It views and persists in viewing the action as regards the churches with some degree of suspicion. Quite unjustly, no doubt; but as a matter of fact it declines to spend its money through this channel. We have to deal with people and things as they are. Should we not, indeed, do we not see precisely the same feeling displayed here in England?

I need not labour this question. It is self-evident. In the meantime the venerable buildings are liable to suffer.

THE MONUMENTS OF ARAB ART.

The members of the Society will be glad to know that the works of repair at the great mosque of Sultan Hassan are

steadily progressing. It is not without regret that I have to call attention to what seems an unnecessary piece of 'Restoration,' with a capital R.

In the carefully prepared book illustrating the mosque of Sultan Hassan, which is in our Library, will be found the plan (Plate II.). We see the large octagonal basin in the middle of the courtyard, and by its side, towards the south-west, and marked 3 on the plan, is seen the small fountain inserted, as it is affirmed, in later times for the Hanafees, that section of the Moslem community which considers it essential for the ablutions to be made with running water. On Plate XIII. we see this little fountain in elevation. It has been taken away, and set up in the court of the mosque of El Merdani. Both history and picturesqueness are interfered with. In other respects the works carried out are, as yet, only those of careful repair. Would that the Comité could bear in mind that where there is any doubt it is safest to retain things as they are, bearing on their face, as they do, the history of change and evidence of the passage of time.

I had the pleasure of visiting several other mosques with our Hon. Fellow Herz Bey, and in the case of most of these buildings one cannot speak too highly of the scrupulous care with which the absolutely necessary repairs are being carried out. In the mosques of Aslam el Bahai, El Kourdj, and Ganim el Bahlaoun, beyond renewing the incrustations of whitewash, placing new stones here and there, and carrying out substantial repair, nothing in the way of 'restoration' is attempted, whilst parts done are all dated, forming an invaluable record for those who follow after.

The well-known Blue Mosque (as it is called by visitors, because of its wall lining of tiles), or Mosque of Ibrahim Agha, is also under repair. Whilst the painter and lover of the picturesque as well as the archaeologist will profoundly regret the removal of the small fountain from the courtyard of Sultan Hassan, he will be pleased to know that the group of two fountains in the yard of the Blue Mosque is not to be meddled with. The existing floor level of the mosque, which covers a good deal of the older pavement, will be lowered and the original level revealed. In this case such a return to the older state of things seems very desirable."

In connection with Mr. Clarke's Report the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with much gratification of the efforts that have been

made by the Egyptian Government for the preservation of the many monuments of post-Roman date in the country. The Society would, however, venture to suggest that some definite arrangement should be made by which the many Christian remains in Egypt should be placed under an entirely sympathetic body, instead of confiding their custody and conservation to a body primarily charged with the care of Musulman monuments."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, and W. R. LETHABY, Esq., read the first part of a paper on the Imagery and Sculpture on the West Front of Wells Cathedral Church.

Canon CHURCH, Sub-Dean of Wells, referred to the statute of chapter passed in 1243, the year after Bishop Jocelin's death, to the effect that the burial place of the laity should be in front of the west end of the church.* The west front would on such occasions serve as a kind of reredos for the edification of the devout.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the west front of Wells need not fear comparison with the best work of the thirteenth century in Italy; but he had misgivings as to the colour scheme of which there were still evident traces.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 30th June, 1904.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

From F. A. Crisp, Esq., F.S.A.:—Marriage Licences from the Official Note Books of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk deposited at the Ipswich Probate Court. 1613-1674. Folio. London, 1903.

* The text is given in *Archaeologia*, l. 338.

From John Garstang, Esq., B.Litt., F.S.A. :—Roman Brough-Anavio. Report of preliminary Excavations made for the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. 8vo. n.p. 1904.

From the Author :—Church and Priory of St. Mary, Usk. By Robert Richards. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Mayor of Canterbury and the President of the Chamber of Trade :—The Ancient City of Canterbury. Written by F. W. Farrar, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, C. F. Routledge, Sebastian Evans, and Francis Bennett-Goldney, F.S.A. 8vo. Canterbury. n.d.

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on the Records of the Manor of Durrington, Wilts, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, and W. R. LETHABY, Esq., read the second and concluding part of a paper on the Imagery and Sculpture on the West Front of Wells Cathedral Church.

Mr. E. S. PRIOR pointed out that the whole series of figures seemed to be arranged in pairs or fours. The bishops are distinguished by their stiff attitudes and large heads. North of them are the kings, who are executed in a more lively manner, while the warriors further north still have large heads. A gradual increase of delicacy is displayed in the long series of bishops, knights, and ladies, and the finest sculpture is on the north side of the west front. These groups, he thought, were the work of a succession of artists trained on the spot, and are not contemporary productions of equal merit. By comparison with figures in the church, as well as at Salisbury and Lincoln, it was possible to date some of the work before the end of the twelfth century, another group about 1229, and the rest after 1240. The clumsy introduction of the niche with the Coronation of the Virgin showed that the west front had been altered at some date.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE agreed that there was a local school of art at Wells for the decoration of the west front, but remarked that the artists had learnt much from abroad. The Arabic and Roman numerals which had been cut on certain groups in the fourteenth century, did not appear to him due to a temporary displacement during rebuilding.

Messrs. Hope's and Lethaby's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

It was also resolved :

“That the best thanks of the Society be given to the Dean and Chapter of Wells for the facilities kindly afforded to antiquaries for examination of the sculptures on the front of the cathedral church.”

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 24th November.

Thursday, 24th November, 1904.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

From the Author :—*Rake in Witley, with some Notices of its former Owners.* By Montague S. Giuseppe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.

From Lord Sherborne :—*A Calendar of the Charters, Rolls, and other Documents (dating from A.D. 1182), as contained in the Muniment Room at Sherborne House, in Gloucestershire, belonging to the Lord Sherborne, Baron of Sherborne.* Privately printed. 8vo. n.p. 1900.

From the Author :—*Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England.* By B. C. A. Windle, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Author :—*A Short History of Tintern Abbey and the Lordship of Striguil.* By James G. Wood, LL.B., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Author :—*Bregant-forda and the Han-weal.* By Montagu Sharpe. 8vo. Brentford, 1904.

From the Author :—*A Royal Descent; with other Pedigrees and Memorials.* By [Mrs.] T. Elizabeth Sharpe. Reprinted and corrected. 4to. London, 1904.

From the Author :—*An Outline of the History of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, 1879-1904.* By G. A. Macmillan, D.Litt. 8vo. 1904.

From the Author :—*Osric of Gloucester.* By Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A. 8vo. Bristol, 1904.

From the Board of Education, South Kensington :

1. *Japanese Colour Prints.* By E. F. Strange. 8vo. London, 1904.
2. *English Earthenware.* By Professor A. H. Church, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1904.
3. *English Porcelain.* By Professor A. H. Church, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1904.

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

Three publications of the Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society, viz. :

1. *Antiphonale Sarisburiense, fasciculi v. and vi.* 1904.
2. *The Litany and Suffrages from the Book of Common Prayer, with the Music from the Sarum Processional.* 1904.
3. *Salve Rex, with music.* n.d.

From F. C. Beazeley, Esq. :

1. Index of the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Vols. i.-li. (1849-1900). 8vo. Liverpool, 1904.
2. Notes on the Parish of Woodchurch. By W. F. Irvine and F. C. Beazeley. 8vo. Liverpool, 1902.

From the Author :—Charms employed in Cattle Diseases. By Robert Day, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

Notice was given from the Chair that by order of the Council the Library would be opened as heretofore on Friday evenings from 6.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. until the end of June, 1905.

GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., Hon. M.A. Oxon., F.S.A., communicated a paper on some probable traces of Roman Fulling in Britain.

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

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Mr. W. H. KNOWLES, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northumberland, called attention to a proposal to destroy the Plummer Tower at Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of the remaining fragments of the defences of that town. There appeared to be no sufficient reason for its demolition, and local efforts to preserve it had been thwarted by the denials of the officials that any mischief was contemplated, although it was known that the Corporation had acquired the tower in order to destroy it.

The following Resolution was accordingly proposed by Sir HENRY HOWORTH, seconded by Mr. PHILIP NORMAN, Treasurer, and carried unanimously :

“The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with great regret of the possible destruction of the Plummer Tower, one of the few remains of the ancient Edwardian wall which once enclosed the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and would venture to urge strongly upon the City Council the propriety of taking into serious consideration any alternative scheme by which the tower could be preserved.”

Thursday, 1st December, 1904.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

- From the Editor :—Work for Cutlers, or a Merry Dialogue betweene Sword, Rapier, and Dagger. Edited by A. F. Sieveking, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.
- From the Editor :—Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate. By William Chaffers. Ninth edition. Edited by C. A. Markham, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1905.
- From the Author :—Haddon Hall, an Illustrated Account of the Fabric and its History. By F. H. Cheetham. 8vo. London and Manchester, 1904.
- From F. M. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Epistles of Erasmus from his earliest Letters to his Fifty-first Year. In two volumes. Vol. ii. 8vo. London, 1904.
- From the Editor :—The Letters of Dorothy Wadham, 1609-1618. Edited by Rev. R. Barlow Gardiner, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.
- From the Author :—The Turrets and Milecastles of the Roman Wall in Northumberland. By Percival Ross. 8vo. Bradford, 1904.
- From the Author :—Portuguese Parallels to the Clydeside Discoveries. By Rev. H. J. Dukinfield-Astley. 8vo. London, 1904.
- From the Author :—Catalogue of MSS. and other Objects in the Museum of the Public Record Office. By Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B. Second edition. 8vo. London, 1904.

GEORGE BLUNDELL LONGSTAFF, Esq., M.A., M.D., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 12th January, 1905, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The following letter was read :

“ Foreign Office,
November 7th, 1904.

SIR,

I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to inform you that a copy of your letter of the 27th of June last, forwarding a resolution by the Society of Antiquaries of London respecting the preservation of early Christian

remains in Egypt, was sent to His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo for any observations which he might have to offer.

A dispatch has now been received from Lord Cromer reporting that he has discussed the question with Sir William Garstin, Adviser to the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, who states that the Committee charged with the preservation of ancient buildings is already largely composed of non-Mahomedans, and that no difficulty has ever been made by the Moslem members as regards repairing and preserving Coptic monuments. The difficulty hitherto has invariably lain in the disinclination of the Copts themselves to provide the necessary funds. Recently, however, the Coptic Patriarchate has declared its willingness to give a sum of one thousand Egyptian pounds for repairs to the two Convents at Sohag. The Committee is now taking steps to obtain this sum.

In view of the facts mentioned above, Lord Cromer does not consider that it is desirable or necessary to change the character of the Committee charged with the preservation of ancient buildings in Egypt. His lordship adds that he has the greatest sympathy with the objects which your Society has in view, and that he is taking steps to impress upon the representatives of the Coptic community the necessity of providing the funds required for the preservation of their monuments.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

F. H. VILLIERS.

The Secretary to the
Society of Antiquaries of London,
Burlington House, Piccadilly, W."

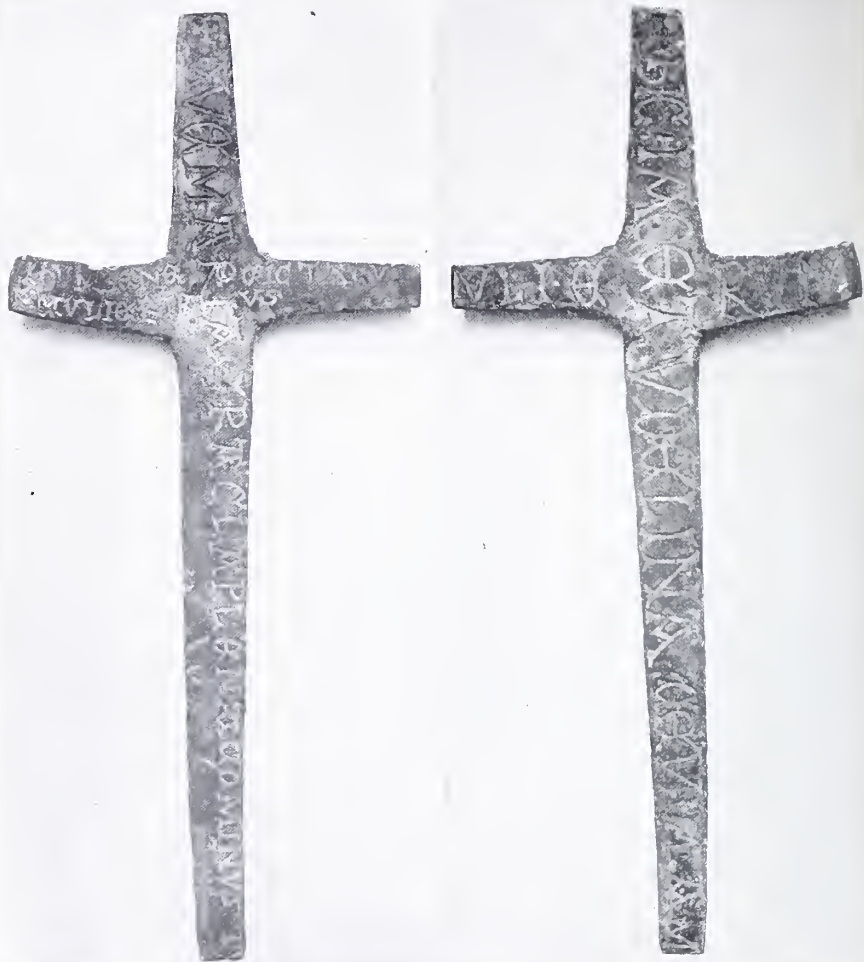
The Duke of PORTLAND, K.G., G.C.V.O., exhibited a gold Standing Cup, enamelled and jewelled, on which C. H. READ, ESQ., Secretary, read some descriptive notes.

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

Professor GOWLAND pointed out that the light colour of the gold used for the cup was due to a large proportion of silver. In Japan sacred vessels of the Temple of Ise were of pale gold, and were originally made of gold-dust which occurred there with a large admixture of silver.

W. DALE, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of the Rev. Canon





INSCRIBED LEADEN GRAVE CROSS (OBVERSE AND REVERSE),
FOUND AT SOUTHAMPTON. ($\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

Durst, exhibited an inscribed leaden grave-cross found at Southampton.

The cross, which has been somewhat rudely fashioned out of a sheet of lead $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick (see illustration), is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and was discovered at a considerable depth in excavating for the foundations of the tower of St. Mary's church, Southampton, in 1884.

On the obverse is the inscription :

+HIC : IACET : VD&LINA : DEVOTA : MVLIERVM

and on the reverse :

+AVE MARIA GRACIA PL&NA DOMINVS T&C&HVM
BCN&CICTA TV IN MVLIERIBVS

In three places the engraver has cut a C instead of a D (in *Devota*, *Dominus*, and *Benedicta*).

Mr. F. J. Baigent considers the cross to be of about the middle of the thirteenth century, and that it may possibly commemorate Hodelina, the wife of Ranulf le Nories, both of whom were benefactors to the Priory of St. Denis, near Southampton.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE pointed out that this cross differed from the earlier examples that contained the formula of benediction. He was inclined to give an earlier date than the thirteenth century to the lettering.

Mr. HOPE referred to a very similar cross found at St. Pancras, Canterbury, and recently exhibited before the Society; it has since been published in *Archaeologia Cantiana*.*

Mr. READ drew attention to leaden sepulchral crosses of the square type illustrated in *Archaeologia*.† Examples of the Latin cross with inscription, from Bury St. Edmunds, were in the Society's possession and at the British Museum.

The Rev. T. S. LANYON exhibited a fragment of a carved and painted alabaster table found in a walled-up piscina in the church of St. Cleer, Cornwall.

It shows part of the figure of a deacon, facing to the left,

* Vol. xxv. 237.

† Vol. xxxv. pl. xiii.; and vol. xxxvi. pl. xxi.

and bound with a great chain of long squared links. The right hand is raised before the breast, and the left is extended towards a broken object with heavy pendent drapery. The cuffs of the tunic and the edges of the drapery are painted red. The field is green with the usual groups of white and red spots, and there are traces of gilding on the outer edge on the left side.

The figure seems to represent St. Leonard.

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

Thursday, 8th December, 1904.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 12th January, 1905, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

G. F. HILL, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the Thirty Pieces of Silver, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, C.B., F.S.A., exhibited (1) an agate scoop or spoon mounted in silver-gilt, of the fourteenth century, and (2) a silver-gilt spoon of the fifteenth century, on which he communicated the following note:

“The two mediæval ‘objects of art’ which I have left with you for exhibition to our Society were obtained by me at widely different intervals, and under quite different conditions, the one earliest in date having been the most recent acquisition. This object, the Gothic ritualistic spoon, I acquired a few months ago by purchase from Don Justo Gonzalez, a priest and well-known archæologist living at Merida, in Spain.

It was obtained by him from Señor Cimadavilla, a collector of works of art at Santiago de Compostella. That gentleman acquired it many years ago from the authorities of the cathedral church, to which celebrated fane it had been in former years given by a pilgrim. In regard to this account,

I may add that it is within my knowledge that periodical sales have taken place of objects of value, mainly jewellery, presented by devotees to the chief Spanish pilgrimage shrines, the proceeds being devoted to the upkeep of the fabric of the churches.

As to the 'provenance' of the other spoon, I can only state that I bought it at a sale at Christie's about twenty years ago, no description being given with it.

The first named of these 'objects' was described by the vendor in the French language as a '*pelle à hosties*.' Apparently he did not know the equivalent terms in the Spanish language, if indeed any such exists. It is literally a spoon or shovel for use in the administration of the sacrament, and it will be noted that it is in the form of a baker's peel or shovel with which the loaves of bread are taken from the oven.

It is in my opinion of French origin, dating about 1350, I should add that I have never before seen any such object, and conclude that it must, if not unique, be of extreme rarity.

The other spoon with the St. Christopher handle I think is more likely of Flemish origin, and of about the middle of the fifteenth century. Not having given it any special consideration, and never having seriously endeavoured to decipher the numerous inscriptions on it, I am unable to form any definite ideas as to what its history or destined use may have been."

Mr. HOPE suggested that the agate scoop was actually a miniature baker's peel, used in the preparation of the hosts or obleys for the Holy Eucharist, the making of which among the monastic orders in particular was regarded as a solemn religious ceremony. The manner in which the gilding was worn away on the under side showed that the scoop had been used, and the words *corpus christi* engraved on the edge of the metal mounting were also suggestive of its purpose.

The spoon exhibited was also described by Mr. Hope. It has a short handle surmounted by figure of St. Christopher modelled in high relief, and both sides of the bowl are covered with engraving. On the inside this represents St. Anne with the Blessed Virgin Mary and a playmate riding on a hobby-horse, and round the edge is inscribed :

non ut edas bibas s; edas ut bibere poss; ;
nec studeas epu'

i.e. "Non ut edas vivas, sed edas ut vivere possis, nec studeas epulas."

On the outside the device is a flowering plant growing out of a winged heart which is pierced by a two-handled saw and supported by a naked woman on the dexter and a woodwose on the sinister. Above the woman is a scroll inscribed: **Amor vincit oia et nos** and over the man: **casta est quam nemo**. Below each of the figures is a letter A, and in base a compartment containing what looks like a syringe and several other pointed objects surmounted by the letters C.P. Round the edge is inscribed:

barba • viros • hirtaq; • dece[n]t in corp[or]e fete
 Forma viros neglecta decet • Obidi^o.

The first of these lines occurs in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, lib. xiii. 850; the second in his *Ars Amoris*, i. 509. The line "Omnia vincit Amor et nos [cedamus Amori]" is from Virgil, *Ecloga* x. 69.

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

Thursday, 12th January, 1905.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

From W. Bruce Baunerman, Esq., F.S.A.:

The following publications of the Spalding Club:

The Miscellany of the Spalding Club. 2 vols. 1841, 1842.

History of Scots Affairs from 1637 to 1641. 3 vols. 1841.

Abredonia utriusque descriptio. A description of both towns of Aberdeen. 1842.

Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen. Vol. i. 1398-1570, 1844; vol. ii. 1570-1625, 1848.

The Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Scotland. By Thomas Innes. A.D. 80-818, 1853.

The Brns. from a Collation of the Cambridge and Edinburgh Manuscripts, 1856.

The Book of the Thanes of Cawdor, 1236-1742, 1859.

Notices of the Spalding Club, with Annual Reports, List of Members, and Works printed for the Club, 1839-1871, 1871.

From the Author:—A History of Dagenham, Essex. By Rev. J. P. Shawcross. 8vo. London, 1904.

From T. M. Fallow, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :

1. Historical Sketch of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity of Down, Downpatrick. By Edward Parkinson. 8vo. Downpatrick, 1904.
2. Collégiale de Saint-Quentin. Par Pierre Bénard. 8vo. Paris, 1867.
3. Notice Historique sur la Cathédrale de la Rochelle. 8vo. La Rochelle, 1862.
4. Cathédrale de Limoges : histoire et description. Par l'abbé Arbellot. 8vo. Paris, 1883.
5. Yorkshire Plate and Goldsmiths. By T. M. Fallow, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Corporation of the City of London :—Calendar of Letter-Books preserved at the Guildhall. Letter-Book F, 1337-1352. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Author :—The Council in the Marches of Wales : a Study in Local Government during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. By Caroline A. J. Skeel, D.Litt. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the County of Louth Archæological Society :—Journal. Vol. i. No. 1. 4to. Dundalk and Drogheda, 1904.

From the Publishers, Messrs. James Maclehose and Sons :

1. Scottish History and Life. Fol. Glasgow, 1902.
2. The Scottish Historical Review. Vol. i. 8vo. Glasgow, 1904.

From the Author :—Notes to accompany a Pedigree of the Family of Cornyshe of Thurlestone, in the County of Devon. By James T. Houssemayne du Boulay. 4to. Winchester, 1903.

From William Bemrose, Esq., F.S.A. :—Fac-simile of the Business-card of Richard Arkwright.

From Harper Gaythorpe, Esq. :—Lantern Slide of Runic Tympanum at Beckside, Pennington, near Ulverston.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. W. Bruce Bannerman for his gift to the Library.

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

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

JOHN BILSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented an illuminated Roll of Arms (defective at the beginning) of a date *circa* 1530, with 439 shields, arranged in rows of five each.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a bronze Pax of English workmanship, of a date *circa* 1520. This particular example is almost exactly like another (but different) one exhibited to the Society in 1821, and engraved in *Archaeologia*, vol. xx.*

BROWNLOW R. C. TOWER, Esq., exhibited a number of miscellaneous objects in wood, iron, and leather, found in a hole in the tower of Ellesmere church, Salop.

Mrs. PEYTON MACKESON, through G. E. STREET, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a two-handled leather drinking cup, incised on one side with a plough and various other agricultural implements and on the other with the inscription :

*God speede the Plow and
Mistress and Master Plowman
Cowman Dayman and Tasker
God save the King.*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

Special thanks were also accorded to Mr. Bilson and the Rev. Dr. Fowler for their gifts to the Society's collections.

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

Edward Stanley Mould Perowne, Esq.
Charles Reginald Haines, Esq., M.A.
Ven. Edward Barber, M.A., Archdeacon of Chester.
Joseph Cox Bridge, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc.
William Fergusson Irvine, Esq.
Robert Jones, Esq., M.D., B.S.
Harold Sands, Esq.
Walter Henry Brierley, Esq.
Hugh Thackeray Turner, Esq.
William Richard Lethaby, Esq.
William Hinman Wing, Esq., M.A.
Vernon Bryan Crowther-Beynon, Esq., M.A.
Joshua James Foster, Esq.
Philip Berney Ficklin, Esq.

* Plate xxiv.

Thursday, 19th January, 1905.

Sir EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.,
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 History of Denham, Bucks. By the Rev. R. H. Lathbury. 4to. Uxbridge, 1904.

From Clement Reid, Esq., F.R.S. :—Das Westpreussische Provinzial-Museum, 1880-1905. Von H. Conwentz. 8vo. Dantzig, 1905.

From the Editor :—Early Scottish Charters prior to 1153. Collected, with notes and an index, by Sir Archibald C. Lawrie. 8vo. Glasgow, 1905.

From the Author :—Museums, their History and their Use. By David Murray, LL.D., F.S.A. 3 vols. 8vo. Glasgow, 1904.

From the Author, Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. :

1. Jocelin de Brakelond and the "Servicium debitum." 8vo. n.p. 1904.
2. Some doubtful and disputed "Domesday" Identifications. 8vo. n.p. 1904.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Edward Stanley Mould Perowne, Esq.
Hugh Thackeray Turner, Esq.

ARTHUR J. EVANS, Esq., Litt.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on the Tombs of Minoan Knossos.

The following is the substance of Mr. Evans's paper, which will be printed in full in *Archaeologia*.

Last season's work at Knossos was largely devoted to the search for the tombs in relation with the Minoan palace and city.

On a hill about a mile north of the palace a considerable cemetery was discovered. One hundred tombs were here opened, the contents of which showed that the bulk of them belonged to the period immediately succeeding the fall of the palace. The civilisation was, however, still high, and the character of the art displayed by the relics found showed the unbroken tradition of the Later Palace Style. Among the objects brought to light were a number of bronze vessels,

implements, and arms, including swords, some of them nearly a metre in length. One of the shorter swords has a gold-plated handle engraved with a masterly design of lions hunting wild goats. The jewellery and gems discovered were of the typical 'mature Mycenaean' class, and a scarab found in one of the graves is of a Late Eighteenth Dynasty type. Among the painted ware 'stirrup vases' were specially abundant, some with magnificent decorative designs. The tombs were of three main classes: (a) *Chamber tombs* cut in the soft rock and approached in each case by a *dromos*: in many cases these contained clay coffins, in which the dead had been deposited in cists, their knees drawn towards the chin; (b) *Shaft graves*, each with a lesser cavity below, containing the extended skeleton, and with a roofing of stone slabs; (c) *Pits* giving access to a walled cavity in the side below; these also contained extended skeletons. Unfortunately, owing to the character of the soil, the bones were much decayed, and only in a few cases has it been possible to secure specimens for examination. A certain number of skulls are to be sent to England.

On a high level called Sopata, about two miles north again of this cemetery and forming a continuation of the same range, a still more important sepulchral monument was discovered. This consisted of a square chamber, about 8 by 6 metres in dimensions, constructed of limestone blocks, and with the side walls arching in "Cyclopean" fashion towards a high gable, though unfortunately the upper part had been quarried away. The back wall was provided with a central cell opposite the blocked entrance. This entrance, arched on the same horizontal principle, communicated with a lofty entrance hall of similar construction, in the side walls of which, facing each other, were two cells that had been used for sepulchral purposes. A second blocked archway led from this hall to the imposing rock-cut *dromos*. In the floor of the main chamber was a pit grave covered with slabs. Its contents had been rifled for metal objects in antiquity, but a gold hairpin, parts of two silver vases, and a large bronze mirror remained to attest the former wealth of such. A large number of other relics were found scattered about, including repeated clay impressions of what may have been a royal seal. Specially remarkable among the stone vessels is a porphyry bowl of Minoan workmanship, but recalling in material and execution that of the early Egyptian dynasties. Many imported Egyptian *alabastera* were also found, showing the survival of Middle Empire forms besides others of early Eighteenth Dynasty type. Beads of lapis lazuli were also

found, and pendants of the same material, showing a close imitation of Egyptian models. Four large painted amphoræ illustrate the fine architectonic style of the Later Palace of Knossos, in connection with which the great sepulchral monument must itself be brought. The form of this mausoleum, with its square chamber, is unique, and contrasts with that of the tholos tombs of mainland Greece. The position in which it lies commands the whole South Ægean to Melos and Santorin, and Central Crete from Dicta to Ida. It was tempting to recognise in it the traditional tomb of Idomeneus; but though further researches in its immediate vicinity led to the discovery of a rock-cut chamber-tomb containing contemporary relics, it was hardly considerable enough to be taken for that of Meriones, which tradition placed beside the other.

The communication was illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

Mr. THEODORE FYFE, architect to Mr. Evans's excavations, gave an account of the architecture of the Royal Tomb (which will form an appendix to the paper), accompanied by plans and sections.

Sir JOHN EVANS remarked that the Eighteenth Dynasty, which was of great importance for dating the Minoan remains, began between 1650 and 1600 B.C., so that the objects found at Knossos were pre-Mycenæan. He exhibited a late Minoan dagger found at Pergamon, and another found near Olympia, to illustrate the weapons from the tombs.

Professor GOWLAND inquired as to the orientation of the Minoan tombs; there was, according to Dr. Evans, a general tendency towards the East, but early tombs in Japan were definitely orientated to the South. The second type described (a simple rock-hewn chamber) corresponded to those in Japan dating from the second and third centuries A.D., which no doubt arose independently; this form, with a *dromos* or entrance-passage, was after all very natural. There were also terra-cotta sarcophagi in the Japanese tombs, with covers of precisely the same form as those from Crete, but the former stood on more than four legs. The loops in the Minoan specimens were perhaps not so much for tying on the cover, as for carrying the sarcophagus, as in Japan, where projections served the same purpose. The last type of Minoan tomb (with ante-chamber) resembled one form of the

chamber-tomb in Japan; the interment in the chamber was always in a stone or earthenware sarcophagus.

Mr. READ insisted on the importance of observing what was *not* found in such excavations, glass vessels being a case in point. Diminutive amphoræ and other forms of this material in bright variegated colours belonged in Egypt to the Eighteenth Dynasty, and were common enough some centuries later in the Greek islands. In view of the commercial relations between Egypt and Crete in late Minoan times, their total absence from the tombs was remarkable. One of the urns shown on the screen was ornamented near the foot with a looped pattern closely resembling that seen on many of the variegated glasses.

Mr. HILTON PRICE added that, though glass bottles of that kind were found in Egypt during the Eighteenth Dynasty (1650—1400 B.C.), some specimens had been attributed to the Twelfth (about 2500—2250 B.C.).

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 26th January, 1905.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., 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 List of Norman Tympana and Lintels with Figure or Symbolical Sculpture still or till recently existing in the Churches of Great Britain. By Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1904.

From the Author :—Biographical Annals of Jamaica. By Frank Cundall, F.S.A. 8vo. Kingston, Jamaica, 1904.

From Harold Sands, Esq., F.S.A. : Lantern Slide of Monumental Brass to Nicholas de Gore, c. 1320, in Woodchurch church, Kent.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Harold Sands, Esq.
Joshua James Foster, Esq.

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

Ormonde Maddock Dalton, Esq., M.A.
Cyril James Humphreys Davenport, Esq., V.D.
Richard Phené Spiers, Esq.
Freeman Marius O'Donoghue, Esq.

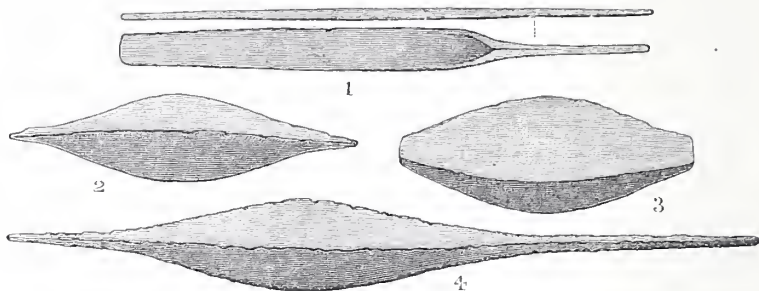
A letter was read from the Town Clerk of Chichester to Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Sussex, asking him to convey to the Society the thanks of the Chichester Cross Committee for the valuable services rendered in connection with the repair of the Cross, which had been satisfactorily carried out by a Committee appointed by the Council of the Society.

REGINALD A. SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on the ancient British Iron Currency:

“Doubtless most of us have at one time been familiar with Cæsar's description of Britain, and recognise its importance as a document for our early history. It represents the condition of our island a century before the Roman conquest, and is no doubt founded on the best information then procurable. There are, however, in the first few chapters several passages that seem opposed to the facts, and some authorities have concluded that the illustrious author said the thing which was not, or at least that he was wrongly informed. One of these crucial passages I venture to dwell on, in the hope of throwing a fresh ray of light on pre-Roman Britain; and in vindicating Cæsar's accuracy in a certain connection, to settle the reading of a phrase that has suffered much at the hands of transcribers and editors of the text.

In the fifth book of the *Commentaries* is a sentence purporting to describe, however briefly, the monetary system of the Britons at the time of Cæsar's visits to these shores. Dr. Long, in his second edition (1860), gives the passage as follows: *Utuntur aut aere, aut nummo aureo, aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo.* Neglecting for the present the reference to coinage, I must direct your attention to certain bars of iron which were used as currency at that period; and reserving the defence of this reading of the passage for treatment later, I will at once proceed to consider a remarkable series of iron bars which may be proved to your satisfaction to have been the identical money of certain British tribes.

These bars have been known for many years, but for want of a more convincing explanation have gone under the name of unfinished or unforged sword-blades, and have received no special attention. Sir Wollaston Franks furnished a list of known specimens in *Horæ Ferales* (p. 177) 42 years ago, and evidently dissatisfied with the current theory as to their use, and failing to find anything obviously parallel on the Continent, suggested a comparison with certain tapering rods of iron with square section found among Keltic weapons on the battlefield of Tiefenau, Berne.* There are specimens of the latter in the British Museum, and one is illustrated by Bonstetten,† but no one will insist on a close resemblance between the two series, and personally I do not think there was any connection at all. The Tiefenau



IRON INGOTS FROM SWITZERLAND. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

specimens in the British Museum, which are $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 inches long, seem to be more closely allied to certain spindle-shaped bars, of which a number are preserved at Mayence‡ and attributed to the Roman period; others from Chesterford, Essex, are in the museum at Audley End. These bear some analogy to the osmunds of the Middle Ages, and the shape may have proved a convenient one for transporting the raw material.§ Dr. Keller, however, communicated to the Society in 1880 || notes on these spindle-shaped

* See also *Archæologia*, xiv. 263.

† *Supplément au recueil d'antiquités suisses* (1860), pl. xii. figs. 1, 2; more than sixty were found, with an average length of 30-34 em. = 12-13½ in., the heaviest weighing more than 3½ lbs.

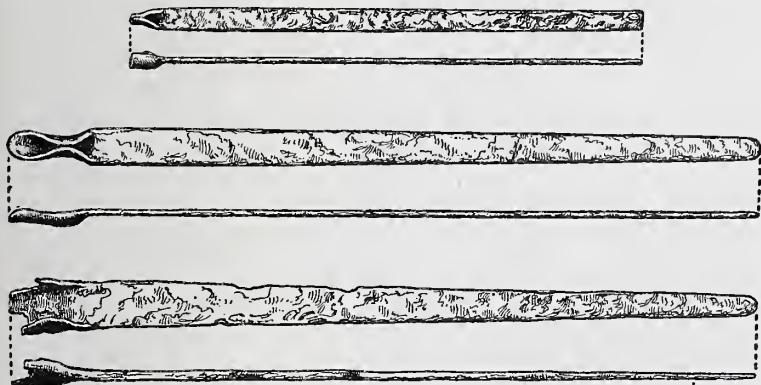
‡ In reply to an inquiry, Dr. L. Lindenschmit informs me that the average weight of the ingots from Bechtheim is between 6 and 7 kilos.

§ *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xvii. 25.

|| *Proceedings*, 2nd S. viii. 314.

iron ingots (see fig. nos. 2, 3, 4), and drew attention to the similarity between the iron bars (see fig. no. 1) found with them in Switzerland and the unforged swords found in Britain. He assigned all to the pre-Roman period, and quoted the *talææ ferreæ* of Cæsar. I have since made inquiries as to the weight of these ingots, and have been courteously furnished with complete details of those at Zürich by Dr. H. Lehmann. The twenty-one specimens from Letten, near Zürich, cannot I think be referred to any particular weight-standard; the three best preserved weighing 640, 685, and 725 grammes respectively, having lost little or nothing by decay. The rest are more or less rusted and incomplete, but in their present state range between 540 and 650 grammes. Two from the station of La Tène* weighed 690 and 720 grammes.

The bars which form our present subject roughly resemble swords, and consist of a flat and slightly tapering blade, the edges of which are blunt and vertical, and the faces parallel.



IRON BARS USED AS CURRENCY. ($\frac{1}{8}$.)

A rude handle is formed by turning up the edges so as to meet one another at a point about 2 inches from the end. (See figure.) The average length of the twenty specimens I have had access to is 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the greatest width of blade usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; while the narrower end is square, not pointed, and is usually $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width.

* E. Vouga, *Les Helvètes à La Tène*, pl. xii. fig. 11; V. Gross, *La Tène*, pl. viii. fig. 8.

An important point is that such bars have often been found secreted in considerable numbers in a manner recalling the familiar hoards of coins. They have been found in the centre of British camps, and it seems much more probable that the Ancient Britons would conceal their money at a crisis than that they would bury half-made swords. It must be remembered that in such a society division of labour was not in an advanced stage, and the smith who shaped these bars would have himself produced the finished article if swords they were to be. He would not have prepared a large number to hand on to another for the finishing process.

Again, there is too much metal in them for the manufacture of the sword of the period, which had a thin blade, and a slender rounded tang for a wooden handle, the entire length being only about 27 inches. And perhaps the strongest argument I can adduce in favour of my contention is that there was a smaller series of the same form, evidently meant to represent half the value of the ordinary specimens, and a larger series four times the weight of the smallest.

A list of all the discoveries of this kind I have been able to trace will show the distribution of these bars, and perhaps carry conviction as to their use.

Hod Hill, Dorset.—In 1868 Roach Smith published a brief account of this famous earthwork near Blandford, and illustrated an iron bar which is now in the national collection.* By that date seventeen had been found at Hod Hill, measuring on the average 34 inches in length; and he believed them to be imperfect swords fabricated from native iron, and prepared for the final strokes of the war-smith. There are eight specimens in all from this site in the British Museum.

Spettisbury Fort, Dorset.—This camp is also known as Crawford Castle, and is nearly seven miles from Hod Hill. A detail of interest in the discovery of specimens there is that with them was found a sword-blade, the upper part of which, according to Mr. Akerman, resembled a fine example of the late *La Tène* type from the Thames and now in the national collection.† The former, however, had an iron scabbard; the latter, one of bronze. There are two complete specimens from this site in the British Museum, and the handle of a third; also two of a smaller size with an average length of 22 inches and a thickness of $\frac{1}{5}$ inch. These correspond exactly with a large number found at Malvern. Four more of the larger size were formerly in the Durden

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi. pl. ii. figs. 2, 3.

† *Collectanea Antiqua*, iv. pl. xvi. p. 67; cf. vol. vi. p. 5.

Collection and came from Hod Hill, Spettisbury, or some other site in Dorset.

Winchester, Hants.—There are four specimens in the British Museum, but I have been unable to find any details of the discovery.

Ham Hill (Hamdon), Somerset.—An illustration is given in *Proceedings of Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.** of a so-called iron sword, one of a large number ploughed up on a part of Hamdon called Stroud's Hill in May, 1845.† The length deduced from the illustration was about $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches, but the end of the grip was missing. In the British Museum is one from this site measuring $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and three parts of the handle are wanting.

Meon Hill, Gloucestershire.—In 1824, in the middle of this encampment, 394 similar blades were found deposited in a heap, each measuring about 30 inches long and tapering slightly away from the handle.‡

Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire.—At a place called 'the Camp,' 147 examples were found closely packed together in a gravel pit about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface,§ and the remains of a box are said to have accompanied them.|| Another account ¶ says 140 were found lying edgewise in two rows of seventy one above the other, in the middle of the camp, not far from Addlestrop Station. There is one specimen in the British Museum, and another in the Reading Museum. For details of the latter I have to thank Mr. Colyer.

Malvern, Worcestershire.—In one of the dingles on the east side of the range, between Great Malvern and the Wyche, abutting on the turnpike road about a mile from the pass through the Wyche towards Colwall, 150 specimens were found together in 1856. They had evidently been intentionally concealed about half-way up the dingle, and lay at a depth of 3 feet below the turf, covered by pieces of rock and rusted together into a solid mass. In the following year a second deposit of 150 was found 3 or 4 yards further up the hill, near the previous site, both discoveries having been made in digging road material. The second find comprised 100 complete specimens, the rest being in fragments; and the average length of the bars was 22 inches, with a width of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and a thickness of $\frac{1}{5}$ inch. They were of equal

* 1886, pl. iii. fig. 4, p. 82.

† *Archæological Journal*, i. 165 and fig.

‡ Skelton, *Ancient Armour at Goodrich Court*, pl. xlv. fig. 3.

§ *Proceedings*, 2nd S. i. 233.

|| *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi. 6.

¶ *Proc. Oxford Archit. and Hist. Soc.* i. 5.

breadth and thickness throughout their length, with one end blunt and the other hammered out and turned up, forming a kind of socket. They were thought at first to be mining tools, and another suggestion was that they were 'gads' or pieces of steel usually imported from Normandy, Spain, Cologne, and other places in *garbae* or sheaves of 30 bars each.*

Glastonbury (lake-village), *Somerset*.—Two specimens have been recovered, and Prebendary Grant kindly informs me that they weigh 4,653 grains and 9,098 grains respectively. The handles resemble those of the smaller Spettisbury and Maidenhead examples; the lighter is 26 inches long, the heavier only 21 inches. They agree well with the standard of the first and second denominations.

Maidenhead, *Berks*.—A bundle of seven or eight iron bars was found at the bridge about 1894, and passed into the collection of Mr. James Rutland; one is in the British Museum. The handle is represented by two flanges hammered out thin, and the weights of two show them to have double the value of the common size.

St. Lawrence, *Ventnor*, *I.W.*.—Two were found in 1880 6 feet below the surface in the cleft of a rock, and were broken by the workmen. One is illustrated in *Proceedings*,† and measured 34 inches.

Hunsbury (*Danes Camp*), *Northants*.—Sir Henry Dryden illustrated a specimen and compared it with the Meon Hill examples, being doubtful of their use as swords.‡

The following table gives the details of specimens I have myself had access to, or about which I have been able to elicit information.

IRON CURRENCY-BARS.

Specimens of *unit* weight (presumed standard being 4,770 grains = 309·74 grammes).

	Length.	Grains.	Grammes.
Glastonbury, Somerset	- 26 inches	4,653	302
Spettisbury, Dorset	- 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4,703	305
" " "	- 22 $\frac{5}{8}$ " †	3,117	202

* *Catalogue of Museum formed at Worcester: Archaeological Institute*, 1862, p. 13.

† 2nd S. viii. 313.

‡ *Associated Societies' Reports*, xviii. 60, pl. iii. fig. 4.

Specimens of *double* weight (presumed standard being
9,540 grains = 619·4 grammes).

		Length.	Grains.	Grammes.
Glastonbury, Somerset	-	21 inches	9,098	590
Spettisbury, Dorset	- -	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ " †	6,726	436
" " "	- -	29 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	7,656	497
Hod Hill, Dorset	- -	31 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	11,484*	745
" " "	- -	31 $\frac{5}{8}$ " †	9,679	628
" " "	- -	34 " †	8,804	571
" " "	- -	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	9,844	639
" " "	- -	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	9,734	632
" " "	- -	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	9,242	600
" " "	- -	31 " "	10,827	703
" " "	- -	29 $\frac{3}{8}$ " †	8,969	582
Dorset (Durden Collection)		33 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	8,804	571
" " " "		30 $\frac{3}{4}$ " †	7,547	487
" " " "		33 " "	10,172	660
" " " "		32 " †	8,859	575
Hamdon, Somerset	- -	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ " †	9,187	597
Bourton-on-Water, Gloucs.		32 " "	8,094	525
" " " "		30 " †	7,109	461
Winchester, Hants	- -	32 " "	8,367	543
" " " "	- -	29 " †	7,164	465
" " " "	- -	32 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	7,657	497
" " " "	- -	30 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	8,586	557
Hunsbury, Northants	-	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	8,969	582

Specimens of *quadruple* weight (presumed standard being
19,080 grains = 1,238·8 grammes).

		Length.	Grains.	Grammes.
Maidenhead, Berks.	-	30 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	18,758	1,218
" " "	- -	31 " "	17,719	1,150

Mr. Akerman published some remarks on the coinage of the Ancient Britons in his *Numismatic Journal* † and referred to the passage in Cæsar on page 210; but he accepted the reading *annulis*, and connected that form of the British currency with the gold and bronze ring-money of Ireland.§ Mr. Edward Hawkins, in a paper on British coins read before the Numismatic Society in 1838|| discussed the various

† The handles of those so marked are imperfect.

* This specimen, from the Roach Smith collection, is heavily coated with wax.

† vol. i. 1836-7.

§ For weights, see Ridgeway, *Origin of Metallic Currency*, Appendix.

|| *Numismatic Chronicle*, i. 13.

readings of the passage in question; but accepting the word *annulis*, accounted for the total disappearance of the iron currency by oxidation. Even if specimens were found, he added, any stamp on them would have vanished, and the rings would be thrown away as useless by the finder. Moreover, they were probably too unwieldy to be easily carried about, and not well adapted for hoarding.

The *apparatus criticus*, which was also set out by Beale Post in 1845* may be briefly summarised here. Eekhel read *utuntur aut aere, aut taleis ferreis, ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo*, and Ruding *utuntur tamen aere ut nummo aureo, aut annulis ferreis, ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummis*, which occurs in a Roman printed edition of 1469. Both these authorities were prevented in this way from acknowledging the fact that, in spite of the alleged denial of Cæsar, early British coins were found in this country. Mr. Hawkins cleared the ground considerably by accepting the reading of an early eleventh century MS. in the British Museum: † *utuntur aut aere, aut nummo aureo, aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo*. He cites several MSS. in support of this, while others read *aliis* instead of *annulis*, the former word being in his opinion merely an abbreviated form of the latter. Harleian MS. 4106 reads *aut aleis*, and one Paris MS. (5764) has *aut taleis*, which has also the authority of Scaliger.

The following classification has been kindly communicated by Mr. Haverfield, who endorses the view taken as to the correct reading of the passage. 'The good MSS. of Cæsar's *De Bello Gallico* fall into two classes, usually called A and B. Class B differs from Class A in containing various extra words, phrases, and sentences, and is sometimes held to be interpolated. In v. 12, 4, A reads: *utuntur aut aere aut nummo aureo aut aliis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo*. B reads: *utuntur aut aere aut nummo aereo aut taleis* (but half the MSS. read *aliis*) *ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis* (omitting *pro nummo*). The phrase *aut aere* must be wrong, and the conjecture *anulis* in Add. MS. 10,084 was plainly an attempt to explain *aliis*. As *aliis* is the reading of A and part of B, and *taleis* of the rest of B, and *aut aliis* can hardly be other than a misreading of *aut taleis*, this latter may be accepted without anxiety.'

There is throughout a confusion between *aereo* and *aureo*, which can be readily understood, but now that it is possible to recognise the form taken by the iron currency of the time,

* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, i. 226.

† *Add. MS.* 10,084, fol. 27b.

and discoveries have shown that not only bronze* and gold but also tin and silver coins were used and struck by the Ancient Britons, it is I think possible to corroborate Dr. Long's reading of the passage as given above.

The word *talea*, which properly means a slip or cutting of a tree for grafting purposes, is used by the elder Pliny in that sense, and also occurs in the 7th book of the *Commentaries*, cap. 73: *ante hæc, taleæ, pedem longæ, ferreis hamis infixis, totæ in terram infodiebantur*. The passage describes the defensive works encircling Alesia, which are illustrated in plan and section in Napoleon's edition. Stakes were sunk in the ground, and into the top of them were thrust iron hooks of bayonet form,† point upwards, to serve as caltrops against the enemy's cavalry. *Talea*, however, is not a common word, and may easily have puzzled a transcriber, while the two *t*'s in *aut taleis* may have appeared to be an incorrect repetition, to remedy which the second was dropped and the familiar word *aleis* (dice) evolved. The use of dice as currency may well have been doubted by another transcriber or editor who preferred *aliis*, equivalent here to *etc.*, and this in its turn may easily have been read as an abbreviation of *annulis* (rings). Other words suggested by editors, such as *lanceis*, *laminis*, *lamellis*, *lancinis*, are more or less arbitrary emendations, and need not trouble us further.

Regarding the text as fairly certain, we may proceed to its elucidation. Schneider, the German editor of 1849, holds that the three terms introduced by *aut* are mutually exclusive: that is, some of the Britons used only bronze coins, others only gold coins (though he himself rejects *aureo*), and others again only an iron currency. This view is open to question on grammatical grounds (as Mr. Haverfield points out); and further, coins of more than one metal have been found in the same district and even in the same hoard (as at Nunney, Dorset), but it must be admitted that hoards generally contain pieces only of one metal. *Aere* may be taken in the sense of rough copper or of coined bronze, just as we speak of coppers. Rough copper cakes may have served in Wales,‡ for instance,

* It is thought that bronze coins were not struck in Britain before Cæsar's invasion.

† A specimen found on the site is figured in *Revue Archéologique*, N. S. iv. (1861), pl. xiii. fig. 20.

‡ The find at Neath was probably not a founder's hoard, most of the objects being in good condition; but pieces of rough copper were included and may have been used as bullion. Cakes of copper dating from the Roman period have been found at the Parys Mine, Anglesey, in Kent, and elsewhere.

as coins of gold and silver served in Kent; and it is quite possible that the iron currency was due to the ironworks of the Weald. It is well known that the Romans also had ironworks in the Forest of Dean; at Lanchester, Durham, and elsewhere;* but Caesar mentions 'the maritime districts' as rich in iron (bk. v. cap. 12), and the discoveries indicate that an iron currency was adopted in the interior. He also says somewhat mysteriously that the Britons imported bronze, but he does not mention the source of the gold coinage. Cicero, whose brother Quintus was with Cæsar on his second British expedition, says in letters to Atticus and Trebatius that he had heard there was no gold or silver in Britain.† This may have only been Cicero's way of saying there was much less precious metal in Britain than the Romans had expected to find; and the testimony of Tacitus (*Agricola*, xii.), Strabo (iv. 199), and Solinus (cap. xxxi.=xxxv.) to the contrary is supported by discovery. Sir John Evans also points out that Cicero qualifies his statement by the words *id si ita est*, and speaks of *pecunia* in his next letter to Atticus.

It is asserted by Schneider that the phrase *ad certum pondus examinatis* does not imply that all the iron bars were made of one weight; in fact, the word *examinatis* means here little more than *factis*, but was preferred because iron bars could not be valued without weighing. He supposed that unless the bars were all regarded as of the same value, the weight of each was stamped in the metal. There are, however, no signs of a control-mark on the specimens preserved, and it is much more likely that the iron bar was regarded as a unit or a definite number of units, and that minor variations in weight were disregarded.

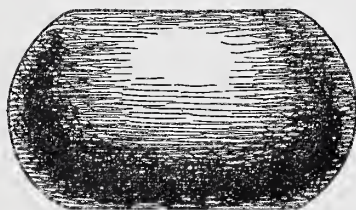
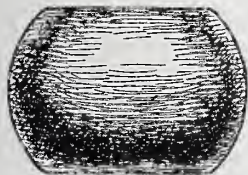
From the corrected weights of 20 specimens I have obtained an average of $20\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (8,969 grains = 581.25 grammes), the extreme weights being $16\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and $26\frac{1}{4}$ oz. The average length of the 20 specimens is 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the extremes being 2 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 2 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The average of four specimens from Winchester is just under the average length, but falls short of the average weight by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., while the Dorset specimens (including those from Hod Hill, Spettisbury, and the Durden Collection) are just over the average weight and length, though the shortest specimen of this denomination occurred at Spettisbury. The two smaller examples from that camp were probably intended to be half the value of the larger, but differ considerably in

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi. 11; Wright, *Celt. Roman, and Saxon*, 291.

† *Epist. ad Familiares*, vii. 7; *Epist. ad Atticum*, iv. 16. The question is fully discussed by Sir John Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 19.

weight (see table); but the two together ($17\frac{7}{8}$ oz.) are within a small fraction of an ounce of one of the larger examples ($17\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) found on the same site. It may be assumed that the soil and other conditions affecting decay were here uniform, and I think this equation is good presumptive evidence that the smaller were half the value of the larger, and that both denominations were current together among the Britons occupying this Dorset stronghold in the first century B.C.

All the existing specimens seem to be in fair condition, except that the handle is damaged in a few instances; and it might be thought that the heaviest would represent the standard most faithfully. I have taken this view with



BRONZE WEIGHT FOUND
AT NEATH, GLAMORGAN-
SHIRE. (Diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch).

BASALT WEIGHT IN THE MAYENCE
MUSEUM. (Diam. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.)

regard to the small examples, but there are reasons for treating the medium size differently. I may here mention a coincidence that has recently come to my notice. Near Neath, Glamorganshire, there has been found a series of Late Keltic bronzes,* evidently a hoard, including a weight of 4,770 grains (see illustration). It is of a common Roman form, cheese-shaped, with **I** incised on the top.† A similar weight (see illustration), but made of basalt, is in the museum at

* Presented by Dr. Bickerton Edwards to the Cardiff Museum, and illustrated in *Archæologia Cambrensis*. 6th S. v. 144.

† The Roman *as* or *libra* weighed 5,050 grains.

Mayence,* and was probably found in that neighbourhood. It is of 4,767 grains (309 grammes), and may be considered identical with the weight from Wales. Now the average weight of our iron bars is $20\frac{1}{2}$ oz. = 8,969 grains, approximately double that of the bronze and basalt weights (4,484 grains against 4,770 or 4,767 grains). The difference only amounts to two-thirds of an avoirdupois ounce, and this could be easily accounted for by the decay of the iron. Of the two smaller bars of which I have the weights, the heavier is more likely to be closer to the standard, and between 4,703 grains and the bronze weight there is little to choose, after allowing a trifle for decay in the iron. The heaviest of the medium bars is $26\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (11,484 grains),† $5\frac{3}{4}$ oz. above the average, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. above the bronze weight. But this excess of virtue need not disconcert us. As Professor Ridgeway says, all primitive peoples estimate the value of copper or iron currency by measurement rather than by weight; and this particular specimen is just under the average length. It has moreover been preserved by a different method, and has been heavily coated with wax. It was the only specimen in the Roach Smith collection, and was found at Hod Hill; nor must I omit to mention that the Dorset specimens are much closer to what I beg leave to consider the standard than those found elsewhere in Britain. While the average length is just the same for both groups, the average weight in Dorset is 21 oz. (9,187 grains), only $\frac{1}{5}$ oz. short. The same accuracy may be noticed in the large and ungainly bar from Maidenhead, now in the national collection. It weighs $42\frac{7}{8}$ oz. (18,758 grains), as against the standard 19,080 grains ($4,770$ grains $\times 4$), and I think must be recognised as having twice the value of the medium and more common denomination. Particulars of another from the same find have been kindly supplied by Mr. James Rutland. It closely resembles the other in form, has a length of 31 inches, and weighs $40\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (17,719 grains), 3 oz. below the standard.

Even if the above approximations and coincidences are allowed, it may seem that this was a very inconvenient form for money, especially when bronze, silver, and gold coins were in circulation in the same area. By way of explanation I need hardly remind you that iron bars, spearheads, and other forms with uncomfortable spikes, are used as currency to this day in several parts of the world, as for instance on the west

* *Zeitschrift des Vereins zur Erforschung der rheinischen Geschichte und Altertümer in Mainz*, vol. iv. parts 2, 3, p. 253, no. 144. The illustration shows three unexplained characters above the **I**.

† The Phœnician (and probably Carthaginian) mina was 11,500 grains (Cornish, *Concise Dictionary*, p. 764, table xi. and p. 491).

coast of Africa.* At Sierra Leone all merchandise is reckoned by the bar, which is now equivalent to about 2s. 3d. It is thought that currency of this kind had originally some relation to the length of the human limbs, and the cubit will occur to everyone in this connection. The particular pattern adopted was no doubt suggested by the most common tools or weapons of the tribe, though it would be as incorrect to describe the currency of the Upper Congo as unfinished spears, as to call our British specimens unforged swords.

Nor is the use of a bar-currency confined to savage or half-civilised peoples. The Greeks are generally credited with the adoption of coinage during the seventh century B.C., though the electrum of Lydia (perhaps under Gyges) and the gold coinage of Croesus no doubt preceded the silver of Ægina.† But we know that the Spartans of a later period retained an iron currency, for reasons of their own. Moreover the Spartan money took the form of bars, which were called ὀβελοί or ὀβελίσκοι, the former word occurring in Homer in the sense of a spit for roasting. From Plutarch ‡ and other sources we learn also that *obol* (ὀβολός) was derived by some from this word, and that *drachm* (δραχμή) was thought in ancient times to represent a handful of such bars of iron. At Athens the bars seem to have been of copper, and may have been gradually reduced to the size of nails; but there can be no doubt that the silver obol represented the value in silver of the ancient copper unit from which it took its name.§

The date and actual services of Pheidon of Argos, who is generally credited with the first coinage of Ægina, have been much discussed; but we may take it that he lived before 600 B.C., and may render the words of the *Etymologicum magnum* on the subject of ὀβελίσκοι as follows: 'Pheidon of Argos was the first to strike coins (in Greece), and he did so in Ægina; and after providing a coinage, he called in the metal bars and dedicated them to Hera in Argos.' ||

It is conceivable that the idea of using iron bars as currency came to the Britons from the Mediterranean; but as we can

* See an illustrated paper by Colonel R. C. Temple on "The Beginnings of Iron Currency," in *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, N.S. ii. (1899), 99.

† G. F. Hill, *Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins*, 7.

‡ *Lysander*, cap. 17; for arguments against this etymology, see Robert Hussey, *Essay on Ancient Weights and Measures*, 182.

§ Ridgeway, *op. cit.* 310.

|| Πάντων δὲ πρῶτος Φεῖδων Ἀργεῖος νόμισμα ἔκοψεν ἐν Αἰγίνῃ · καὶ δοῦς τὸ νόμισμα καὶ ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς ὀβελίσκους, ἀνέθηκε τῇ ἐν Ἀργεῖ Ἡρᾷ . . . Ridgeway, *op. cit.* 214; Hill, *op. cit.* 6. These seem to have been found; Waldstein, *The Argive Heraeum*, i. 62, 77, fig. 31.

hardly date our British specimens earlier than 400 B.C., it is to Greek or Carthaginian colonists of the Western Mediterranean that we must apparently trace the innovation. Before the fall of Tyre and Sidon (early sixth century) there was no doubt Phœnician trade by sea with our island, but communication by way of the continental trade-routes seems more probable in the Early Iron Age. The occurrence of the basalt weight at Mayence and of the Roman numeral on both specimens suggest the Rhine Valley route, and this is rendered all the more probable by the famous find at Aylesford.* It is also difficult to set a term to the use of an iron currency in this country. Three centuries after Cæsar's invasion we are told that certain Britons living in a marshy district (perhaps the Cambridgeshire Fens) 'encircled their loins and necks with iron, deeming it an ornament and evidence of opulence, in like manner as other barbarians esteem gold.' †

It is perhaps possible to be more precise in dealing with the standard given us by the Neath weight and the bar-currency of Britain. Solon, as archon at Athens in 594 B.C., so manipulated the coinage as to give debtors a bonus of 27 per cent., the same quantity of silver which had hitherto been coined into 73 drachmæ being after that date coined into 100; but the commercial mina retained its old value. Philip Smith ‡ says the Attic standard before the legislation of Solon was the same as the Euboic, and this was still retained for weighing all but certain articles (silver, drugs, etc.) after Solon's alterations. The Æginetan talent according to the same writer § was equivalent to the Babylonian, which had been introduced into Greece by the commerce of the Phœnicians. The weights were as follows:

Euboic (= Attic commercial) mina, 1 lb. 5 oz. 48·611 grains
= 9,236 grains.

This standard was increased by a decree still extant, dated by Boeckh 160 B.C.; || and the commercial mina became 1 lb. 6 oz. 350 grains = 9,975 grains.

It will thus be seen that the Neath and Mayence weights

* Dr. Arthur Evans, *Archæologia*, lii. 342 (vase at Mayence), and 388 (The Rhine route).

† Herodian (fl. 238), xxxiii. c. 2; *Mon. Hist. Brit.* p. lxiv.

‡ Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, 1882 ed., 932.

§ Another view is taken by F. W. Cornish, *Concise Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, 492, 764; Æginetan and Attic commercial mina = 9,750 grains; Euboic, 6,500 grains; Solonian, 6,700 grains.

|| *Corp. Inscr.*, No. 123, § 4, vol. i. p. 164; *Public Economy of the Athenians* (trans. Lamb), 1857, pp. 28, 32.

are together about midway between the two Attic minæ, being about 300 grains heavier than the commercial mina, and 400 grains lighter than the standard enacted in 160 B.C. Professor Percy Gardner,* who identifies the Attic commercial and Æginetan coin standards, gives 9,700 grains as the weight of the mina, and reminds us that ancient weights often exceed their nominal standard. Half this valuation is within 80 grains of the Neath bronze weight, which may thus be considered as half an Attic commercial mina of the period before 160 B.C. From the fact that both it and the Mayence weight bear the mark **I**, it is probable that the half-mina served as a unit of weight in Britain and Western Europe; hence we may consider the smallest denomination as the unit for our iron-bar currency, the others being twice and four times the unit respectively.

It is interesting to find possibly the same development in Italy as in Greece. Though the derivation of the word *as* is uncertain, Professor Ridgeway suggests a connection with *asser*, a rod, bar, or pole, which would be in complete accord with *ὄβελος*. The link in the chain of evidence still required is some indication that the primitive Italian *as* was really a metal bar; and the *æs rude* has indeed been found in the form of rough squares hacked off a copper bar.† These were current till the introduction of a coinage, probably in the fourth century B.C.

Returning from these digressions, we may notice the later history of the word *talea*. Professor Skeat says the word *tally* corresponds to (but is not necessarily derived from) the French *taille*, the *y* of *tally* being due to a confusion with the participle *taillé*. Chaucer uses the form *taille*, and the derivation given is from the Latin *talea*, a slip of wood.

It is easy to see a connection between the rod used by the ancient Britons as currency and the notched stick used in the Middle Ages, and indeed to the present day, for keeping accounts between two parties, and perhaps it is not an accident that runic calendars in Norway ‡ sometimes take the form of a sword, corresponding closely in outline and proportions to the *talæ ferreæ* of Cæsar. As the word 'tally' is now associated with numeration and the notched stick, I would suggest 'currency-bars' as a convenient name for the earliest known medium of exchange in Britain."

* Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, 3rd edition, 1891, p. 452.

† See illustration, *op. cit.* 355; Hill, *op. cit.* 156.

‡ Illustrations in *Archæologia*, xli. pl. xxi. p. 466; Jewitt's *Reliquary*, iv. 121; *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Communications*, iv. 129.

P.S.—On the composition of the bars Professor GOWLAND has obligingly furnished the following note :

“In order to ascertain the nature of the iron of which these bars were made, Mr. Read kindly permitted me to make a chemical and microscopic examination of two in his possession. On analysis they gave the following results :

	A.	B.
Carbon	trace	·08
Silicon	·09	·02
Phosphorus	·69	·35
Manganese	nil	nil
Nickel	·23	nil

An examination of sections under the microscope showed that they differed remarkably, not merely in composition, but also in structure.

Sections of bar A presented no slag patches such as are universally found in wrought iron, but closely resembled meteoric iron.

Sections of bar B, on the other hand, were identical in structure with iron which has been produced by the direct reduction of the ore.

Bar A has hence apparently been made from meteoric iron. The use of meteoric iron must, however, have been quite exceptional, as the manufacture of iron from its ores was practised by the Britons long before the coming of the Romans.

Bar B was forged from a ‘bloom’ or lump of malleable iron obtained by one of the primitive methods of smelting described in my paper in *Archæologia*.

Both bars are extremely brittle owing to their largely crystalline structure, a structure which they cannot have had originally, but which has been developed during the long period which has elapsed since they were made. On heating bar B to a bright red heat the original toughness of the metal was restored.

It is difficult to speak with certainty of the source of the ore from which the metal of B was obtained, but I am inclined to believe that it was the Forest of Dean and not the Weald.”

Sir HENRY HOWORTH said it was interesting to find a MS. reading of the eleventh century confirmed. Among local instances of uncoined money might be mentioned blocks of silver stamped with special signs from the Peruvian mines,

and the officially stamped copper of North Sweden. While the Philippus was being largely imitated by Celtic tribes north of the Alps, some of the Britons were still using metal ingots, just as the early Romans had used copper and bronze bars. With regard to the choice between the readings *aere* and *aereo* (*nummo*), he considered all the bronze coins of Britain to be later than Cæsar. Some connection might be found between the Neath weight and the early Italic pound of 272 grammes, which preceded the Greek standard of the later Republic (327 grammes). The iron used by the Britons may have been meteoric; the Eskimo were found using spears and tools which were traced to a few enormous meteorites.

Mr. G. F. HILL had once examined the readings of the passage from the *Commentaries*, and concluded that *aut aere* should be omitted: these words had probably been suggested by the subsequent statement *aere utuntur importato*. The authority for the use of iron or bronze ὀβελίσκοι was Plutarch, who was late and doubtful. The story of Pheidon too was only corroborated by late writers, and Ephorus contradicted himself in this connection. M. Th. Reinach says Pheidon only set up a standard of weights and measures.

Mr. READ thought the weight of evidence was in favour of the view put forward as to the use of these bars, and was inclined to trace them to a Greek source. In the absence of any native records of this period, it was specially important to understand clearly the statement of our chief Roman authority on Early Britain.

Lord BALCARRES said that the identification of these iron bars as currency would be important to continental archaeologists as well as to ourselves, and he hoped that Professor Gowland would continue his researches into the nature and source of the metal.

Mr. SMITH in reply drew attention to the fact that the Neath and Mayence weights were evidently units, but were only equal to about half a mina; and the numeral on both specimens was Roman, not Greek. The foundation of Aquæ Sextiæ near Marseilles in 122 B.C. might account for the apparent confusion.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 2nd February, 1905.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, 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:—Burlington House, Piccadilly. By R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A. (Extracts from *The Architectural Review*, October and November, 1904). fol. London, 1904.

From the Author, H. St. George Gray, Esq. :

1. Excavations at Small Down Camp, near Evercrech, 1904. Svo. n.p. 1904.
2. Miscellanea : Samian Pottery with Potters' Marks, in Taunton Castle Museum ; Notes on a Further Exploration of the Fosse Road at Radstock ; A Copper Celt from Staple Fitzpaine ; etc. Svo. n.p. n.d.
3. The Glastonbury Lake Village, an Account of the Excavations undertaken during 1904. By Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., and H. St. George Gray. Svo. n.p. 1904.

From the Compiler :—A Practical Daily Calendar for all Years, Past, Present, and Future, from Saturday, January 1, A.D. 1. By J. J. Gratex, M.A. Single-sheet. Boston, U.S.A., 1904.

From W. Bartlett-Calvert, Esq., F.E.S. :—Notes on the Prehistoric, Pictographic, Geographic Writings and Geroplasts of the Ancient Peoples of the Southern Hemisphere of the New World. By Daniel Barros Grey. Svo. Valparaiso, 1903.

Dr. Robert Jones was admitted Fellow.

Mr. T. G. JACKSON, R.A., F.S.A., called attention to the proposed new works in the eastern part of the Strand, which, though not actually threatening the churches of St. Mary-le-Strand and St. Clement Danes, would, if carried out, entirely destroy the architectural effect of those buildings and of Somerset House. He accordingly moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. J. Stevenson :

“The Society of Antiquaries of London desires to support the memorial lately addressed by a large number of architects, painters, and sculptors to the London County Council on the matter of the Strand improve-

ments. The Society believes that the frontage line recommended by the Committee of the Council and the contemplated height of the new buildings to be placed there will irreparably injure the architectural effect of the two churches and Somerset House, which are the only remaining buildings of historic or artistic interest within the range of the alterations. The Society feels strongly that mere considerations of economy ought not to prevail in the case of so important an opportunity."

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE contended that the matter was a purely architectural one, and as no old buildings were threatened, it did not fall within the Society's province to interfere. He accordingly moved the previous question.

Mr. E. TOWRY WHYTE seconded.

Mr. J. W. WILLIS-BUND moved that the matter be referred to the Council to take such steps as may be advisable, and that a copy of the memorial be also submitted.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH seconded.

On a show of hands Mr. Micklethwaite's motion was lost, and that of Mr. Willis-Bund carried by a large majority.

R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Sussex, read the following communication on some Palæolithic Implements from the terrace gravels of the River Arun and the Western Rother :

"It does not appear that any discovery of Palæolithic implements in the river gravels of the county of Sussex has been recorded, although a large number have been found in the southern part of the adjoining county of Hampshire, notably in the neighbourhood of Southampton, in the gravels of the Itchen and the Test. Sir John Evans in his monumental work * mentions that at Bells Field, Friston, to the west of Eastbourne, Mr. R. Hilton 'found ovate implements, both ochreous and white and porcellanous,' and he adds, 'Although found on the surface and not in gravel or brick-earth, the implements present types which seem to justify their being regarded as of Palæolithic age.' Continuing, he

* *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, 2nd ed. 622.

says, 'Farther west, in the so-called elephant bed at Brighton a bed apparently of subaërial origin, and containing numerous mammalian remains of the Pleistocene period, Mr. Ernest Willet, in 1876, found a well-marked ovate implement, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long,' etc. Sir John Evans finally remarks, 'With these exceptions, if such they be, the valleys of the smaller rivers along the southern coast of England have as yet been barren of discoveries of implements in their gravels, until we come to the Itchen and the Test,' etc. The only other instance of the finding of a stray Palæolithic implement in Sussex, besides those recorded by Sir John Evans, which I have been able to discover, was made by Mr. William Hayden of Chichester, who found at Appledram, near that city, on 7th August, 1897, a flat ovate Palæolithic implement, truncated at the butt end, where some of the outer crust of the flint remains. It measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{3}{8}$ in breadth, and now weighs 10 ounces; it is slightly water-worn and of a light brown colour. This implement was picked up from the surface of a stubble-field about ten feet from the shore of Chichester Creek, but as the edges were much damaged by accidental modern chipping (which the owner has restored with putty), it is clear that it was not *in situ* when found. The small river Lavant flows into the creek about two hundred yards from the spot where the implement was discovered, therefore it is not improbable that it may have been derived from the terrace gravels of that stream. Mr. Hayden has kindly lent this implement to me for exhibition.*

The Palæolithic implements, flakes, and worked flints, to which I have the honour of calling the attention of the Society this evening, although not many in number, have, I venture to think, a special interest as adding another of our southern counties to the list of those in the river gravels of which Palæolithic implements have been discovered. For some years past I have tried to ascertain whether Palæolithic implements were to be found in Sussex, and with that view I have looked over all the gravel which I have seen exposed, but until recently the few pits and infrequent excavations gave but occasional opportunities.

My researches have been mainly directed to the terrace gravels of that portion of the river Arun, and its principal

* In view of this paper Mr. R. C. Fisher sent an ovate Palæolithic implement for exhibition which he found on the surface at Hill Top, Midhurst, Sussex, in 1893. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and it is a little under an inch through at the thickest part; it is considerably patinated of a dirty yellowish-white colour, and somewhat water-worn (fig. 1). From its appearance it would seem to have been exposed on the surface for a considerable period.

tributary the Western Rother, comprised within an area of about ten miles in length by three in breadth, stretching diagonally in a south-easterly direction from Selham in the west to Wiggonholt in the east. The Western Rother, which is really the western branch of the Arun, unites with the main stream near Hardham water-mill in the parish of that name. Within the above area no less than eleven pits and sections, showing river-drift gravel, have come under my notice in recent years, but all these are not now worked. Of these openings, four if not five have yielded Palæolithic implements and flakes, therefore I propose to deal with all of them, for it is not improbable that upon careful examination



Fig. 1. FLINT IMPLEMENT FROM HILL TOP, MIDHURST. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

during future workings most of these pits will be found to be implementiferous.

It was not until the year 1898 that I saw a Palæolithic implement undoubtedly derived from the terrace gravels of the Western Rother. The late Rev. A. B. Simpson, then vicar of Fittleworth, showed me a few miscellaneous antiquities, and amongst them was a very nicely chipped ovate implement, with the nature of which he was not acquainted. Mr. Simpson told me that it had been picked up some years before from a path near Fittleworth church, which path had been metalled with gravel obtained from either a pit on Fittleworth Common or another on the common of the adjoin-

ing parish of Coates. Mr. Simpson made inquiries, and wrote me on the 18th of October in that year thus: 'I have just ascertained beyond reasonable doubt that my Palaeolithic implement came from Fittleworth Common, *i.e.* from the disused gravel pit we visited on Saturday.' The implement, formerly in the possession of the Rev. A. B. Simpson, is of a dull buff drab colour; it measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth, and weighs $4\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (fig. 2). Upon his death it passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Mr. Philip Dawson, of Sydenham, by whose kindness it is exhibited. I was able to examine at Mr. Dawson's house on the 14th December, 1904, the contents of the little box in which Mr. Simpson kept the implement, when I was fortunate enough to find

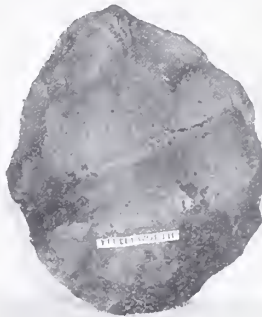


Fig. 2. FLINT IMPLEMENT FOUND AT FITTLEWORTH, SUSSEX. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

in addition to the implement I was seeking, a beautifully chipped ovate sharp-rimmed one very thin in proportion to its size. This implement measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, but a small piece at the point is missing; it is only $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch through at the thickest part, the weight being 3 oz. 70 grains. It may be compared with one found on Dartford Heath.* Mrs. Dawson has no doubt that this implement was also found at Fittleworth, and acquired by her father after I had pointed out to him the interest attaching to the one he possessed. This second specimen has evidently remained near the surface, for it shows no sign of patination. Some soil still remains on it, whilst the structure of the flint

* Evans, *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, 2nd ed. 606, fig. 456.

being practically unchanged, except for a slight gloss, might under other circumstances almost suggest the implement to be a forgery.

The gravel at Fittleworth Common caps a high sandhill, of an estimated elevation approaching 200 feet above Ordnance datum, rising somewhat abruptly from the low-lying land on the northern side of the Rother, from which it is about 900 yards north-east measuring from Fittleworth Bridge. I have visited the common on several occasions; the gravel there does not appear to have been ever extensively worked, and the digging is now apparently relinquished, the pits for the most part have become overgrown with vegetation, but enough remains open to show that the gravel is subangular, both white and ochreous, and mingled with it are pieces of water-worn ferruginous sandstone. I picked up at this disused pit on the 10th October, 1904, a small ochreous flake, which has working on one edge, as if it had been used as a scraper.

The next pit is situated on Coates Common, in the parish of that name, about one mile and a half south-west from the old pits at Fittleworth; it is shown on the 6-inch Ordnance map as a 'Gravel Pit,' and it is on that part of Coates Common marked in small italics as '*Sutton Common.*' The pit is on the top of a sandhill similar to those at Fittleworth, and 122 feet above Ordnance datum; it is on the south side of the Rother and about 1,000 yards due south from it. The old pits here appear at one time to have been extensively worked, but now a few loads of gravel only are dug each winter for the use of the Coates Estate. I visited this pit on the 12th May, 1904. The following section was exposed:

Surface soil	1 foot
Gravel, consisting of large subangular flints, some ochreous, others cream colour, with pieces of water-worn ferruginous sandstone, and a few fragments of chert	1 foot 8 inches
Yellow-brown sand	1 foot 8 inches
Coarse sand containing a little gravel	8 inches
Fine white sand, depth unascertained	
Total	<u>5 feet.</u>

A heap of coarse subangular gravel, containing about twenty loads, from which the sand had been sifted, was ready for carting. Upon the surface of this I found a good external flake of ochreous colour and slightly lustrous, 3 inches in length by 2 in breadth, which had been chipped apparently to form a borer; it weighs $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Upon visit-

ing the heap again on the 21st of May, when Mr. Leland L. Duncan accompanied me, I was fortunate enough to find sticking out from one corner of the screened gravel a well-formed tongue-shaped implement $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $3\frac{1}{4}$ at its widest part, weighing 1 lb. 4 oz. (fig. 3). It is white and somewhat porcellaneous on one side, but the other is stained yellow; some of the original crust remains on the butt end, which admirably adapts it for being held in the hand. Having obtained permission, I turned the twenty loads of gravel over with a shovel, but without finding anything further. On the 12th October, 1904, I visited the pit again,



Fig. 3. FLINT IMPLEMENT FOUND AT COATES, SUSSEX. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

this time in company with Mr. C. Angell Bradford, who has kindly assisted me in checking my notes relating to several of the workings mentioned in this paper. Digging had been resumed, but we failed to find anything more; however, whilst examining the surface of a road in the vicinity, which some considerable time previously had been metalled with gravel from the Coates pit, I found ground in level with the surface a pointed ovate implement measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ in breadth; it weighs 2 oz. 160 grains. Like one from Bury St. Edmunds, figured

by Sir John Evans,* though 'most skilfully chipped, the edge is not in one plane, but when looked at sideways shows an ogival curve.' It is of a dull amber colour and somewhat translucent. The surface is slightly water-worn, although the edges are sharp, but unfortunately it has lost about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of its point from a recent fracture. There was a disused gravel pit situated on lower ground, about 450 yards north-west from the Coates Common pit, and about half that distance from Coates parish school. The site is marked on the Ordnance map as 'Old Gravel Pits,' and the elevation as 108 feet. Upon revisiting this pit on the 13th October, 1904, I found that it was again being worked. The section exposed was similar to that in the Coates Common pit, viz. about 18 inches of top soil, under which was a bed of sandy subangular gravel averaging from 6 to 8 feet in thickness, intercalated by seams of coarse sand. This pit may be called the Bignor Park pit, Coates. The workmen said that it was reopened last spring, and when shown some implements and flakes, said that they had occasionally found similar stones, and always in the sand at the bottom of the pit, below the gravel, but they had not preserved them. There are two other gravel pits marked in the Ordnance map as at Coates, but these seem to have been unworked for many years past.

A small pit was opened in the farmyard of Shopham Bridge Farm, in the adjoining parish of Burton, about 1902. It is nearly a mile north-west from Bignor Park pit; it adjoins the railway on the north side, and it is about 80 yards south-west from the Rother at Shopham Bridge; by estimation it is not more than 15 to 20 feet above Ordnance datum. A section of about 8 feet is exposed here, showing nearly two feet of top soil, over a bed of short sandy gravel, containing in addition to subangular flints of both ochreous and amber colour, a considerable percentage of water-worn ferruginous sandstone and chert. When I examined this pit, which I discovered on the 15th January, 1905, there were about 30 to 40 yards of screened gravel, but I failed to find any evidence of worked flints on the surface of the heap.

The gravel pit on the north side of the Rother at 'Perry-fields,' in the parish of Tillington, two miles north-west from Shopham Bridge, which is marked on the Ordnance map, has not been worked for about ten years. At Selham, four miles north-west from Bignor Park pit, and a short distance to the east of Selham Station, the railway passes through a deep cutting, the soil on either side of which is capped

* *Ibid.* 541, fig. 419A.

in places by a bed of drift gravel of an ochreous colour averaging between one and three feet in thickness; the bench mark shows that it is 62·3 feet above Ordnance datum. The ground here rises with a continuous gradient from the Rother, which is on the north side of the line and about 660 yards from it. Upon the same high ground, viz. on Fitzlee Farm, there is a pit from which a considerable quantity of ochreous subangular gravel has been excavated. It is situated about 475 yards from the above railway cutting and 890 south from the river at the nearest point; the estimated elevation is about 100 feet. I visited this pit on the 6th July, 1904, and subsequently, and although it had evidently not been worked for many months, there was a heap of about seventy-five loads of screened gravel, which appeared to have been exposed for some time. I searched the surface of this heap on several occasions, but without success.

When passing Lodsbridge watermill at Selham, on the 10th October, 1904, I found that the roadway, which is carried along a cutting on the edge of a terrace, a short distance from the Rother, was in the course of being widened by the removal of some of the bank. A section of about 12 feet in depth was exposed, exhibiting top soil 3 feet similar gravel in sand to that dug at Fitzlee pit, 3 feet and under running out to nothing, superimposed on sand. This section, the estimated level of which at the surface above Ordnance datum is about 55 feet, was within a few hours cut still further back in order to admit of the erection of a retaining wall. On the 13th October Mr. Bradford and I very carefully examined it, when, from a vein of dark sand, we obtained five ochreous flakes, which seem to be slightly worked at the edges; but before definitely pronouncing this gravel to be implementiferous it would be more satisfactory if something of a more decisive character were found.

At Ambersham Common, on the same side of the railway, but about one mile and three-quarters further south-west, and about one mile south of the Rother, a large quantity of gravel is now being dug. It caps a high sandhill at an elevation of about 200 feet above Ordnance datum, and is of a whiteish colour; so far I have not found any worked flints in it, nor have the workmen whom I instructed to look out, but probably it may be regarded as trail. A small tributary of the Rother flows about 300 yards south-east from this pit.

The Arun in its winding course through the marsh from Stopham to Arundel passes close to Greatham church and house. There is a low terrace about 220 yards to the east of the church, which rises abruptly from the marsh land

about 200 yards south from the river, and at which point it returns at a right angle; the estimated elevation above Ordnance datum being about 20 feet. In the corner of this terrace a small pit was opened in 1904 by Mr. R. L. Batchelor, the owner of the Greatham Estate, and it is still worked. The pit is situated about 40 yards from the northern edge of the terrace, and about half that distance from the western. The top soil averages about one foot, and, resting upon a subsoil of sand, is a bed of sandy subangular gravel, mostly ochreous, which averages two feet in thickness, and in the lower part, immediately above the sand, pieces of ferruginous sandstone are numerous; a few fragments of chert are also to be found. At this pit I obtained some pieces of lustrous translucent flint, which when held to the light are not unlike dark amber. One of these has a notch in it, apparently chipped out, forming it into what may be termed a hollow scraper, but the stone does not show any bulb of percussion. From the roadway by the side of the church, where some of the gravel from this pit had been spread, I obtained a fine polygonal flake, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ in breadth, and well patinated of a creamy colour, with a slightly lustrous surface; it weighs nearly 4 oz.; but it has lost a little from accidental modern chipping. A labourer working at the pit, when shown a tongued-shaped implement, an ovate one, and a ridged flake, at once said that he had met with stones like the last mentioned, but he did not recognise the others.

Mr. Batchelor was good enough to call my attention to a similar pit also on his estate, situated about three-quarters of a mile south-west of the pit near Greatham church. It is on relatively high ground, the estimated elevation above Ordnance datum being about 75 feet. The river is about half a mile to the north-west. This pit lies near the edge of a similar terrace to the one near the church, which rises from the adjoining marsh land, called 'Greatham Ham,' on the 1-inch Ordnance map. On the surface, near this pit, I picked up a small pointed piece of translucent flint, of the same amber colour as found in the other pit.

Mr. W. Paley Baildon, to whom I had shown some of the pits in the locality, was fortunate enough to find a fine well-made Palæolithic ridged flake on a heap of gravel, being one of many shot near Parham Park, for the purpose of repairing the roads. This flake measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{5}{8}$ in breadth; it is of a dark ochreous-brown colour and but slightly lustrous, and weighs nearly 5 oz. By Mr. Baildon's kindness I have been able to add it to my collection, and it is exhibited.

I carefully examined the numerous heaps upon several occasions, with the result that I found a small but interesting little ovate implement made out of a flake, the bulb of percussion showing on one side, while the other is neatly worked; it measures only $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth. After following up several false clues, I applied to Mr. Joseph Mathison, surveyor to the Thakeham Rural District Council, and he was good enough to inform me that the ochreous gravel carted to Parham was obtained from a pit at Wiggonholt, specially opened by him for the purpose, early in 1904. It is located on high ground about 125 yards to the east of the road from Pulborough to Storrington, near Wiggonholt Common, a little under a mile south-east from the main stream of the Arun, and three-quarters of a mile south from Wiggonholt farm pit. It is 100 feet above Ordnance datum. Perhaps this gravel should be assigned to a small tributary of the Arun, which flows from Storrington and joins the main stream in Pulborough Marsh, rather than to the Arun itself. This brook is called the Storr in the Ordnance map, but the name does not appear to be known locally. The land at Wiggonholt upon which the above pit is situated rises from this watercourse with an easy gradient in a south-westerly direction to the site of the pit, which is on the top of the hill and about 360 yards south-west from the brook. The section exposed in this pit shows a foot of top soil, above yellow sandy gravel, of upwards of 5 feet in thickness in places, consisting of white and ochreous sub-angular stones, with pieces of water-worn ferruginous sandstone. Mr. Mathison informed me that he obtained 110 yards of stones from this pit, but of course that does not nearly represent the amount of material excavated.

On a low terrace which skirts the marsh at Hardham, a thin seam of subangular gravel has been worked intermittently for some years past. The pit, which is distant about 250 yards south from the Rother, is on the north side of the Midhurst branch railway near its junction with the main line, and partly within the Romano-British camp. It is known locally as the 'Ballast Hole.' Less than a mile to the south-west, in the adjoining parish of Coldwaltham, Mr. W. Harwood opened a small pit at the back of Oxford House in 1902. It is situated on a similar terrace of the Arun; it appears from the bench mark that it is 76.9 feet above Ordnance datum. The Arun flows about half a mile to the south-east of this pit, whilst the Rother is a little less than three-quarters of a mile north. The gravel averages from one to two feet from the surface; the flints are coarser

than from the other pits, and mixed with them are numerous pieces of ferruginous sandstone. I have not as yet found any trace of Palæolithic worked flints in either this pit or in the Ballast Hole.

In conclusion, the special points of interest in this discovery of Palæolithic implements in Sussex may be briefly recapitulated thus: the locality is an entirely new one; the great difference of the levels at which the implements have been found, *e.g.* about 20 feet above Ordnance datum at Greatham, 122 at Coates, and approaching 200 at Fittleworth; and again, the variety in the type of the implements. The two latter facts taken together may suggest a vast difference in the age of the cream-coloured flake from Greatham and the tongued-shaped implement from Coates. Finally, I submit this paper as a pioneer one only, recording a small but I venture to think an interesting discovery, and indicating deposits of gravel where it is extremely probable that further research will reveal many more works of Palæolithic man. If this should prove to be the case, then the object of this paper will have been fully attained."

Mr. DALE remarked that, in spite of the large number of Palæolithic implements found in the adjoining counties, Sussex had hitherto proved singularly unproductive. The success attending Mr. Rice's search in the Rother valley suggests that implements only needed looking for in other parts of the county. Many of the ochreous flints exhibited as dubious he considered undoubtedly natural forms.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH said that Sussex was remarkably deficient, not only in Palæoliths but also in the mammalian fossils usually associated with them in the gravels. The trail, which south of the Thames replaces the more northerly glacial-drift, was seen in some of the photographs overlying the gravel in which undoubted Palæolithic implements had been found in the Rother Valley.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH drew attention to a very similar series of Palæoliths in the Maidstone Museum, from the valley of the Beult, near Linton. Whether implements or not, the ochreous flints exhibited by Mr. Rice resembled in patina and rudeness (though less in form and condition) the "eoliths" of the North Downs.

Mr. R. C. FISHER exhibited a fine ovate Palæolithic implement from Midhurst, which is higher up the Rother Valley than the sites discussed by Mr. Rice. (Fig. 1, and note.)

F. W. COCK, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a round copper gilt taper box, with the initials of James II. and his wife, or of his son and his wife, Marie Clementine, containing a



SILVER-GILT CUP FROM BABBACOMBE CHURCH, DEVON.

(See opposite page.)

number of little paper parcels labelled in an eighteenth-century hand. These contain Jacobite relics as follow :

- (1) A lock of hair with the inscription "this was taken out of the paper on which was written in my master the K's own hand, 'the Queen, my wife's hair cutt off after she was dead. J. R.'" This would be Marie Clementine Sobieski, *ob.* 1735. The hair is that of a fair woman, such as she is described to have been.
- (2) "A bit of the lining of the Prince's coat he fled from Scotland disguised in."
- (3) Two of the gold glazed tesseræ from St. Edward's Shrine, Westminster.
- (4) "A bit of the blanket the Prince slept on."
- (5) Portion of the veil of the sacred image of Our Lady at Loretto, etc. etc.

Nothing is known of the history of the box.

Rev. J. HEWETT, M.A, exhibited a diminutive standing-cup and cover of silver-gilt only $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, belonging to the church plate at Babbacombe, Devon.

Mr. READ said that the cup was one of those domestic vessels not uncommonly presented to a church, though not suitable for ecclesiastical use. It was a copy in miniature of a German cup dating from the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and bears the mark of Hans Weber of Nürnberg. Round the top is a German inscription recording that it was a gift to commemorate the exile of Christof Hammern of Eger, in Bohemia.

The inscription is as follows :

ANNO 1629 DEN 9 MAI AM. TAG. HIOBS HAT MAN CHRISTOBH
HAMERN DES RATHS ZV EGER INS EXILIVM VER TRIBEN.

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

Thursday, 9th February, 1905.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., 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 Classification of the Somerset Church Towers. By F. J. Allen, M.D. 8vo. n.p. 1904.
- From the Author :—The Wallace Collection of Arms and Armour. By R. C. Clephan, F.S.A. 4to. Leipsie, 1904.
- From the Author :—An old Galway Silversmith. By Robert Day, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- From the Author :—Chantry Chapels in Ludlow Church. By H. T. Weyman, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- From the London County Council :—Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London. Parts I, 2, and 3. 8vo. London. n.d.
- From the Compiler :—A Catalogue of Zodiacs and Planispheres, originals and copies. Compiled by Rev. A. B. Grimaldi, M.A. 8vo. London, 1905.
- From the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society :—A List of Books printed in Scotland before 1700. By H. G. Aldis. 4to. Edinburgh, 1904.
- Also, from Arthur Gardner, Esq. :—Lantern slide of North Tower of Wells Cathedral Church,

A letter was read from Mr. T. Cecil Woolley calling attention to the threatened removal of the medieval bridge across the Witham at Claypole, Lincs., and the substitution of a new one in its place.

Also a report to the Executive Committee from Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A., on the present condition of the bridge, which is a very perfect and picturesque example of the fourteenth century (see illustration), now rapidly going to ruin, through being much shaken by the continual passing of steam traction engines and other heavy traffic.

The following Resolution, which had been drawn up by the Executive Committee, was accordingly proposed from the Chair, seconded by Lord Balcarras, M.P., and carried unanimously.

“It having been reported to the Society of Antiquaries of London that the ancient bridge at Claypole has



FOURTEENTH CENTURY BRIDGE AT CLAYPOLE, Lincs.
(Photographed by Mr. J. M. Burns.)

been seriously injured by the passage of steam traction engines and other heavy traffic.

The Society wishes to express its opinion that the bridge, which is an unusually perfect example of the fourteenth century, and a very picturesque object, is of great historical value, and hopes that those responsible for its custody will take such steps as are necessary for its preservation."

It was also resolved :

"That copies of this Resolution be sent to the Kesteven County Council and the Claypole Rural District Council."

HENRY LAVER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Essex, read the following notes on a discovery of a Late-Celtic Burial at Colchester :

"In Dr. Arthur Evans's paper in *Archaeologia*, vol. lii., on a find of Late-Celtic burials at Aylesford, he mentions the discovery of relics of this period at Chesterford and other places in Essex and Suffolk.

Since this time further finds of pottery have occurred in Essex, and in December, 1896, at a meeting of this Society some remarkably fine examples from Shoeburyness were exhibited.

Other burial groups from this district have been found, but it must be borne in mind that they are not confined to this portion of the county of Essex only, as some very characteristic specimens were found near Southminster in making the railway. Last year the London newspaper *The Graphic* gave an illustration of a portion of a very interesting group of vases found near Braintree.

These will be referred to later on, in describing those on the table lately found near Colchester.

Several of the groups I have mentioned are now deposited in the Museum in Colchester Castle, as is also the fine collection of Late-Celtic relics discovered by the late Mr. George Joslin on the north side of the London Road, about a mile from the town of Colchester.

All these finds show that agricultural operations, by which so many of these shallow burials have been destroyed, have still spared enough to prove that they were no more rare in Essex than elsewhere in the south-eastern counties of England.

Since the publication of Dr. Arthur Evans's epoch-making

paper, previously referred to, antiquaries have been enabled more satisfactorily to identify the pottery of the Late-Celtic period, and to separate it from the later Roman, even in those transitional examples where the type seems to have continued after the Roman occupation.

In process of time it will probably be found that Late-Celtic burials are not so rare throughout southern England as at one time considered. These remarks have arisen from observing that the late Mr. J. E. Price, in cataloguing the Joslin collection, described all the Late-Celtic relics therein contained as probably Roman, induced thereto by finding much of it had been obtained from the site of the Roman cemeteries around Colchester, although some of the most characteristic examples were found some distance from them.

Unfortunately those bronze ornaments and vessels which usually accompany these Late-Celtic interments are to a great extent absent from the finds in the Colchester district, as the soil acts very prejudicially on all metals. Vessels in copper or bronze are frequently changed into so much carbonate of copper, falling to pieces when touched.

In this last find, now on the table, the bronze relics are sufficiently preserved for their original forms to be made out.

This discovery was made a short distance from the town, within the bounds of the borough, during some excavations for drainage, and as every effort was made in trying to save the whole of the vases and other relics comprising this fine and unusual burial group, possibly the whole were preserved.

If this be so, it consisted of four earthenware vases; two large red jugs; a small bronze drinking cup; the remains of a bronze pin; and also of a very fine bronze mirror.

Taking the vessels in the same order, it will be well to describe first the large pedestalled urn, in which the remains of the bones are usually placed in these burials.

In Dr. Arthur Evans's paper, before referred to, there is a vase figured Plate viii. No. 6, almost exactly the counterpart of the one under consideration. It is about the same size, 13 inches high, but instead of being perfectly plain and smooth externally as ours is, it has a cordon just above the pedestal.

The second vase was perfect when found, but was very tender and friable. This one may be compared with, as it is very similar to, Dr. Evans's Plate ix. No. 7, excepting that there are no zigzag markings below the cordons, as in the one quoted, and the angular shoulder is more pronounced in the Colchester specimen. The surface of this is like the first, very smooth and well finished. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the mouth.



LATE-CELTIC ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT COLCHESTER

The third vase is almost equally well finished, its dimensions are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 4 inches across the mouth. It has three cordons above the shoulder, the other parts of the surface being perfectly plain. In Dr. Evans's paper there is no pot quite similar, but No. 2 in his Plate viii. has about the same proportions.

The fourth vase is of considerable interest, and as far as known is of a unique type, and therefore nowhere illustrated or described. In form it is spherical without foot or flattened base, wide in the mouth, which has a somewhat thin edge without any upturned part.

Into this mouth a cover fits, kept in its position by a flange projecting half an inch into the mouth of the pot similarly to covers of vessels of pottery of the present day. This cover, like the body of the vase, is ornamented with cordons, two of which encircle it, and what may be considered a third one runs round the top, projecting sufficiently to form a convenient handle to remove the cover when needed. The body of the vessel has four cordons around it; the last forms an even surface for it to stand on. The whole of the surface of the vase and cover are well finished and smooth, and there are appearances leading to the supposition that there was once a coating of black upon them. Also between the upper cordons at the shoulder there is an ornamentation. The vase was quite empty when brought by the finders; the lid, which had not until then been raised, had so close a fit that the sandy earth in which it had been interred had been entirely excluded. The dimensions of this vase are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a diameter at the widest part of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at the mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

It may be well to mention the only other vessel of this type known to the writer of the paper. It was found about two years ago at Braintree, and is now exhibited with the Colchester specimen, which it slightly exceeds in size.

The body of the Braintree example is ornamented with five cordons and the lid with four, including the handle. Instead of being empty like its fellow from Colchester it had been used as a cinerary urn and was partly filled with burnt bones. Accompanying this urn was a large plain vase, a small one like the fourth previously described, some portions of others, and the foot of a large pedestalled urn like those so frequently accompanying burials of this period.

It is much to be regretted that no one conversant with the subject was present at the discovery, and in consequence the importance of saving everything turned out by the men was neglected. Probably the field in which they were dis-

covered had other burials in it, as broken pottery is said to be very common there.

There is a notice of this find in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*,* but the writer appears to have entirely misunderstood the character of the vessels and the period to which they belonged. He described the round vessel as being ornamented with moldings like the base of a classic column and ending in a very narrow neck.

Perhaps the most notable vessels in this interesting Colechester group are the two large brick-red jugs, with a coating of powdered mica over their whole surface, giving them a very metallic appearance. In neither is there any lip or spout to the mouth. The dimensions of these vessels are, height $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter at shoulders 8 inches, of the mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the hollow base $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches. There is a single eordon on one only, where the hollow pedestalled foot joins the body, otherwise the whole surface is plain. The handles are attached to the body and neck in the usual position, but the method of attachment is precisely that adopted by workers in metal, that is, a hole is made in the neck, the handle passed through and as it were riveted inside. At the first sight these jugs might easily be mistaken for medieval vessels.

Unfortunately, the soil in which this group was placed was not favourable to the preservation of the bronze articles that were there deposited, but enough remained of a mirror to show it must have been a very fine specimen. The back is ornamented with a spiral pattern and the handle is very good and quite characteristic of the period. By the side of the mirror is a portion of a bronze pin.

The only other bronze relic is a drinking cup $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. The body of this cup is perfectly plain, but the handle is very well formed, and ornamented at the point by having a piece of red coral inserted.

The importance of this group in illustrating the productions of the potters of the late-Celtic period must be my excuse for occupying so much of your time this evening."

Mr. HILTON PRICE inquired if the objects shown were found in a grave or a stone-cist. Owing to the absence of any hard rock in Essex, there were no cists of the period in the county.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH pointed out that in respect of number,

* New Series, ix. 195, 196.

the late-Celtic sites of Essex equalled, if they did not surpass, those of Kent. Covered urns of the kind exhibited had been found in the lower valley of the Seine,* where cremation was the rule, while a somewhat different pattern was found in the earlier unburnt burials of Champagne. The trellis-pattern appeared also on early Romano-British urns, and a red-ware jug similar to those shown had been found in tunnelling the Malvern Hills. The coral on the bowl-handle was not the only exception in Britain to the rule that this material was replaced by enamel in the third century B.C.

The CHAIRMAN said it was not surprising that Camulodunum the largest town of Roman (and probably pre-Roman) Britain, should produce many excellent examples of early British art. It was not, however, easy to reconcile these discoveries with documentary evidence. We are told that the Belgæ occupied a large area south of the Thames, but archæology shows that the same or a kindred tribe (Brigantes) occupied Yorkshire, and it was from that quarter that the art spread to the north of Ireland. Many chariots are found in Yorkshire graves, and also in the Marne district, but no mention is made by Cæsar of such vehicles in the latter area; and we must conclude that by the time of the Roman invasion of Gaul, the chariot-using population had been driven out or superseded by another race. The occurrence of the name Brigantia in Switzerland (*e.g.* Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance) suggests a racial connection between the subjects of Cartismandua and the Celts who occupied the later Imperial Burgundy, from Switzerland to the mouths of the Rhine.

The Rev. C. V. COLLIER, F.S.A., communicated the following notes on a discovery of Roman remains at Harpham, E. R. Yorks :

“About the beginning of the month of June, 1904, Mr. F. Thompson, farmer, of Harpham, drew my attention to a quantity of tesserae which had been found in one of his fields, known as ‘Cross trod field.’

Somewhat more than a mile to the north of this field is an old road (very little used now) which is named Woldgate and often spoken of by the people of the district as a Roman road. Nearly two miles further north from this is the High Street running in a westerly direction from Bridlington. A little over a mile and a half westward of Cross trod field is a road running from a place known as

* Cochet, *Sépultures Gauloises*, 402 (Hallais, Neufchâtel).

Street End (on the Bridlington and Driffield road) to Kilham: this road is called the Street, and the fields on the east side of it Street fields.

A footpath from Burton Agnes to Kilham runs almost in a straight line from these two villages and passes within a few yards of the remains in Cross trod field.

Mr. F. Thompson informed me that large quantities of sandstone had been turned up from time to time in Cross trod field and had been carried away and used for repairing farm buildings, for rubbing floors and doorsteps, and for whetstones. Little or none of this stone is turned up now, but occasionally pieces are ploughed up in the next field to the north.

On visiting the place where the tesserae had been found I noticed a number of loose tesserae of brick and chalk, with others of a bluish colour and smaller than the rest. Removing a small quantity of soil from one of the deeper furrows there appeared some tesserae *in situ* and only four inches from the surface, the tessellated floor having a dip northward and working to the surface southward. Replacing the soil it was decided to wait until the corn was cut before making any further examination.

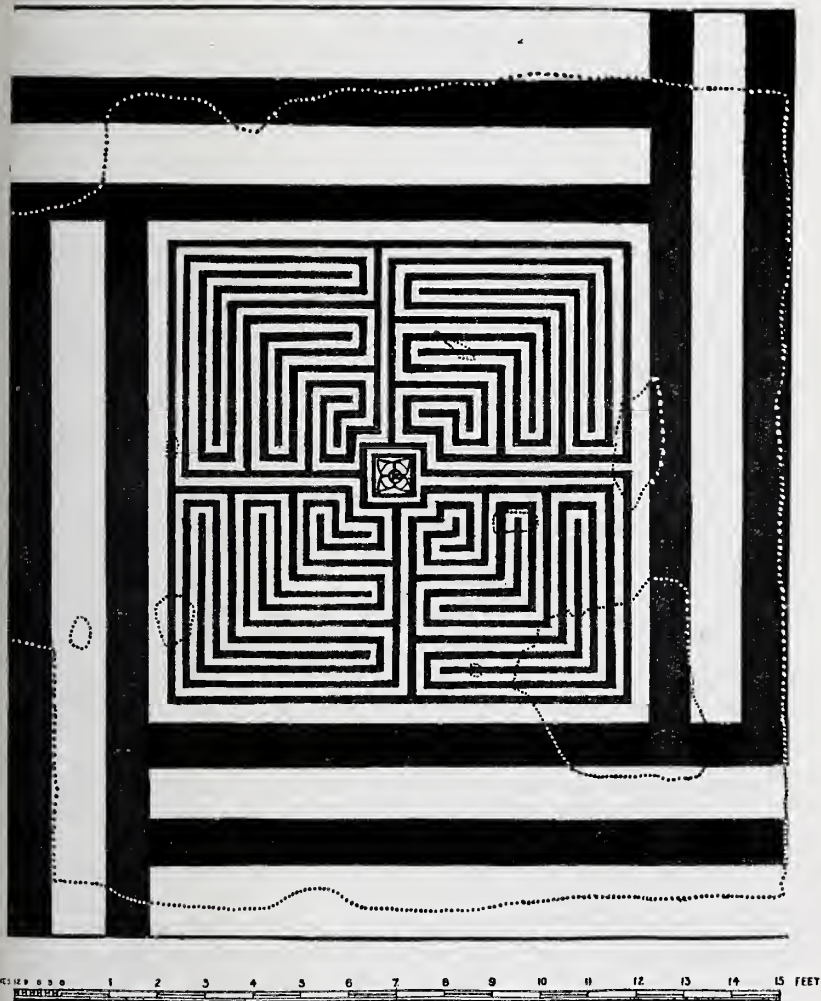
As early as possible after the cutting of the corn I visited the site and picked up many tesserae, fragments of pottery and glass, also two beads with half of a third; one of the whole beads and the half bead have the appearance of turquoise, the remaining one has the appearance of opal. Diligent search was made for more, without success.

There is nothing in the general aspect of the field to suggest that Roman remains exist so near the surface; certainly the spot where the discovery was made is on a very slight eminence, but this is all. There seems to be nothing whatever of a military character about the place unless it be the far-reaching view over Holderness.

I again visited the place in company with Mr. St. Quintin, the owner of the land, and Mr. H. O. Piercy his agent. The former gave me permission to excavate, and the latter all the help in his power. Accordingly I procured the services of several reliable men from Harpham and Burton Agnes, and we began our work by digging trial holes in various parts of the eminence. In every case but one we found rough chalk, salmon-coloured mortar, sometimes a bone or two, and occasionally a few loose tesserae.

Finding no walls nor anything to guide us, we decided to remove the soil from the place where fragments of pavement had been taken away by a few people who had heard of the

discovery; we soon came upon the remains of what had been a very fine tessellated pavement, and we followed the lines of tesserae until we had uncovered all that was left of it. The red tesserae, which I had noted on my first visit to the place,



MAZE FROM A ROMAN MOSAIC PAVEMENT FOUND AT HARPHAM, YORKS.

proved to be a patch on a pavement of red and white; for some cause or other the original floor had been broken, and a patch, composed of coarser and larger tesserae than the

original cubes, had been inserted to mend the hole; the whole of the patch was red, and about 5 feet long, varying in breadth from 2 feet to a few inches. This fragment of pavement lay almost due east and west, and measured $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, with a varying breadth of 5 feet to about one foot.

The edge of this floor towards the north was fairly intact, as it lay more deeply below the surface, but in all other directions it was so much broken, probably by the plough, that it was impossible to ascertain its whole dimensions.

The hard bed from which the tesserae had been torn remained for some little distance southward, but this was broken by the plough.

During the removal of the soil from this pavement we found bones, apparently of red deer, some fragments of coarse black pottery, which seemed to be the remains of a large vase, oyster shells, and broken stone roofing tiles, together with blocks of chalk and plaster with the colouring in some cases quite bright, greens and reds being the predominating tints.

About fifteen yards southward of this first find we came across a quantity of solid mortar in one of the trial holes, and in extending the sides of this hole we struck another pavement. Following the lines of tesserae as in the first case we soon came to the edge of the floor, then working away from this base we eventually uncovered a pavement, which, but for the holes caused by driving in stakes for supporting sheep nets, etc. was perfect. This floor was about one foot below the surface, and measured roughly 16 feet by 17 feet. The centre piece was a kind of quatrefoil within a square of very small tesserae of red, white, blue, and yellow, the rest of the pavement was composed of tesserae of chalk and sandstone; these were disposed in such a way as to form a maze with all its angles right angles. This maze was framed in broad bands of similar tesserae to the rest of the pavement.

On this floor we found quantities of flat roofing slabs of West Riding sandstone. The largest slab (imperfect) was 12 inches by 10 inches. In these slabs were holes for nails, and in one instance the nail remained fast in its position. Many iron nails were found, some having large flat heads. There was much wall plaster, but most of it soon crumbled away, yet we secured enough to get an idea of the scheme of colouring. It was evident that the walls had been plastered and coloured at two different times. The first time the plaster had been coloured in bands of pink and green, and also of red and yellow, over this a coating of plaster $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick had been

laid and painted in bands of yellow and green, and also in bands of red and white, with a narrow line of black between the two last colours. Pieces of plaster were found disclosing the earlier scheme of decoration, and to these were attached patches of plaster revealing the later scheme. In one case the lines or bands of colour run horizontally, in the other perpendicularly, or *vice versa*. A quantity of charcoal was discovered, and with it a broken saucer-like vessel of yellowish pottery decorated with brownish lines arranged chevronwise. Near this charcoal was a great number of oyster shells, and a three-sided arrow point of iron, measuring about an inch and a quarter from the point to the end of the tang. Another saucer-like vessel of fine black ware was found, also fragments of coarse black pottery, some bones and teeth of ox, sheep, dog, and pig, a few small bones of birds, a lump of lead, and a coin of Gallienus.

Lying north-east of the last pavement, with their corners N.E. and S.W. almost contiguous, was another pavement, which, when uncovered, measured 21 feet by 7 feet. The design is composed of broad bands of red and white tesserae, the inner ones ending abruptly at a central square of white with a broad border of red.

Three coins were found during the uncovering of this floor, one of Victorinus, another of Tetricus, and a third which we were unable to identify. We found some more fragments of coarse black pottery, a broken bronze buckle, some little bits of glass, a little piece of twisted lead, a few oyster shells, nails, stone tiles, lumps of mortar, pieces of chalk, and small portions of plaster, so friable that they crumbled on being touched; there appeared, however, on some little bits, traces of a reddish brown colouring.

On the south-east edge of the eminence we unearthed a block of masonry, but unfortunately our excavations at this point were brought to a close; however, it is intended to resume the work as soon as favourable weather returns. The pavements and the other objects found have been removed and placed in the Municipal Museum at Hull.

The positions of the objects found have been noted, and so far as possible an accurate record of the work has been kept."

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON hesitated to express an opinion as to the full nature of the discovery as only part of a corridor and wing of a house had as yet come to light. The stonework seemed to have been taken away, and it was strange

that the pavement was so well preserved. He was glad to hear that the maze-pavement was now in a good museum.

Mr. LAVER observed that the replastering and recolouring of Roman houses was frequently noticed in this country. In Colchester Museum there was an example of three recolourings; the plaster was very thin but held very firm. At Alresford, Essex, there were three or four such recolourings.

Mr. HOPE said that since there appeared to be no remains of walls on the site, the house had probably been half-timbered, as at Silchester, Darent, and elsewhere. The device of a maze in the middle of a mosaic pavement was rare in this country. An example found at Caerleon was known, and Mr. Fox had mentioned to him another as having been met with in Northants.

J. C. STENNING, Esq., exhibited a photograph and rubbing of a cast-iron grave slab in Rotherfield Church, Sussex. (See illustration.)

The slab is 6 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 1½ inches thick. The device is a double cross of somewhat unusual design.

Rev. R. B. GARDINER thought that an ancient cross had been used as a core in the casting, and that the pattern might not indicate the date at all. He had written a paper on grave-slabs in the neighbouring church of Wadhurst, Sussex,* but had never seen anything of the kind exhibited, earlier than 1630, with the exception of the Burwash slab.†

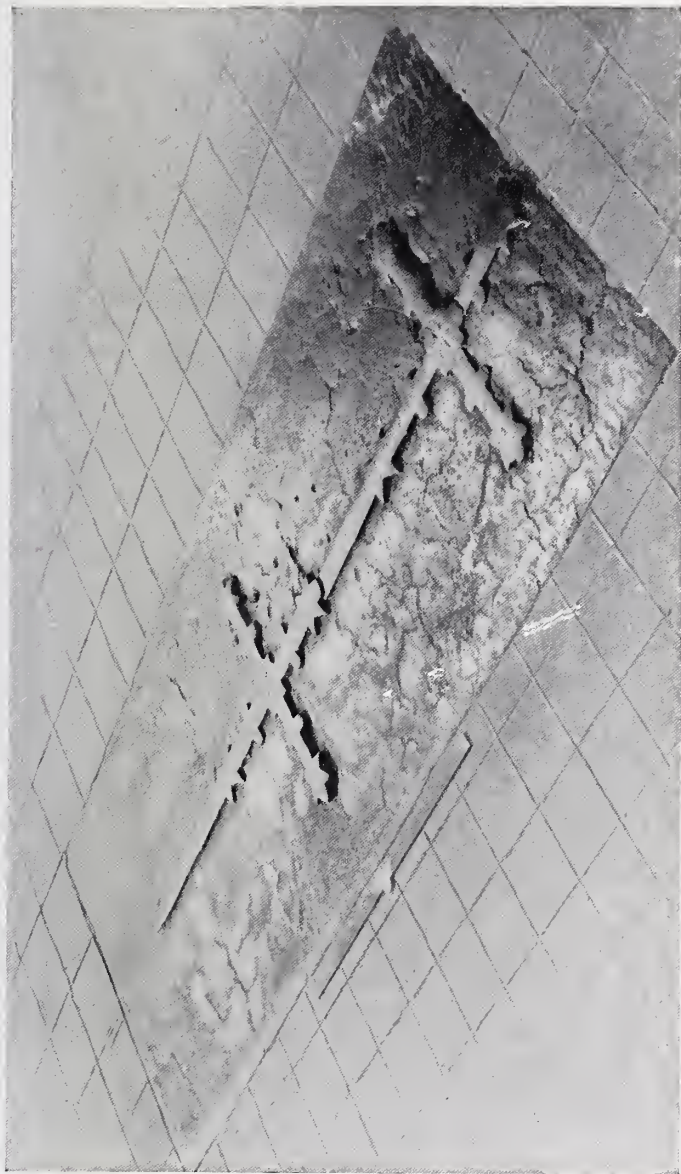
Mr. GARRAWAY RICE said this form of cross-slab was well known in Sussex, and local wills show that they date from about 1650.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE assigned the Burwash slab to the end of the fourteenth or the early fifteenth century, and regarded it as the beginning of iron casting. The duplication of the crosses was not significant, two being required to fill the space. The core must have been cut out of thin wood, and the date was probably sixteenth century.

Mr. SANDS said that wooden cores were regularly used in Sussex: one for casting such things was still in existence.

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xv. 307.

† *Archæologia*, lvi. 133.



CAST-IRON GRAVE SLAB IN ROTHERFIELD CHURCH, SUSSEX.





PAINTED WOODEN MEMORIAL TABLET IN ADDERBURY CHURCH, OXON.

Mr. HOPE referred to Dr. Cutts's work on grave-slabs, where such repetitions of the cross were noticed.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the difficulty still remained. There would be no models for such a beautiful cross in the seventeenth century, and if it were of pre-Reformation date, its occurrence on a secular grave without inscription was extraordinary. The earliest and most artistic Sussex fire-backs known to him dated from the time of Edward VI.

Lord BALCARRES agreed that such a graceful design could not possibly date from the seventeenth century. The question was a very difficult one, but he was inclined to attribute the slab to the fourteenth century.

The Rev. H. J. GEPP, M.A., through LIONEL CUST, Esq., M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a painted wood memorial tablet of the year 1586, from Adderbury Church, Oxon.

The tablet, which measures 4 feet 6 inches in height by 2 feet 7 inches in width, is composed of a square panel with black frame relieved by gilding, with a triangular pediment above containing the arms, etc. of the person commemorated, and an inscription below. (See illustration.)

The panel has in base a white tomb with a skeleton reclining thereon, with a man kneeling at the foot and a woman at the head. The woman is clothed in black with a ruff round her neck and a black veil. The man is bareheaded and also wears a ruff, and is clothed in a tight-fitting suit of black. Both figures kneel upon red cushions with gold tassels. Between the figures is

DATA SVNT IPSIS QUOQ[VE] FATA SEPVLCHRIS

and on the side of the tomb

SO FAR IS OVGHT FROM LASTING AYE
THAT TOMBES SHAL HAVE THER DYIG̃ DAY.

Over the tomb is a large oblong cartouche within an arabesque frame with the verse:

WE HAVE BENE FLESH^H AND BLOODE, WE ARE BVT BÖES
AND LIE FOR OTHER FLESH TO TAKE THER VIEWE
OVR SIDES WERE NEVER BRASSE, OVR STRËTHE NOT STÖES
WE COULD NOT CHOOSE BVT BID THE WORLD ADIEV
FARE WEL THEN SISTER FLESH AND THINKE ON VS,
NO ODDS BVT TIME, WE ARE, THOW MVST BE THVS.

On the upper edge of the cartouche stand two naked cherubs. He on the left is saying: VIVE PIVS, MORIERE PIVS. He on the right says: OMNIS SCRIBITVR HORA TIBI.

In the dexter corner of the panel is depicted a niche containing a skull. Over it is the admonition QVASI MORITVRVS VIVE, and under it: THAT EARST I WAS IS GONE AND PAST, and a shield of the lady's arms.

In the sinister corner the niche contains an hour glass with a red frame and is superscribed MORE FLVETIS AQVÆ. Below it is: THE FLETING STREĀM [*sic*] NOT HALFE SO FAST, and a shield of the arms of More.

Within the pediment is painted a helm with red and white mantling, and crest, *a mermaid with comb and mirror*, surmounting a shield of arms: *silver two bars vert and nine martlets gules (MORE), impaling silver a fess gules and three pellets sable with three gold bustards on the fess and a bordure engrailed sable (BUSTARD).*

Under the panel is a narrow tablet on which is written in black letters (with many ligatures) on a white ground:

THIS IS THE REPRESENTATIO OF THOMAS MORE GET: WHO
DECEASED THE 2 OF IAN: 1586 · AND OF MARIE HIS WIFE
DAUGHT: TO ANTHONIE BVSTARD ESQ: WHO CAUSED THIS
MÖVMENT TO BE MADE IN TESTIMONIE AD CERTAINE BELEEFE
OF THE RESVRRECTION OF THEIR BODIES W^{ch} ARE LAIED HEREBY

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE remarked that the tomb bearing the skeleton differed from the pagan altar usually found. A man and wife praying opposite one another was a common motive, and painted memorials of this kind had no doubt been common. It was interesting as a document for the history of painting.

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

Thursday, 16th February, 1905.

Sir EDWARD M. THOMPSON, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.,
Vice-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 Terra Cottas in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Muscum. By H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. Small 4to. London, 1903.
2. Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum. By A. H. Smith. Vol. iii. 8vo. London, 1904.
3. Index to the Sloane Manuscripts in the British Museum. By E. J. L. Scott, D.Litt. 8vo. London, 1904.
4. Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Cyprus. By G. F. Hill, M.A. 8vo. London, 1904.
5. Franks Bequest. Catalogue of British and American Book Plates bequeathed to the British Museum by Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, K.C.B. By E. R. J. Gambier Howe, F.S.A. Vols. ii. and iii. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Compiler:—Intrantes : A List of Persons admitted to Live and Trade within the City of Canterbury on payment of an Annual Fine, from 1392 to 1592. By J. Meadows Cowper, F.S.A. 8vo. Canterbury, 1904.

From Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. :—A Hand-list of Ancient English Religious Houses and Hospitals. By F. A. Gasquet, D.D. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From Henry Taylor, Esq., F.S.A. :—Ightham Mote, with a Pedigree of the Selby Family. By Henry Taylor, F.S.A., and T. C. Colyer-Fergusson. 8vo. London, 1905.

From R. Phené Spiers, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Architecture of Greece and Rome, a Sketch of its Historic Development. By the late William J. Anderson and R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1902.

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.

CYRIL DAVENPORT, Esq., V.D., F.S.A., read the following notes on Samuel Mearne and his bindings :

“ In May, 1556, Queen Mary granted a Charter of Incorporation to the ‘Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Stationers,’ and this company became quickly one of great power and importance. James I. added considerably to the powers of the Stationers’ Company, and

gave them the privilege of printing almanacks, hitherto only enjoyed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In spite of all this, about the middle of the seventeenth century there were numbers of unlicensed presses which gave much trouble to the authorities and caused much ink to flow. John Milton, among others, strongly advocated the liberty of the press.

At the time of the Restoration the crusade of the Stationers' Company against the unlicensed presses was in full force, and Charles II. strongly supported the Company, and selected Samuel Mearne, his Royal Binder, to assist in stopping the piratical presses.

There are many entries in the state papers of the time concerning Mearne's very active share in this matter, and in May 1668, by Charles's request, he was admitted a member of the Stationers' Company, of which he afterwards became Master.

The earliest account of bookbinding in English was written by John Bagford about the end of the seventeenth century, and in it Mearne is mentioned with much respect, and we are told that he had a first rate workman of the name of Sucker-man.* This man was very likely the designer and perhaps the cutter of the small and remarkable book stamps which are now associated with Mearne's name.

In 1640 George Thomason, a bookseller at the 'Rose and Crown' in St. Paul's Churchyard, began an important collection of contemporary tracts, by command of Charles I. There were eventually about two thousand bound volumes. During the Civil War the tracts were sent to different places for safety, among others to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, where they were kept until 1676. Samuel Mearne purchased the entire collection by order of the King from George Thomason the younger, prebendary of Lincoln, but Charles never took possession, so that in 1684 we find Anne Mearne asking permission from the Privy Council to sell the collection.

It seems likely that no purchaser came forward, as in 1745 it was bought from Anne Mearne's grandson, Henry Sisson, a druggist in Cornhill, for £300 by George III.

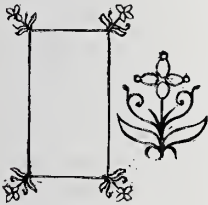
In the Record Office is a Royal Grant dated 1660, to Samuel Mearne of the office of bookbinder to Charles II. for his life. Mearne was to receive a retaining fee of 'six pounds of lawfull money of England by the yeare.'

Among the accounts of the Great Wardrobe in the Audit

* No doubt of German origin.—C. H. R.

Office are preserved many of Mearne's bills for bookbinding. They are all of interest, and I have them all here in full to be published, in a privately printed book, by the Caxton Club of Chicago; but for the moment the most interesting information in them is the often recurring phrase that books were bound 'Rubro corrio Turci.' Red leather, *i.e.* morocco, was only just coming to England about 1660, and was still rare; none of the Tudor or Stuart kings had books bound in it, as far as I know, and except for a set of small books bound for Charles I. when Prince of Wales, we find no examples of it until we come to Mearne's time. Charles II.'s library came by gift of George II. to the nation in 1757, and with the rest of the royal library of England was handed over to the trustees of the Sloane and the Cottonian Libraries at Montagu House, then newly purchased for a national museum.

The majority of Charles II.'s books, of which the British Museum possesses a large number, *are* bound in red leather, and also were frequently fitted with tie ribbons, as Mearne says, 'cum teniola ad astringendum,' but unluckily no actual



volume can be identified with any mentioned in Mearne's accounts, because he gives no titles. He does, however, mention Bibles and Prayer Books, of which we have several. We therefore infer, with much probability of truth, that these numerous red bindings bound for Charles II. in red leather, all closely resembling each other, were made for him by his official binder, Samuel Mearne, but none of them are signed. So that although I shall speak of these bindings as Mearne's, it is really open to correction. They are certainly issued from one bindery.

The majority of the books are simple, the sides ornamented only with a rectangular line decorated at the corners with the royal cypher or a fleuron. They often have also very fine decorative gold tooling in the panels of the back, and from the small stamps found here, which are of characteristic designs, we can identify much contemporary work of a more ornate style, on which they also occur, as the work of the same binder.

Among the books of the library of Charles I. there are some few which are bound in a fine red morocco, then new in England, and on these volumes are found stamps very nearly resembling those used at a later period in Mearne's workshop. The bindings are plain on the sides except for a handsome stamp of the royal arms with supporters, but the backs are richly tooled with remarkably fine gold stamps.

One of the earliest books bound for Charles II. is a large Bible, in red morocco, on the sides of which is this same large royal arms with supporters, but now it is enclosed within a decorative setting, in which occur the stamps used by Mearne. It is bound by Mearne, and has upon it a stamp of a crowned dove with an olive branch in its mouth. This reference to the return of his Majesty to his own dominions is curious, and it is probably the only instance in which Charles II. has been typified by a dove. So this book forms a link between the red bindings made at the end of the reign of Charles I., and the red bindings made at the beginning of the reign of Charles II.

Mearne devised three chief motives for the decoration of his bindings, and there is some reason to think that none of these is actually original. They seem rather to be modifications of designs which are found in English bindings of an earlier date. At the same time each of the three main divisions into which Mearne's book designs may be classed is so distinct in character that practically the motives make a new start.

First comes the rectangular form of decoration, in which a single or double gold line is run at some distance within the edges of the boards of the book and parallel to them. These gilt rectangles always have a fleuron or the double 'C' cypher of Charles II. at the corners. This cypher was invented by Mearne; it consists of two capital C's intertwined back to back, crowned and partially enclosed within a double palm spray. It is found somewhere or other on most of Mearne's royal bindings, often on the backs, and now and then painted on the forage. Although practically new, this design can be seen potentially on some of the bindings made for Edward VI. by Thomas Berthelet.

The second style initiated by Mearne is known as the 'cottage style.' Here the rectangle is supplemented, or sometimes broken up, above, below, and at both sides, by an angular gable form. The gable form and its supporting fillet is often all stained black, especially when the binding is of red leather, and in other instances it is only shown in good tooling.

Although new as Mearne used it, the prototype of this

cottage or gable design can be seen in a binding made by Thomas Berthelet, royal binder to Henry VIII. The binding is of calf leather and covers a copy of Delvenus's treatise *De tribus hierarchiis* bound for Henry VIII. The design is that of a rectangular fillet intertwined with a diamond-shaped fillet, and the main lines of the subsequently developed cottage design are here prototyped, but of course whether Mearne ever saw this building or not can only be a matter of conjecture. He may have done so, since as royal binder he no doubt had full access to the royal library.

The third style inaugurated in England by Mearne may be called the 'all over' style, as the design is repeated until the boards of the book are covered more or less all over. The style is generally supposed to have originated with Le Gascon, a great French binder, who invented the method of scoring binder's tools across at right angles to their right lines, with the result that the impression made from them has a dotted effect. This dotted work appears plentifully on many of Mearne's stamps. Le Gascon's 'all over' designs consist of an intertwined fillet, in the interstices of which are impressed close masses of fine gold tooling. Mearne adopted this style almost exactly, and evidently admired it much, but he very shortly evolved from it a style particularly his own. He substituted a line of separately impressed curved stamps in the place of Le Gascon's continuous fillet, and filled his spaces with much larger and more boldly designed stamps.

Mearne's 'all over' bindings are bound in red and black morocco, and the designs upon them are picked out in colour, silver, red, or black. The finest, as well as the commonest, are probably those in black morocco, picked out with silver. These colours, with the rich gold of the actual tooling make a quite charming combination, and the style generally is one of which we may well be proud.

Like the cottage design, the 'all over' design had a long vogue in England after Mearne's death in 1683, and for a long time the master's actual stamps were used.

The cottage design has especially been honoured by Court favour. The coronation book used at the coronation of King George II., as well as that used at the coronation of King Edward VII., were both bound in this style.

The edges of books have been ornamented by stamped work, written work, or paintings, certainly from the twelfth century, and perhaps earlier. The earliest English embroidered book has a painted armorial forage, and several of Henry VIII.'s books are similarly ornamented. All these, however, are painted upon the edges when the book is closed.

Mearne invented a new way of executing edge-painting. He had it done when the book was open and the leaves consequently fanned out, so that when the book is shut the painting does not show. Such work is often not seen unless properly looked for, and all finely bound books by Mearne should be carefully examined. Mr. Fairfax Murray has lent a fine example for exhibition.

The fashion of painting edges of books in this disappearing fashion was dropped after Mearne's death, but revived about a hundred years later by James Edwards, of Halifax, a notable English binder, who invented a method of rendering vellum transparent, so that paintings underneath it are quite protected. Edward's brother is credited with having painted the edges of books for the binder, and for some time afterwards the edges of small books are often found charmingly painted in the same way. It has never been yet done except in England."

Mr. ALMACK exhibited an iron-bound Book of Wisdom and several volumes bound by Mearne.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH referred to the specimens of binding kindly sent for exhibition from the Victoria and Albert Museum, and wished that more examples of artistic or archaeological interest could be shown to the Society before being immured in museums. He drew special attention to the skill required in executing the "all-over" patterns.

Mr. WHEATLEY said Mr. Davenport's researches had justified the attribution of many bound volumes to certain individuals: this was impossible 25 years ago, but Berthelet, Mearne, and Roger Payne were now well known. English bindings had a peculiar character, and the Mearne series was almost unequalled, though Le Gascon was no doubt supreme. The "cottage" pattern, which was English, retained its character as late as 1727.

Mr. SKINNER inquired as to the identity of Chas. Mearne. There were in the Victoria and Albert Museum embroideries of the time of Charles I. not only with caterpillars like those on some of the bindings shown, but also snails and butterflies.

Sir GEORGE ARMYTAGE said that he possessed two or three bindings by Edwards. There were two men of that name at Halifax, one painted the fore-edges of books the other bound

in vellum. He mentioned a Bible and Prayer Book of about 1775, which had a transparent binding. Washing had revealed a design of Bartolozzi on the back, which had been executed on thin vellum and covered by another layer of the same material.

The CHAIRMAN thought the *semé* bindings better than the French, the English craftsman excelling in the treatment of large books. He had seen a library in which the front edges of the books, turned outwards, were coloured and arranged to form a picture.

MR. MICKLETHWAITE quoted as an example of a fourteenth century book with painted fore edges, the MS. Westminster Mass Book, which was so decorated with armorial bearings; its date was about 1370.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited a large number of antiquities found in Thames Street, London, on which he also read the following notes:

“The antiquities I have the pleasure of laying before you this evening have all been recently found in an excavation that has been made in Upper Thames Street, upon the shore of the Thames. The area excavated is considerable. About midway between the backs of the Thames Street houses and the actual river front, a thick wall composed of chalk blocks was found, this wall appears to have been at an early period, probably in late Norman times, the river wall. The excavation has been made to a depth of at least 29 feet from the surface, and on the south side of this wall, at a depth varying from 24 feet to 29 feet, a considerable quantity of medieval antiquities have been met with, for the most part consisting of small objects; there has been very little pottery or glass, and no tobacco pipes. The stratum explored appears to have belonged exclusively to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is to be regretted that the superstructure about to be erected did not require a deeper foundation, as in that case we should have had an opportunity of finding antiquities of an earlier period. There have not been any Roman antiquities found on the south of the line of the chalk wall, but on the north side of the wall only a few have been discovered, and those are of very slight importance.

It would be interesting to know whether this wall of chalk has been found continuously along the bank of the river, or whether it be simply the wall of some early wharf.

This part of Thames Street appears to have been extramural, as the walls of *Londinium*, and afterwards of London, did not begin so far west, but to the east of the Walbrook where it fell into the Thames by Dowgate. The wall then continued, according to the investigations of Roach Smith, along the upper or northern side of Upper and Lower Thames Street towards the Tower. It is therefore not surprising that Roman remains are infrequent in Thames Street to the west of Dowgate.

The objects that have come from this excavation, and which are now on the table, are just the sort of things that one might expect to have been thrown over the wall into the river when there was no further use for them, and they are precisely the same class of objects that have been met with at other places on the river side, and they differ considerably from those of the same period found in other parts of the city. The damp soil by the Thames has tended to preserve the leather, iron, and brass objects.

It is interesting to see a collection that has been found in one place and belonging almost exclusively to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This leads one to suppose that the site must have been built over towards the end of the sixteenth century, as nothing that can be ascribed to a later period has been found.



DAGGER FOUND IN LONDON. (1/3.)

It is strange that so little pottery has been met with; beyond a few fragments of domestic ware, the only piece worth the trouble of picking up is a little jug of buff-coloured ware with green glaze over it, which may be ascribed to the fifteenth century.

The first thing I shall mention is the interesting and rare skirting of chain-mail; it is composed of flattened links or rings of iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, fairly closely woven together, with an edging of rings of latten. The depth of this skirting is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it belongs to the fifteenth century.

The daggers are likewise interesting, especially a three-edged specimen with a sort of bayonet blade. (See illustration.) This is $14\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; it is furnished with a hexagonal pommel and hilt, and the grip has four brass rivets through it, still *in situ*. The grip was probably of bone or wood, now perished; there is an appearance of gilding upon the sides of the grip. The total length is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the date may be ascribed to the fifteenth century.

Another is a type commonly called a ballok dagger or knife, with a flat back, furnished with a ball of wood on each side of the hilt; its owner must have had a serious tussle before throwing away his weapon, as it is bent nearly double in two places. It is 16 inches in length, and again dates from the fifteenth century.

A dagger or knife, much bent, is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Another dagger with a straight bar for the hilt, one side turning up and the other down, and a flat back, has the point broken off; it was found sticking into the soil point downwards, and has a length of $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches. These two probably belong to the sixteenth century.

The upper end of a sword blade has a length of 11 inches.

Of spurs I have seven, and they are mostly well preserved and fine, all made of iron.

1. Spur with a rowel of six points, very long slender neck slightly curving upwards, shank strongly curved, with well defined ridge and double perforation, oval buckle, buckle end and strap plates attached. Time of Henry VI. or Edward IV., between 1422-1483; it is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. (See illustration.)
2. Spur of the same period with a rowel of eight points. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
3. Another of the same period, but the rowel is wanting. Length $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

4. Spur with short neck, a large rowel of seven unusual shaped points, strong flat shank, a flat circular crest, two holes for the buckles and straps. Length $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; late sixteenth century. (See illustration.)
5. Spur with a star shaped rowel of ten points, short neck and curved, slender decorated shank, double perforation with five strap ends attached. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, sixteenth century.
6. Spur, another rather similar, the rowel is wanting; it has four buckle plates *in situ*.
7. Spur of the same type, having a short neck with a rowel of six points, well-curved shank, double perforation, with three strap ends attached, somewhat of the form of shells. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; date, sixteenth century.

Of the knives, some are hafted in wooden, bone, and iron handles, and several have no handles at all; many of them bear the makers' marks upon the blades inlaid in brass.

Two are currier's knives.

There are also two curry combs, the method of fixing the handles differing in each example; four pairs of small iron shears in excellent preservation; four pairs of seissors of different shapes; and a curious nondescript object in iron with two long twisted links of chain attached.

An "incendiary arrow" head has a long four-sided stem, the blade being hammered out flat. It is said that some inflammable material was attached to the blade, then ignited and discharged from a bow with the intention of setting fire to buildings. Length $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; date, fifteenth century.

There are many minor objects, such as a horseshoe, keys, rush-holder, buckles (one inlaid), a chisel, fish hooks, a grappling iron with four hooks, one of which is missing, an iron chain with nine long links, etc.

A small knife with brass handle terminating in the head of a dragon is decorated and marked upon one side W.W., and on the other L.A.W.; its length is only $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches. (See plate.) With it was found a stiletto or piercer, the handle of which has been covered with wood or bone, but that is now wanting; its length is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches. (See plate.) Another small knife, length 4 inches, has the handle inlaid with brass; with it was also found a small stiletto, length $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. They have both lost the inlay with which they formerly were embellished. Another perfect stiletto, with wooden handle and brass mount




SPURS FOUND IN LONDON. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)



at the end of the haft, has a length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and another without the mounting on the handle is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. May not these small knives have been used for cutting fruit or sweetmeats, and the stiletos been used in the sense of a fork for picking up the pieces so cut up? They belong probably to the sixteenth century.

Of spoons there are six, four of pewter and two of latten, together with two stems of pewter spoons. The first to be described is a fine example of the 'Maidenhead' type; it is of latten, with a fig-shaped bowl, hexagonal stem, knopped with a maidenhead or female bust, rising out of a kind of lotus flower, with a well modelled head, the hair being tied up close under the nape of the neck. The mark on the bowl is a rose crowned.

Another example of the maidenhead spoon differs from the former, inasmuch as the stem is rounder and the whole is of pewter, the bowl fig-shaped, the stem terminating in a lotus flower, out of which emerges the bust of a woman, with her hair tied behind with ends hanging down her back; she wears a chain and locket. The mark on the bowl is  within a circle.

There are three specimens of pewter spoons of the type known as 'slipped in the stalk'; they have fig-shaped bowls and hexagonal stems. One is marked with a fleur-de-lys within a circle; in the second the fleur-de-lys appears to be crowned; whilst the third is unmarked. Then there are two stems, one of a very rare type, belonging to the fifteenth century, consisting of a hexagonal stem of fine pewter, surmounted with a 'writhen' knop, gilt; also the stem of a pewter spoon with the 'diamond' knop. All these examples belong either to the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries.

To the north of the chalk wall in the same excavation was found a fine latten spoon of the type known as the 'puritan'; it is marked with a rose in the bowl, and belongs to the middle of the seventeenth century. This specimen, as far as I have been able to make out, is the only instance of an object being found of later date than the sixteenth century from this excavation, unless it be the toy knife with bronze handle and pewter blade (length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches), which I am inclined to place at the end of the seventeenth century.

The few objects in leather that have been discovered are remarkably well preserved owing partially to the dampness of the soil, and mainly to the careful cleaning and preparation of my friend Mr. Lawrence, from whom I obtained this collection. They consist of the slashed and decorated collar of a leather jerkin, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and of a portion

of the front of a jerkin likewise slashed, showing seven button holes. Of the knife sheaths there are five examples: one is a part of a sheath stamped with the figure of a dragon, length $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; another is stamped with many fleurs-de lys, length $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; another has scrolls and lions stamped upon it in ovals, length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; another, with a lining of wood, is stamped with a design, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; and the fifth is stamped with a conventional ornament, and is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. These all probably belong to the fifteenth century.

There are eight specimens of shoes of the same period: one complete with sole, the uppers slashed at the toe and instep; three other perfect shoes with the heels trodden down as in our modern slippers; two are plain and one is slashed; a child's shoe; and three 'uppers' more or less slashed.

A leather strap with buckle attached, also a portion of a sword hanger with two buckles, may probably be assigned to the sixteenth century.

There are many miscellaneous objects, chiefly of brass, including:

A sword chape decorated with fleurs-de-lys.

A chape or end of a 'misericorde' dagger sheath covered with leather, punctured with rows of square holes.
Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Another specimen of brass without covering. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Tweezers and earpick combined, brass.

Tweezers, earpick, nail cleaner, and tongue scraper (?) combined, brass.

Brass rod surmounted with a cross. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Three small brass finger rings, and one in pewter with ornamented bezel, possibly intended for a cross paty.

Hinge of a box or book in brass with a copper pin through it.

Buckles.

Brass buckle and mount for sword belt.

Brass ring from horse harness.

Brass bell from horse harness.

Netting needle.

Silver-plated bodkin. Length $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches. This may have been a surgical needle.

Small brass skewer.

Two pins with crooked ends.

Oval brooch with engraved decoration. This is of later date and was found on the north side of the wall.

A circular ornament, apparently a brooch, in brass, ornamented round the ring with five shields and as many



ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN LONDON. (1.)



crests in brass. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Date, early fifteenth century. (See plate.)

A button, in the form of a claw, in brass (?) holding a topaz.

A strap end in brass, with the figure of St. Christopher in pierced work and two letters above, apparently N.N. Length $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Fifteenth or sixteenth century. (See plate.)

A 'print' from an alms dish or a mazer, of copper, engraved with the arms of the eldest son of Edward I. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Date, fourteenth century. (See plate.)

Six brass needles.

Seventeen cards of brass pins, of various sorts, some very long, some quite small, some with round knops, others more fanciful, one has an acorn as a knop, some have pewter heads.

Two cards of tag-ends in brass.

Two brass loops of twisted wire.

Four cloak fasteners, two are more ornamented than the others, which are plain hooks.

Some brass thimbles, one marked with an anchor.

Sixteen poor Nuremberg tokens.

Four plain brass discs.

A gold finger ring with a blue stone roughly set; date, sixteenth century.


Tweezers and earpick in bone. Fifteenth century. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Peg of a musical instrument in wood.

A button made of string (?)

Drill (?) in iron. Length $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

A hanger for a lamp, in copper.

A tinned nondescript object.  Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.*

A lump of wax. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A pewter ink-horn, with two small handles. Height 2 inches. Sixteenth century.

Three merchants' marks in pewter.

A wooden reel of large size. Height $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches by 2.

A pin polisher in bone.

All this list of objects may fairly be considered to belong exclusively to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

There are a few of earlier date found north of the chalk wall, including:

* This may be a modern tie for bonding hollow bricks in walls, but if of the sixteenth century it is very curious, as it has only recently been patented.

A spindle whorl of Kimmeridge shale, which is probably of Roman date.

Two unfinished bone pins.

A bone stylus with metal point, which may be Roman, or it might belong to the fifteenth century, as we know they used wax tablets at that time.

A pretty bone pin, elaborately made in the form of a hippocampus, which has been considered by some to be late-Celtic. (See plate.)

The evidence to be adduced from the examination of these antiquities is, that with the few exceptions already mentioned, all those found on the south side of the site, which during that time formed part of the river bed washed by the tide, belong to the period of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It would appear that at some time towards the latter half of the sixteenth century this site became built over, as no objects of later date have been found. Upon reference to the map of Ralph Aggas, produced early in the reign of Elizabeth(?) no buildings are shown to be there. In a later map by Norden, 1593, the spot appears to have been built over and houses have occupied the site ever since."

Mr. READ congratulated the Director on having preserved this collection, which was of special interest as belonging exclusively to two centuries. The Thames mud was responsible for the good condition of the iron, as it seems to have peculiar preservative qualities. In the British Museum were good collections of iron and leather which could not be exhibited for want of space.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH called attention to the defective machinery for preserving such antiquities in the City of London, and considered that Mr. Price was doing what the civic authorities had omitted to do.

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

Thursday, 23rd February, 1905.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

- From the Author :—Letters from Rome in 1903. By R. H. Edleston, F.S.A. 8vo. Darlington and London, 1904.
- From the Author :—Bagford's Notes on Bookbindings. By Cyril Davenport F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1904.
- From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Psalm Tones from the Sarum Tonale with Organ Accompaniment. (The Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society.) 8vo. London, n.d.
- From the Author :—Olt'r' Alpe. Ai cultori della civiltà Romana. By Giacomo Boni. 8vo. Rome, 1905.
- From the Author :—Coins of Japan. By N. G. Munro. 8vo. Yokohama, Japan, 1904.

The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava was proposed as a Fellow, and his election being proceeded with in accordance with the Statutes, ch. i. § 5, he was duly elected Fellow of the Society.

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.

T. F. KIRBY, Esq, M.A., F.S.A., read some notes on fourteenth century conveyancing, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

In the discussion that followed Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK remarked, in regard to the exception of professed religious and Jews, that it was not necessary to suppose an anti-Semitic feeling. Grants to religious houses were obviously objectionable, and it must be remembered that Jews, as long as they were allowed in England, were under the special protection of the king, who did almost what he pleased with their property.

As to the number of deeds required in conveyancing, it was now not safe to make a mortgage without two or three

documents: enactments practically obsolete could not with safety be disregarded.

Strictly, any seal would serve on a document, and it would not be necessary to use the seal of a corporation. A company had been known to use the private seal of its chairman.

As to local customs, free tenants commonly held without any deed at all. The real act was the solemn delivery. In the Isle of Portland land was conveyed by public transfer in the parish church, and publication there was equivalent to delivery on the spot: the ceremony in the church still went on. It might be asked whether there were any yearly tenants without any writing at all? The elaborate and mysterious forms of strict settlements dated only from the Restoration.

Mr. FREER referred to a charter of Simon de Montfort granting to Leicester that no Jew should be allowed to live in the town: there was no doubt a considerable feeling against the race.

Mr. GARRAWAY RICE remarked, in connection with the surrender of dower in return for board and lodging, that it was a common practice to provide this for a widow, even the room she was to live in being specified. The provision was sometimes made by the testator himself.

Mr. BLAKESLEY suggested that this practice was a substitute for a will, the widow turning her third part of the property into something more concrete. She would not be actually in possession, and without some such arrangement would have only an unascertained third. In connection with the separate seals of Warden and Scholars at Winchester, he drew a distinction between corporations sole and aggregate; and inquired whether there was any evidence that a *solarium* was a top room rather than one on the first floor.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE was of opinion that any upper room was a solar.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH asked if there was any evidence of a grant originating this common-law custom, which enabled a woman to dispose of property in this extraordinary way. It would confer on a class, disfranchised in early times, a privilege at issue with the general practice of the law. The meeting would acknowledge the vast pains Mr. Kirby had taken in producing so many examples of legal procedure.

Mr. KIRBY, in reply, said that Winchester College was

incorporated in the reign of Richard II., and had a corporate seal, but this was not used on the deed in question. Several documents bore the warden's seal alone, without that of the scholars. The *solarium* was an upstairs room, not necessarily open to the sun, no house at the time having more than a ground floor and one upper floor. The local right of married women to dispose of property was no doubt included in the ancient privileges of Winchester, confirmed from time to time by the Crown in return for money; but there was no specific charter granting such a privilege.

Mr. KIRBY also exhibited a leaf of a medieval service book, on which he read the following note :

“ This sheet of ancient music; which has been placed in my hands by the Rev. Sumner Wilson, vicar of Preston Candover, Hants, owes its preservation to the accident of its having been used as a wrapper for a roll of proceedings in a Chancery suit instituted in the year 1590 by the bailiff of the manor or bailiwick of Hellifield, in the West Riding, against John Hamerton as defendant, to recover from the latter certain rents in arrear. The manor of Hellifield was parcel of the possessions of the dissolved hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, having belonged to the preceptory of Newland, near Pontefract, prior to the dissolution. The editors of the *Monasticon** state that the preceptory of Newland was founded by King John and granted in 36 Hen. VIII. to Francis Jobson and others. The lord of the manor of Hellifield, at the time of the Chancery suit, was Thomas Mounteney.”

Upon this exhibition the Rev. G. H. Palmer kindly contributed the following note :

“ It looks to me as if the leaf was from a Dublin mass book, or troper.

The first page begins with ‘*nans ab utroque Eleyson*,’ which is the seventh invocation of the Kyrie ‘*fons bonitatis*.’ As both Sarum and York read ‘*fluens ab utroque*,’ and Hereford ‘*flans*,’ it is certainly not from any one of these uses. The word may probably be ‘*manans*’ or ‘*Emanans*.’

Next comes the Kyrie ‘*Rex virginum amator*.’ According to Mr. Frere’s ‘*Winchester Troper*’ † this occurs in H, C, V, L, and D. The trope is given at length from C, at p. 122, with two variants from V only, which agree with the MS.

* Ed. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, vi. 803.

† Henry Bradshaw Society, viii. 223.

Then follows the same Kyrie-melody (Cunctipotens) unfareed. Next, the Kyrie generally known as 'De Beata' in foreign books. I have never before seen it in an English MS. After that, on the last line of the page, comes the melody of 'Fons bonitatis' mentioned above with the farce 'Virginitatis amator,' which according to Frere (p. 222) occurs only in D.

Next comes the Kyrie 'pro defunctis,' which is of course unfareed. Then that for ferials.

Lastly a *Gloria in Excelsis*, for Michaelmas, Christmas, and Easter and Whitsun-eves. This melody does not occur in the Sarum Grail, but a form of it is found in the Solesmes books, 'In festis Solemnibus (1).'

I will not presume to say positively that this leaf is from a Dublin MS., but if Frere's catalogue is trustworthy and exhaustive, it looks like it."

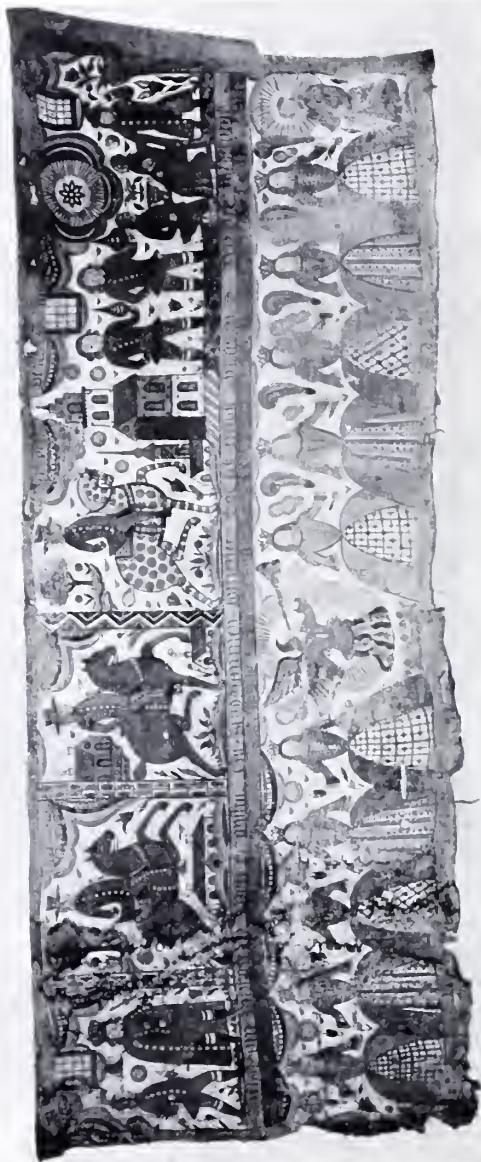
J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small latten seal of the thirteenth century, on which he also read the following note:

"This seal was sent to me lately by the Rev. Dr. Stevens vicar of Tadlow and rector of East Hatley, with the information that it was dug up by a labourer at Hatley. It is a brass seal in fair preservation, pointed oval in form, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. There is a loop for suspension at the back. It bears an upright key in the field with the marginal inscription:

S. NETLAVE ELLISIS.

Ellisis looks like a place name, but I have not been able to identify it. I would rather have an English identification if it might be. The date seems to be about the end of the thirteenth century and the work English."

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



SWEDISH PAINTED CLOTH.

Thursday, 2nd March, 1905.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

From James Curtis, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Le premier siècle de l'Institut de France*, 25 Octobre, 1795—25 Octobre, 1895. Par le Comte de Franqueville. 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1895.

From the Author :—*Hull Museum Publications*, Nos. 2-4, 10-17, 19-23. By Thomas Sheppard, F.G.S. 8vo. Hull, 1902, etc.

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

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited a painted Swedish cloth, of the date 1794, with curious pictures of the visit of the Three Kings, and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. (See illustration.)

C. E. KEYSER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a fine series of large photographs of the parish churches of Childrey and Sparsholt, both in Berkshire.

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 were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Robert Rickards, Esq.
Edwin Austin Abbey, Esq., R.A.
Edward Schroeder Prior, Esq., M.A.
William Henry Fox, Esq.
Philip Harry Newman, Esq.
Arthur Kay, Esq.

Thursday, 9th March, 1905.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

- From the Author :—Bury Chroniclers of the Thirteenth Century. By Sir Ernest Clarke, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Bury, 1905.
- From the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society :—Proceedings and Excursions. New series. Nos. 37, 38, and 39. 8vo. Oxford, 1891-1905.
- From the Author :—Notes on the Architectural History of Wycombe Parish Church. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. Aylesbury, 1904.
- From the Author :—Some Account of the Family of de Vere, the Earls of Oxford, and of Hedingham Castle in Essex. By Rev. S. A. Ashhurst Majendie. 8vo. Chelmsford, 1904.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

William Henry Fox, Esq.
Philip Harry Newman, Esq.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President, Professor of Metallurgy in the Royal College of Science, London, read the following notes on some crucibles from Rhodesia exhibited by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chichester :

“The crucibles hereafter described were found by the Bishop of Chichester, on July 7th, 1904, when in company with the Rev. R. Alexander, of St. Augustine’s Mission at Panhalanga, he was searching for ‘Bushman’s paintings,’ on the splendid mass of granite called ‘Castle Rocks,’ near Panhalanga.

The mission station is some 14 miles south of Umtali, and only a few miles distant from the Portuguese border, in a lovely country of mountains and streams.

Hearing that the natives had traditions of the existence of these paintings on the Castle Rocks, which are very remarkable masses of granite of peculiar shape, the Bishop and Mr. Alexander went up the mountain side in search of them, and while searching a great granite kopje somewhat lower down on the mountain side, under a huge sloping mass of granite, and in a spot completely sheltered



from the weather, the Bishop found the crucibles under dry leaves, six in number, one being afterwards left by him at the mission station.

The 'Bushman's paintings,' in a very good state of preservation, were afterwards seen on the interior portion of the 'Castle Rocks.'

In general form the crucibles (see illustration) resemble



CRUCIBLES FROM RHODESIA.

modern clay crucibles, differing from them, however, in the extreme thickness of their sides, and in the material of which they are composed. They are very coarse-grained in structure, and are made of a rather fusible clay in which fragments of quartz are imbedded. Their dimensions are as follows :

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 height $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
 No. 4 height $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

They differ both in shape and in the manner in which they have been used from those of prehistoric or early historic times. As I have pointed out in *Early Metallurgy of Europe*,* these were always thick shallow dish-like vessels, and when used for melting were not heated externally by

* *Archaeologia*, lvi, 290, et seq.

between these two parallel walls. These bricks appear to have been used in Roman times for pavements. In a fragment in the Castle Museum they are arranged herring-bone fashion, and these lately found bear marks favouring the idea that they were used in the same manner. As is well known, Essex possesses no stones or rock within her boundaries, and the Romans met this difficulty in making columns by using brick for this purpose, and many of these half circular bricks, about 19 by $2\frac{1}{2}$, were discovered; in fact, many more than we have ever found before. Does this frequency here point to the fact of numerous columns ever having existed on this spot?

In the field below the castle a tessellated pavement about 18 feet square was unearthed. It was composed of red tesserae, about an inch square, set in concrete. The borders of the figured pavements occasionally found have frequently a margin of red similarly formed, and this may well have been only a portion of such a border, as at the edge at one point the tesserae are arranged in a circle. If it was a border the remaining part had quite disappeared. A cover has been placed over the best portion of it for protection, which allows it to be constantly inspected. Further down the park, excavations just inside the town wall have brought to light a square building $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet attached to the town wall. It may be the remains of a guard-room or something of that character, but it does not project beyond the outer face of the wall.

The question naturally suggests itself what is the meaning of this large area doubly walled surrounding the present castle. Is it a portion of the defence of the fortress, as asserted by the Rev. Henry Jenkin and Mr. Buckler, who believed the keep to be of Roman origin? If they could have seen these walls parallel to and equidistant from the walls of the keep, they would have pointed to them as proofs of the correctness of their theory. Or have we here the forum of Roman Camulodunum, and are the small bricks mentioned portions of the pavement of the covered part, and is the inner wall the foundation on which were erected the columns supporting the roof, and all the half-circular bricks portions of the colonnade? If this be so that here was the forum, then this is the most interesting discovery that has come to light in Colchester for many years, and one justifying me in having brought it to the notice of the Fellows of this Society."

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

SPECIAL MEETING.

Friday, December 9th, 1892, 4.30 p.m.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT stated that this meeting had been specially summoned in pursuance of notices already issued for the purpose of considering a Draft of an Alteration in the Statutes which had been submitted by the Council at the Ordinary Meeting of November 24th (*see* p. 213), and of which a copy had been sent to every Fellow, along with a summons to the Special Meeting convened for this day.

After some remarks upon the general effect of the proposed alterations, the President called upon the Director to read the chapter (XIX.) of the Statutes relating to the making, altering, and revocation of Statutes.

After some remarks by the Treasurer the Ballot was taken on the proposed new Statute, which was carried by a majority of 32 ayes to 5 noes.

Thursday, December 15th, 1892.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., P.S.A. :—

1. Specimens of Gothic Architecture and Ancient Buildings in England. By John Carter, F.S.A. 4 vols. 12mo. London, 1824.
2. Statement of the Claim of Robert Wilson, Esq., in relation to the Barony of Berners. Folio. London, 1822.
3. Report in relation to the appointment of twelve citizens of London to assist at the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England. Folio. London, 1831.
4. List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (Signed by George Naylor, Clarenceux.) Folio. London, n.d.
5. The Ceremonies to be observed at the Royal Coronation of King George the Fourth. Folio. London, 1821.

of Portuguese settlements from Angola to Mozambique before the Kaffir invasion.

HORACE SANDARS, Esq., read a paper on a Roman bas-relief from Linares, and Roman mining operations in Spain.

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

Sir HENRY HOWORTH said the coin with SC in pounced characters upon it was of special interest, and he knew only one that could be compared with it, and that had been described by D'Ailly. M. Blacas had also discussed the latter specimen, and shown that it was a dedicatory coin left at a shrine in Italy where one of the Naiads was worshipped. Roman copper-workings in Spain dated perhaps from the later Empire, but the silver mines were earlier. It was a curious fact that in the changes of standard in the Republican coinage of Rome, the value of copper seems to have continually enhanced, as against silver. It is difficult to explain this if the Romans during their earlier occupation of Spain worked the copper mines there to any extent. That they extracted silver and lead at that date is clear, and many coins of the Republic have been found there. Archaeology was well served both in Spain and England by men of Mr. Sandars's energy and qualifications.

Mr. NORMAN remarked on the close similarity of a copper bucket exhibited from the ancient workings at Belalcazar, Cordova, to the modern *secchia* of Venice.

The CHAIRMAN said the lead piping exhibited two kinds of joints, and the copper-cake was of precisely the same form as one or two found in England. It was clear that the Romans did not adopt the same form for pigs of lead in Spain and England; the only pig in England of the kind exhibited was found in Cartagena Harbour, and was now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Romans adopted the method of mining by fire; instead of breaking down the hard rock with chisel and hammer, they made a fire against it, then threw water on the heated surface, and then removed it easily with hammer and pick.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 16th March, 1905.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

From the Translator :—Theophrastus of Eresus on Winds and Weather Signs. Translated by J. G. Wood, F.S.A. Edited by G. J. Symons, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution :—Historical and Literary Associations of Old Highgate. By John Sime. 8vo. London, 1905.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—Antiphonale Sarisburiense. Fasciuli 1 and 2 (Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society). Fol. London, 1901 and 1902:

ROBERT RICKARDS, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

A. T. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following report :

“ In the latter part of 1901 I received from Colonel Rolleston, of Saltford House, an account of an ancient interment that had been found in a narrow strip of plantation leading out of his garden. At his request I went to Saltford, and found the stone coffin still *in situ*. The cover, however, had been broken by the pick, and the bones inside had been disturbed; the skull, as far as I could ascertain, having also been broken by the pick or spade.

The grave was a very shallow one, for the coffin was resting on the solid rock, which is here met with at a depth of 2 feet 10 inches. Under about 2 feet 5 inches of surface soil the upper layer of lias, which is here about 3 inches thick, is met. Under this stratum is a layer of about 2 inches of clay, and then the solid rock is reached.

The height of the coffin and lid is 1 foot 3 inches, so the top of the coffin was only 1 foot 7 inches below the ground level. The coffin is a very small one, the internal length being only 4 feet 8 inches. It is made of a variety of Bath free-stone, which differs from the immediately local lias. The head of the coffin is curved, but the lid does not follow the shape of the coffin, the head of the lid being finished off with two ogee curves.

The contents of the coffin had been searched through, but nothing, so I was assured, had been removed. The bones were collected and sent to Dr. Beddoe, and the earth, of which a large quantity had worked its way in under the lid, was carefully sifted. Nothing, however, of any importance was found except some fragments of small nails, which appear to have been sandal or shoe nails. One of these is exhibited.

Of the bones Dr. Beddoe says that they form the nearly perfect skeleton of a child, probably about six years old, judging from the dentition and the long bones. The size of the skull as far as could be inferred from the fragments would point to a greater age, the excess of size being chiefly in breadth. The coffin lay with the head to the north, and on the whole it seems probable that it belongs to the Romano-British period. Other coffins of similar type have been found at North Stoke across the river, and on the slopes of Lansdown near Weston and in Bath. None, as far as I know, has been found on the south side of the river, but at Newton St. Loe, some two miles to the south-east, there have been found remains that indicate possibly a cemetery as well as a settlement.

When the railway was made a villa was found in the cutting where it crosses the Bath road, and as long ago as 1869 skeletons were found in the field half a mile to the south called the 'Quarry Field.' Since then various objects have been found from time to time, and Mr. J. P. E. Falconer, who examined the site in 1903, has put together an account of what has been found, and it is now published in the *Proceedings* of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club. The remains include bones, pottery of the usual types, nails, brooches and pins, rings, and a socketed knife. The coins that have been found are said to include those of Augustus and Galba, as well as later coins, but I have not been able to examine these or test this statement.

I am indebted to the same enthusiastic young explorer for an account of the remains that were found in two sites in Bath, but outside the limits of the ancient walls. These consist of human bones, pottery, including one or two pieces of Samian ware, and a rude stone coffin. The latter was found at the bottom of Guinea Lane, opposite Walcot church, and the bones further to the west opposite Morford Street, on what is supposed to have been the line followed by the Roman road from Caerleon and Caerwent as it entered Bath.

In Walcot Street were found in December, 1902, the

remains of five piers, rather more than 5 feet apart. The bases of these piers were nearly 12 feet below the modern ground level. Pottery, flue tiles, and some coins of Constantine were also found.*

The course of the Roman road referred to above, the fourteenth Iter of the Itinerary, has never been precisely determined. The stations are as follows: *Isca Silurum*, *Venta Silurum*, and then apparently the Severn is crossed, for the next station is *Abone* (9 miles), then *Trajectus* (9 miles), then *Aquæ Solis* (6 miles).

I shall not detain you with a discussion as to the identification of these stations.† I shall only state that on the whole there is strong evidence for assuming that the route was across the Severn from Caldicot Pill, near Caerwent, to the junction of the Trim and the Avon at Sea Mills. This would have been *Abone* or (as Mr. Haverfield ingeniously conjectures) *Abone Trajectus*, and the name of the next station would be missing. The mileage would make it Bitton, where there is a rectangular camp and other Roman remains, and the mileage of the next stage agrees also with the distance of Bitton from Bath.

Assuming then that this was the course of the Iter, we have to determine how it came to Bath. Mr. Scarth was, I believe, the first to identify it with the grass lane which is now used as a bridle path only between North Stoke and Weston.

In the maps of the Ordnance Survey this lane is called the *Via Julia*, and it is perhaps worth while to repeat that whatever be the character of this lane there is no authority for the name, except that of the notorious Bertram, who produced the forged Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester. Bertram no doubt had borrowed the name from the rhyming couplet of a monk named Richard of Necham, who wrote in the thirteenth century. The lines are as follows:

Intrat et auget aquas Sabrinæ fluminis Osca
Præceps; testis erit Julia strata mihi.

They may possibly preserve some genuine tradition, but the name would in any case only certainly apply to some road at the junction of the Usk and the Severn.

By local antiquaries the identification of this lane with the fourteenth Iter has been generally accepted, but no attempt

* A short account of these finds has also been published by Mr. Falconer in the same number of the Bath Field Club's *Proceedings*, vol. x. no. 3.

† See *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, i. 58.

has been made to examine it with the spade. At my suggestion therefore the members of the Bath Field Club provided the necessary funds, and some trenches were cut across the lane last year.

The first was cut a little to the west of its junction with the lane leading from Kelston in the direction of Prospect Stile.

At this point the lane is about 18 feet wide, and its surface almost level. It is bounded on its north side by a slight mound about 5 feet wide and 1 foot high, which is probably only the remains of an old hedgerow. On the south there is a shallow depression, some 8 inches deep and 2 feet wide, between the road and the bank of the hedge. On removing the turf a layer of small stones, averaging perhaps 2 inches across, was found carefully rammed in and set close together. The stones were all oolite such as might have come from the neighbouring fields, and the depth of the layer was not more than 8 inches. It did not extend across the whole width of the road, but appeared to cover on the average a width of 12 feet. There were no distinct traces of any other layer on which the stones were bedded; on the whole it seemed most probable that they were lying on the natural surface of the ground, into which they had been rammed.

The turf was taken up in four other places. In all of them the same layer of stones was found, and it is at any rate clear that the grass lane has been treated in this fashion from the corner of the lane leading to Kelston for a distance of 200 yards to the west.

This layer differs from ordinary pitching in the stones being not as a rule set up on edge. It is not quite modern work, inasmuch as in one place the stones were found under the roots of a wych elm which is probably from 80 to 100 years old. Moreover these stones cannot have been laid down by private hands, or for the convenience of some farmer, as the lane does not lead to a farm, and appears to have always been under public control.

On the other hand the surface is quite different from that of other great Roman roads, *e.g.* the Fosse Road, which was lately reopened by Mr. McMurtrie,* or the road which ran between the east and west gates of Caerwent. It differs moreover from the road which was opened on Clifton Down in the year 1900.† In this road the layer was composed of much larger stones which had clearly been brought from a

* *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, 1884, p. 76.

† *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, 1900, p. 75.

distance, and they rested on a bed of reddish earth, which in its turn rested on a layer 1 foot thick of sandy earth; this was not found in the ditch or in the holes off the line of the road, and was in all probability the result of the preparation by crushing and levelling of the surface of the rock in order to secure a level bed for the roadway. This difference is important, as the evidence in favour of the road on Clifton Down being Roman is strong, and on the theory mentioned above it would have formed part of this same fourteenth Iter.

While therefore it is difficult to account for the presence of these stones on any other theory, they are clearly not in themselves sufficient proof that this lane was ever a Roman road. If this was the case we must, I think, conclude that they represent not the surface but the bottom layer of the road, the upper layers having been denuded away. In the Fosse Road, however, which has been reopened this summer with results entirely similar to those recorded before, the bottom layer was formed of much larger stones. The character of the pitching can be inferred from the photograph, which shows what appears to be the bottom of a wheel rut. There are indications of another rut running parallel with this at a distance of 4 feet, but they are not very definite. Under the stones were found two horseshoe nails, which are possibly Roman.

So far then the evidence is not conclusive, but our examination of the steep scarp where the lane ends and descends the hill abruptly by a narrow sunken path towards the Weston lane afforded evidence that was more definite.

Assuming that this was the line of the Roman road, it has been difficult to see how it negotiated the descent, and it has been thought that it possibly avoided the hill by turning abruptly to the south and following the ridge in the direction of Pen Hill. Trenches were cut where the grass lane ends and the sunken path begins to descend the steep face of the hill, and the pitching was found to continue in the direction of the path, making the theory of a turn to the south impossible. Moreover, at the point where the path begins the descent it is bounded on the south side by a narrow bank on which bushes are now growing. This bank is in continuation of the line of the grass lane, and it was found to be pitched in the same manner as the lane. Under the stones of the pitching was found another horseshoe nail. It is, perhaps, impossible to say positively that this nail was Roman, but it is quite certain that no rider could have possibly ridden over this bank within the last few hundred years.

churchwardens were obliged to pay an annual sum to make a crown for the principal image of St. Agnes, standing on the north side of the altar at the east end of the church, and to adorn it.

Could the box have been intended to contain a crown for the statue of St. Agnes? The use of ornamental leather for such a purpose is not unknown, as shown by several specimens engraved in Bock's *Kleinodien des Heil-Römischen Reiches Deutscher Nation* (Vienna, 1864). There is a box for the crown of Sweden, appropriately ornamented with impressions of the great seal of Sweden, which I have seen (Bock, p. 69, 70), and its form is like the Cawston box; also the charming leather box containing the coronet or crown of Margaret of York, wife of Charles the Bold, now at Namur (Bock, p. 213), and the two somewhat tawdry cases of painted leather for the crowns of Germany and Bohemia (Bock, pl. xiv.).

Of course the presence of the box in the church might be explained by the frequent use of old leather boxes of inappropriate shapes to contain deeds, as at the Record Office.

2. A leather box of about the same form and size as that from Cawston, but less rich in decoration. Height, 8 inches; diameter at the bottom, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of cover, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The cover is much flatter, and is divided into four sections by two cross bars ornamented with a simple wavy line. Each section contains a leaf pattern, apparently of late fourteenth-century design. It has lost its bottom, and was supposed to have been used for the top of a mace, which would have been of colossal proportions, not in accordance with the period. It is stated to have been discovered in the church of St. Chad, Dunholme, Lincolnshire, and is exhibited by William Scorer, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., Lincoln.

3. A cylindrical box with flat cover. Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is somewhat coarsely ornamented with a scroll pattern, but is well preserved. It was found about 1883, by the Rev. E. Steele, Vicar of St. Neot's, Cornwall, in the priests' chamber over the south entrance of his church, among a quantity of rubbish. It resembles a cylindrical box from Lanivet, Cornwall, described and engraved in the *Archaeological Journal*, xxviii. 138.

4. A conical box, which may have been intended for a censer or a jug with a conical top. Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is covered with scroll ornaments, and appears to be of the latter part of the fourteenth century. It belongs to the church of St. Peter, Barrowden, co. Rutland, and is exhibited by the Rev. H. V. Bacon, rector of the parish.

5. The remains of a leather case, badly preserved, which

seems to have belonged to a two-handled eup. Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length, 9 inches; cover lost. It is ornamented with scrolls of an indeterminate character, and is painted with red lines. It may have belonged to some piece of plate preserved at one time in the Royal Exchequer, and is now deposited in the Chapel of the Pyx in Westminster Abbey. It is exhibited by H. J. Chaney, Esq.

6. The leather case of a mazer that I exhibited to the Society on January 21, 1886, but which not being English is only slightly referred to in Mr. Hope's exhaustive paper on the subject.* The mazer consists of a very thin shallow bowl of maple wood, without any metal rim, but with a foot of silver gilt, chiefly openwork, enclosing lozenges of translucent enamel, on which is repeated a hawk, or other bird, with the shield of Flanders attached to its neck. The cover is slightly convex and of the same delicate make; it is plain, excepting for the hawk and shield of Flanders, which is here in relief. It is not so well preserved as the present bowl, cracks being sewn together in some places with silver wire. With the mazer is preserved another bowl with patches of silver and sewings of wire, which is probably the original bowl of the mazer, and its preservation seems to me to point to some special reverence having attached to the eup. I take it to be the drinking bowl of Louis le Male, the last Count of Flanders of that race, who died in 1383. He left an only (legitimate) daughter, Margaret, who carried her rich inheritance to the Duke of Burgundy, whom she married in 1369. The count had, however, several illegitimate children, of whom the most important was Louis de Flandre, surnamed le Frizon, who married Marie de Ghistelle, an alliance of some importance, as the descendants took the arms of Ghistelle with two little ineseuteheons in chief of Flanders and Luxemburg.

The leather ease has been made to fit the mazer closely, but admits of the addition of the worn-out bowl. It is ornamented with stiff scrolls of foliage, and it has a projection at the top for the ornament surmounting the cover of the mazer, and on this is a double rose. At the sides are loops both on the body and cover, through which a strap could be passed. The entire height is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the extreme diameter about the same.

On the cover are two shields, in the crevices of which some traces of colour remain. One is *gules a lion rampant*. The other *gules a chevron ermine*, the well-known arms of Ghistelle. If I am right in thinking that the mazer belonged to Louis le Male, it must have been given by him to his illegitimate son Louis, who had the ease made for a relic which would be much valued by him.

* *Archæologia*, l. 137.

length. It is proposed to further test this theory at a later date.

Some other curiously irregular mounds to the north of this work were examined, but we were unable to determine their nature. On the whole they seem to be the remains of a small group of barrows that had been disturbed and ploughed down.

About 200 yards to the north-west of the so-called Roman camp there are two well-marked round barrows of about 28 to 30 feet in diameter. These were examined with the following results.

Both had been previously disturbed, and in the second the covering stone had been thrown back anyhow, and was lying obliquely close under the surface. On the stone was lying the horseshoe exhibited, which presumably did not belong to the interment, and we collected out of the earth some small fragments of pottery and bones.

The first barrow had been opened, but had certainly not been properly examined. The covering stone was found slightly tilted, but apparently almost in its original position, nearly in the centre of the mound. Underneath was a circular cist about 2 feet in diameter. This was filled with black greasy earth, resting for the most part on a 3-inch layer of stones. The bottom of the cist was reached 10 inches lower down. From this black earth we collected the fragments which are exhibited. Some of the pieces of pottery are unusually thick, and it is clear that we have portions of at least two urns. The fragments of bones had all been burned, and we found some small lumps of copper, which had all been apparently fused. Some portions of these have been analysed, but not perhaps with sufficient accuracy. The traces of tin are said at any rate to be slight.

But the find of the greatest interest is the fragmentary gold-plated ornament which is now exhibited. We collected with the greatest care every piece, however small, that could be found. Much of the gold plating, notwithstanding all the precautions that we took, was blown away or lost, but enough at any rate remains even now to establish the fact that it was so plated.

Mr. Read and Mr. Reginald Smith are of opinion that this is an example of a sun-disc of the type that has already been figured and described in *Proceedings*.* My friend Mr. Grey had attempted a restoration of the fragments on the theory that they represented the remains of the back of a hand-

* 2nd Series, xx. 6-13.

mirror, but a further examination shows that they may with much greater probability be restored as a disc of which the centre consists of a circle surrounded by chevrons or rays pointing outwards. These are enclosed in a large raised circle, outside which comes a border of small raised circles, and the rim may have been fixed by "copper wire hammered over the gold into a channel near the margin," as described in Mr. Reginald Smith's paper.

In conclusion, I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the owners of the property, Colonel Inigo Jones, Sir Charles Cave, and Mr. Lawrence, as well to the tenants, Mr. Minett, Mr. Veale, and Mr. Taylor, for their kindness in giving us every facility for digging."

Mr. READ said the fragments of embossed bronze exhibited obviously belonged to a sun-disc of the kind brought to the notice of the Society by Mr. Smith last session. It was most unfortunate that the grave mound had been previously disturbed, as there would otherwise have been every prospect of recovering the model horse and chariot that probably belonged to the disc.

Mr. G. E. FOX said the presence of a villa in the neighbourhood of the Roman burial at Saltford could be taken for granted. The smaller roadways of the period were only beds of rammed gravel, of the simplest character.

Mr. LAWRENCE mentioned that a stone coffin measuring 6 feet inside and similar to the Saltford specimen was found in the neighbourhood some years ago, one skeleton lying within it and two outside.

W. J. KAYE, JUN., Esq., F.S.A., read a note on some Roman triple vases.

The Rev. H. J. CHEALES, M.A., communicated a concluding paper on the wall paintings in Friskney church, Lincs.

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

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 23rd March, 1905.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., 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 Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire (The Hundred of Lonsdale). By Henry Taylor, F.S.A. Svo. Manchester, 1904.

From the Author :—Notes on the Abbey Church of Glastonbury. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. Svo. London, 1905.

WILLIAM HINMAN WING, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

The following letter was read:

“Claypole Rural District Council,
Newark, Notts.
March 22nd, 1905.

DEAR SIR,

Re Claypole Bridge.

At a meeting of the above Council held yesterday the surveyor reported he had made a thorough inspection of Claypole Bridge, and found that the foundations were very good, with the exception of one or two stones, and stated he felt sure the present bridge could be repaired and made to last a number of years. He estimated the cost would be about £100.

After discussion my Council unanimously resolved that the bridge be repaired, and that the Society of Antiquaries' offer to contribute the sum of £10 towards the repair of the bridge be accepted with thanks.

Yours faithfully,
A. FRANKS,
Clerk.”

The Rev. W. GREENWELL, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., communicated an account of the excavation of a cemetery of the Late-Celtic period in East Yorkshire, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Mr. BOYNTON said he had been present at most of the excavations described in the paper, and could fully endorse Canon Greenwell's statements. The sword with enamelled handle on exhibition he had himself excavated from a previously disturbed grave-mound in the gardens of Thorpe House, Rudstone.

Mr. READ referred to the peculiar charm of Late-Celtic art, the curved motives of which were derived from the stiff and formal patterns of classical antiquity. His old friend, the author of the paper, had often expressed his regret that permanent residence in the country prevented him from consulting the latest literature on the subject.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH considered that the chronology was the most important problem presented by the paper; and, in spite of uniform inhumation, there seemed to be indications of a date after the Christian era. In the south the conditions were different, the Aylesford cemetery showing that cremation was in vogue in the first, if not in the second, century B.C. The Yorkshire brooches were roughly dated by the hinged specimen exhibited, whereas the Aylesford and Chesterford examples still retained the coiled spring at the head and were made in one piece like the La Tène series. As nothing distinctly Roman, not even a fragment of "Samian" ware, had been found in the Danes' Graves or at Arras, it might well be concluded that Roman influence had not been felt before these cemeteries were closed, and this fact would place them earlier than Agricola's advance into Scotland. The Rudstone sword was decorated with multicoloured enamels arranged in rectangular and other simple patterns suggesting Roman influence, the purely British enamel being of red colour and arranged in curved designs.

The CHAIRMAN said it must be remembered that though Gaul was conquered by Julius, Britain did not pass under the Roman yoke till a century later. Cæsar never mentions any Gauls who fought in chariots, but noticed them at once on landing in Britain. Hence the cemeteries of the Champagne must all have preceded his arrival. These chariot-using Gauls had been displaced by Germans from beyond the Rhine. The two rites of burial constituted a difficult problem, but cremation was almost unknown in the Gaulish cemeteries of Champagne, where coins were also conspicuously absent. The introduction of coinage into the West had been antedated: the third century was too early for the circula-

tion of coins imitating the Philippus. He doubted whether British art could have remained intact after the Romans had been in the island for half a century.

E. K. CLARK, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., M.Inst.C.E., submitted the following report as Local Secretary for Yorkshire :

“I have the honour to exhibit certain objects which illustrate the methods of manufacture of palstaves in the Bronze or succeeding period. The lead celt is of the socketed form, and is in the possession of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. According to the record of its acquisition it was found at Anwick, near Sleaford, but there is unfortunately no further information as to its connection with other discoveries. The hollow in the inside has been formed by a sand or clay core made from a jointed corebox, as far as can be judged from the appearance of a fin down the centre of two of the sides. Instances of complete lead instruments are exceedingly rare. There is one in the British Museum from Seamer Moor, Yorkshire, but I know of no others. Fragments of lead have, however, been found adhering to the inside of bronze moulds for socketed celts both in Yorkshire and in other counties. The slide shows the two parts of a bronze mould from the Sheffield Museum discovered at Roseberry Topping, to one side of which there is lead still adhering. By the kindness of the authorities of the Museum at Leicester a portion of a bronze mould is exhibited which contains traces of lead. This latter was found at Beacon Hill, Leicester.

The moulds in themselves are in some cases beautiful castings. Their workmanship is surprising, and it is in view of the excellence and the value of these moulds that I have tried to trace a connection between the objects exhibited and those represented by the present slides, for that connection would seem to confirm a partially recognised explanation of the discovery of lead instruments of lead deposit in moulds. The making of such moulds must have been a very difficult operation, and as the constant use of them for making bronze castings would very speedily destroy the surface and fuse the lighter portions, it is conjectured that these valuable thin bronze moulds were not used for bronze, but for lead castings, for lead is a metal which melts at 1,338 degrees less than copper. And it is suggested that the lead result was in the first place an experimental cast, and was then used as a model upon which moulds of clay were formed. This would account for the traces of lead which occur in bronze moulds, and for

the existence of the very few lead celts of which we know. It is the frailty of the bronze moulds which appears to lend considerable support to this theory.

The lead celt might not only be used as a model for making clay moulds upon. It might also be hollowed in such a way as to make a corebox, and so extended as to provide the portion of the core which fits the core print or holder. This ingenious suggestion has been made by Sir John Evans in his *Ancient Bronze Implements*.*

Two objects which are figured and described in that exhaustive book (p. 440) seem to have so close a connection with the present subject that I have ventured to bring them forward again by means of lantern slides. It seems possible that these close-fitting bronze castings are themselves representations in bronze of such clay moulds as are described above. They were found in Wiltshire, and are now in the British Museum. Upon the outside of each in two places there is an impress of strand, but the strands on one casting do not correspond with those on the other. The puzzle presented by this want of symmetry is perhaps worth while going into again.

I started *de novo* and experimented myself, assuming that the process was that clay temporary moulds were formed from a permanent model, and that these were converted into bronze. My experiment substantially confirms Sir John Evans's description, and as it is not an easy problem I venture to repeat the processes. The results of the experiment are on the table.

The description of these moulds is as follows :

There are pegs on one sheaf, which fit into depressions on the other in order to make the two sides find their places in such a manner that the resulting casting shall be symmetrical, and one sheaf has a projection at the end which stands below the other, possibly for the purpose of readily separating the sheaves after the operation of casting, before the metal could set and adhere. When together they leave an opening at one end for the metal to run in and the air to get out; and it can be supposed that they were held together by being rammed up in earth or tied by twine when the metal was poured in, but the twine of which the impression remains is obviously not that which was used to keep them in position when making

* Edition 1881, page 445. It should, however, be stated that the Leeds Museum lead celt has apparently been made hollow by means of a core made in halves, as there are evidences of jointing lines inside it just as is found in the inside of many bronze celts, a process differing from that referred to in the text.

the final easting, as the two sides do not agree, and there are four strands on one sheaf and three on the other. The sheaves undoubtedly represent objects made in clay, as the twine has sunk in places into some moderately soft substance, and the problem involved suggests a consideration of the manner of making clay moulds according to the practice suggested above from a lead model of a palstave. Clay has to be moistened and well beaten in order to take a form with accuracy, and the exact extent to which the clay object can be dried sufficiently to hold together while handled would probably be well known to artificers of a period when urns were constantly made. In drying, the clay would contract considerably, and in order to retain its form it might be the best method to attach the clay sheaf to the lead model by means of twine at two points, as appears in the instance on the table. Supposing that one sheaf is thus formed and tied to the palstave till moderately dry, it could be then used as a model itself while still tied to the lead palstave, the two objects when together being bedded in sand, and after the string had been cut on the back of the palstave model the latter would be removed, its place filled by clay or sand in its turn, the upper and lower beds of clay or sand separated and the clay sheaf taken out, being lifted by the loose ends of twine from the lower bed. The cavity thus left could be filled with bronze, and the result would be one sheaf with an impression of twine in the places on its back.

In order to form the second sheaf, and to ensure its complete adjustment with the first, it would perhaps be necessary to mould it upon the clay model of the first sheaf, and not upon the bronze cast of it, so as to avoid any discrepancy brought about by the contraction of the bronze easting. The lead model would then be placed again in the first clay sheaf, the second sheaf moulded upon the model and first sheaf, the projections and depressions required for subsequent fitting carefully attended to, and twine bound round the three objects when together. A mould would be made as before, the string cut, and the first operation repeated, and the result would be what appears in the photograph. In this manner an explanation is to be found of the two sets of twine whose impress appears in the rough sheaves, two sets of twine which do not necessarily correspond. And it may be conjectured that when the manufacturer came to make the second application of twine it was found better to carry it round the first clay sheaf at a position clear of the previous binding, where the clay was possibly bruised and disturbed.

In closing the consideration of this subject, I think it would be important to record all traces of lead found in moulds, and that information is especially desirable as to the discovery of lead in non-socketed celt-moulds, as in the instances recorded above all traces of lead are in connection with socketed celts.

I exhibit six specimens of ordinary bronze axes recessed for application to a split handle. They each have a stop ridge, and are devoid of ornament, but have a stiffening rib running from the stop ridge down the blade. Three have been fettled, their cutting end has been hammered to ensure hardness and a fairly sharp edge. Three are unfettled, with the fin showing the junction of the mould sheaves left round them just as they came from the mould, and it is clear that the metal has been run from the handle end. They were probably cast vertically, thus providing the most solid metal for the cutting edge. They were all found together in digging foundations for a house in Roundhay, near Leeds.

The analysis is :

	Copper %	Tin %	Nickel %	Lead %	Iron %	
A.	86.50	13.15	Trace	.24	.11	Taken from a point near axe edge.
B.	86.62	13.01	Trace	.19	.18	Taken from portion recessed for handle.

The analyst says that the slight difference between A and B is such as might be expected between any two analyses of a piece of metal.

We have found occasional traces of Roman roads, and wherever possible they have been recorded. The slide shows a portion of rough-paved road, which has been lately found 18 inches below the surface of Westgate, at Tadcaster. It is composed of water-worn stones, which were bared when laying drains.

There is little more to report except that a systematic record of such discoveries is now being undertaken by

members of the Leeds University, in conjunction with our local societies.

The next photographs show a type of iron mine to which I cannot assign a positive date. Owing to their shape these excavations are called bell pits. They consist of a shaft sunk from the surface to a bed of ironstone, which lies about 20 to 30 feet below, consisting of a stratum of nodules with a thickness of 1 to 3 feet. This is the bed from which in modern times the celebrated best Yorkshire iron has been smelted. The ironstone was followed and abstracted to such a distance, presumably, as could safely be done without a fall of the roof, the result being a conical hole with the apex uppermost, terminating at the surface in the shaft of entry, with a diameter at the base from 20 to 30 feet. It is interesting to note that immediately below the ironstone there is a thin bed of coal which did not receive attention. The assumption would be that the iron miners who made these excavations smelted their metal by charcoal or wood fires before the days of converting coal into coke for such a purpose, and that their work was done at any rate before 1700 A.D.

These pits are found in considerable quantities in that part of Leeds immediately north of the river Aire, where some of the earliest habitations were erected, and on that account also it is supposed that the workings were made about the seventeenth century. Very grave difficulties have occurred for architects and builders wherever old Leeds houses have been replaced by modern buildings. The practice had evidently been to excavate as far as it was safe, as deep as it was possible for such holes when only naturally ventilated, and to tip the spoil into the last hole dug out. It may be readily understood from an architect's plan exhibited, in which there are twenty-eight pits in an area of 790 square yards, that many important buildings have been found in an alarming condition.

The extensive rebuilding of Leeds has brought about another serious danger. We are constantly in fear of losing some of our very interesting local and street names. Your local secretary and local Fellows have done their best to oppose the abolition of the old names and the loss of history contained in them, but we should welcome any advice on the subject, or any prospect of co-operation with others in similar positions in other equally unfortunate and successful cities.

A few instances will suffice. Leeds is a city of 'lanes.' This is not grand enough for our progressive folk. The man

who has a shop in Vicar Lane would prosper (so he says in the daily paper) if this were changed to the 'Strand.' We have lost Lydgate; Tenter Garth and Tenter Lane may drop out; and I am afraid this year may see the end of Flay Crow Yard and the Isle of Cinder. I have thought that this matter was of sufficient importance to claim the attention of the Society.

Kirkstall Abbey has been neglected since it was put in order.

The drains have silted up and in some cases been filled by elders, and the pavement in places has been disturbed by seedlings. Ivy has been allowed to spread over important walls concealing architectural features. Tiles and special stones, lead pipes, and portions of brass inscriptions which have been from time to time discovered have been dumped into a case in a park ranger's room, and so on. This is what has happened in eight and a half years, and it has not been easy to inspire the corporation with any interest in continuing the preservation of the building. After two years of polite correspondence, an agreement has been sanctioned that ivy is again to come off the walls, and a general instruction has been promised that only those creepers will be retained which lose their leaves in the winter and do not insert dangerous fibre between the stones, and that these are only to be allowed to spread within limited areas. By this means the leaves which grow so dirty in a place like Leeds will not carry their blackness from one year to another, and the state of the walls can receive a periodical examination when the leaves are off. At the same time a picturesqueness which need not necessarily be condemned will be maintained sufficient to please the numbers of people upon whose votes the maintenance of Kirkstall Abbey depends.

In the monastic buildings the most perfect fireplace hearth is formed of series of small stones set on edge, which were becoming displaced and destroyed by the weather. This has now been covered with glass, and glass also has been put over some tiling which is in the floor of the frater. The drains have all been re-cleaned; the invading elders taken out.

A well-lighted and warmed building is to be erected in an inconspicuous place, and all the loose tiles, lead pipes, fragments of sepulchral brasses, are to be placed in an orderly manner in locked cases. The corporation have asked me to catalogue them, and I hope that with the kind help of Mr. Hope this will shortly be done."

Mr. GOWLAND congratulated the author on the way he had explained the method of casting palstaves and their bronze

moulds. The latter could only have been used once or twice, most of the implements being from moulds of clay. The ironstone mines at Leeds were probably older than the date suggested in the paper; in the seventeenth century the underlying coal would also have been mined for smelting the ore.

Mr. BAILDON said that iron was being worked further up the Aire in the reign of Edward III. There was a charter in the British Museum specifying a contract between the lord of the manor and an ironmaster for the use of a wood to provide charcoal for smelting, the rent being twelve pieces of iron yearly.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE had assisted in the excavation of the objects exhibited from Kirkstall Abbey, and regretted that several of the best specimens had disappeared since 1893. The pottery,* which was found by Mr. Hope, belonged to a type overlooked by historians of English wares.† The mortar of which the lower stone was exhibited he thought had been used to pound up meat rather than for grinding corn. The stone cylinders were also called mortars, and were used for lighting passages at night. The tiles were mostly of the thirteenth century, and one with knotwork pattern was specially noteworthy.

Mr. BAILDON added that the tile referred to bore the badge of the Laeys, and the pattern was not of Welsh derivation.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications, and to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society for the loan of certain objects exhibited in illustration of Dr. Greenwell's paper.

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xv. 6.

† *Catalogue of English Pottery in British Museum*, 56, 91-93.

Thursday, 30th March, 1905.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

From Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary :—Three lantern slides illustrative of Rev. W. Greenwell's paper on a Cemetery of the Late-Celtic Period in Eastern Yorkshire.

From E. Kitson Clark, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Fifteen lantern slides in illustration of his Report as Local Secretary for Yorkshire.

O. M. DALTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read some notes on the walls and fortifications of Famagusta, Cyprus, with especial reference to the alterations caused by the new harbour works ; the notes were illustrated by a few lantern slides. Mr. Dalton also read a paper on part of an early Byzantine treasure found in the neighbourhood of Kyrenia and now the property of the Government of Cyprus.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE remarked on the very pure northern French architecture of the cathedral at Famagusta.

Mr. READ recalled the fact that the Society had appealed to the Colonial Secretary at the time to preserve the ancient walls intact ; and the slides showed that the work had been carried out in the most innocuous manner possible. The railway was still to be built, but the Society was assured that no harm would be done thereby. The island was full of remains of all periods, and as a British possession should be available for archaeological investigation. An organisation on the same lines as the Egypt Exploration Fund might well be started, and he thought it a matter in which the Society might very properly take action.

Professor GOWLAND agreed that exploration in Cyprus was very desirable, but the difficulty was to raise the necessary funds. The work apparently failed to interest those who could most easily contribute towards the expenses.

F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., communicated the following note on a small bronze vase of early Italian work, said to have been found in Bath :

“ The small bronze vase which I now exhibit was bought in

Bath about 1858 by the late Dr. Wm. Wilson Cuxworth, then a Scottish medical student visiting the town. It was sold to him as having been found in Bath, but no details of the discovery are recorded. The purchaser sent it to his cousin, Mr. F. R. N. Haswell, of North Shields, who has very kindly lent it to me. It has been published once, in the *Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries* for 1898,* but in such a manner that re-publication and re-illustration seem desirable.

The vase is a regular shaped round-bellied vessel with a plain curved brim unbroken by any spout or mouth. It measures without its handle $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height and 4 inches in greatest diameter. The handle is a plain rectangular strip of bronze $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch broad and $\frac{9}{16}$ thick. At one end it expands into a thin piece 2 inches wide and $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch deep, and this, fastened by two rivets to the under part of the outside of the brim, forms the attachment. From this attachment the handle describes a curve upwards and over the mouth of the vase, and then descends vertically passing but not touching the side of the vase and ending in a well-wrought horse's hoof. It appears never to have been fastened to the side of the vase, but to have been intended by the maker to hang loose. The object of this arrangement was, I think, to allow the vessel to be hung up from a line, so that the handle would serve alike for handle or hook.

This is not a very wise arrangement, and, as we might expect, it occurs very rarely. No parallel, I think I may assert, can be found among the bronze vases of Roman Britain; none, as M. Reinach assures me, among those of Roman Gaul, and none, as I learn from Dr. Gracven, among those of the Rhine valley. Its true home is in Italy. Vases, agreeing with the specimen now exhibited in size and shape and in the looseness of handle, have been dug up in the cemeteries of the Certosa di Bologna and of Vulci, and Professor Nogara tells me that two of these may be seen in the Musco Gregoriano at Rome (Sala dei bronzi, 109 and 111), which differ from our specimen only in the substitution of an animal's head for the terminal horse's hoof.† Such vases are, however, extremely uncommon, and, I may add, until now no adequate illustration appears to have been published of any one of them.

* Vol. viii. 240, with illustration.

† See the (rather small) illustrations in A. Zannoni, *Scavi della Certosa di Bologna* (Bologna, 1876), plate lxiii. 4; S. Gsell, *Fouilles de Vulci* (Paris, 1891), plate xvii. 4; *Museo Etrusco Gregoriano* (Rome, 1842), vol. i. plate v. 1. I have to thank Mr. A. J. Evans, Dr. Huelsen, Mrs. Arthur Strong, and Dr. Zahn of Berlin, for help in this matter.



ITALIAN BRONZE VESSEL. (4.)



The dates of these Italian vases are not quite certain. But they all unquestionably belong to a period considerably earlier than the Roman Empire or the Roman occupation of Britain.

The problem therefore arises how an early Italian vase got to Bath. Two solutions present themselves. Either the object came by trade and must be added to the scanty list of Mediterranean products which made their way to Britain in the second or third century before Christ.* Or some modern traveller brought it to England, and here it was lost, possibly thrown away as rubbish, and dug up in after years as a local antiquity; possibly preserved without any record of its origin and mixed up with remains of genuine local provenance. We have no evidence in the present case to enable a decision between these alternatives. But despite this doubt this extremely rare type of vase seems to deserve the brief attention of the Society."

Professor GOWLAND considered that the "patina" of the vessel pointed to burial in British rather than in Italian soil.

Mr. READ thought the alleged provenance quite probable, and referred to a similar jug found at Tewkesbury, and now in the British Museum.

CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze rapier found at Lissane, co. Derry, Ireland, on which he communicated the following note:

"This rapier-shaped blade is described and figured in Sir William Wilde's Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy (figs. 314, 315, pp. 442, 443), where a model of it is exhibited. The total length is $30\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 7 inches longer than one of the same type in the possession of Sir John Evans, found at Noailles, near Beauvais, Oise, France, and is but $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in width at the centre. The section is somewhat elaborate (see figure in before-mentioned catalogue). It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the widest part of the base. The blade was discovered in a turf bog in the townland and parish of Lissane, co. Derry, Ireland, on the property of the late Sir Thomas Staples, Bart. It has since been carefully preserved in its present case, and is now in the possession of Mrs. John Henniker-Heaton, junior.

The rapier now has but one rivet, the other seems to have

* See A. J. Evans in *Archæologia Oxoniensis*, 158-164.

been torn away, and the second rivet, as shown in the diagram in the catalogue, is probably a restoration of the draughtsman.

The blade is slightly bowed or distorted laterally.

It is said to possess a wonderful degree of flexibility, but the present owner has not had the courage to test this quality, and has no desire that others should do so. It is apparently a casting from a fine sand mould, and the absence of patina is characteristic of specimens preserved in certain marshy deposits."

Mr. READ said this was one of the most perfect pieces of cast bronze he had seen, but thought it came from a mould of stone, and not of sand. Moulds of metal were more probably used for producing others of clay than for actual casting of metal. The rapier was for thrusting, but the present example was rather for parade purposes than for use in warfare.

Professor GOWLAND agreed that the casting was of the finest quality, but it would have been impossible to produce such a slender form in a sand mould. The mould of clay was probably heated, as in Japan at the present day, to ensure an easy flow of the metal and to avoid blow-holes. The metal was an alloy of copper with 15 per cent. of tin, the best composition possible for such a purpose. Hammering gave it further elasticity, and a careful polishing completed the process.

HENRY LAVER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Essex, exhibited the lead matrix of a small seal, lately found by a workman when making a drain in Creffield Road, Colchester, close to the house occupied by the late Mr. Joslin.

The seal is only $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, and bears for device a stellar flower, with the marginal legend :

S'HALAN[I] LAMBERT[I].

In the last word the R and T are conjoined.

This seal is of early thirteenth-century date.

Dr. OLIVER COBRINGTON, F.S.A., exhibited a glazed yellow paving tile found in Peatling Magna Church, Leicestershire.

The tile, which is 8 inches square, is peculiar in bearing the imprint of an ordinary $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tile which bore the word *ihu*; this is of course reversed in the example under notice.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE remarked that the device was only

coloured in glaze and not in slip; clearly it was not a paving tile.

Mr. READ said the letters in relief *th*u had been evidently produced by pressing another tile on the unbaked clay, but whether the entire surface had then been coloured white was uncertain. The ground thus covered with slip subsequently received a yellowish glaze, reducing the glaring red of the burnt clay and toning down the white slip. In the sunk parts the glaze still remained bright and vitreous, but only the slip remained on the worn surface. He thought the tile was produced intentionally, and was not a mere freak or accident.

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

Thursday, 6th April, 1905.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, 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 :—Our Soudan, its Pyramids and Progress. By John Ward, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1905.

From the Author :—Place and Field Names, Cookham Parish, Berkshire. By Stephen Darby. Privately printed. 8vo. 1899.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Vernon Bryan Crowther-Beynon, Esq., M.A.

Terence John Temple, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

Notice was given that the Annual Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Monday, 1st May, at 2 p.m.; and that no Fellow in arrear of his subscription for the current year would be entitled to vote on that occasion.

The Report of the Auditors was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY to the 31st day of December, 1904, having examined the find the same to be accurate.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

		RECEIPTS.						
1904.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1903	691	2	2	
Annual Subscriptions:								
12 at £3 3s., arrears due 1903	.	.	37	16	0			
5 at £2 2s., ditto	.	.	10	10	0			
1 at £1 1s., completion ditto	.	.	1	1	0			
505 at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1904	.	.	1590	15	0			
103 at £2 2s., ditto	.	.	216	6	0			
2 at £3 3s., paid in advance for 1905	.	.	6	6	0			
1 at £2 2s., ditto	.	.	2	2	0			
			<hr/>			1864	16	0
Composition:								
2 Fellows at £55	110	0	0	
Admissions:								
23 Fellows at £8 8s.	193	4	0	
Dividend on £10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	301	19	7	
Works sold	190	9	4	
Stevenson Bequest:								
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments	620	15	3	
Owen Fund:								
Dividend on £300 2½ per cent. Annuities	7	3	0	
Sundry Receipts	94	17	8	

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1904,
underwritten ACCOUNTS, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do

ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

		EXPENDITURE.					
1904.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Publications of the Society :							
	Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding .				770	16	6
Library :							
	Binding	105	3	9			
	Books purchased	296	15	11			
	Subscriptions to Books and Societies	46	0	0			
					447	19	8
House Expenditure :							
	Insurance	40	13	9			
	Lighting	79	13	1			
	Fuel	20	11	7			
	Repairs	163	10	11			
	Tea at Meetings	18	0	10			
	Cleaning and Sundries	34	8	3			
					356	18	5
	Income Tax and Inland Revenue License				16	0	0
	Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest				13	15	11
Pension :							
	E. C. Ireland	160	0	0			
					160	0	0
Salaries :							
	Assistant Secretary	387	10	0			
	Clerk	197	10	0			
					585	0	0
Wages and Allowances :							
	Porter, Housemaid, and Hall Boy				165	19	6
Official Expenditure :							
	Stationery and Printing	120	11	10			
	Postages	12	13	0			
	Ditto and Carriage on Publications	46	18	6			
	Sundry Expenses	118	4	9			
					298	8	1
Cash in hand :							
	Coutts & Co., Deposit Account	1100	0	0			
	Ditto Current Account	158	16	11			
	Petty cash	0	12	0			
					1259	8	11*
					£4074	7	0

* This does not include the balance in hand (£19 15s. 6d.) of the Research Fund.

RESEARCH FUND

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1903	45	14	3
Dividends :			
12 months' Dividend on :			
£1805 13s. 4d. India 3½ per cent. Stock	60	3	4
£500 J. Dickinson & Company Preference Stock	23	16	6
£527 1s. 3d. Victorian Government 3 per cent. Stock	15	1	5
	<u>99</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	£144	15	6

We have examined the above Account and Research Fund Account with the set forth in the annexed List, and certify to the accuracy of the same.

36 Walbrook, London, E.C.
29th March, 1905.

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS,

	Amount of Stock.			Value at 31st December, 1904.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10583	19	7	10372	6	0
Bank Stock	2128	9	6	6438	12	8
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2725	0	0	3215	10	0
London and North Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2757	0	0	3391	2	2
North Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2761	0	0	3340	16	2
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock	592	5	10	438	6	0
	<u>£21547</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>£27196</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>
OWEN FUND.						
2½ per cent. Annuities	300	0	0	264	0	0
RESEARCH FUND.						
India 3½ per cent. Stock	1805	13	4	1914	0	2
J. Dickinson & Co., Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	500	0	0	552	10	0
Victorian Government 3 per cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock	527	13	0	448	10	0
	<u>£2833</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>£2915</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>

ACCOUNT.

	PAYMENTS.					£	s.	d.
Cretan Exploration Fund	50	0	0
Silchester Excavation Fund	50	0	0
Caerwent Exploration Fund	20	0	0
Excavations at Shaftesbury Abbey	5	0	0
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1904	19	15	6

£144 15 6

Books and Vouchers of the Society, and have seen the Stocks and Investments

C. F. KEMP, SONS, & CO.

31st DECEMBER, 1904.

Amount
of Stock.
£ 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
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	.	15145	12	7
		<hr/>		
		£24039	12	7

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 of the above Funds. This is payable after the 10th April and 10th October in every year.

Witness our hands this 29th day of March, 1905.

ORMONDE M. DALTON,
FREEMAN O'DONOGHUE,
R. PHENÉ SPIERS,

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
Subscriptions received	1816		0	Publications of the Society :			
" unpaid, 30th December, 1904	46		0	Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding .			
Compositions				Library :			
Admissions				Binding	103	15	5
Dividend on £10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	301	19	7	Books purchased	272	5	5
Works sold	130	9	4	Subscriptions to Books and Societies .	46	0	0
Stevenson Bequest :				House Expenditure :			
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments	620	15	3	Insurance	40	13	9
Sundry Receipts	110	13	8	Lighting	97	8	6
				Fuel	25	14	6
				Repairs	167	10	9
				Tea at Meetings	19	3	2
				Cleaning and Sundries	35	7	9
				Income Tax and Inland Revenue License .			385
				Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest .			16
				Pension : E. C. Ireland			13
				Salaries :			160
				Assistant Secretary	387	10	0
				Clerk	197	10	0
				Wages and Allowances :			
				Porter, Housemaid, and Hall Boy			114
				Official Expenditure :			12
				Stationery and Printing			13
				Postages			46
				" and Carriage on Publications			18
				Sundry Expenses			112
				Balance carried to Balance Sheet			6
							1
							5
							17
							5
							17
							15
							10

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

April 6.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

275

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors			407	4			
Unexpended balances:							
Owen Fund	4	6		1			
Research Fund	19	15		6			
	30	435		0			7
„ Balance, 31st December, 1903					24		
Add Balance of Income and Expenditure Account	388	17		5			
			308	23			18
							2
By Investments:							
£10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan Stock			11060	5			2
£2128 9s. 6d. Bank Stock			7162	6			4
£2725 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock			3692	7			6
£2757 London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock			3763	6			1
£2761 North Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock			3741	3			1
£592 5s. 10d. Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock			494	11			3
					29913	19	5
„ Sundry Debtors:							
Subscriptions unpaid			46	4			0
Sundries			15	16			0
					62	0	0
„ Cash:							
At Bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co.			1278	12			5
In hand			0	12			0
					1279	4	5
					£31255	3	10

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account from the Books and Statements provided by the Treasurer of the Society, and certify to the accuracy of the same. The Investments, which have been taken at Stock Exchange List prices, on the 30th December, 1899, do not include those belonging to the Research and Owen Funds. No account has been taken of the Books, Furniture, Antiquities, or other Assets of the Society.

C. F. KEMP, SONS, & Co.

36 Walbrook, London, E.C.
29th March, 1905.

WILLIAM MINET, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on two early seventeenth-century rolls of Norfolk Swan-Marks:

"Swan rolls have twice before been the subject of communications to the Society. In 1847 Mr. G. Bowyer, Fellow of the Society, submitted a summary of the old laws relating to swans, and named, though he does not seem to have exhibited, a roll belonging to Denham Court which gave the marks in use on the River Colne;* and in 1810 Sir Joseph Banks brought before the Society certain ordinances of May 24th, 1523, respecting swans on the River Witham, and at the same time exhibited an original roll of swan-marks appertaining to the proprietors on the said stream. This roll is reproduced in the volume of *Archæologia* containing the communication.†

The rarity of these rolls, and the ninety-five years which have elapsed since one was exhibited at any meeting, must be my excuse for bringing two more to your notice this evening.

With the various Acts of Parliament and regulations dealing with the right of keeping swans I do not propose to concern myself. To do so would be to travel over well-beaten ground, since they can be found set out in the two papers just mentioned, as well as in the leading case on the subject reported by Lord Coke.‡ I propose to limit myself to saying what I have been able to discover as to the two rolls now before us.

The swan as a royal bird has long ceased to be regarded as sacred, but here and there swan-marks still continue in use. On the Thames an annual 'swan-hopping,' as the rounding-up of the swans for the purpose of marking is now vulgarly called, takes place, and the royal mark, with that of the Vintners' Company, remains in use; while that strange fowl the 'swan with two necks' survives in evidence of the old custom.

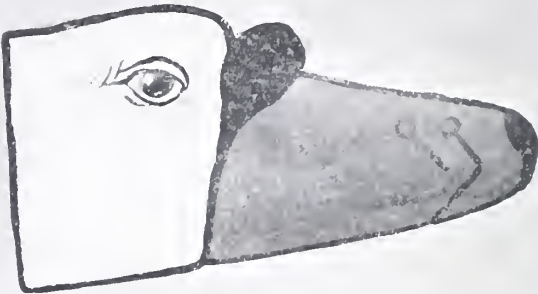
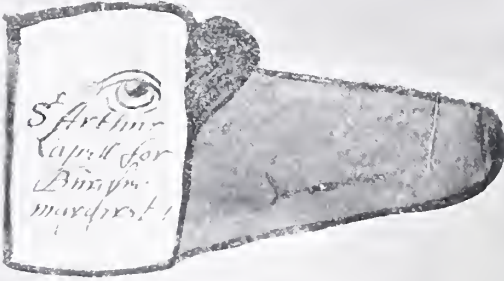
Norfolk, with its many waterways and broads, must at all times have been a great swan land; and to this day the Corporation of Norwich owns swans on the Yare, and makes it a boast that there alone lingers the true knowledge of how to fatten and cook the young bird.

It is to Norfolk that both these rolls belong, or rather, each of them proves itself to be a roll of Norfolk swan-marks,

* *Archæologia*, xxxii. 423.

† *Ibid.* xvi. 153.

‡ *Queen v. Lady Joan Young. Coke's Reports*, iv. 82 (London, 1826). See also a paper "On the Regulations antiently prescribed in regard to Swans" by J. R. Bromehead (*Proc. Arch. Ins.* 1848, p. 296, Lincoln); and a paper on the same subject by Ed. Peacock (*Archæological Journal*, xli. 291, 1884).



PART OF A ROLL OF NORFOLK SWAN-MARKS.

though neither supports the claim of the other. Nor is it possible in the case of either of them to satisfy an antiquarian's first demand, for a definite and incontestable date.

The first, which I propose to call the Capell roll, is the property of the Earl of Essex, by whose courtesy it is that I am allowed to exhibit it here to-night. It shows twenty-five swans' heads on each side, of which forty bear marks; it is endorsed at the end 'Burgh Swanne roll,' but none of the forty marks are attributed to any owner, except the one which belonged to Sir Arthur Capell himself. This has written on it 'Sir Arthur Capell for Burgh Margeret'; the inference is I think clear, that this mark belonged to the Capells in right of their ownership of the Manor of Burgh St. Margaret's, a manor which lies in the Hundred of East Flegg, on the River Bure, a short distance to the north of Yarmouth.

Purchased by Sir William Capell from Thomas lord Dacre and Ann, his wife, in 1505, it remained in the Capell family for many years. Sir William, on his death in 1515, left it to Gyles, his eldest son,* who held it until his death in 1556. By a settlement made in 1554, on the marriage of his grandson, Henry, with Katherine Manners, sister to the Duke of Rutland, Gyles settled this manor together with other property on Henry, who held it until his death in 1588, when he was succeeded by his son Arthur, who survived until 1632. We have therefore the limit 1588-1632 as the probable date of the roll.†

The second roll is the property of Mr. T. C. Blofeld in right of his ownership of Hoveton Hall, near Norwich, a manor also situated on the river Bure. Larger than the first roll, it gives sixty-one swan-heads, all on the same side of the roll; of these three only are blank. This leaves fifty-eight marks; but one, Stalham, being repeated twice, there are really fifty-seven. The interest of this roll is far greater than that of the first, seeing that the fifty-seven marks given are all identified by the names of the owners, or of the manors in respect of which they were enjoyed.

A comparison of the rolls will show that they are very different in character. The drawing of the Capell roll, though still conventional, is, if I may say so, more artistic than that of the Hoveton roll. It shows the swans' heads sideways, in this resembling a Lincolnshire roll now in the Museum at the

* Will proved February 19, 1556. P. C. C. 6 Wrastley.

† An account of the Capells, with a pedigree, will be found in *Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society*, ix. 243.

Public Record Office;* the drawing of this latter roll is, however, very rude and conventional, and its date, 1497-1504, as well as the character of its drawing, would seem to place it considerably earlier than the Capell roll.

The Hoveton roll is altogether much older in appearance than the Capell roll; it shows the heads as looked at from above, resembling in this the Witham roll exhibited to the Society in 1810. The Capell roll, as I have shown, must fall between 1588-1632, and I am inclined to place it about 1620. The date of the Hoveton roll offers a very curious problem. Looking at its general character, as well as the names it gives, I should be inclined to place it in the early part of the sixteenth century, say about 1530. The handwriting, however (all, with one exception, in one hand), must be late seventeenth century, not earlier probably than 1670. The names which are given on the roll, while in the main supporting the 1530 theory, are yet, in one or two instances, certainly later.

These names are not set down in any order, geographical or other; but, with the view of seeing what help they afford in fixing the date of the roll, I have arranged them in four groups:

1. Religious foundations	10
2. Names of owners	14
3. Names of properties	19
4. Names of both properties and owners	14
	57

The first group, religious foundations, would lead one to fix the date as before 1532. The third, names of properties only, gives no help at all. The second group of owners' names does not assist much, as in only four out of the fourteen instances is the christian name given; and where, as was often the case, a property continued in the same family for several generations, a mere name is no guide in arriving at the date.

Two of the names in this group do, however, bring the roll back towards the date I have suggested, 1530, for Francis Calthrope was the son of Sir William, who died in 1494, and himself died in 1543. Again, we have Sir Philip Catehrope, but seeing that I can find no such name connected with the

* Public Record Office: Museum, Case H. 75. "A roll of 1497-1504, with additions dated 1515, showing the distinctive marks upon the bills of swans belonging to various persons in parts of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire."



PORTIONS OF A ROLL

Between pages 278 & 279.



county, and also that the roll is, as I shall show presently, full of errors of transcription, I take this to be a scribe's error for Calthrope (or Calthorp, as it really is). Now Sir Philip Calthorp, a Norfolk landowner, died in 1535.

The last group, which gives both the owners and the properties, seems the most promising, especially where the christian name is also given. Let me first use it to support the theory I am advocating. One of the names is 'Sir John Henningham of Kittingham Hall.' The place is really Ketteringham, near Norwich, and belonged to the family of Heveningham. Sir John 'called a knight in most evidences, though not really so,' as Blomefield tells us, was the owner of Ketteringham, and died in 1530; nor is any later Sir John to be found, though the estate continued in the same family. Sir Richard Clere of Ornesby Hall does not exist, but a Sir Robert Clere owned Ormsby and died there in 1529; and, seeing the numerous errors existing in the roll, I think that we may safely identify the two. Another Clere, Edmond, is described as of Stokesby, and I find him in Blomefield spoken of as being a minor in 1491, and as dying in 1553. That the Southwells owned Woodrising from the time of Edward IV. to 1643, and that the Gurneys were at Barsham from an early date to 1675, carries the case no further; but the evidence I have adduced proves, I think, that, though the handwriting may be of late sixteenth century, the roll itself, and most of the ownerships it represents, are about 1530.

Against this is the fact that some of the names given in the roll cannot be fixed as early as 1530. For example, Sir John Hobart only inherited Blickling in 1625, when he built the house still existing; the Corbets of Woodbastwick are not found there before 1545, continuing till 1660; while the only Sir Richard Berney of Reedham died in 1668.

I now turn to another point on which I shall rely for the theory I have formed to explain the contradiction. Odd spelling one is accustomed to in old documents; but clear as is this handwriting, and there is no mistaking a single letter of it, the license of the spelling exceeds all experience; moreover the mistakes are such as would be made by a person copying from an older document, and unacquainted alike with the character of the writing he was copying and with the names of an earlier generation. Catchrope, I have already suggested, should be Calthorp; Lord Fishwater is meant, I think, for Lord Fitzwalter; a Norfolk owner; Henningham should be Heveningham; while, in place names, Horstsad is clearly Horstead; Vickling, Blickling; Ornesby, Ormsby;

Raekey, Rackheath; and Billoweby, Billocky; to give only a few instances.

I have not wearied you by accentuating all the evidence I could have drawn from the document, but one further fact I must bring to your notice. Fifty-seven of the entries are in the same handwriting; the fifty-eighth is in a different and an earlier hand; but it is a repetition of one of the 57, namely Stalham.* I cannot, however, assign to the writing of this second Stalham entry a date earlier than the beginning of the seventeenth century, say about 1620; the existence, however, of this one variant in handwriting does go to prove that the roll is earlier than the writing of the 57 entries would lead us to suppose.

The conclusion which I suggest is, that for the roll itself one can prove no definite date, though it looks seventeenth century; that it was in use as a working tool, say about 1620, when it bore only the name of the then owner, whoever he may have been, in respect of his property at Stalham, in this exactly matching the Capell roll, which shows 40 marks, but only actually names one owner. For practical purposes this would be sufficient, as the swanherd, in rounding up his birds, would be mainly concerned to know his own mark and his own swans. Later on in the seventeenth century, when the roll was no longer a necessary working tool, but had begun to acquire an antiquarian interest, someone, perhaps from mere curiosity, copied on to it from a roll of about 1530 the names of the owners of that date, and being unable fully to decipher the writing, copied it in a way which accounts for the numerous errors I have instanced above. In three or four cases, however, he must have attributed the marks to their then actual owners, as perhaps having knowledge of these. This would account for the Hobarts, Berneys, and Corbets, none of whom existed in 1530. Moreover, we must hold that he did not notice that Stalham was already entered on the roll in an earlier hand, but himself again entered it.

The theory I advance is certainly complicated, and perhaps overstrained, but I can find no other which fits the facts, and I do no more than offer it until a better be found.

Comparing the marks on the two rolls, and assuming these, as I think we must, both to be Norfolk, one would expect to find the 40 marks shown on the Capell roll reproduced among the 57 on the Hoveton roll. But, first, I can say with certainty that Sir Arthur Capell's own mark in respect of Burgh St. Margarets is not to be found on the Hoveton roll;

* The illustration of the Hoveton roll reproduces both the Stalham marks.

nor does the name of the manor appear on it, with any other mark attributed to it. Further than this, I think I must admit that I cannot connect any of the marks on one roll with those on the other. In trying to compare them there is, of course, the difficulty of presentment; in the Hoveton roll the beak is looked at from above, and the whole of the oblong slightly convexed upper surface of the beak being visible, the whole mark can be shown in its proper position. In the Capell roll, on the contrary, the beak is shown as from the side, and thus only one half of it is seen. Whether the artist meant to show us the whole mark, or whether he shows only half of it, leaving us to imagine it either repeated or continued, as the case may be, on the other side, I cannot say; in any case the difference of drawing makes any comparison very difficult. One or two, an arrow for instance, and some combinations of circles, are the only ones I can claim any identity for. For this absence of agreement between the two rolls I have no explanation to offer.

It is perhaps worth while considering the Hoveton roll topographically for a moment. The place-names it gives can almost all be identified; most of them lie, as one would expect, on the three great waterways of the county, the Bure, the Yare, and the Waveney, which meet at Yarmouth to form a single estuary. One or two are in the north towards Wells-next-the-Sea; while another small colony is found over in the west. Two of the latter long puzzled me, but I think I have solved the problem. They are given in the roll as 'fouldon Houldrege' and 'Dydlington Houldrige.' South of Swaffham are two small villages, Foulden and Didlington; it remains to account for Houldrege. Now it appears that in Edward the Sixth's time and apparently earlier the Holdyches held land in Foulden, while Richard de Holdych owned property in Didlington in the time of Edward III., where the family continued down to 1650. It is a far cry from Holdyche to Houldrege, but the instances of errors already quoted above, tend to prove that the copyist was capable even of this."

LIST OF NAMES ON THE HOVETON SWAN ROLL.

I. RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Notes.</i>
1. Prior of St Oluies.	On the Waveney.
2. Prior of Carrowe.	Norwich.
3. Prior of Hyngham.	West of Wymondham.
4. Prior of Bromerton.	Bramerton, on the Yare, below Norwich.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES—*continued*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 5. Prior of Norwich. | |
| 6. Abbott of Langley. | Near Buckenham, on the Yare. |
| 7. Abbot of S ^t Bennets. | On the Bure. |
| 8. Cellar of S ^t Bennetts. | |
| 9. Conent of St. Bennits. | "Conventus" or general body as distinguished from the abbot and cellarer. |
| 10. Bishop of Norwich. | |

II. NAMES OF OWNERS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. M ^r Sallett. | Probably Hugh. |
| 12. Huge Austen. | The family of Inglose held property at Loddon, on the Yare, up to 1525. |
| 13. M ^r Ynglowes. | |
| 14. M ^r Yeluerton. | A Sir Francis Calthorp, of Ingham, second son of Sir William, died 1513. |
| 15. Francis Calthrope. | Probably Calthorp: a Sir Philip died 1535. |
| 16. S ^r Phillipe Catchrope. | |
| 17. M ^r Henry Smith, late tenant to Thomas Blofeld Esq ^r . | |
| 18. Lord of Burgaenie. | Lord Abergaveney. |
| 19. Lord Fishwater. | Lord Fitzwalter. |
| 20. Lord Morley. | |
| 21. Duke of Norfolk. | |
| 22. Duke of Suffolk. | |
| 23. The King's [Majesty]. | |
| 24. Ospitall of Norwich. | |

III. NAMES OF PLACES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 25. ffrannes. | (?) Frenge (also found as Frense), near Sedgeford, but very doubtful. |
| 26. Oulton Halle. | On the Waveney. |
| 27. Billoweby Hall. | Billockby, on the Bure. |
| 28. Barsham Hall, in Suffolk. | Near Beccles. |
| 29. fouldon Houldrege. | Foulden and Didlington are two villages a little south of Swaffham. |
| 30. Dydlington Houldrige. | The family of Holdych held land in both, temp. Edward VI. If this suggestion be correct both these should be taken in Group IV. |
| 31. Marham Halle. | West of Swaffham. |
| 32. Stalham Halle. | On the Bure. |
| 33. Banyards. | |
| 34. Somerliton Jerningham. | On the Waveney. |
| 35. Dilhū Halle. | Near Stalham. |
| 36. Caster Halle. | Near Yarmouth. |
| 37. Mandeby Halle. | Mantby, near Yarmouth. |
| 38. Hempstend Halle. | ? Hempstead, near Holt. |
| 39. Yeluerton Halle. | South-east of Norwich. |
| 40. Warham Hall. | Near Wells. |
| 41. Smalborowe Hall. | Near Stalham. |
| 42. Waxham Halle. | On the east coast. |
| 43. Claxton Hall. | South-east of Norwich. |

IV. NAMES OF OWNERS AND PLACES.

44. Francis Louill—Harlinge Hall. D. 1530. East of Thetford.
45. M^r Helmes—Rackey Halle. Probably Rackheath, owned by the family of Helmes 1520-1590.
46. M^r Hobarte—Beston Halle. A Thomas Hobart married Audrey Hare, heiress of Beeston, sometime after 1538.
47. Corbet—Woodbastewicke. The Corbets owned Woodbastwicke 1545-1660.
48. S^r John Hobarte — Mann^r of Blicklinge. Sir Henry Hobart bought Blickling; his son Sir John, who succeeded in 1625, built the present house about that date.
49. M^r Southwell—Wood Riseing. Near Attleboro'; the Southwells owned the estate from Edward IV. to 1643.
50. M^r Gurney—Barsham. Anthony Gurney died 1555; but the family continued till 1675. Near Fakenham.
51. S^r Richard Clere — Ornesby Halle. Ormsby, on the broad of that name, near Yarmouth. I find no Richard, but a Sir Robert died, owning the estate, in 1529.
52. Edmond Clere—Stokesby. Near Yarmouth. Edmond was a minor in 1491, and died in 1553.
53. S^r John Heningham—Kittingham Hall. South-west of Norwich. John Heveningham, "called a knight in most evidences, but not really so," died 1530.
54. M^r Tindall of Vicklinge. ? Blickling—but I can find no Tindalls there.
55. M^r Blofeld—Halle. The ancestor of Mr. T. C. Blofeld, the present owner of the roll, as well as of Hoveton Hall.
56. S^r Richard Burney of Reedham. On the Yare—the only Sir Richard died 1668.
57. M^r Ward of Horstad—Abbys of Buxton. An inscription in the church to Muryell, wyfe of Ralphe, son of Ralph Ward, gent, died 7th July, 1652 (*Monumenta Anglicana*, John le Neve, London, 1719, v. 10) connects the family with Horstead.

In illustration of Mr. Minet's paper, the following descriptive notes of an earlier Roll in the Public Record Office* were read by C. TRICE MARTIN, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.:

"This roll consists of seven membranes of coarse parchment. The beginning is lost, and many names at the beginning are illegible.

The date is fixed by the name of Philip, Abbot of Croyland, who, according to Dugdale, held that office from 1497 to 1504.

On membrane 3 there is a note:

'1515 Jhon Rooke the xij. day June in Wesbeshe.'

* *Miscellanea of the Exchequer*, 1st ed.

Rooke was probably the keeper of the Roll. Many names have been totally or partially erased and others substituted, no doubt by him.

The last membrane (7) is in a different hand from the rest.

The swan's heads are drawn in profile, but the bill is turned round so as to show the whole of the upper surface. The triangular black mark at the point of the bill is drawn in the middle, but the lower mandible is shown as if the bill was also in profile, and the nostril is represented by a mark like a W against the upper line, whereas to match the black mark at the point it should have been in the middle.

On membrane 7 the eyes are painted red, with a black spot in the centre for the pupil.

The marks do not appear to have any relation to armorial bearings, as persons of the same surname have quite different marks, *e.g.* five marks are assigned to persons of the name of Dymock; two to William Kyme; two to persons named Quadring; two to John Wall.

Few marks have any significance. The exceptions are:

John Turnor uses a mark representing a bugle-horn; Laurenc Mayll, a pair of pincers; William Caleroft, what may be a key; Richard Freskeney, a spade; John Stevenson, of Crowland, apparently altered from the Convent of Crowland, a fylfot.

Someone whose name is erased has what may be either a pair of spectacles or a tailor's eye.

Two marks bear letters:

'The Abbot of Thorney,' a circle inclosing two T's; 'My lady Elynor'* an E, and what may be a C.

On membrane 5, one mark, consisting of two oblique lines nearly meeting, crosses the opening of the bill, and is continued over the lower mandible. There are also marks on the outline of the bill, a pair of small black triangles, close together, projecting from the outline. Sometimes there are four pair of these marks. I think they must represent notches at the edge of the beak.

Among the names are the following:

Religious Houses.

The Abbot of Thorney.

Stephen Stangreve, Monk of Thorney.

* The surname is doubtful. Another name has been erased and the word "Stamford" below seems to belong to the erasure, while "Wellysthorpe" is written on the swan's head by the same hand as "my lady."

Dan Richard Holbech, Monk of Thorney.

Philip Abbot of Crowland.

Dan John Ramsey, Monk of Crowland.

Dan William ———, Monk of Crowland, whose name is erased.

The Abbot of Revesby.

Dan Thomas Therfyld, Monk of Ramsay.

Thomas, Prior of Spalding.

A chantry of some place ending in "ke"; the rest of the name is illegible.

Clergymen.

The parsons of Toft, Leeke, and Leverton.

The vicars of Wainfleet, Friskney, and Sybsa (Sibsey).

Guilds.

The Guild of Corpus Christi of Croyland.

The three guilds of Croyland.

Other names are :

'Master Knollys; the clerk of the * in Boston'
'the bailiff of Croft and Tatyrsal.'

'William Bedell, Treasurer to my Lady's Grace the King's Mother,' *i.e.* Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII. Bedell's name is mentioned as her treasurer in accounts of her property after her death.

Sir John Huse. His name frequently occurs in commissions of the peace and commissions of sewers for Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, and Essex."

Mr. WELCH said the City of London swans used to be kept by the Bridge Masters in connection with the chapel of St. Thomas on old London Bridge, but there was no record of the mark used.

Mr. OSWALD BARRON mentioned that the swan mark was frequently conveyed by deed or will. Davy Cecil, the founder of the houses of Exeter and Salisbury, was, as bailiff of Whittlesey mere, named keeper of the royal swans in four counties.

* The word represented by dots is nearly illegible, but looks like "Ammarllys." Whether this is some form of "Admiral" I do not know, but regular Admiralty jurisdiction was not granted to the town until 1568, and the list of judges in Thompson's *History of Boston* does not begin until 1581.

He had his own "marke of swannes markyd with laduls streight up and down the byll and the legge," which mark he bequeathed to his wife. Henry Welby, his son's stepson, gave to his executor "all my swans marked on both sides of the bill with the print of a key," the said mark being "entered into the swanherd's book, which book is in the custody and keeping of John Boeher dwelling at the *Tabert* in Stamford, debited unto Master David Syssell." It has been said that swan marks bear no relation to armory, but Mr. Barron has discovered a rare instance to the contrary, the Stewards of Sakingheath using in the first half of the sixteenth century a swan mark of a ragged staff derived from the ragged baston in their shield of arms.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH thought that such marks, attached to feral or semi-feral animals, might well date back before the introduction of heraldry. Animals that ranged widely must have been sorted out by means of such marks; and swans had to be pinioned every year in order to increase the supply of animal food in the winter.

Mr. THOMSON LYON asked whether any marks too complicated to be cut with a knife were ever adopted. Most of them were mere notches, though chevrons were frequent, and the brand was sometimes used to make circles on the ragged staff.

Mr. MINET, in reply, said that the swans were rounded up for the capture of young eygnets, so that they could be assigned to their proper owners.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, read the following notes on some miscellaneous antiquities recently found in London, which he also exhibited :

"The objects which I exhibit this evening are more or less interesting, as having been found in various parts of London during the past few months; some of them may be a little commonplace, though they are good examples of their kind, but some of them are rare.

I will begin by drawing your attention to the Roman antiquities. The leather found in the City is often very well preserved, and the three sandals exhibited are nearly complete. There are also several fragments of stamped leather, portions of sandals, together with many soles and other parts of shoes,

but only the best specimens are now before us. Also a fairly good example of a shoe of the time of Henry V. or VI. They were found in London Wall.

An amphora of cream-coloured pottery, having two handles, height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, also Roman, was found at the corner of Broad Street and London Wall.

A chisel in bronze, length 8 inches, Roman, from London Wall.

Head of a woman in plaster or pipeclay, with her hair dressed in classic form, Roman, height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from the Strand.

A bone modelling tool, Roman, from Fenchurch Street.

The following objects belonging to the Tudor period were found in Finsbury or Moorfields:

The handle of a dagger or knife in wood, length 4 inches.

A sheath of leather, length $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A pewter merchant's mark.

A copper scratch-wire brush.

A pair of shoelaces with tags.

A rosary of wooden beads with a cross attached.

A mount of a gipciere, in brass, length $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Nine knives hafted in bone or wooden handles, some ornamented with brass mounts.

An ink-pot in pewter with two handles, height 2 inches.

An ink-horn, in horn, with holes pierced in the rim for a loop, height 2 inches.

An ink-horn, in wood, of elegant form, with two holes in the rim for attaching the loop, height $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

A pair of iron shears, length $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

A small bone knife, length $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.


A leather case with a comb inside.



A housewife, a portion, containing pins.

The following objects are from various localities and dates:

A barber's bowl in Lambeth delft, with one handle, of the same pattern as the pewter bleeding dishes. Height 6 inches by 3 inches diameter; seventeenth century, found in Farringdon Street.

A glass mortar, made of ordinary bottle glass, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, coated with a fine iridescence. Height 7 inches by 6 inches in diameter. This was probably a mortar used by an apothecary, or

- perhaps a receptacle for holding mercury; it belongs to the seventeenth century and was found in Whitecross Street.
- A bird-call, in green glazed earthenware, found at the Bear Garden, Bankside, height 2 inches; sixteenth century.
- A jug of cream colour ware, coated with a green glaze, height 6 inches, of the fifteenth century, from Fenchurch Street.
- A jug of red earthenware, height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of the fourteenth century, found in St. Paul's Churchyard.
- A pitcher of cream coloured ware, coated with a green glaze and with a series of incised markings upon it; height 13 inches, of the fourteenth century, from St. Paul's Churchyard.
- A thrift box in red glazed ware of the seventeenth century, from Clare Market; this is somewhat late for these thrift boxes; they are usually of green glazed ware and of an earlier date.
- Four earthenware ink wells of coarse work, three of them having green glaze upon them; they belong to the sixteenth century, and were found in Lombard Street, Whitecross Street, and one in Thames Street.
- A slickstone or linen smoother of unusual size; the handle wanting; it was found in Fenchurch Street, and is of seventeenth-century date.
- A curious doll in wood, found in demolishing an old house in Bird Street, Oxford Street, it may have been a figure in a Punch and Judy Show, height 6 inches.
- A brush mounted in leather, Tudor period.
- A pewter-headed pin, sixteenth century.
- A standard pint pot in pewter, stamped  W-R, pewterer's name 'R. Bache of St Cath^e Stairs'; inscribed in front with the name of 'T. Cooke, White Bear, Bear Garden, Bankside,' found near the Bear Garden.
- A similar pewter pot, inscribed in front, 'A. Mann, Grey Coat Hospital, Grey Coat Street, West.' Maker's punch or touch in front within a circle of rings; Westminster.
- These two are of the time of William III.
- A pewter candlestick or pepper castor without a lid, height $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, from Tooley Street.
- A pewter flask, circular with nozzle, diameter 4 inches; found at Westminster, 1904.

- A cheek piece of a bridle in bronze, fourteenth century ; London Wall.
- A gipciere mount in bronze, sixteenth century ; Southwark.
- A bronze key with a large flat handle, ornamented with a pierced cross, length 3 inches ; fourteenth century ; London Wall.
- A brass finger ring with  on the bezel ; fifteenth century ; Bear Garden.
- A brass or latten ladle, with a flat stem, seventeenth century, from the Bear Garden.
- A wooden patten, leather fasteners, iron on the sole, length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, seventeenth century, Oxford Street.
- A latten or brass seal topped spoon, with a 'rose' in the bowl, sixteenth century, from Spittles Farm, Wandsworth.
- A brass finger ring, with  on the bezel, probably a merchant's mark ; fifteenth century ; Tower Bridge, Southwark.
- A bronze graving (?) tool, length $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; fifteenth century ; from the same locality.
- A bulb of the stem of a Venetian wine glass, containing fluid ; seventeenth century, from Farringdon Street.
- A brass probe ; fifteenth century ; near the Monument.
- A Puritan spoon in pewter ; seventeenth century ; Great George Street, Westminster.
- A leaden badge, from the Thames at London Bridge.
- A brass candlestick ; seventeenth century ; City Road.
- A tapestry prick in ivory ; sixteenth or seventeenth century ; found in excavation near the Savoy, Strand.
- A cylindrical iron or steel pen or needle case with fine hinges and spring ; length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; Eagle Street, Holborn.
- An alabaster figure of a naked woman, wearing a hat, with drapery on the back, holding bunches of flowers or fruit in the right hand, height 10 inches, from London Wall. ? French, time of Louis XV.
- Three bone skates from Fenchurch Street. It is rare to find them in any other locality than Moorfields, but from the fact of their being discovered there points to the swampy nature of that part of the City, hence probably the name Fenchurch is derived from Fen.
- A bronze seal from London Wall.
- A pipe-clay figure of a man on horseback, height $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; also a pipe-clay figure of a young man wear-

ing a cloak ; he has long hair and holds a large sword in front of him, and an object over his shoulder, feet lost, height 3 inches, both from London Wall; possibly sixteenth century, and made in Cologne.

The end of a large wax candle from Ironmonger Lane, seventeenth century.

A bellarmine found in Westminster, which, when found, was corked up, and in it were found some old pins and rusty nails: it had been probably used in the art of Black Magic.

A bellarmine, bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth.

Also a large specimen, with a badge beneath the mask, and a medallion of perhaps a Roman Emperor on each side of the pot with an illegible inscription round it. It was found in Westminster, 1904.

Some years ago a pot containing curls or clippings of coins of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., was found in the City, they having probably been secreted in the latter reign by the clipper in a place of safety, and he probably was hanged for a similar misdemeanour, so never recovered them. Clipping, washing, rounding, and filing coins had always been considered high treason, if it could be proved that it was done for 'wicked lucre or gains sake.' I now exhibit a few of this find, and together with them are three shillings of Elizabeth and Charles I. clipped down to the margin as illustration of what they looked like after the process; these three coins have been found separately in London, and had no doubt been passed as money notwithstanding their mutilation."

The TREASURER also exhibited two bellarmines which he believed were found in London. On one the royal arms occurred three times, but were incorrectly represented. The larger specimen probably came from the Low Countries. Such jugs were largely used in London during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

Mr. W. PALEY BALDON remarked that the royal arms on the bellarmine were not connected with Scotland. The harp first appears in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and it appeared as if the potter had tried to copy the arms of the Commonwealth.

Mr. HOPE pointed out that on his seal the arms of James VI. of Scotland had Ireland in the third quarter. It was also customary in the north, as on the seal in question, to put

Scotland in the first quarter and repeat it in the fourth, England only appearing once in the second quarter.

Mr. WELCH congratulated the Director on his collection, but added that the majority would be merely duplicates in such a museum as that at the Guildhall.

HORACE SANDARS, Esq., exhibited the bronze rim of a large bucket of the Roman period, 17 inches in diameter, found in ancient workings in the Rio Tinto mines. Its use was doubtful, but a bag of esparto grass had probably been attached and made watertight with pitch for the purpose of baling out water, or possibly for transporting the ore.

Professor GOWLAND agreed that the bucket had been used to draw off the water. Wooden buckets were used in Japan for the same purpose.



BRONZE RIM OF A ROMAN BUCKET, FOUND IN SPAIN. (4.)

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

Thursday, 13th April, 1905.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

From the Author:—Our Earliest Cannon, 1314-1346. By Lieut.-Colonel W. H. L. Hime, late R.A. 8vo. Woolwich, 1900.

From W. Bruce-Bannerman, Esq., F.S.A.:—Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff. Vol. iii. 4to. (Spalding Club) Aberdeen, 1857.

From W. Paley Baildon, Esq., F.S.A.:—Revised Pedigree of Calverley of Calverley. Single sheet folio. 1905.

Also from Ralph Griffin, Esq.:—Impression of monumental brass from Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on Monday, 1st May, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as President, Council, and Officers for the ensuing year.

LAWRENCE WEAVER, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on lead rain-water heads of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

In opening his paper Mr. Weaver said that the artistic history of a most characteristic English metal when worked into its most characteristic English form had been greatly neglected. Rain-water heads were practically peculiar to England. The design of some of the earlier forms was influenced by the grotesque type of gargoye, and two heads at Haddon Hall, the faces of which are fashioned as grotesque faces, were shown as examples. The earliest reference to lead down-pipes is in the Liberate Roll of 1241, in which Henry III. instructs the Keeper of the Works at the Tower of London to fix down-pipes on the great tower.

Embryonic down-pipes are found on the Mayor's Parlour, Derby, a house of the last quarter of the fifteenth century.

The arrangement of the pipes, gutters, and heads at Dome Alley, Winchester, was shown. The leadwork is of about 1580, and the vine pattern of the gutter is especially interesting. The system of water leadwork at Poundisford Park, Taunton, is very complete, including an ornamental horizontal gutter, discharging through a turreted head into a circular cistern. The heads at Hampton Court of 1525 prove to be nineteenth-century copies. Later examples were shown from

Bolton Hall, Durham Castle, Haddon Hall, Bideford, Bucklebury Manor, and Stonyhurst, all of the end of the seventeenth century, as well as a large series of the early part of the century from Haddon Hall, Hatfield Park, and Knole Park, Sevenoaks.

About 80 slides were shown, and some copies of ornament, as well as the original head, pipe, and gutter from a cottage at Bramhall, Cheshire.

Mr. EMANUEL GREEN drew attention to cases where the rain-water head had been recast but the old date replaced. This kind of work was too expensive for general adoption at the present day.

Mr. THACKERAY TURNER remarked that modern plumbers lacked the skill of their predecessors. Rain-water heads had been recovered from the ruins of Bucklebury manor-house, near Reading, and would be presently exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum. There was a very good example at Canons Ashby, Northants.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE referred to two pewter heads in Westminster Abbey which were removed when the north transept was restored, and were put in the triforium about 1720.

Mr. HOPE thought that the mitre on the example shown from Winchester dated from about 1670, but the guttering was much earlier.

Mr. THOMPSON LYON urged the preservation of lead ventilating quarries, such as those described in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*.*

Mr. WEAVER, in reply, said that in London early rain-water heads were scarce. The Westminster examples were very ornate, but far from pleasing. There were also some plain ones in the Abbey. He would like to think the gutter at Haddon Hall belonged to the twelfth or thirteenth century. According to Mr. Barron the mitre at Winchester was about 1580. Lead ventilating quarries were to be seen at Ewhurst, Haddon Hall, Hampton Court, and Fountains Abbey.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

* Vol. xi. 143.

ANNIVERSARY,

MONDAY, 1st MAY, 1905.

LORD AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Rev. ROBERT BARLOW GARDINER and CHARLES JAMES PRÆTORIUS, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

At 2.30 p.m. the President proceeded to deliver the following Address:

“In addressing you for the first time from this Chair at an Annual Meeting, I must begin by expressing my sense of the great honour you have conferred on me in electing me as your President, an honour enhanced in no slight degree when I call to mind the distinguished men who have preceded me in the office; last, not least, my friend Lord Dillon.

The past year has been on the whole of uneventful prosperity. We have had interesting meetings, a good supply of papers, we may fairly claim that we have made our influence felt when occasion arose, and that in various directions we have done useful work. Our numbers are full, and there is a good list of candidates.

The following have been elected Fellows since the last Anniversary:

Edwin Austin Abbey, Esq., R.A.
 Ven. Edward Barber, M.A.
 Joseph Cox Bridge, Esq., M.A., Mus.Doc.
 Walter Henry Brierley, Esq.
 Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq., B.A.
 Vernon Bryan Crowther-Beynon, Esq., M.A.
 Lewis Foreman Day, Esq.
 James Griffith Dearden, Esq.
 Terence John Temple, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.
 Major Victor Farquharson.
 Philip Berney Ficklin, Esq.

Joshua James Foster, Esq.
 William Henry Fox, Esq.
 George James Frampton, Esq., R.A.
 Charles Reginald Haines, Esq., M.A.
 William Fergusson Irvine, Esq.
 Robert Jones, Esq., M.D., B.S.
 Arthur Kay, Esq.
 William Richard Lethaby, Esq.
 Rev. John Augustus Lloyd, M.A.
 Gerald Walter Erskine Loder, Esq, M.P.
 Philip Harry Newman, Esq.
 Edward Stanley Mould Perowne, Esq.
 Edward Schroeder Prior, Esq., M.A.
 Robert Rickards, Esq.
 Harold Sands, Esq.
 Basil Harrington Soulsby, Esq.
 Hugh Thackeray Turner, Esq.
 Henry Thomas Weyman, Esq.
 William Hinman Wing, Esq., M.A.

The following have resigned :

Alfred Gibbons, Esq.
 Joseph Child Priestley, Esq.

The following is a list of those Fellows whose loss by death since our last Annual Meeting we have to deplore :

Rev. Joseph Greenoak Bailey, MA., LL.D. 4th April,
 1905.
 General John Bayly, R.E., C.B. 12th March, 1905.
 George Henry Birch, Esq. 10th May, 1904.
 Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq. 9th February, 1905.
 William Carr, Esq. 8th January, 1905.
 Richard Stephen Charnock, Esq., Ph.D.
 Alfred Charles Cronin, Esq. 5th February, 1905.
 Charles John Ferguson, Esq. 1st December, 1904.
 Wickham Flower, Esq. 19th September, 1904.
 Rev. Thomas Fowler, D.D., President of Corpus Christi
 College, Oxford. 20th November, 1904.
 Rev. William Haworth. 6th September, 1904.
 Lieut.-Col. Gould Read Hunter-Weston. 12th August,
 1904.
 Frederick Andrew Inderwick, Esq., K.C. 16th August
 1904.
 Austin Joseph King, Esq. 28th August, 1904.

Right Rev. Richard Lewis, Bishop of Llandaff, D.D.
24th January, 1905.

Rev. Henry Mitchell, M.A. 21st April, 1905.

Frederick David Mocatta, Esq. 16th January, 1905.

The Rev. Walter John Bruce Richards, D.D. 30th
August, 1904.

The Rev. William Francis Shaw, D.D. 21st November,
1904.

Arthur Philip, Earl Stanhope. 19th April, 1905.

James Lewis Thomas, Esq. 4th October, 1904.

Edward Shimells Wilson, Esq. 23rd December, 1904.

Cumberland Henry Woodruff, Esq., M.A. 4th October,
1904.

And one Honorary Fellow, El Condé de Valencia de
Don Juan, who was the author of the valuable *Catálogo
histórico-descriptivo de la Real Armería de Madrid*, 1897.

The deceased Fellows were men distinguished, and some of
them very distinguished, but they were for the most part
prevented by other duties from contributing materially to the
affairs of the Society either by contribution of papers or in
other ways.

LORD STANHOPE, though not specially an archæologist, was
an excellent representative of those who take an intelligent
interest in the subject, which he evinced, for instance, by
taking a leading part in the Kent Archaeological Society,
of which he was president for some years. The kind hospi-
tality shown by him and Lady Stanhope on the occasion of
their annual meetings will not readily be forgotten. Lord
Stanhope also held the high post of Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Kent. He was the eldest son of the fifth earl, the
distinguished historian. He was an Ecclesiastical Commis-
sioner and a Church Estate Commissioner, and took deep
and active interest in Church matters generally. His father,
I need hardly remind you, was our President for many years.
He was only born in 1838, so that his friends had hoped that
he had still many years of active and useful life before him.

Mr. GEORGE HENRY BIRCH was an architect by profession, who
latterly held the office of Curator of the Soane Museum, where
he did admirable work. He had great knowledge of London
topography, and in 1896 brought out an important work on
London churches of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries,
which was illustrated by splendid photographic reproduc-
tions. For years he took a leading part in the affairs of the

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, and there are at least ten papers by him in its *Transactions*, chiefly on London churches and chapels. In 1874-5 he was President of the Architectural Association. It was he who designed the picturesque and accurate Old London Street for the 1884 Health Exhibition at South Kensington, which we all so much admired, and which was afterwards shown in America.

Mr. FREDERICK ANDREW INDERWICK, K.C., served more than once on our Council, and was liked and respected by all who knew him. He had a very successful career at the Bar, but amidst the stress of his professional duties found time to write several pleasant books. His Report on the Inner Temple Pictures of Judge Littleton and Sir Edward Coke, 1894, and the Calendar of the Inner Temple Records (3 vols. 1896-1901), which he edited, are valuable contributions to the history of the Inns of Court. He took a very great interest in Rye and Winchelsea; the former old-world town he at one time represented in Parliament, and he wrote a short account of Winchelsea, where for many years he resided when he could spare the time. Towards the end of his life he became a Lunacy Commissioner.

The Rev. Dr. JOSEPH GREENOAK BAILEY was formerly an assistant inspector of schools in the Rochester diocese, and was recognised as a Shakespearian scholar.

General JOHN BAYLY, C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, who died at the age of 84, appears to have seen no active service, but did useful work as a Parliamentary Boundary Commissioner, and from 1874 to 1882 as executive officer of the Ordnance Survey.

Mr. WILLIAM CARR, of Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk, and Gomersall House, Yorkshire, was at one time actively engaged in the local affairs of the West Riding.

Mr. CHARLES JOHN FERGUSON belonged to an old Carlisle family, being brother of our late well-known Fellow, Chancellor Ferguson. An architect by profession, he devoted himself largely to the renovation or enlargement of old and historic buildings. It was he who started the idea of converting Tullie House, an ancient Carlisle residence, into a public library, art gallery, and museum. He contributed various papers on architectural and historical subjects to the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*.

Dr. THOMAS FOWLER, President for more than twenty years of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, originally belonged to Merton College, and in 1854 had taken a first-class degree both in classics and mathematics. He held various high offices in his university, and wrote with knowledge and effect on philosophic subjects. Among his works may be mentioned two volumes respectively on Deductive and Inductive Logic, said to be in the main a reproduction for Oxford use of the logical system of John Stuart Mill: an edition of Bacon's *Novum Organon* with notes and introduction; an edition of Locke's *Conduct of the Understanding*; and *The Principles of Morality*, an important and largely an original work.

Lieutenant-Colonel HUNTER-WESTON, who lived to the age of 81, was of a Scottish family and had served for many years in India. He distinguished himself in the Indian Mutiny, taking part in the defence of the Lucknow Residency; he was also present at the siege and capture of Lucknow.

Mr. AUSTIN KING, who died at Bath, where he had practised as a solicitor, took a prominent part in local affairs, and was part author of a work on *The Municipal Records of Bath*.

Mr. FREDERICK DAVID MOCATTA was for many years one of the most respected members of the Jewish community. It does not appear that he took any great interest in antiquarian pursuits; but he was a philanthropist of the best type, always ready both with purse and person to help a deserving cause.

The Rev. WILLIAM FREDERICK SHAW, D.D., was a writer of Scripture commentaries and Church manuals, who also produced a volume on the antiquities of Eastry, of which parish he was for some years vicar, and in collaboration with Chancellor Parish a dictionary of the Kentish dialect.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS was an architect who for many years held the post of chief surveyor to the War Office, and designed the Royal Herbert Hospital at Woolwich and other important buildings of a similar kind.

I pass on now to the archæological work of the year, and commence with London.

The discovery in the autumn of 1903 of considerable Roman and later remains on the site of Newgate resulted in a paper by our excellent Treasurer, which will appear in the forthcoming volume of *Archaeologia*. The attention of Fellows of the Society and others was thus directed to the question of the Roman wall of London, which for years has been somewhat in abeyance.

We applied for leave to explore at the Tower of London, and in October last, by permission of the authorities there, a small excavation was made, under the superintendence of our Fellow Mr. Herbert Jones, in the open ground south-east of the White Tower, and south of the remains of the Wardrobe Tower. The object was to trace out if possible the line of the Roman wall south of the piece now exposed there, and to find the south-east angle of the Roman city. Unfortunately this excavation showed that south of the point where it now appears above ground the wall has been entirely destroyed, two mediæval walls having been met with at a lower level. The excavations were pushed as far as possible, but without finding any traces of Roman work. A report with plans will shortly be laid before the Society by Mr. Jones, who kindly gave his time and energy to the work.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Constable, the Lieutenant, and the Major of the Tower, as also to the Officers of H.M. Office of Works, especially to Mr. May and Mr. Webster, not only for permitting the excavations, but for active help in carrying them out.

Examinations of two rather important pieces of the Roman Wall have also been made.

At the beginning of January the street called London Wall was opened for the purpose of laying telephone wires. The excavations for that purpose commenced at the Moorgate Street end, and were carried in an easterly direction ultimately extending to Bishopsgate. Near Moorgate Street the only available portion of the roadway was found to be the line of the old City wall, the remains of which were found to exist 3 or 4 feet below the present surface. The trench was cut right into the core of the wall, the line of which it followed directly until nearing Throgmorton Avenue, when the wall deflected towards All Hallows church, the trench following the roadway and continuing along Camomile Street just within the wall.

In the first part of the excavation a considerable amount of Roman masonry was thrown up into the street. This being brought to the notice of the Society by Mr. F. W. Reader,

who has written ably on the subject of Roman antiquities in London, it was thought to be a favourable opportunity to examine the level of the foundation of the wall, with a view to getting a better idea of the relation it bore to the stream of the Walbrook, which it crossed at a point near Bloomfield Street.

It was not found possible to make any extended examination across the bed of the stream without interfering with the progress of the work, but leave was kindly given to the Society by the authorities to sink a shaft at any point they might select. This limited inquiry was carried out just opposite Carpenters' Hall and yielded interesting results. The shaft, 7 feet by 3 feet, was sunk under the northern foot-way, and ran down the outer face of the wall.

Owing, it would seem, to the rapid accumulation of soil against the wall at this point, its outer face was very much better preserved than in other parts of the line. It presented the usual features of the Roman construction from 5 feet 3 inches below the street surface, as far as the chamfered plinth, which occurred at a depth 13 feet from the surface. Below the plinth came the usual footing of slightly projecting rag-stone, the thickness of which appears to vary in different parts from 1 foot to 3 feet. Here it was 1 foot 3 inches. This portion, resting on a puddling of clay and flint or clay and fragments of Kentish rag, is the bottom of the wall in all portions hitherto recorded, but here, in order to cross the bed of the stream, a further construction of large ragstones continued for a distance of 4 feet 6 inches, which again projected beyond the usual footing another 12 inches. This extended to the ballast, where it rested on the bed of puddled clay and flints. There were clear indications that a stream had once been carried against the wall, above these were marshy deposits characteristic of the district. The results of the exploration in detail will be laid before the Society.

Another fine fragment of the Roman wall was uncovered at the back of a house on the south side of Houndsditch. It was of considerable height and presented rather abnormal features. This was measured and photographed, note being taken of the various facts connected with it, and it will be duly reported upon.

The most important piece of the City wall still open to view stands at the end of a courtyard, close to the disused Tower station of the underground railway, on the east side of Trinity Square. This, although all of it that appears above ground is mediæval in character, doubtless stands on the

Roman foundation, and is a portion of that described many years ago by Mr. C. Roach Smith and others. It belongs to the Office of Woods, and having of late become somewhat disintegrated by the weather, the authorities there applied to us for advice as to its repair. They accepted our recommendations, and it is now likely to last for many years. Our thanks are due to Mr. J. F. F. Horner, one of the Commissioners, and to Mr. Stanger, the Architect of the Office, for their action in the matter.

It seems probable that important remains of the foundations of the City wall will be found when excavations take place over the ground lately occupied by Christ's Hospital. These will be watched by the Society.

As regards other parts of the country, researches have been made at Silchester and at Caerwent. Substantial advances have been made towards the completion of the town plans of the two sites mentioned; at Silchester by the total uncovering of the public baths, at Caerwent by the discovery of the south gate and of several private houses. Silchester yielded in addition an inscribed tile which carries back its written record to the reign of the Emperor Nero, a date when the Romano-British town as now known to us was probably not yet in existence. Caerwent, which has been investigated by Mr. Martin, Mr. Hudd, and Mr. Ashby, all Fellows of the Society, also yielded an inscription, set up (as we may conjecture) by an immigrant from the Moselle Valley who was uncertain whether to worship a god of his adopted or of his native land. He illustrates the connection which existed in Roman as in pre-Roman times between Britain and Northern Gaul, a connection temporarily broken off by the Saxon conquest, yet not without present interest.

Of chance finds in other spots, the villas at Fullerton, in Hants, and Harpham, near Hull, deserve notice. Harpham has been well cared for by the authorities at Hull, where a collection of Romano-British antiquities has been skilfully commenced in the Town Museum. Of the Fullerton villa a proper account is still desired.

The North of England, usually fertile in Roman finds, has this year given us nothing but an altar to a native god, Antenociticus, found near Newcastle, and a few lesser trifles. Across Cheviot the harvest is richer, but its best items, such as the discovery of a fort planted by Agricola, belongs rather to 1903 than to 1904. In short, we have in this department a poor or lean year. In part, chance is to blame, in part perhaps the competition of other archæological

interests. But there is one hindrance to systematic excavation which those who can best judge agree to be very serious. This is the need of competent supervisors. We all recognise now that excavation cannot be properly conducted without skilled and continuous personal supervision. We no longer believe in the old methods when the solitary labourer grubbed alone or the possibly experienced foreman directed a gang, and was himself directed by a visiting committee. But we have as yet no supply of proper supervisors, and it were not amiss if steps could be taken to meet the want. Abroad, the first appeal would be made to the Universities, and perhaps our own Universities, fettered though they are to linguistic studies, might help us here. But on our side we must recognise that such workers must be paid at least their out of pocket expenses, board, lodging, travelling. Unpaid work is always irresponsible, and young men (for it is young men who should be caught) can not and will not give two or three months to close personal supervision of digging and defray the cost out of their own pockets. Conscientious supervision, tedious and often disappointing, yet nothing but conscientious supervision during most hours of most days will do. This is not the place to elaborate a scheme. But the need is urgent if excavation is to proceed satisfactorily, and the sooner the conditions of the need are realised, the faster will knowledge of the Roman period be increased.

The Society has assisted local archæologists in their praiseworthy effort to prevent the destruction of Whitgift Hospital, Croydon, a beautiful example of a building structurally more or less collegiate, which was founded, in 1596, by the famous archbishop of that name. This has been for years threatened by various schemes for so-called street improvements. It is to be hoped that the Town Council has accepted the views expressed by this Society, and at greater length by Lord Middleton, in an able speech when he headed a deputation on the subject.

Our last resolution on the subject of ancient buildings was one asking the Urban District Council, if possible, to preserve Claypole Bridge, Lincolnshire, a picturesque fourteenth-century structure. We corresponded on the subject, and eventually the authorities agreed with us, and we understand that the work will be carried out as we suggested. We desire to recognise the courtesy they have displayed, and I am sure you will approve of our contributing £10 towards the work.*

* Since this sentence was written the Council has been informed that the authorities have found it to be impossible to preserve this interesting bridge.

In these various cases I think that Fellows of our Society may fairly congratulate themselves on having done good by their action.

In the course of the year the Society has passed various resolutions favouring the preservation of ancient buildings.

One of these resolutions, namely that on early Christian remains in Egypt, was followed by a letter addressed to Earl Cromer, in which we expressed our hope that he would do what he could to save these remains, and we received from him a full and sympathetic reply, expressing his desire to do what he can, while at the same time pointing out the difficulties.

At Berwick-on-Tweed there is a double system of early fortification, the older part dating from the time of the first or second Edward. This belongs to the freemen of Berwick, the corporation acting as their trustees. Of late a considerable section of this has been levelled and the ground built over. We did what we could by a resolution to save what remains.

We also passed a resolution begging the authorities to preserve intact the mediæval Plummer Tower at Newcastle. Efforts have been made in the same direction by men of influence in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, Dr. Thomas Hodgkin taking the lead, and it seems likely that these efforts will be successful.

Grants have been made from the Research Fund to the Cretan Exploration Fund (£50), the Silchester Excavation Fund (£50), the Caerwent Exploration Fund (£20), and £5 was given for explorations at Shaftesbury Abbey.

A case affecting Stonehenge, one therefore of supreme interest to our Society, and indeed to archaeologists all over the world, namely, *The Attorney-General v. Sir Edmund Antrobus*, has recently been decided in the Law Courts by Mr. Justice Farwell. The Society has often regretted the damage done by rough visitors to this incomparable monument. Our primary object and interest is that it should be protected from injury.

This was becoming every day more necessary, but it cannot be secured unless some guardian is on the spot. Unfortunately neither the Government nor the local authorities have shown any inclination to incur the necessary expense. Moreover, a small charge, while not excluding any who take

an intelligent interest in the monument, will keep out the loafer and the tramp.

On the other hand, as *The Times* said a few days ago, 'If it is within Sir Edmund's power to enlose Stonehenge with an open fence and to charge a shilling for the right of entry, it is equally within his power to enlose it with a high park paling or a brick wall, to charge a guinea for admission, or to exclude the public altogether.'

This is true, and no doubt from this point of view it would be desirable that a unique national monument should be national property, but as that is not the case we are fortunate that it is in such good hands.

I could wish indeed that Sir Edmund Antrobus would follow the example of other public spirited owners of monuments, and place Stonehenge under the Ancient Monuments Act. Unfortunately that Act is only permissive. That is not the fault of the promoters. We contended for ampler powers, but Mr. Gladstone considered that we were asking too much, and insisted that the Bill should be permissive only.

This brings me to another point. One of the main provisions of the Act was the appointment of an Inspector of Ancient Monuments, who should not only visit from time to time and keep an eye on the monuments generously placed by the owners under the Act, but by virtue of his official position should be able to intervene in other cases where injury is threatened to monuments of national interest.

Archæologists have always attached much importance to the existence of this office, but unfortunately it is and has for some time been vacant. Your Council has made representations to Government on the subject, but hitherto without effect. Moreover, it seems to me that owners who have come forward and placed their monuments under the Act have good reason to complain. They have acted in a public-spirited manner, made a sacrifice, and are fairly entitled to ask that the nation should fulfil its part of the bargain, and do its duty with a view to the protection of our ancient national monuments.

Passing from home to the Mediterranean area, the chief interest still lies in Crete.

Our Fellow, Dr. Evans, has continued his important and interesting work at Knossos, with the object of ascertaining the original elements of the palace. He has also discovered an extensive Minoan cemetery, belonging for the most part to the period immediately preceding the fall of the palace. In

particular, he has found a magnificent royal tomb, similar to those of the Greek mainland, but differing from them in having a square central chamber.

In this context it is appropriate to mention the re-discovery by the Earl of Altamont of three important fragments of the façade of the Treasury of Atreus, at Mycenæ. These had been excavated by the second Marquis of Sligo at Mycenæ, and were by him transported to Westport, in co. Mayo. By the generosity of the present Marquis of Sligo they are now a part of the collections of the British Museum.

The British School at Athens have been excavating at Palaikastro, in Eastern Crete, and laid bare the foundations of a palace or government house of the latest Minoan period, which had a ground plan of exceptional interest.

The excavation of the remains of an Hellenic sanctuary in the same neighbourhood brought to light an inscribed hymn to the Cretan Zeus, in six stanzas.

Besides carrying on these researches in Eastern Crete, the British School has begun a detailed study of Laconia, the first-fruits of which are some important topographical identifications, a series of new inscriptions, and a catalogue of the Sparta Museum.

The British School at Rome has issued a facsimile edition of the Roman architectural drawings attributed to Andreas Coner, and preserved in Sir John Soane's Museum.

Among foreign enterprises in the Mediterranean, the French are making progress with the publication of the results obtained at Delphi, the Germans are at work at Priene, and the Italians in Crete. The Austrians have continued work at Ephesus, where also the British Museum has been endeavouring to clear up some of the points as to the plan of the Temple of Artemis, which were left uncertain by Mr. Wood. Danish excavators have been working at Lindon, in Rhodes, where important inscriptions have been found. These, it is said, will throw much light on the chronology of the Rhodian sculptors. In particular, it is claimed that the date of the sculptors of the Laocoon group is now ascertained.

As regards Egypt, Mr. Theodore Davies, who has lately issued a splendidly illustrated monograph, prepared by several specialists, on the tomb of Thothmosis IV., discovered by him in 1893, has had the great good fortune to find an untouched tomb in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. It was not royal, but it was furnished with almost royal magni-

ficence, gold and silver being employed in profusion. The mummies and funerary equipment of the father and mother of Tei, consort of Amenhotep III., whose name is so well known to students of the 'Mycenæan' culture, have been safely transported from it to the museum in Cairo. The tomb furniture (including a chariot plated with gold) is the most magnificent yet found.

It is reported that M. Legrain continues to secure for science additional specimens from the vast collection of votive statues, etc. of almost all ages which had been consigned to a pit behind the seventh pylon at Karnak. The exploration of this pit began in the winter 1903-4. From the preliminary account furnished by the discoverer himself in the last number of the *Recueil des Travaux relatifs à l'Histoire et l'Archéologie Égyptiennes et Assyriennes*, it is clear that the results, in many cases combining historical interest with high artistic merit, infinitely surpass in importance even Mariette's results at Serapeum.

At Deir el Bahari, M. Naville and Mr. Hall, representing the Egypt Exploration Fund, have continued the exploration of the funerary temple of King Menthotep III., and have discovered the tombs of some of the ladies of the court, one containing a sarcophagus of unique style and workmanship. Five statues of Usertsen III. (Twelfth Dynasty) have also been discovered, and more important Eleventh Dynasty reliefs, besides an Osiride statue of Amenhotep I. (coming to England with two Usertsen statues).

Professor Petrie devoted his season to the mining district of Sinai. Unhappily, many of the historical tablets at Wady Maghara had been recently shattered by prospectors and their Arab imitators, but from the temple at Sarâbit el Khâdim he has obtained much new material in the way of inscriptions, and doubtless he is bringing a rich store of archæological observations. Dr. Budge and Mr. Crowfoot have carried on archæological work in the Sudan; Mr. Garstang has excavated near Hierakonpolis (Kom el Ahmar), and Messrs. Reisner and Mace have carried on their exploration of the Giza tomb field.

With regard to the conservation of the monuments a satisfactory step has been taken in the appointment of two additional inspectors. Mr. Carter now takes Lower Egypt, Mr. Quibell the neighbourhood of Memphis and Fayum, with charge of important excavations at Saqqarah, M. Lefebvre Middle Egypt, and Mr. Weigall Thebes and Upper Egypt.

It is also a matter of rejoicing for archæologists that the

raising of the dam at Aswân is deferred pending further inquiries into its engineering aspect.

The system of opening the library for the convenience of Fellows from half-past six to half-past nine o'clock on Friday evenings has now been tried for more than two years, and seems on the whole to work fairly well. Under the present arrangement it will be continued until the end of June, but no doubt if attendances are good it will be carried on throughout July, and will be resumed after the vacation.

We have continued our recent policy of lending our meeting room when we can conveniently do so to societies with which we are in sympathy. Among those availing themselves of this privilege during the past year are the British Academy, the Hellenic Society, the Henry Bradshaw Society, the London Topographical Society, and the National Art Collections Fund.

Our finances are in a prosperous condition, and as considerable savings have been effected, and in view of the fact that the Research Fund, originally founded through the munificence of Sir John Evans, has proved most useful and that the income derived from it is insufficient for our needs, the Council has recommended an addition to the capital of this fund by the investment of £500. For our satisfactory financial position we are greatly indebted to our Treasurer, but I will leave him to tell his own tale.

Before I sit down I must acknowledge the kind assistance I have received in preparing these notes from Mr. Hope, Mr. Haverfield, Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, Mr. H. R. Hall, and especially from Mr. Read and Mr. Norman."

The following Resolution was thereupon moved by William Minet, Esq., M.A., seconded by Edward William 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 following List was read from the

Chair of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

John, Lord Avebury, P.C., F.R.S., *President.*
 Philip Norman, Esq., *Treasurer.*
 Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., *Director.*
 Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary.*
 William Paley Baildon, Esq.
 Rev. Edward Samuel Dewick, M.A.
 Montague Spencer Giuseppi, Esq.
 William Gowland, Esq.
 Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.
 William Page, Esq.
 Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.

Ten Members of the New Council.

David Lindsay, Lord Balcarres, M.P.
 John Willis Clark, Esq., M.A., Hon. Litt.D. Oxon.
 Lionel Henry Cust, Esq., M.V.O., M.A.
 Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, Hon. M.A. Oxon.
 Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart., P.C., M.P.
 William Minet, Esq., M.A.
 Freeman Marius O'Donoghue, Esq.
 Henry Francis Pelham, Esq., M.A.
 Richard Phené Spiers, Esq.
 John William Willis-Bund, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Thanks were voted to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Pursuant to the Statutes, ch. iii. § 3, the name of Mr. John Roberts Boyle, who had failed to pay all moneys due from him to the Society, and for such default had ceased to be a Fellow of the Society, was read from the Chair, and the President made an entry of his amoval against his name in the Register of the Society.

Thursday, 11th May, 1905.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

From the Author, E. T. Clark, Esq. :

1. The Church of St. Laurence, Snaith : Notes on its History. Second edition. 8vo. Leeds, 1904.
2. A day in Snaith Church six hundred years ago. 8vo. Leeds, 1905.

From the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum :—General Description of Sir John Soane's Museum, with brief Notices of some of the more interesting Works of Art. Eighth edition. Large paper. 8vo. Oxford, 1905.

From Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A. :—English Table Glass. By Percy Bate. 8vo. London. n.d.

From Philip Norman, Esq., Treasurer :—Templum Vaticanum et ipsius origo. Editum ab Equite Carolo Fontana. Folio. Rome, 1694.

From Messrs. Farrer and Co., through W. Paley Baildon, Esq., F.S.A. :—Printed copy of the Evidence and Judgment in the case Attorney-General v. Sir Edmund Antrobus (relating to the enclosure of Stonehenge). 4to. 1905.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

William Fergusson Irvine, Esq.
Arthur Kay, Esq.

The President announced that he had appointed Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, to be a Vice-President of the Society.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., read the following paper on a Lambeth Salt-cellar of the Company of Parish-Clerks :

“ I should not be surprised to find that many of the Fellows of this Society are as little acquainted with the duties and even the existence of the London Company of Clerks, or Parish-Clerks, as I was myself some two or three months ago.

I had a vague remembrance that in the list of companies

given by Stow in his *Survey of London*,* the name and armorial bearings of the CLEARKES appeared, together with the following remarks: 'The Company of the *Clearkes*, commonly tearmed *Parish-Clearkes*, I finde to bee very ancient in continuance, and stand registred in the Bookes of *Guild-hall*; they became first to bee incorporated in the seventeenth yeere of King *Henry* the Third (1232-33), and followed on still in all the Princes Reignes to the ninth yeere of our Sovereaigne Lord King *James*.'

Strype adds that the Company was formerly the Fraternity of St. Nicholas, whose hall was near Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, where they had seven almshouses for poor clerks' widows: 'Unto this fraternity men and women of the first quality, ecclesiastical and others, joined themselves; who, as they were great lovers of church music in general, so their beneficence unto parish clerks in particular is abundantly evident by some ancient MSS. at their common hall in Great Wood Street. Charles I. renewed their charter and incorporated them under the name of "Master, Wardens and Fellowship of Parish Church Clerks of London, Westminster, Southwark, and the fifteen out-parishes." †

An account of a MS. fragment relating to the *Fraternitas Divi Nicolai*, containing the record of some admissions in the year 1523, is given in *Notes and Queries*. ‡

I find it recorded § that in 1391 a play was acted at the Skinners' Well, beside Smithfield, by the Parish Clerks of London, which play continued three days together, the King, Queen, and Nobles of the Realm being present.

Clerkenwell, || moreover, is said to derive its name from a holy well at which the Parish Clerks of London annually assembled to perform a miracle or scripture play, which sometimes lasted for a week or more.

The original Hall of the Company seems to have perished in the Great Fire of London in 1666, and the present Hall in Silver Street must have been erected soon after that time. An account of the Company, with a view of the interior of the Hall, appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of 15 February, 1890. In the *City Press* of 9 September, 1891, 'a Parish Clerk's Guest' gave an interesting account of Parish Clerks' Hall. ¶

* Ed. 1633, p. 644.

† Strype's *Stow*, 1720, book v. 231.

‡ 2nd S. i. 295.

§ Strype's ed. of Stow's *London*, 1720, book i. p. 247.

|| See Stow, first ed. 1598, p. 14; Strype's ed., 1720, book i. p. 24; Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, 1894, p. 418.

¶ Mr. John T. Page, in *Notes and Queries*, 10th S. iii. 295, 15 April, 1905.

As a body the Company of Parish Clerks rendered great service to the community, inasmuch as it was by them that the Bills of Mortality were compiled, but they also made themselves extremely useful in another direction, for the Company of Clerks was, I believe, the first to issue a kind of Directory for London in the shape of 'New Remarks of London, or a Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, of Southwark and part of Middlesex and Surrey within the Circumference of the Bills of Mortality, &c., &c. Collected by the Company of Parish Clerks. To which are added the places to which Post Letters are free, &c. The whole very useful for Ladies, Gentlemen, Clergymen, Merchants, Tradesmen, Coachmen, Chairmen, Carmen, Porters, Bailiffs, and others.' The edition for 1732 is printed for E. Midwinter.

The frontispiece to this book gives 'The ARMS of the PARISH CLERKS'* with the motto 'In Vino Veritas' and this account of the Company: 'The Company of Parish-clerks was incorporated in the year 1232 in the 17th of Henry III. and known then by the *Brotherhood of St. Nicholas*. Their Charter has been confirmed by several succeeding Kings. They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and seventeen Assistants who are as Governors. They are the 54th Company of London.'

Burke gives the arms of the company as follows: *azure, a fleur-de-lys, or; on a chief gules a leopard's head between two song-books (shut) of the second, stringed vert. Crest: a cubit arm erect, vested azure, cuff ermine, holding in the hand proper a musick-book (open) of the last, garnished or, stringed vert. Motto: Unitas societatis stabilitas, a more sober sentiment than that set out in their Remarks of London.*

It appears from Mr. James Christie's book, to which I shall shortly have to refer, that these arms were granted in 1582 in lieu of a new grant of arms received in 1482, which in the succeeding century were held by the master, wardens, and assistants to be 'over-much charged with certayn superstitions devysed contrary to the laudable and commendable manner of bearing arms.' They were accordingly purged of superstition by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux.

The book just mentioned was privately printed in 1893, and is thus entitled: '*Parish Clerks. Some account of Parish Clerks more especially of the Ancient Fraternity Bretherne and Sisterne of S. Nicolas, now known as the worshipful Company of Parish Clerks. Compiled for the Company by*

* In the Franks Collection of Book Plates in the British Museum (Catal. vol. iii. p. 308, No. 34,226) is a part of this frontispiece with the letterpress removed.

James Christie, Chaplain to the North Eastern Hospital, Tottenham, formerly Curate of S. Bartholomew, Cripplegate.'

The author gives a detailed account of the origin of the Guild of St. Nicholas and of the Company, of its present condition, and of the *status* and duties of Parish Clerks, among which the reading of the First Lesson and of the Epistle were comprised.* But, what is more to our present purpose, he gives a list of the most important articles of silver plate belonging in former times to the Company.

In 1637 † we find them seized of 393 oz. of plate including

	oz.	dwts.
One faire silver salt, white, with the Companies arnes engraven on it. Weighing	29	7½
One other silver salt, white	11	1
One silver salt, gilt, with a cover	10	0
One other silver salt, gilt, with a cover	3	16
One small silver salt, parcell gilt	3	2½

This inventory is carefully continued year by year till 1644, when, with the exception of thirty-one spoons and the common seal of the company, the whole of the silver disappears from the list. 'Owing to the troubles of the time the silver had probably been removed from the Hall to some place of safe keeping.' On 7th October, 1645, it was ordered that, to supply the present urgent occasions of the Company for money, all the plate should be forthwith sold, and on the 10th November £51 9s. 6d. was received for 213 ounces white plate at 4s. 10d. per ounce. In the same audit appears payment for '2 dozen glasses and 3 earthen salts £00 08s. 06d.' The precise cost is not mentioned by Christie, but Mr. J. Vincent, the present Clerk of the Company, has been kind enough to examine the books of account and to furnish me with the exact amount. Until I knew how much had been expended on the 'glasses and salts,' I thought that the latter were probably more elaborate and expensive than the Lambeth earthen salt that is now exhibited, but if we distribute the total cost of 8s. 6d. among the twenty-seven articles mentioned we get an average of less than 4d. as the

* An interesting Paper, "The Parish Clerks of Barnstaple, 1500-1900," by the Rev. J. F. Chanter of Paracombe Rectory, Barnstaple, will be found in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, xxxvi. 1904, p. 390.

A Paper on "Parish Clerks and some Duties of Parish Clerks" in pre-Reformation times will be found in *Associated Archæol. Soc. Reports*, 1899, by the Rev. Hamilton Kingsford. See also *The Clerk's Book* of 1549, edited by Dr. J. Wickham Legg for the *Henry Bradshaw Society*, 1903, vol. xxv.

† P. 199.

cost of each. Possibly the glasses may have cost 3s. 6d. a dozen, or only 3½d. each, in which case 6d. apiece would be left as the price of the salts.

The reason why the Company should have laid in a supply of cheap salt-cellars is made clear from the extracts from their books already given, and it may be that their pecuniary circumstances were such that they had to content themselves with three salts only, and those of the cheapest character, of which the salt now exhibited is one.



LAMBETH SALT-CELLAR OF THE COMPANY OF PARISH-CLERKS, 1644. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

The silver plate, including the five silver salts already mentioned, was withdrawn from use in 1644, the very date given on that before us, which is of plain cup-shaped form, about 2¾ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in height, covered with white tin glaze, and decorated with the arms of the Company of Parish Clerks, outlined in blue, with the date 1644. (See illustration.)

In illustration of a Lambeth salt of somewhat superior

quality I exhibit one of triangular form, the sides at the base 5 inches long and the height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each of the sides is tastefully decorated in open work, and the receptacle for the salt is of trefoil form, with the arms and motto of the Salters' Company, *Sal sapit omnia*, outlined in blue at the bottom.

Among the examples of Lambeth pottery in the British Museum are several large salts, one with spots of white on a deep blue ground, and another of square form made in imitation of Palissy ware. These at all events prove that in the seventeenth century earthenware salts of more or less elaborate design were in use either to supplement those in silver or to occupy their place."

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the lately-discovered figure of Roger lord Grey of Ruthin, from the brass of Sir Hugh Hastings, in Elsing church, Norfolk.

By the kindness of the Syndics of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, the figure in question was also exhibited.

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

As collateral illustration of his paper Mr. Hartshorne exhibited by the kindness of Sir J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. :

1. A silver-gilt buckle of a transverse sword belt, bearing the arms in enamel and gold of Sir John Ingham, of Ingham in Norfolk, 1260-1309, father of Sir Oliver. To the buckle-plate is linked the belt socket, also of silver-gilt and ornamented with a flory design in niello and silver. The whole is decorated with filagree work, and the date appears to be about 1285.

2. A copper-gilt double-hinging rectangular link or plate of a baldric, with leafy decorations and circular open tracery centre in silver. Hinged to its lower edge are two similar plates in diminishing sizes, the lowest ending in a hook with pierced tracery end, for the suspension of a weapon.

3. A copper-gilt buckle of a transverse belt decorated with leaves engraved and in relief, with socket ornamented with a pierced circular tracery plate surrounded by foliage in relief.

4. A silver-gilt coronal of a bascinet, baldric-wise, consisting of twelve hinged and double-numbered rectangular links or plates, the centre of each filled with a leopard's head in silver and red enamel on green. Each hinge is decorated with leaves in relief, the joints being gradually widened at the bottom from the back to the front to follow the form of a special bascinet. Two loops are attached to the lower edge of the front plate for the suspension of a badge or decoration.

MILL STEPHENSON, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following notes upon some recently discovered palimpsest brasses. Four original examples were exhibited, viz. one from King's Langley, Herts, by the vicar, the Rev. E. P. Anderson; one now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, by the Syndics of the museum; one from Holme-by-the-Sea, Norfolk, by E. M. Beloe, jun., Esq., and Thomas Nelson, Esq.; and one now in the possession of Messrs. Gawthorp, of Long Acre. The remaining examples were illustrated by lantern slides and rubbings:

"(1) King's Langley, Herts. The figure exhibited by the vicar represents Margaret, wife of John Cheyne, gent., 1578. Originally the brass consisted of this figure, a group of five children, and an inscription in ten English verses with another line giving the date of her death as 'xxx. Januarii 1578 secundum computationem ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.' The inscription and children are now lost, but of the former there is a 'printing' amongst the Society's collection of rubbings. The figure is of an ordinary type and is made up of two pieces, both of which are palimpsest. The larger piece, comprising the upper part of the figure, bears on the reverse a portion of a late fourteenth century Flemish brass showing part of the head and left shoulder of a lady wearing a wimple, part of a diapered background, and one cusp of the canopy. This piece appears to have been a waster, as the diaper work is unfinished and the engravers have used the plain surfaces of the head to try their tools upon and to set out circles and other devices. The smaller piece, comprising the lower portion of the figure, bears on the reverse a part cut from the side of a large canopied composition, and shows a couple of lines of the drapery of a figure, portions of the figures of two saints, one under a square-headed canopy, and a few letters of a marginal inscription of which one word, 'moniali,' is perfect. The piece is also Flemish but of early fifteenth century work.

(2) Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. A priest, *circa* 1530, in mass vestments, but without the stole and fanon. The chasuble has a curious cross-shaped orphrey running down the front and is diapered on either side at the bottom apparently to relieve a blank space. The figure, which is much worn, is of coarse clumsy workmanship, the product of some local, probably East Anglian, school of engravers. It has been recently purchased for the Museum, but nothing is known of its history. The reverse shows that it has been cut out of the centre of a large figure of a civilian in

gown and fur-lined mantle, of about the middle of the fifteenth century.

(3) Holme-by-the-Sea, Norfolk. An inscription to Barbara, wife of William Strickland, of London, grocer, 1582, now in two pieces and imperfect. Both pieces are late thirteenth or early fourteenth century Flemish workshop wasters, the larger bearing faint traces of two figures of saints in niches under canopy work, but it is little more than a trial piece upon which some apprentice or workman has been trying his hand. The smaller piece is an unfinished fragment of a marginal inscription bearing the word 'van' within ornamental borders. It also appears to have been the work of an apprentice or of a very indifferent engraver.

(4) Private Possession. The fragment exhibited by Messrs. Gawthorp is noteworthy not only for the thickness of the plate, nearly one-quarter of an inch, but also for the excellence of the workmanship on both sides. It is a portion of a late sixteenth century marginal inscription, bearing the words '(d)id excell in natures,' which has been cut out of a large armed figure of English work of the fourteenth century, and shows a small portion of a sword belt worked with a rich scroll pattern, and with a boss on which is part of a bird. Below are five lines of the mail hawberk, and then a portion of the plate armour for the thigh. This fragment has been for many years in the possession of the firm, but nothing is known of its history.

(5) Binfield, Berks. Four fragments in eight pieces from the brass to Richard Turner, 1558, and wife Katherine.* These fragments, consisting of the inscription, now mutilated and broken into three pieces, two Latin verses, also mutilated and in three pieces, and two portions of mouth scrolls, were for many years missing from the church; but having been recently found stowed away in the rectory, they have been mounted in a brass frame and replaced in the church. All the fragments are palimpsest. The inscription has been cut out of the lower part of a large figure of an abbot in mass vestments, holding in his left hand a book enclosed in a bag or chemise, the neck of which is grasped by the fingers, an arrangement unique on brasses. This interesting piece may be dated to the first quarter of the fifteenth century. On the back of the Latin verses is the greater part of an inscription to one William Brampt(on), stockfish-monger of London, undated, but of the latter part of the fifteenth century. The two scrolls show lines of drapery on

* See Ashmole's *Antiquities of Berkshire*. ii. 444.

the reverse, but are too small to give any idea as to the form of the figure from which they have been cut.

(6) Charwelton, Northants. Thomas Andrewes, 1541, in armour, and wife Agnes, with foot inscription and two shields of arms. This brass has recently been relaid and two missing shields restored. When taken up it was found that the female figure, the inscription, and the two original shields were all palimpsest. The figure of Thomas Andrewes is an appropriated figure, being in armour of the date *circa* 1510, and untouched in any way. The figure of his wife Agnes is cut out of a slightly larger figure of a widow *circa* 1510, most probably the companion of the armed figure of the same date. It appears as though the brass engraver was in possession of two figures of this date: the armed figure he allotted to Thomas Andrewes without alteration, but he was obliged to engrave a new figure for the wife in a costume more appropriate to the time. This he did on the reverse of the widow, but in order to get the outline for the kennel-shaped head-dress he had to reduce the original figure slightly in size by cutting off the top of the head. The brass to John Lymsey and wife, 1545, at Hackney, Middlesex, affords a similar instance of an appropriated armed figure of date *circa* 1510-20 used with a female figure of later date. The inscription plate is cut from the centre of a very large figure but shows only a few straight lines of drapery. Of the two original shields, both bearing the arms of Andrewes, one is cut from the lower portion of a civilian *circa* 1500, and shows a portion of the feet, the mound on which he stood, and the bottom of the gown; the other is cut out of a group of children and shows the lower portions of the figures of two sons, *circa* 1500, in the usual costume of the period.

(7) Ossington, Notts. Reynold Peckham, 1551, in armour, and wife, with foot inscription and mutilated marginal inscription with text from Job xix. 25-27. Of this brass the figure of Reynold Peckham and two small strips of the marginal inscription have recently become detached from the slab, and on examination prove to be palimpsest. Peckham's figure, except the head, which still remains fast in the slab, is cut out of a large fourteenth century Flemish brass, apparently of a lady with her gown tucked up under her arm in order to show the embroidery at the feet, as in the well-known examples at King's Lynn. The two pieces of the marginal inscription are cut from a plate of English workmanship of the first half of the fifteenth century. One shows a few lines of drapery and the base of a prayer desk, the other a portion of an ornamental border. In all probability

the remainder of the brass will be found to be palimpsest should an opportunity arise for its examination.

(8) Wonersh, Surrey. An inscription to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Bosseville, gent., 1578, aged twenty-seven days. This inscription is cut from the border of a sixteenth century Flemish brass, but is not of sufficient width to give any details, being only $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches.

(9) Fryerning, Essex. Two fragments of the brass to Leonard Berners and wife, 1563, have recently been found in the church chest; both are palimpsest. The larger piece, 4 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, shows the left foot of Leonard Berners encased in a broad-toed sabbaton, and is cut out of the centre of a figure of a civilian, *circa* 1500, in the usual fur-lined gown. The smaller, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 inch, is a portion of the scroll which originally proceeded from the mouth of the lady; it is now in two pieces, one of which bears on the reverse a few lightly engraved lines, the other some well-defined lines of drapery."

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

Thursday, 18th May, 1905.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, in the Chair.

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

From Henry D. Eshelby, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Parish Registers of Cundall with Norton-le-Clay, North Riding, Yorkshire, 1582 to 1780. Privately printed. 8vo. 1898.

From S. Vaughan Morgan, Esq.:—John Howes MS., 1582, being a brief note of the order and manner of the proceedings in the first erection of the three royal hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle. 4to. London, 1904.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 8th June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The following resolution, which had been drafted by the Executive Committee, was proposed from the Chair:

“The attention of the Society of Antiquaries of London has been called to a proposal to transfer ten parishes from the county of Essex to Hertfordshire for the convenience of Poor Law Administration, and regardless of the fact that the present arrangement is a thousand years old. Such a transfer would produce confusion in the history of the English counties, and for this and similar reasons the Society would earnestly deprecate it.”

After some remarks by Mr. WILLIS-BUND, Mr. W. PALEY BAILDON proposed, and Mr. W. BRUCE BANNERMAN seconded, by way of amendment:

“That the Resolution do lie upon the table.”

On a show of hands the amendment was carried by 21 to 7.

CYRIL DAVENPORT, Esq., V.D., F.S.A., read some notes on enamelled work as applied to bookbindings in mediæval and later times, illustrated with a few coloured lantern slides.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that enamelling was quite an accidental feature of bookbindings, and was itself too large a subject for a single paper; but the specimens shown in the admirable series of slides painted by the author illustrated this subject in a very agreeable manner.

A. T. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., submitted a report on the excavations on the site of the Romano-British town at Caerwent in 1904.

The report will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Mr. HAVERFIELD made some observations on the Caerwent *fibulæ*, and appealed for a strict and detailed account of all objects found in association with Roman brooches that could possibly fix their chronology. He exhibited some of the leading types by means of lantern slides.

Mr. HAVERFIELD also explained the inscribed slab found in 1904 at Caerwent. It is a dedication to Mars Lenus *sive* Ocelus, dated A.D. 152, and put up by one Nonius Romanus, who had entered a *collegium* or guild free of fees. Mars

Lenus belongs to the Mosel Valley in Germany. Probably Nonius came from this district, and attempted on the altar to amalgamate German and British deities. He was therefore one of the many civilians who in Roman times, for one reason or another, trafficked between Southern Britain and the opposite continent.

Mr. GEORGE E. FOX dwelt upon the importance of plans in such excavations, which must be studied at leisure. The present site was a good example of a town, showing the general arrangement of the streets, as at Cirencester: whereas Silchester was more like a large village, with open spaces and detached houses. The rebuilding and alterations of houses at Caerwent made the problem more intricate than usual; the mosaic pavement shown he referred to the Antonine period.

Mr. MARTIN in reply said that on the inscribed stone referred to above there were to be seen the feet of a figure and those of a web-footed bird, the latter being more probably a swan than a goose.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out the disadvantage of seeing the plans only a few minutes before the meeting, but congratulated the author on the clear and concise manner in which he had elucidated them.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 25th May, 1905.

Sir EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

From Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary:—An Irish-English Dictionary. By Edward O'Reilly. With supplement by John O'Donovan. 4to. Dublin, 1864.

From the Author:—Historical Tradition at Wells, 1464, 1470, 1497. By Rev C. M. Church, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1905.

From the Editor :—Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain, 1729-1763. The correspondence of Edmund Pyle, D.D. Annotated and edited by Albert Hartshorne. Svo. London, 1905.

From Maurice E. Webb, Esq. :—Four drawings showing recent discoveries at the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.

From the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London :—A medal struck in commemoration of the visit of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra to the City of London on the 25th October, 1902. and the thanksgiving on the following day for the King's recovery.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 8th June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

EDWARD A. WEBB, Esq., F.S.A., read some Notes on the Augustinian Priory of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield.

In the course of the paper an unpublished bull of Pope Celestinus, 1191, was quoted in confirmation of the statement by FitzStephen that Smithfield, a portion of which was granted by the king to Rahere for his church and hospital of St. Bartholomew, was not only the King's market, but more especially also a horse market. An interesting agreement of 1210-12 was also referred to, made by Fitzailwin, the first Mayor of London, with the Prior of St. Bartholomew's and the Master of the Hospital, during the great interdict in the reign of King John, whereby the citizens were allowed to fence off a portion of the east side of the hospital ground to form a burying-place for use until interment in consecrated ground should be once more allowed. By this document it appears that the brethren and poor of the hospital were exempt from the interdict. The complete history of the disputes between the priory and the hospital as regards the election of master and other matters has been traced. The building of the priory church, commenced by Rahere in 1123, went on continuously until the latter part of the thirteenth century. Alterations began about 1336 with a new Lady Chapel; this was followed about sixty years later by the building of Bishop Walden's chantry chapel on the north side of the quire; and ten years later the great restoration commenced, which Stow calls the rebuilding of 1410. The recently published grant of indulgences by Pope Alexander V. in 1409 to all who offered alms for this restoration gives a graphic account of the state of the monastery at that time; its buildings in great part destroyed or ruined by age, its income reduced, the calls on its hospitality ever increasing, and a heavy debt caused by the rebuilding, by the prior John Watford, of the cloister, bell tower, high altar, and chapter-

house. Three bays of the east cloister have recently been recovered by the present Restoration Committee, and they show the fifteenth-century work of this rebuilding in conjunction with the earlier Norman work. By a piece of good fortune the original cloister doors have been found, and rehung in the archway leading from the church into the cloister. Lord Rich, who acquired the monastery at the Dissolution, regranted, among other parts of the church, the cloister to Queen Mary, who put in the Dominicans, and traces of this occupation have been found in the cloisters. This grant by Rich gives a very exact description not only of the cloister, but also of the frater or refectory and the position of the library above at the north end, adjoining the dormitories. In some early Chancery proceedings of 1596 a description has been found of the thirteenth-century arch which leads from the church into Smithfield, and by this it would seem that it was originally a gateway with rooms over it, as now, and led into the precincts of the priory, and not directly into the church. By the particulars for sale of the priory to Rich in the Record Office, and by the aid of a rental of Sir Henry Rich, made in 1616, also in the Record Office, a map has been drawn showing the situation of many of the monastic buildings, and by whom they were occupied in the early seventeenth century. Lord Abergavenny was living in the 'dortor,' now the City Union offices; Sir Thomas Neale in a portion of the frater; Sir Percival Hart was in the Lady Chapel, with the crypt for a cellar, and the north triforium for 'a chapel chamber . . . opening into the church within a reasonable distance of the pulpit'; subsequently the chapel chamber became the parochial schools, and the Lady Chapel a fringe-maker's shop. Arthur Jarvais, a clerk of the Pipe, occupied the prior's house, with the chapter-house in rear. The office of the Pipe was kept in one of the rooms. Later on, in 1636-1640, this house was occupied by the Earl of Middlesex; and after that as a Nonconformist meeting house, with a Nonconformist school on the first floor, which extended over the south triforium of the church. Many celebrated Nonconformist divines used the chapter-house as a place of worship. It was, with the schools, destroyed by the fire of 1830. The street names of 1616 are also shown on the map; all are different from the present names, excepting Cloth Fair. Each side of the streets had different names. The leases of the houses in Cloth Fair had a clause reserving the shop on St. Bartholomew's Day, three days before, and three days after, to be let by Lord Holland as a booth in Bartholomew Fair. The position of the parish chapel in the

monastery and the origin of the present parochial bells were fully discussed.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE suggested that the door in the eastern walk of the cloister was not the frater door, that being more probably further to the west.

The TREASURER considered that the door leading into Smithfield was now proved to have been the south door of the priory: the chamber over it was shown in Agas' map. Parker, in 1863, thought the apse of the Norman church was never completed, but this view is now proved incorrect; the original seal of the priory showed the church without an apse.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH stated that during the interdict in the reign of John, it was possible for the priors of St. Bartholomew to have Christian burial. During the previous interdict, a licence was granted to the Dean of Salisbury to perform such acts, and the Dean still issued marriage licences under powers granted in the time of Becket.

Mr. WELCH said several documents relating to the priory were still unpublished, and in the hospital existed a book of deeds going back to the days of Rahere.

Mr. HOPE thought the parish chapel was attached to the north side of the nave, and perhaps extended westward from the north transept, which served as its chancel, as at Romsey. There must have been at least one and possibly two western towers, beside that in the middle, and a church of such pretensions would probably have a front facing Smithfield, and to that front the large south doorway yet remaining no doubt belonged. The apse would certainly be the first part of the church to be constructed.

Mr. WEBB, in reply, said some remains had been found of the apsidal Lady Chapel, which appears on the seal, and was not at the east end. Foundations of the rood-screen were found in 1863-6. He had quoted many deeds from the hospital book referred to, which contained many papal bulls not in the Vatican. It was thought that the effigy on the founder's tomb was executed shortly after Rahere's death.*

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

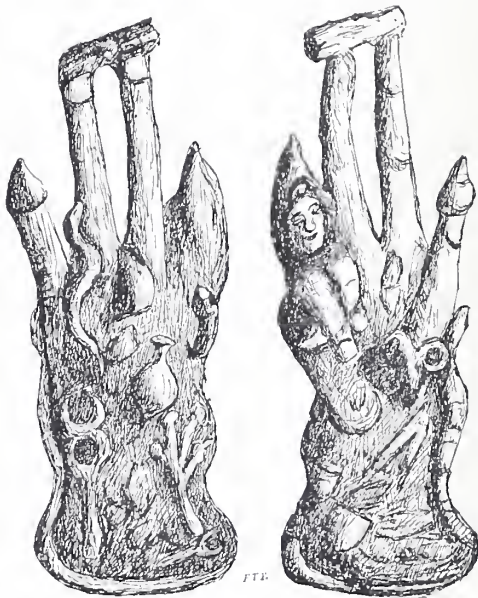
* Both tomb and effigy are certainly not earlier than the beginning of the fifteenth century.—W. H. St. J. H.

F. T. ELWORTHY, Esq., F.S.A., read the following paper on the *Mano Pantea* or so-called Votive Hand :

“Throughout the museums of Europe are scattered many specimens of the peculiar hands of which I now exhibit two fairly typical examples.

One of these was found in an excavation in Tusculum in 1903, and the other still more recently in an excavation by Signor Roffi near Gaeta.

Two or perhaps three characteristics are to be noted in



MANO PANTEA FOUND AT TUSCULUM IN 1903 NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE AUTHOR. (HEIGHT $4\frac{1}{2}$ INCHES.)

every known true *Mano Pantea*. First, all are of one and the same material, bronze.

Secondly, without exception they all represent a peculiar manual gesture, *i.e.* the index and second finger raised together, while the third and fourth are closed upon the palm, and in all cases the thumb is posed away from the fingers.

A third characteristic is to be noted in that, though there is the same general shape in all, no two of these hands are alike, each has its own individuality, either in the exact pose

of its digits, or in the combination and position of the various objects embossed upon it.

A fourth feature possessed in common is that every one of these hands known to me has a serpent, often the most conspicuous and in some cases the only symbol found upon it. Some of these hands have more than one; for instance this from Tusculum has two, others have three, but always one large and protagonist serpent is in evidence.

In another place* I have collected drawings from various



MANO PANTEA FOUND NEAR GAETA, NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE AUTHOR.
(HEIGHT $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.)

sources, many from originals never before published, of nearly 30 different hands; in fact all that were accessible or known to me at that time. But I am fully aware from my own experience that their number is being added to as fresh ones are discovered.

There is certainly one new one at the Louvre since last I examined them there, to say nothing of the two I now

* *Horns of Honour*, chap. iv.

exhibit. On a recent visit I observed an important addition to that collection. It is the smallest true *Mano Pantea* known to me, being only about two inches in height, having the objects upon it, though not very distinct, of proportionate size. Another from Lebanon, described as "votive" with a plate in the *Revue Archéologique* of April, 1905, is an open hand, evidently a Roman standard, though bearing an inscription.

The specimens I produce may be taken as average in size, perhaps a little smaller than the majority.

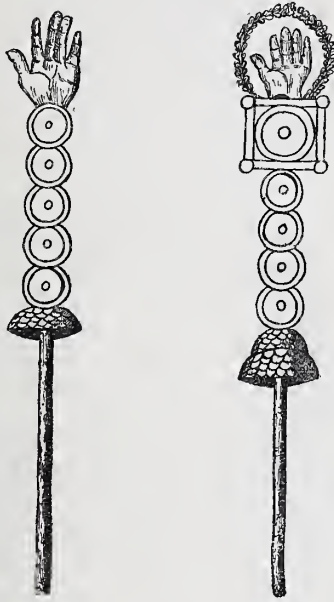
Taking the various features in order, the invariable material needs little remark, being a self-evident fact. It is true that there are plenty of ancient hands in bronze, terra-cotta, wood, etc. but it is safe to say that not one of these can be shown representing the peculiar gesture of the *Mano Pantea*. In the Ashmolean Museum there is a terra-cotta hand moulded like these to stand upright, but it is an open hand denoting a gesture altogether different. The general question of manual



TERRA-COTTA HAND IN THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

gesture is far too large a subject to be more than hinted at in this connection, but the special pose of these hands is of great importance. It is that depicted in the earliest as well as in later medieval art as the attitude of benediction assumed by the second person of the Holy Trinity; and in these modern days, when minute directions are given in Rubrics for special ritual gestures, this pose of the right hand is confined to the Pope, and may be used by him only. Previous to the great Schism, and in some places so late as the thirteenth century, both this gesture of the *Mano Pantea*, and also that of the first, third, and fourth fingers raised, was used for benediction throughout the Christian Church. At present the latter is confined to the Greek communion, while the Orthodox Russian Church apparently ignores the schism and retains both signs, as may be seen by two pictures of the Saviour in St. Isaac's at Petersburg.

A bronze hand in this attitude, but without emblems upon it, now in the Naples Museum, was found at Herculaneum, but was evidently intended to be mounted on a staff like the Roman open hand standards * here show from the columns.



ROMAN OPEN-HAND STANDARDS FROM THE COLUMNS OF ANTONINUS AND TRAJAN.

A hand with two fingers erect, but without symbols (3216), acquired in 1898, has only recently been exhibited at the British Museum. It bears an inscription to Sabazios like another beside it; but the two are different in character in that one bears symbols and the other does not. Another of the same kind without symbols, found at Pompeii, is also at Naples.

A plain bronze hand in like gesture was carried on a staff before the early Kings of France at their coronation. It was called *La Main de la Justice*, and was preserved at St. Denis down to modern times.† It is, however, most remarkable that among all manual gestures of modern Neapolitans, embracing

* See also illustration in *Horns of Honour*, 194.

† *Horns of Honour*, 195.

nearly every other position of the fingers, this very important and significant one is not to be found.*

We must thus conclude from the absolute identity of gesture in all these hands, that there was some important signification attached to it. What that signification may be I shall be thankful to learn.

The fact that every known *Mano Pantea* differs in some way from every other, proves that each is a separate and special production, doubtless made to order; while the different symbols represented, as well as their several combinations and positions on the hand, seem to point to the arrangement and choice of symbol according to the devotion of the person for whom it was made. We cannot but see in this choice of symbols, which we assume to represent different deities, an antitype of the medieval and modern choice of saints as patrons, represented likewise by their special symbols, such as those of the Evangelists, the sword, key, etc. of the Apostles.

Concerning the objects upon these hands, enough has been said elsewhere.† There is nothing on those now produced that may not be found upon other specimens, except possibly the one on the back of the Gaeta hand. This may be meant for an altar, a symbol distinct on more than one known hand, also often found elsewhere in connection with Jupiter, under more than one of his attributes. It is probable that a pine cone has been broken off from the forefinger, just as the head of the serpent certainly has been broken off from the thumb.

Time and space do not permit any detailed comparison with others; nor of dealing at length with the several symbols upon these specimens, but the most important questions of all remain to be decided. What was the origin and meaning of this particular gesture? What was the real purpose of the *Mano Pantea* itself?

It is suggested that it was inspired by some ritualistic ceremony of the Phrygian mysteries, etc.; that it has perhaps through Jewish influence become adopted into the Christian system.‡ This is, however, rather a squaring of proofs to a speculative theory, needing some definite evidence. Perhaps the best clue that can be found is the fact that dedications to Sabazios are inscribed upon certain hands that have none of these symbols, by which we may infer that the particular gesture was peculiar to the cult of that divinity.

* See Jorio, *Mimici degli Antichi*.

† *Horns of Honour*, chap. iv.

‡ Dussaud, *Revue Archéologique*, April, 1905, p. 157. The other six hands from Syria named in this article all bear inscriptions, but are all open-hand standards. The hole for fixing to the staff proves this.

Of the age of the *Mano Pantea* there can be little doubt. It must have coincided with the early Roman Empire, *c.* 100 B.C., for heads of Serapis, Sabazios, and Cybele are found on several known hands,* while each of them is further represented by many distinct symbolic attributes. The occurrence of these clearly points to the then freshly imported Egyptian and Phrygian cults, and their close coincidence



MANO PANTEA FOUND AT HERCULANEUM, NOW IN THE NAPLES MUSEUM.

with the Jovian eagle and thunderbolt so frequently seen upon the finger tips, marks off the period down to the Antonines; for no hand of this kind has been found that can be attributed to any later date. It is therefore safe to conclude that none were produced after about A.D. 200.

* *Horns of Honour*, ch. iv.

The earliest known example of which we can certainly fix the date is that found at Herculaneum, now in the Naples Museum; of this I reproduce a rough sketch. That hand then must have existed before A.D. 79, but how much older it may be we cannot tell, except that it clearly denotes the new cult, and so could not have existed very many years before the destruction of Herculaneum.

Here we have Sabazios unmistakably as the prominent patron, and we have the bust of the same god, known by his Phrygian cap, on the Zurich, Tubières,* and on my Tusculum hands, showing all these to be contemporary. In the Herculaneum example it will be noticed that the god himself is posing the fingers of both hands in the same attitude as that represented by the entire bronze on which he is placed, and that the Jovian thunderbolt with eagle's claws rests on the tip of the fingers. The reasons given may then be safely taken to limit the designing and the making of these symbolic hands to the period between B.C. 150 and A.D. 150.

The serpent, here and always so prominent, is another feature by which the age of these hands can be established, for it was in the days of Nero and the Epicureans they were so much in evidence. Then it was that the Romans had become so inordinately concerned and anxious on the score of health.† We may, therefore, fairly conclude this to be the reason, that whatever other deities were included in their individual worship, those of health were never omitted. Hygiea, and more especially Esculapius, always appear conspicuously by their special symbol, sometimes he alone as a serpent appears as the object of worship upon the sacred hand.

On the Herculaneum example are two small snakes upon the thunderbolt, and it is here suggested that these indications of Sabazios‡ upon Jove's special symbol, mark the identification of the Phrygian as one and the same as the Greco-Roman arch deity.

Lastly, we come to consider the use and general purpose of the Mano Pantea, and it is a very extraordinary fact that of all the classical writers of the period, so far as I know or can find out, no one of them has made any mention of these remarkable hands; yet, judging from the number still remaining, they must have been familiar to them all as household words. It may be that they were common enough to have been passed over as not worth notice, and so, like many things

* *Horns of Honour*, 244-249.

† Dill, *Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius*, 1904, p. 459.

‡ Seyffert, *Dictionary of Classical Antiquities* (Nettleship and Sandys).

belonging to our own daily life, find no place in serious literature. Nevertheless the separate manufacture of every hand, with the special modelling of a mould for each, must in mere labour represent considerable value. It may be that they were objects of fashion appertaining to the richer classes, among whom at this period, according to Dr. Dill,* the cult of new divinities was most prevalent and also somewhat secret. The few modern authors who have written anything about them have each followed his predecessor in calling them votive hands. Not only is this persistently followed by the British Museum authorities, but the very latest writer on the subject, M. René Dussaud,† adopts the term without other question than by inverted commas, and even these he omits towards the end of his article.

I know of no one who does not seem to have taken it for granted that they simply existed as votive offerings to the gods symbolised upon them. This unquestioned theory really rests upon no solid foundation, and has arisen from the fact that on two or three only (perhaps really all that were known when they first became noticed) are found inscriptions cut in the bronze, which imply that the hands, where these appear, were devoted as offerings to certain gods. One of these now in the British Museum is perhaps the originator of the theory. Had Jahn, Meyer, Minervini, Heuzey, and the rest seen or known of the number of others in existence they would doubtless have given the question more consideration, and would probably have arrived at the conclusion that the very inscriptions on which they relied are in themselves so exceptional, that they seem to prove these particular hands to have been given as special votive offerings, and that an inscription was therefore cut upon them to denote that fact, probably at the time they were taken from their previous resting place to be presented: how old the hands were then, who knows?

There is no record of any one of them having been discovered on the site of a temple where, as now, offerings were deposited, but all of them, so far as known, have been discovered in the ruins of private or domestic buildings of the period named. Again, the hand from Herculaneum points clearly to the way in which they must have been habitually used. They were manifestly intended to stand on a flat surface, presumably in a house. This is shown by the plinth and feet cast as part and parcel of the whole.

* *Op. cit.* p. 545 *et seq.*

† *Revue Archéologique*, April, 1905.

Further, plenty of undoubted ex votos are in existence of the same age, but they consist, like those seen to-day in the churches, of single objects, a leg, an arm, breasts, or uterus, and above all the membrum virile so fashioned as to be hung up. On these hands, however, the question at once arises, to which of the many deities symbolised upon them, they, or any one of them, could have been offered? The well-known jealousy of the gods would have been fatally excited against any mundane devotee who should show such a marked adoration of any one, as publicly to offer to him or her an object bearing



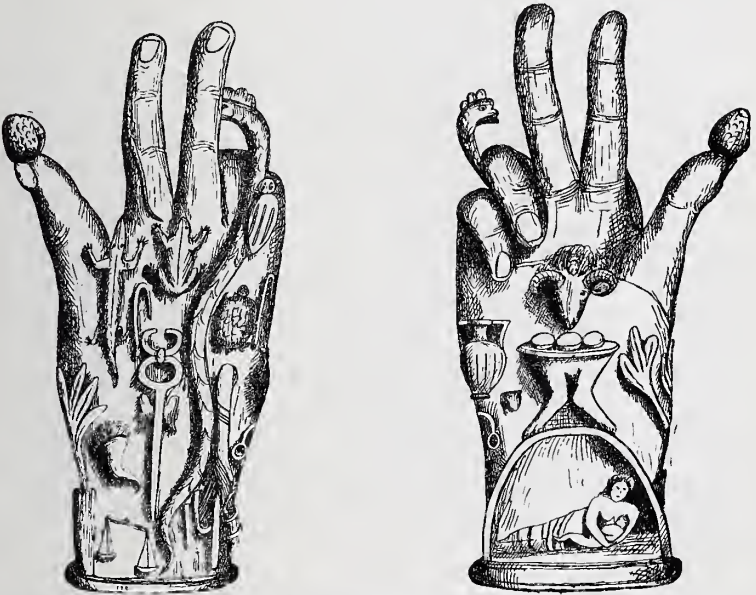
DISCO SACRO IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

the symbols of other and hostile deities upon it. There is besides no record of any *Mano Pantea* having been discovered in or in connection with a tomb, where perhaps of all places such things would most likely be found.

The bringing together, the piling up of symbols, was to the Romans no new thing. On the *Dischi Sacri** are to be seen similar gatherings of objects, many of them identical with those on these hands, and all of them precisely of the same

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xvii. 59-71.

character. Therefore taking all this evidence into consideration, it is contended that the *Mano Pantea* marks a development of previous contact with the Greek ideas, that it is an object lesson in the progress of the well-known importation of deities by the Romans, from the nations they had conquered. In illustration of this contention, and by way of reminder to the Society, I produce a drawing from the one disc in the British Museum. Here the thunderbolt, caduceus, and vase appear as they do in the Payne Knight, upon my hands, here



MANO PANTEA FROM THE PAYNE KNIGHT COLLECTION, NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

exhibited, on that from Herculaneum and several others, while the ladder on the disc is matched by its alternative, the wheel of fortune on the hand.*

The lyre, sun, moon, and other symbols on the disc occur on several of the published hands, but no one of all the *Dischi Sacri* bears any special trace of Phrygian or Egyptian cult; moreover, not one has any serpent upon it, thus again fixing the time to which the *Mano Pantea* belonged. The ancient idea of appealing to a multitude of protectors has not

* *Horns of Honour*, 292.

died out with these pantheistic vestiges of pagan Rome. It survives in the collecting of analogous symbols on the entirely pagan Cimaruta of modern Naples, and we may well say also in the many objects of Christian devotion culminating in All Saints.

It is thus maintained that the *Mano Pantea* was by no means technically votive, but on the contrary distinctly prophylactic and propitiatory, appealing for protection to powerful divinities against ever-threatening danger. If any kind of thankoffering existed in connection with these hands, it was that well understood to-day, which we may shortly define as gratitude expectant.

All available evidence shows them to have been domestic accessories, and it is here submitted that they were the veritable penates of the houses in which they were found. Who knows but that this hand found at Tusculum, probably much older than that found at Herculaneum, may not have been Cicero's own, and perhaps have had its place on his writing table or on a shelf in his dressing-room as a special guardian of himself and household? He says nothing about it, but rather laughs at such superstitions, so does many a modern, who nevertheless behind the scenes is afraid of thirteen at table, who secretly wears a charm, if merely a crooked sixpence or a piece of coral.

Of late years a small copy of one of these hands has been made as a charm by the Italian jewellers in gold and silver, and is sold both in Rome and Naples avowedly as a protection against the Evil Eye. I produce two specimens, on one of which occurs the word so often used in this short paper, *Pantea*."

Sir HENRY HOWORTH mentioned the Phrygian and other coinages of Asia Minor as likely to throw light on the meaning of the symbols. There was an attempt at the time to make syncretism fashionable, and symbols of the benevolent gods were included on these hands.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.



BRONZE ARMLET SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN FURNESS, LANCASHIRE.

Thursday, 8th June, 1905.

Viscount DILLON, Hon. M.A. Oxon., 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, Sir John Evans, K.C.B. :

1. Rare or Unpublished Coins of Carausius. 8vo. London, 1905.
2. An Advertising Medal of the Elizabethan Period. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Author :—The Church and Monastery of Abbey Dore, Herefordshire.
By Roland W. Paul, F.S.A. 8vo. Bristol, 1905.

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

H. S. COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze dagger and armlet, and a stone implement of unusual form on which he has since communicated the following notes :

“The bronze dagger and armlet were both purchased this year at the dispersal of a collection made many years ago by the late Mr. William Hodgson, of Buxton Place, Ulverston, which contained numerous local relics. The dagger is $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and is very similar in outline and general type to Fig. 315 in Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements* (1881), but there are no flutings on the blade. It was found at Page Bank, near Rampside, Aldingham, and is I think the only example of this class found in the Furness district.

The bronze armlet is formed of a plate of bronze hammered into a tube, and then bent round into a ring. The ends, which are narrower than the centre, have overlapped considerably, instead of simply meeting, but one of these ends is now broken off. Along the outer side of the tube is an incised pattern made up of parallel lines, and a row of rings each enclosing a central dot. Near the end this design is exchanged for a band of simple transverse lines. I am inclined to believe that the general design must have had a zoomorphic origin. The external diameter is 4 inches.

The late Mr. W. Hodgson told me about eighteen years ago

that this armlet was found in Furness and acquired by him locally. Mr. C. H. Read, who has examined it, writes me:

'Your armlet is quite unlike an English type, but I will not say it is necessarily foreign. It clearly belongs to the latest Bronze Age (Hallstatt period) and is interesting anyhow.'

I cannot find any closely similar type in the books at my disposal, though armlets with overlapping ends seem rather common in Scandinavia. But hollow bracelets of this type seem very rare.*

The stone instrument may be described as a cone of stone with a flat base, and also flattened laterally. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and at the apex is a notch or groove about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch deep, highly polished. It occurs to me that it is just possible that it may have been used as an arrow shaft polisher, but this is a mere guess. I bought it in Smyrna, but it possibly comes from the Troad."

The Rev. HENRY BUCKSTON, through Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an enamelled (cloisonné) silver plate exhibiting the arms of Cotton, ensigned with helmet and crest, and the arms of Tarbock.

Sir Edward Tarbock, bt., died in 1607-8, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Cotton of Cumbermere, who died in 1612.

It may be suggested that the plate is the sliding lid of a box given by Sir George Cotton to his son-in-law at the time of the marriage, a date which is borne out by the character of the enamelled decorations.

W. BRUCE BANNERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of their custodians, two early Surrey parish registers, one from Carshalton, beginning 1538, the other from Limpsfield, beginning 1539.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited a Swedish stained cloth painted with scriptural subjects.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

* See Worsaae, *Danish Arts* (S. K. Art Handbook), p. 162; Du Chaillu, *Viking Age*, i. 121, for neckrings and armlets made solid, but overlapping at the ends; also *Viking Age*, ii. 229, 397, for other variants; Lubbock, *Pre-historic Times* (1865), 22, 24, for armlets with incised lined ring and dot ornaments; and Babelon's *Guide illustré to the Antiquities in the Bibliothèque Nationale* (p. 232) for a hollow bronze armlet from Gournay. The massive snake armlets of Scotland are worth comparison in spite of the great difference in fabric.

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 :

Isaac Saunders Leadam, Esq., M.A.
 Gervaise Le Gros, Esq., M.A.
 Herbert William Underdown, Esq., B.A., LL.M.
 William Gershom Collingwood, Esq., M.A.
 Henry Gervis, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Sir John Benjamin Stone, knt., M.P.
 Edward Thomas Clark, Esq.

Thursday, 22nd June, 1905.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

From the Author :—*Les chevets du xi^e siècle de Saint-Augustin de Cantorbéry et de Sainte-Marie d'York.* Par John Bilson, F.S.A. 8vo. Caen, 1905.

From T. Cann Hughes, Esq., F.S.A. :—*The Registers of Chester Cathedral 1687-1812.* Privately printed for the Parish Register Society. 8vo. London, 1904.

From the Author, the Rev. Pere Camille de la Croix, S.J. :

1. *Étude sommaire du Baptistère Saint-Jean de Poitiers.* 8vo. Poitiers, 1904.
2. *Relation des fouilles archéologiques opérées dans la rue Paul Bert.* 8vo. Poitiers, 1904.

From the Author :—*History and Guide to the Hangman's Wood Deneholes, Grays, Essex.* By Edward Biddell. 8vo. Grays, 1905.

From Sir Henry Bemrose :—*Calendar of Ancient Records belonging to the Borough of Derby.* 8vo. Derby, 1904.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Antiphonale Sarisburiense, Fasciculi VII. and VIII. (Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society).* Folio. London, 1905.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society :

Herbert William Underdown, Esq., B.A., LL.M.
 Edward Thomas Clark, Esq.
 Henry Gervis, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a report on Excavations on the site of the Romano-British town at Silchester, Hants, in 1904.

The excavations of 1903 were in some respects incomplete, owing to want of time preventing their full extension westwards to a definite line of street, and it was also not possible to explore fully the courtyard of the baths and the ground west of them.

The operations of 1904 accordingly extended in these directions.

They brought to light (i) a small structure near the south wall; (ii) a group of other minor structures further north; and (iii) a fair-sized house of the corridor type. This last overlaid the lines of an earlier house of some interest, which had evidently been built throughout of timber on a low rubble and brick foundation.

The baths were fully uncovered in 1903, with the exception of the courtyard of approach on the north.

The investigation of this courtyard was actually the first work undertaken in 1904, and showed that it was originally of moderate dimensions, consisting of a peristyle 65 feet long and $51\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, with a covered ambulatory on all four sides. The wooden roof of this ambulatory was supported by ranges of short stone columns standing on a dwarf wall. The entrance was by a wide opening in the north wall.

In advance of the peristyle, covering the whole of its northern side, was a portico about 8 feet deep, with an open Doric colonnade in front. The bases of three of the columns remained in place, upon a broad stone step. Originally they were eight in number, forming two groups of four each, with an entrance in the middle. To the east of the portico was the latrine of the baths, an oblong structure with a drain running round all four sides.

The arrangement just described was subsequently swept away to allow of the formation of a new line of street running east and west past the front of the baths. Owing to the portico and peristyle being not parallel with this line the portico was demolished, and the road, which was at a slightly higher level, carried over its site. Henceforward the peristyle was reached through an archway set in a wall which bordered the southern edge of the new street. The latrine also underwent partial reconstruction at the same time, but owing to later changes it is not easy to make out precisely to what extent.

The first of these changes was the enlargement of the latrine itself into a symmetrical structure 45 feet long and

13 feet wide, extending westwards from the east end of the old latrine as far as the archway leading to the peristyle. To make way for it a corresponding length of the street wall was removed, and the building allowed to encroach somewhat seriously upon the street itself. The enlargement of the latrine was coincident with a considerable extension of the baths themselves.

A further extension of the baths was accompanied by other changes in the peristyle and latrine. As regards the former, the peristyle itself was lengthened at both ends, its alleys reconstructed, and the levels raised. This involved the removal of the latrine porch and the opening of a new entrance in its south wall.

In following up the drain of the latrine in a westerly direction there was brought to light a number of wooden piles, which proved to be the beginning of a series extending for some 220 feet. These were placed exactly parallel with the line of the new street, and were found to group themselves into series associated with pieces of horizontal and longitudinal timbers. It seems therefore that the whole formed originally a line of camp-shedding bordering the street where it had been carried, as it undoubtedly was, over a piece of marshy ground.

A subsequent investigation brought to light traces of a wooden causeway extending southwards across this soft ground a little to the west of the baths.

Mr. Hope further pointed out that the site of the baths and a good deal of the ground east and north of them were covered by a deep deposit of black earth, formed apparently at the bottom of a large and long stagnant pond. Such a pond he thought had been caused through the blocking of the small opening through which the springs that rise north of the baths made their exit through the town wall, and the consequent rising of the water until it reached the top of the wall, which served as an efficient dam.

As was the case in 1903, very few pits were met with, and their contents did not yield many objects of interest. A single well was discovered, which exhibited the peculiarity of being steined throughout with brick. Nothing, however, of importance was extracted from it.

Mr. G. E. Fox said that with regard to the baths nothing was positively known of the superstructure of the buildings. The baths themselves were the third found in this country, but differed in plan from both those at Bath and Wroxeter (*Uriconium*). The Silchester plan resembled that of two

well-known baths at Pompeii, with the main divisions parallel to one another.

Mr. CLEMENT REID observed that the presence of a pond snail in the black-mud area showed there had formerly been a pond at this spot. The cultivated plants found would be of more interest if there existed a collection of pre-Roman specimens. Wheat and not barley was found on Roman sites, whereas in earlier settlements the two are mixed. The



ROMAN BRONZE PLAQUE FOUND AT SANDY, BEDS. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

specimens of medlar were mysterious. The poppy-seeds found were used in Roman bread, the opium now smoked being made from the unripe poppy-seed.

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

W. RANSOM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a Roman bronze

scale-beam, with appendent hooks, found near Cambridge; (2) a Roman bronze plaque with a head of Mercury in high relief (see illustration), found at Sandy, Beds; (3) an anvil, a pole-end, and other cart furniture, a farrier's buttress, a hobbing-foot, a scythe-anvil, a key, a chisel, and two other objects, all of iron and of the Roman period, also found at Sandy some ten or twelve years ago.

Mr. Ransom also exhibited three other Roman objects, said to have been found in London in 1889 in the middle of the Walbrook, near Bond Court, at a depth of from 20 to 22 feet, with Roman pottery, bone pins, etc. They consist of part of the figure of a river-god, and a headless statue of Fortune (?), both of white marble, and a sculptured stone tablet with a figure of Mithras encircled by the Zodiac, and the inscriptions: VLPIVS . SILVANVS . EMERITVS . LEG . II . AVG . VOTVM . SOLVIT, and FACTVS . ARAVSIONE.*

All three objects will be illustrated in *Archæologia*.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH referred to a new book† on Mithraic ritual, and suggested that the adoption of that religion by the Romans was due to the Mithridatic wars: the god was always shown in Persian costume. Silvanus in its shortened form, Silanus, was a well-known name; and the double collar on one of the two other sculptures exhibited resembled a torc.

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

Thursday, 29th June, 1905.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

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

From the Author:—*Medeltida Kalkmålningar i Skånes Kyrkor*. By Dr. Otto Rydbeck. 8vo. Lund, 1904.

* See a note by Mr. Haverfield in *Archæological Journal*, xlvii. 234.

† Franz Cumont, *Mysteries of Mithra*, translated by McCormack.

From V. B. Crowther-Beynon, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Second Annual Report of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society. Svo. Oakham, 1905.

From the Board of Education, South Kensington :—Precious Stones considered in their Scientific and Artistic Relations. By A. H. Church, F.R.S. Svo. London, 1905.

From the Author :—A Guide to Tideswell and its Church. By Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher. Third edition. Svo. Tideswell, 1905.

Sir JOHN BENJAMIN STONE, *knt.*, M.P., was admitted Fellow.

A list of Local Secretaries, nominated by the Council for the quadrennial period 1905-1909 was laid upon the table and approved.

CLEMENT REID, Esq., F.R.S., read a paper on the Island of Ictis, of which the following is an abstract :

The accounts given by classical writers of the trade with Britain for tin seem at first sight irreconcilable, and it has been thought to be impossible to make the description of Ictis given by Diodorus Siculus agree with the geography of the Isle of Wight, the Vectis of later authors.

It seems, however, that Timæus (who flourished from 350 to 326 B.C.), Diodorus Siculus, perhaps following Posidonius (about 90 B.C.), and Cæsar are all writing of the same route and trade emporium, which lay in the Isle of Wight. In the days of Timæus tin was brought in small boats a six days' coasting voyage apparently from Devon, and was landed in Mietis (the Isle of Wight). Diodorus mentions Ictis as an island connected with Britain at low tide, so that the tin was carried across in wagons. In his and later days the route had changed to an overland one, reaching the coast near Lymington, hence also Cæsar's statement that the tin came from the interior.

These accounts are all reconcilable if Ictis be taken to be the Isle of Wight, but they cannot refer to St. Michael's Mount, which 1,900 years ago was an isolated rock in a swampy wood.

A study of the geology and physical geography explains the clear description given by Diodorus. Hampshire shows cliffs of soft material, rapidly wasting under the attacks of the sea. The rate of loss of the coast west of the Isle of Wight is a known quantity, averaging about 3 feet a year. At one place only, close to Yarmouth, has there been a continuous rocky ledge, such as would resist the waves for any length of time. If a strip restoring the loss of land during 1,900 years be

added to the map, it is found that the Solent was then a narrow channel, across which from shore to shore stretched a ledge of Bembridge limestone from Yarmouth to near Lymington. This ledge formed the half-tide causeway, passable by wagons, described by Diodorus, but perhaps destroyed soon after he wrote. At no other point could the Solent have been passable, for on each side of this ledge the water must have deepened rapidly, and the bottom was soft sand and mud.

Professor RIDGEWAY was glad to know that geological evidence confirmed the ancient authorities, but the verdict was different when he himself wrote a paper on the subject some years ago.* As to the place names, he pointed out that Mictis was a clerical error for Ictis, the first letter coming from a preceding *insulam*; and the steps between "Ἰκτις, "Ουηκτις and Vectis were phonetically easy. In the time of Posidonius the sound of *w* was not represented (though probably pronounced) by the Greeks. So Velia in Lucania was in Greek Ἐλέα, and Victimuli, a gold centre in the Alps, was Ἰκτούμουλοι. There were insuperable difficulties in the way of identifying Ictis with St. Michael's Mount or the Isle of Thanet.

Mr. DALE pointed out that according to local tradition the ford was between Lepe and Gurnard Bay, and piles were continually being found at the former spot.

Mr. EMANUEL GREEN contended that tin was not worked in Cornwall before or during the Roman occupation of Britain, and only to a small extent before the Norman Conquest. The early workings were in Devon, and those were streamworks, not mines. It was an unwarranted assumption that Ictis was a British island; the Cassiterides lay off the coast of Spain.

Mr. CLEMENT REID, in reply, said there was plentiful evidence of Roman tin-working in Cornwall, such as the coins dating about 70 A.D. found in a jug at Carhayes, and the find at Hale. At Glastonbury, too, tin was evidently in use before the Roman period. It was difficult to get unimpeachable evidence in Cornwall owing to the number of small workings of various periods, but whether from Cornwall or Devon, this overland route would be followed to the Isle of Wight.

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

* *Folk-Lore*, i. (1890), 82, "The Greek Trade-routes to Britain."

REGINALD A. SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on the evolution of late-Keltic pins of the Hand type, well known in Scotland and Ireland :

“With all its faults typology, or the application of the principles of evolution to archæology, has proved of immense service in determining the relative chronology of several groups of antiquities. It is sometimes said that this method has been worked to death, but I venture to think that in this country full use has not been made of this potent instrument of research. The brooch has long been considered one of the best subjects for investigations of this kind, but there is another toilet article of importance to which I would draw your attention this evening; and with a view to reaching some of the dark corners of British archæology, I will endeavour to trace a special and local development of the bronze pin over ten centuries of which we would gladly know more.

The characteristics that suggested a name for the hand-type of pin do not appear in the early stages of its development, to which attention may now be directed. The prototype of the pins which form the subject of this paper is doubtless of continental origin, and it will suffice to refer to examples from Norway,* the Baltic,† and Jutland,‡ which closely correspond to one (fig. 1, *a*) from the site of a pile-dwelling in the Thames at Hammersmith. With it was found what seems to be a more developed type (fig. 1, *b*),§ in which there is a ring-head with the indispensable elbow below to prevent the pin falling out of the hair or garment. This form has occurred near Altona,|| and suggests a connection between North Germany and Britain at a time now to be determined. But a whole series of developments is, so far as the evidence goes, confined to the British Isles, and certain transitions that may at first sight appear violent, may be justified on this ground. The absence of freshly imported patterns would naturally lead to gradual alterations in those of home production.

A convenient starting point in this inquiry will be the

* With brooch of La Tène II. type in an urn, Jarlsberg : Undset, *Auftreten des Eisens in N. Europa*, p. 486, figs. 179, 182.

† With burnt bones in an urn, Ibsker, Bornholm : *Årbøger f. nord. oldkynd.* 1872, pp. 24, 123, pl. i. fig. 5.

‡ *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1890-5, pp. 342, 359.

§ An intermediate form may be the crook-headed pin found at the Laws, Forfarshire, and figured in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xvii. (1883), 302.

|| Miss Mestorf, *Urnenfriedhöfe in Schleswig-Holstein*, pl. ii. fig. 17.

Hagbourn Hill find, to which the attention of the Society was drawn for the second time last session.* The form of pin which stands at the beginning of our local series is represented in that interesting hoard by a single specimen. This selection of a fixed point is of course arbitrary, as the pedigree of this type can apparently be traced back considerably further, but this particular find includes characteristic bronzes both of the British Bronze period and of the Early Iron Age, and may be assigned to the years of transition. In the present state of knowledge it is impossible to say when the worker in metals became equal to the task of making bridle-bits of the kind found at Hagbourn Hill, or when it occurred to him to turn his attention to their manufacture, for bronze-working in Europe had reached a marvellous degree of excellence centuries before the end of the Bronze Age proper. The presence of two socketed celts of a common pattern, and two lance-heads looped and socketed, indicate at all events that the hoard dates from the latter part of our British Bronze period, and we shall not be far wrong in assigning the date of manufacture to the fifth or fourth century B.C. If, however, coins were really included, as they are said to have been, this date must be brought down after 200 B.C.; but the coins have not survived, and may be altogether fabulous or not found in actual association with the bronzes.

By the kindness of Mr. H. S. Toms, I am able to record the discovery last year near Portslade, Sussex, of a finely patinated pin like fig. 1, *c* (but without the notches), 4·2 inches long, and a fragment of another similar, with part of a bronze spear-head, palstave, socketed celt, and other small bronzes, including a portion of an early La Tène brooch, which must be later than 400 B.C. The resemblance to the Hagbourn Hill find is

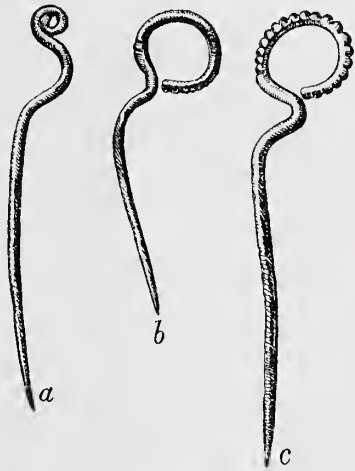


Fig. 1. BRONZE PINS, THAMES AT HAMMERSMITH. (3.)

* *Proceedings*, xx. 33; plate in *Archaeologia*, xvi. 348.

striking, and the date provisionally assigned to both is confirmed in an interesting way by the further occurrence, on the site of the Hammersmith pile-dwelling of four bronze pins in the British Museum, of the same type but of somewhat later aspect. On the same site and at the same time, though not in indisputable association, were found three thin bronze discs with open-work centres, and two bronze brooches of the type known as La Tène I., dating on the Continent between 400 and 250 B.C., but possibly a little later with us. The discs are strikingly similar to those found in the famous chariot burial of Somme-Bionne, Dépt. Marne, which is undoubtedly not later than the latter half of the fifth century B.C.; and to one from a cemetery at Alfedena (the ancient Aufidena, Samnium), attributed to the 6-5th century, B.C.*

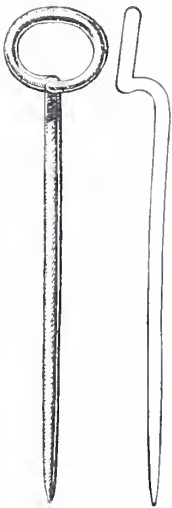


Fig. 2.
BRONZE RING-HEADED
PIN. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

This evidence, as far as it goes, is therefore all in favour of the fourth century as the lowest date of the Hammersmith pins, and I may now point out how some of them show an advance on the Hagbourn Hill specimen. One is exceptionally massive, and measures 3 inches in length, the section of the ring-head and stem being 0.3 in. across.

The second has the ring-head ornamented with longitudinal mouldings which give an angular section to this part, though the pin is smooth and round. The third and fourth are of rather slight construction, being little thicker than stout wire but have the ring-head decorated with transverse lines or notches at short intervals (fig. 1, *b* and *c*).

All these, with one from Ballymena, county Antrim, having a moulded head like the second from Hammersmith, are now in the national collection; also a finely patinated specimen from Bury St. Edmund's, which is quite plain, and one of the same form from Crowland Abbey, Lincs.

The next pattern evolved seems to be one equally well represented in our islands, and includes a novel feature that was no doubt originally due to a happy thought. If this solution be admitted, I think the succession may be easily followed. The specimens referred to above have the ring-

* *Monumenti Antichi*, x. 322.

head and stem all in one plane; but it probably occurred to someone to place the elbow or turn of the stem, which was intended to hold the pin fast in its place, not at the side as formerly but at the back. There is indeed a constructional reason for this, and Mr. Read has pointed out to me that it would be easier to shape the pin if the bend in the stem was not allowed to counteract the bend of the head. The bending of the stem would tend to straighten out the bend of the ring and *vice versâ*; and the best way to obviate this was to have the bends in two planes at right angles to one another. The result was a pin resembling in all essential points a modern scarf pin.*

Several specimens of this pattern have come to light in these islands, and two are on the table this evening. One of these (fig. 3) is exhibited by our fellow Sir Francis Tress Barry, who discovered it on his own land at Ness, Freswick Bay, Caithness, among the débris of masonry evidently contemporary with the neighbouring brochs. The second (fig. 2) has no definite history, but may possibly have come from the Hon. William Owen Stanley's excavations of hut-circles in Anglesey.

A plain specimen of iron,† 3·6 inches long, was found during excavations at the fortified Hill of the Laws, Monifieth, near Dundee, Forfarshire; and though in another metal was precisely of the same pattern as those of bronze. Yet another of iron occurred in the cist recently excavated at Moredun, near Edinburgh.‡ The body was unburnt and was accompanied by a brooch that I should not assign to the La Tène series, but quite agree with the date suggested—the end of the first or the beginning of the second century A.D.

The examination of a large refuse heap at the foot of a fortified rock known as Dun Fheurain (pronounced *Aíren*) at Gallanach, near Oban, brought to light another plain bronze

* This drooping of the head like a sunflower was common in the Bronze Age both here and on the Continent, but the head was conical or domed, not a simple ring, and the pin sprang from the centre at the back.

† *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xviii. (1883), 301, fig. 2; iii. (1862), 446.

‡ *Ibid.* xxxviii. (1904), 433, 438.



Fig. 3.

CAST-BRONZE PIN,
NESS, CAITHNESS. (3.)

pin* of this type, 3 inches long. It is peculiar in having a slight projection at the base of the ring which forms the head, just where the forehead would occur if the sides be regarded as horns. As no relics of the Bronze Age were found in this midden, and one fragment of Samian ware was recovered, it is safe to assign it to the first or second century of our era.

So far we have been dealing mainly with pins made of what we may call wire, though not drawn in the modern fashion; and the next advance was due to casting the bronze in moulds of stone or clay. One of the latter material has indeed been found in the broch of Lingrow, Seapa, Orkney, and some clue to its date is afforded by the discovery in the outbuildings of silver denarii dating between 150 and 200 A.D.† The first or second century of our era is therefore a likely

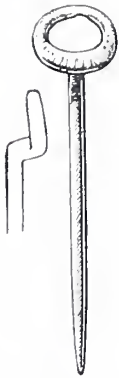


Fig. 4.

BRONZE PIN, KEADY
MT., CO. DERRY. (3.)

date for the specimen of cast bronze (fig. 4) of exactly the type made from the Scottish mould, found at the moat of Kedeah, on the east side of Keady mountain, in the townland of Cashel, about eight miles east of Limavady. It was given to the British Museum in 1849, and was perhaps not finally trimmed after casting; but there is a new feature that distinguishes it from its predecessors. The outline and dimensions are practically as before, but the ring-head becomes wider towards the base, from which the stem springs. This broadening, which presented no difficulties in casting, is an important innovation, and gave rise to a whole series of pins in which the Late Keltic partiality for eccentric curves is well illustrated.

The upper part of the head, about two-thirds of the circumference, is ornamented with transverse lines, which in my opinion represent the cross-notches seen on two earlier specimens noticed above (fig. 1, *b* and *c*) from the pile dwelling at Hammersmith. Probably to most people this ornamentation, as seen on the bronze specimens, would suggest a pair of curved and corrugated horns; and though the curve is not quite true to nature, they may best be compared to the horns of the ibex. The same pattern, also in cast bronze, has been found

* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. (1895), 281, fig. 5.

† *Ibid.* ix. (1873), 359.



Fig. 5.

IBEX-HEADED PIN,
SANDY, BEDS. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

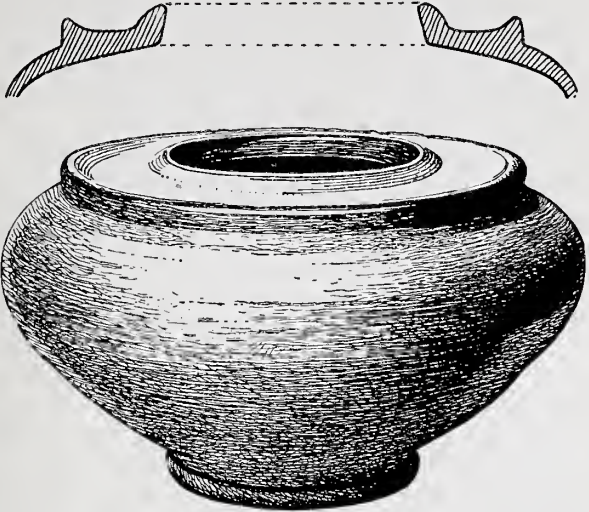


Fig. 6.

POTTERY VASE WITH SECTION, SANDY. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)



Fig. 7.

BRONZE PIN, IRELAND. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

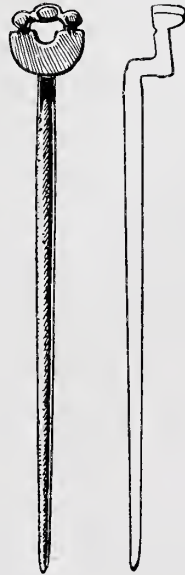


Fig. 8.

BRONZE PIN OF HAND-TYPE, MORESBY,
MBERLAND. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

in Scotland, in the broch of Bowermadden, Caithness,* close to Ness, where an earlier form (fig. 3) was found.

These two, from sites so far apart, are practically identical, and the pattern was probably very common for a certain length of time. A third specimen (fig. 5) has now to be mentioned, and some explanation offered of its locality and execution. It was found at Sandy, Beds, a place well known for its Roman remains, and was associated, probably in a grave, with a remarkable pottery vase (fig. 6), which enables us to estimate the date of both. They were presented to the Museum by our Secretary a few years ago, and I have come across only two others, both from Dépt. Aisne. One was found on a Roman site at Vermand,† and the other at St. Audebert.‡ The latter was included in a richly furnished grave of Gaulish character, with little or no trace of Roman influence, and the body had been burnt, the ashes being collected and placed in a cinerary urn of the pedestal type, as at our own Aylesford. The brooches from the grave belong to the second and third type of La Tène, and in France may be referred to the late first century B.C.§ The Sandy vase and its Gaulish parallels have a peculiar broad lip, set almost horizontally and slightly concave, as if to receive a cover, but there may be a difference of several years in their dates. If not actually within the Belgic area, Sandy would be only just beyond it,|| and was quite accessible from the south; and the ware is similar to that found on Belgic sites in Britain. Some advanced civilisation must be invoked to account for the fine workmanship of the ibex-headed pin accompanying the Sandy vase; and it may be that a Roman worker in bronze had seen the native British type of pin then in fashion, and produced a copy that revealed his own superior skill. On this specimen the broadened base of the ring-head is shaped into the forehead of the animal, and the horns have a more realistic appearance than usual. To assign a precise date to the Sandy relics would at present be somewhat rash, but they appear to be contemporary with the ruder bronze pins (fig. 4) from Scotland and Ireland, which were no doubt of local manufacture.

I will now ask you to imagine the normal development of the cast bronze pin with cross lines suggesting the horns of

* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxxviii. (1904), 436, fig. 9; *Cat. Scottish Mus. of Antiquities*, 229, no. 91.

† Eek, *Deux cimetières Gallo-romains*, 188, pl. ix. fig. 9.

‡ Moreau, *Album Caranda*, pl. 113 (Nouvelle Série), fig. 4.

§ This date is confirmed by M. Déchelette, of Roanne.

|| In the days of Ptolemy (early second century A.D.), Salinae, near Sandy, was in the territory of the Catyeuchlani.

an animal. Hitherto the pin had been of a fairly uniform length and thickness, but the process of casting would allow of more massive forms, and the additional surface thus provided would give scope to the artistic faculties of the workman. If my conclusions are sound, it was now first that the characteristic trumpet-pattern of Late Keltic art appears on these ring-headed pins, but, be it observed, only in Scotland and Ireland. The Roman conquest of south Britain had arrested and probably exterminated native art in that area; and the successors of those who had produced such masterpieces as the Witham and Thames shields before the Conquest, would now practise their craft beyond the Roman sphere of influence, or perforce adopt the arts and methods of their new masters. Hence I think that in south or central England we should not expect later developments of this type of pin, on which alone the trumpet-pattern occurs. It is now that the hand type appears, and I hope to show that it was evolved from the type we have been considering. The hand type, as understood in Ireland and Scotland, is so called from a certain resemblance between the pinhead and the closed hand, in its front aspect. The broadened base of the ring represents the lower and exposed part of the palm, while the pellets or cylinders above, generally four or five in number, represent the bent fingers. A specimen from Moresby, Cumberland (fig. 8), in the British Museum, seems to me a very early example of the hand type, as the base of the ring is plain and the upper part is an arch of pellets strongly suggestive of the corrugated horns of earlier date. The changes, however, are considerable, and I recently went to Dublin in the confident hope of finding one or more transitional forms. One small pin here illustrated (fig. 7) out of a large number filled the gap exactly, but unfortunately nothing is known of its history except that it was doubtless found on Irish soil. The curve of the lower part of the ring-head is preserved, and a Keltic pattern introduced, while the remainder of the ring consists of a string of pellets; while its general resemblance both to the earlier ibex-headed variety and the later Moresby specimen will I hope be conceded. This implies that the chronological sequence is also determined, and I think the remaining types fall easily into place.

The next stage in the development of the hand-pin after that exemplified at Moresby was marked by a depression of the curve of pellets and a still further broadening of the base of the ring. The opening in the centre was thus diminished both from above and below as on a specimen from Clough,

co. Antrim, and still more on specimens from Trillick, co. Tyrone, and Craigyarwarren Bog (fig. 9), and the pellets were closer packed and increased in number, eventually falling into a horizontal line and becoming cylindrical to hold enamel.* Concurrently the semicircular hollow diminished in size and finally disappeared, leaving a solid semicircle on which the Keltic trumpet-patterns were freely used and set off with coloured enamels. One of this class from Clogher (fig. 10) is in the British Museum, and another, but without enamel, is known from Lagore, co. Meath.† To judge from the slow evolution of earlier forms, these changes must have extended over several centuries, and there is little evidence of date, though a comparatively large number of hand-pins are known from Ireland and Scotland. There is, however, in the latter country one find that throws some light on the rate of progress, and that is the famous hoard found at Norrie's Law, Largo, co. Fife. It contained three silver pins of the hand type, two of which are almost a pair, each being $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.‡ The lower part of the head consists of a broad semicircular band with scroll ornament of Late Keltic form on a ground of red enamel; while the upper part consists of three cylinders, not touching each other but connected by short rods. These specimens illustrate a stage in the development before the idea of a circular head had been quite lost; and are important as being approximately dated by a Byzantine coin about the time of Tiberius Constantine, who died 582.§ Roman coins of the fourth century, and even one of the Emperor Claudius (died 54 A.D.), were also associated with the find, but have no bearing on the date of the deposit.

An interesting corroboration of the date suggested for the Norrie's Law hoard is afforded by a hand-pin found at Clonmacnoise, King's Co.|| It is of bronze-gilt richly enamelled, and has engraved on the reverse of the head a representation of the Three Holy Children, which at least shows its use in Christian times.

This, however, does not seem to be the end of the evolutionary series, for there are three specimens in the British

* Two of this type, and a third showing transition to the next, are figured in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxxv. (1901), 279.

† Wood-Martin, *Lake-Dwellings of Ireland*, 110, fig. 129.

‡ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xviii. (1884), 244, fig. 10.

§ Not 682, as repeatedly stated in accounts of this find.

|| Figured in colours, *Trans. R. I. Acad.* xxx. 291, pl. xix. Another from Gaulcross, Banffshire, is figured by Stuart, *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, ii. 75, pl. ix.



Fig. 9.

ENAMELLED PIN,
CRAIGYWARREN BOG,
CO. ANTRIM. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

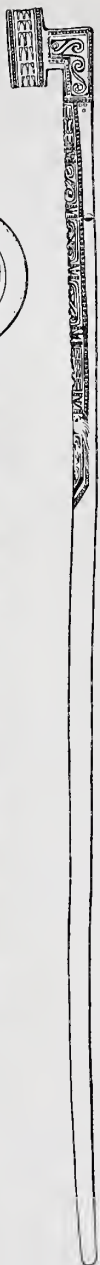


Fig. 11.

INCISED SILVER PIN AND DETAIL OF FRONT. ($\frac{1}{2}$ AND $\frac{1}{4}$.)



Fig. 10.

ENAMELLED PIN,
CLOGHER,
CO. TYRONE. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Museum of a type easily derivable from the hand-pins already described. The pellets or cylinders have now disappeared, and the head has reverted to the circular form, but is now solid and covered with triskeles and similar designs that are to all appearance debased forms of the trumpet-curves of Late Keltic art at its best. Two of the three have almost identical ornamentation, and are 3·8 inches and 6·3 inches long (point broken); but the finest specimen is the third (fig. 11), originally in the collection of Lord Londesborough, and of unknown origin. It is of silver, and had not only the disc but the upper part of the stem and the shoulder at the back covered with incised ornament in panels. Its extraordinary length recalls the enormous penannular brooches of silver found in the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and dating from the tenth century, though evolved from a series of much smaller dimensions.

Whether a further stage in the development of the hand-type of brooch was ever reached I cannot at present say, but Christianity was then firmly planted throughout our islands and may have brought fresh models in its train, to the exclusion of native patterns. In any case it is time to bring the series to a close, after tracing it through more than ten centuries. By avoiding side issues and varieties of the main types * I have endeavoured to make the succession as concise and intelligible as possible, and should be glad to think that a step has been made towards a classification of Late Keltic antiquities, several classes of which are still undatable. With the usual caution as to overlapping periods and stray survivals, I venture to think that this arrangement may be accepted as a working hypothesis; and with this proviso am content to await further evidence, whether it come to confirm or destroy the scheme I have suggested."

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH, Esq., communicated the following note as Local Secretary for Bedfordshire:

"I hardly know whether the sketches of two incised stones herewith are of sufficient interest for the notice of the Society of Antiquaries.

The stone with the cross is in Stanbridge churchyard, 2½ miles north-west of Dunstable. It is a large natural boulder of coarse indurated iron stone; it was dug out of a 5-6 feet

* As *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xv. (1881), 81; and one from Ireland in British Museum. Also the specimen inlaid with coral or shell from Danes' Graves, E. R. Yorks. (*Proceedings*, xvii. 120).

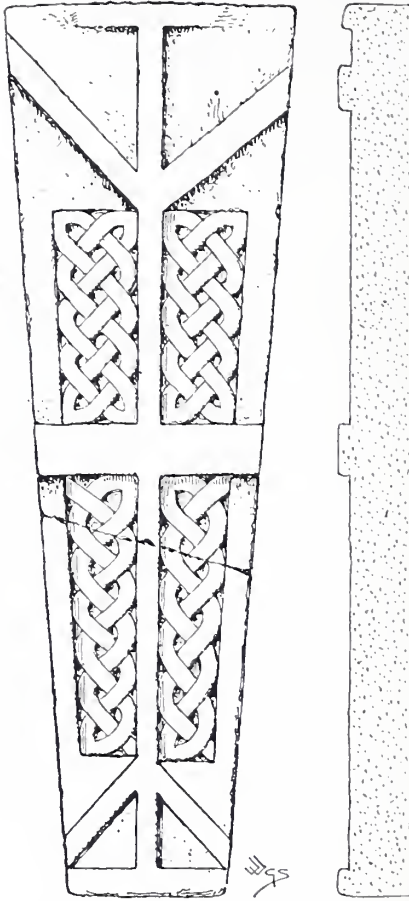
grave in 1858. It appears to me to be pre-Norman. As far as I know no illustration has been published, and the only record known to me is one of my own, a few words in a local guide book.



STONE IN STANBRIDGE CHURCHYARD, BEDS.

The coffin lid with interlaced work is at Milton Bryan, near Woburn, and I know of no illustration, other than my own herewith, and it is not described in any of my books. It was dug up near the church, and is now flat inside the

church near the pulpit, and in a place where it is frequently walked over, although it is 5 inches above the surface line. It is a very fine piece of (I suppose) late Anglo-Saxon work, made from a local boulder."



COFFIN LID IN MILTON BRYAN CHURCH, BEDS.

(Scale = $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to a foot.)

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

The TREASURER asked leave to call attention to a scheme for widening the fine seventeenth-century bridge over the River Tweed at Berwick by the addition on each side of iron footways carried from pier to pier, a proposal that would involve the destruction of the old parapets and refuges, and greatly injure the character and appearance of the bridge. He accordingly proposed the following Resolution, which was seconded by Sir J. Benjamin Stone, M.P., and carried unanimously :

“The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard that a proposal is under the consideration of the Town Council of Berwick-on-Tweed to make certain structural alterations in the old bridge which spans the river, whereby its character and appearance will be altogether changed.

The Society would earnestly deprecate the adoption of any such drastic steps in the treatment of a monument of great public interest and importance, and would urge on the Town Council the propriety of leaving the old bridge intact.”

It was also resolved :

“That copies of this Resolution be sent to the Town Clerk of Berwick, to the local Society, and to the local Members of Parliament.”

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 30th November.

INDEX

TO

PROCEEDINGS, SECOND SERIES, VOL. XX.

- Aāhhetep (Queen), model ear found in tomb of, 8
- Abbey (E. A., R.A.), elected Fellow, 241
- Abergavenny (Lord), residence of, 322
- Abonkir (Egypt), gold bars found at, 90
- Adderbury (Oxon), painted memorial tablet from church of, 221
- Adlam (W.. F.S.A.), bequest of, 6 ; death of, 106 ; obituary notice of, 109
- Admissions of Fellows, 14, 17, 27, 33, 78, 106, 129, 140, 141, 145, 167, 175, 178, 196, 242, 247, 256, 269, 309, 337, 342
- Agate spoon, silver mounted, 170
- Agilulf (King), cross of, 66
- Akhmīn (Egypt), silk medallion from a coptic tunic found at, 72
- Alabaster objects : figure of a woman found in London, 289 ; tablets, with beheading of St. John Baptist, 55, with figure of St. Leonard, 169
- Alabastra, Egyptian, from Knossos, 176
- Alchemy, pictorial manual of, 36, 38
- Aldermaston (Berks.), wall paintings in the church of, 45, 46
- Aldingham (Lanc.), bronze dagger found at, 335
- Alexander V. (Pope), indulgence of, 321
- Alexandria (Egypt), excavations at, 158
- Alfedena, bronze disc found at, 346
- Alfred (King), coin of, 48 ; jewel of, 71
- Alhstan (Bishop of Sherborne), ring of, 54
- Almack (E., F.S.A.), exhibits books bound by Samuel Mearne, 228
- Alresford (Essex), Roman remains from, 220
- Altamont, Earl of. *see* Browne, George Ulick
- Altar cross, bronze gilt, 104
- Altona (Germany), bronze pin found at, 344
- Alwinton (Northumb.), pottery from, 12
- Amoval of Fellow, 308
- Analysis of bronze axes from Roundhay (Yorks.), 261 ; of copper from Rhodesia, 244 ; of iron bars used as currency, 194 ; of pewter from Silchester, 144
- Anderson (Rev. E. P.), exhibits brass from King's Langley (Herts.), 315
- Andrewes (Thomas and Agnes), brass to, 317
- An-hern, silver figure of, 103
- Animal remains : Harpham (Yorks.), 218, 219 ; Saltford (Somerset), 248
- Anniversary Meeting (1904), 106 ; (1905), 294
- Antiquaries, Society of, bronze horse in the collections of, 9
- Anvil (iron), found at Sandy (Beds.), 341
- Anwick (Linc.), lead celt found at, 258
- Appledram (Sussex), stone implement found at, 198
- Arab art, monuments of, in Egypt 160
- Armlet *see* Bracelet
- Arms and armour : arrow (iron), " incendiary," from London, 232 ; arrow point, from Harpham (Yorks.), 219 ; chain mail, fifteenth century, from London, 231 ; coronal of bascinet, 314 ; daggers (bronze), Aldingham (Lanc.), 335, (iron) from London,

- 231; dagger chape (brass), from London, 234; hanberk of chain mail and its conventional representations, 129; spearhead (bronze), from Portslade (Sussex), 345; spurs from London, 231; swords (bronze), from Knossos, 176, Lissane (Ireland), 267, (iron) from London, 231, Rudstone (Yorks.), 257, Wallingford (Berks.), 54, Waterloo Station, 78; sword belt buckles, 314; sword chape (brass), from London, 234; sword hanger (leather), from London, 234
- Armytage (Sir George, F.S.A.), remarks on antiquities found in Westminster, 157; on bookbindings, 228
- Arnold (G. M., F.S.A.), exhibits leaden matrix of seal, 40
- Arrow (iron), "incendiary," found in London, 232; point, from Harpham (Yorks.), 219
- Arun river, stone implements from the gravels of, 197
- Ashby, Canons (Northants.), leaden rain-water heads at, 293
- Ashby (Thomas, sen.), elected Fellow, 64
- Auditors, appointment of, 33, 179
- Avebry (Lord, P.C., F.R.S.), elected President, 119, 308; presidential address (1905), 294; remarks on taking the chair for the first time, 123; remarks on the superstitious use of nail-parings and hair in the South Sea Islands, 157
- Axes (bronze), from Romndhay (Yorks.), and analysis of, 261
- Babbacombe (Devon), standing cup belonging to church of, 209
- Bache (R.), pewterer, 288
- Badge (lead), found in river Thames, 289
- Bagford (John), account of English bookbinding by, 224
- Baldon (W. Paley, F.S.A.), elected on Council, 119, 308; remarks on iron workings in Yorkshire, 264; on a tile from Kirkstall Abbey, 264; on a bellarmine found in London, 290
- Bailey (Rev. J. G., F.S.A.), death of, 295; obituary notice of, 297
- Balance Sheet (1903), 85; (1904), 275
- Balcarres (Lord, F.S.A.), elected on Council, 308; remarks on iron bars used as currency in Britain, 195; on an iron grave slab, 221
- Baldric, copper-gilt link or plate of, 314
- Ballinaby (Island of Islay), silver sconrge found at, 50
- Ballymena (co. Antrim), bronze pin found at, 346
- Ballyshannon (co. Donegal), discs from, 12
- Baltic, the, bronze pins from, 344
- Bands (silver), from Trewiddle (Coruwall), 48, 51
- Bannerman (W. Bruce, F.S.A.), exhibits two Surrey parish registers, 336
- Bapchild (Kent), enamelled bronze ring found at, 57
- Barber, (Ven. E., M.A., archdeacon of Chester), elected Fellow, 174
- Barber's bowl (Lambeth delft), found in London, 287
- Barron (E. J., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 106
- Barron (O., F.S.A.), remarks on swan marks, 285
- Barrow, on Lansdown, near Bath, 252, 254
- Bars (gold), from Egypt, 90; from Transylvania, 93; (iron), used as currency in Britain, 179; analysis of 194; found at Bourton-on-the-Water (Glonc.), 183, 185. Glastonbury (Somerset), 184, 185, Ham Hill (Somerset), 183, 185, Hod Hill (Dorset), 182, 185, 190, Hnnsbury (Northants), 184, 185, Maidenhead (Berks.), 184, 185, 190, Malvern, Great (Worc.), 183, Meon Hill (Glonc.), 183; Spettisbury (Dorset), 182, 184, 185, Winchester (Hants.), 183, 185, Ventnor (Isle of Wight), 184
- Basalt weight in Mayence museum, 189, 190, 192, 193, 195
- Bascinet, coronal of (silver-gilt), 314
- Bas-relief, Roman, from Linares (Spain), 246
- Bast, silver figure of, 102
- Bath (Somerset), bronze vase found at, 265; Roman remains at, 248, 249, 250; stone coffin found at, 248
- Battie-Wrightson (W. H., F.S.A.), death of, 107; obituary notice of, 111
- Bayly (General John, F.S.A.), death of, 295; obituary notice of, 297
- Beads (glass), from Harpham (Yorks.), 216; (lapis lazuli), from Knossos, 176
- Beckhampton (Wilts.), pottery from 12
- Bedell (William), 285

- Belgrade, siege of, on a linen damask cloth, 137
- Bell (W. H.), elected Fellow, 64 ; admitted, 129
- Bell (brass), found in London, 234
- Bellarmines, found in London, 290 ; in Westminster, 290
- Bell pits, iron mines so called, 262
- Beloe (E. M., jnn.), exhibits palimpsest brass, 315
- Benthall (Francis, F.S.A.), death of, 106 ; obituary notice of, 108
- Berners (Leonard), brass to, 318
- Berney (Sir Richard), 279
- Berthelet (Thomas), bookhinder, 226, 227, 228
- Berwick - upon - Tweed, bridge at, resolution of the Society, 357 ; walls of, resolution of the Society, 140
- Bewick (Yorks.), 5
- Bideford (Devon), leaden rain-water heads at, 293
- Bildeston Hall (Suffolk), spinet from, 148
- Bilson (John, F.S.A.), exhibits and presents roll of arms, 173
- Binfield (Berks.), brass at, 316
- Birch (G. H., F.S.A.), death of, 295 ; obituary notice of, 296
- Bird-eall (earthenware), found in London, 288
- Bit (bronze), found in Ireland, 58
- Bittou (Somerset), Roman remains at, 249
- Blakesley (G. H., F.S.A.), remarks on conveyancing, 238
- Blofeld (T. C.), swan roll belonging to, 277
- Bodkin (silver-plated), found in London, 234
- Bolton (Lord), elected Fellow, 4 ; admitted, 14
- Bolton (Miss), linen damask cloth belonging to, 136
- Bolton Hall (Yorks.), leaden rain-water heads at, 293
- Bone objects : knife, from London, 287 ; modelling tool, from London, 287 ; pin polisher, from London, 235 ; pins, from London, 236 ; skates, from London, 289 ; stylus, from London, 236 ; toilet implements, from London, 235
- Book bindings, by Samuel Mearne, 223 ; enamelled, 319
- Book edges, painted, 227, 228, 229
- Bosseville (Elizabeth), brass to, 318 ; (Henry), 318
- Bottles (glass), found in Westminster, 155
- Bourton-on-the-Water (Glouc.), iron bars found at, 183, 185
- Bowermadden (Caithness), bronze pin found at, 350
- Bowl (porphyry), from Knossos, 176
- Box (copper gilt), containing Jacobite relics, 208
- Boyd (E. L., F.S.A.), death of, 295
- Boyle (J. R.), removal of, 308
- Boynton (Thomas, F.S.A.), remarks on a late-Celtic cemetery in East Yorkshire, 257
- Brabrook (E. W., F.S.A.), remarks on an obituary roll, 141
- Braeclet (bronze), found in Lancashire, 335
- Braintree (Essex), late-Celtic pottery found at, 213
- Bramhall (Cheshire), leaden rain-water head from, 293
- Brampton (William), brass to, 316
- Brasses, monumental : at Binfield (Berks.), 316 ; Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum, 314, 315 ; Charwelton (Northants.), 317 ; Elsing (Norf.), 314 ; Fryerning (Essex), 318 ; Hackney (Middsx.), 317 ; Holmeby-the-Sea (Norf.), 316 ; King's Langley (Herts.), 315 ; Ossington (Notts.), 317 ; Womersley (Surrey), 318 ; York Minster, 4 ; palimpsest, 315 ; private possession, 316
- Brass objects : pins, from a charm, 155 ; spoon from London, 232, Wandsworth, 289, Westminster, 154, 155 ; various, found in London, 234, 235, 287, 289
- Brent (Francis, F.S.A.), death of, 107 ; obituary notice of, 111
- Bridge (J. C., M.A., Mns. Doc.), elected Fellow, 174
- Bridle, cheek piece of (bronze), found in London, 289
- Brierley (W. H.), elected Fellow, 174
- Brighton (Sussex), stone implements from, 198
- Brockworth (Glouc.), stone slab with armorial bearings found at, 62
- Bronze Age, sun discs of, 6
- Bronze objects : altar cross, 104 ; axes from Roundhay (Yorks.), 261 ; bit from Ireland, 58 ; bractelet from Lancashire, 335 ; bridle, cheek piece of, from London, 289 ; brooches from Caerwent (Mon.), 319, Hammersmith, 346, Portslade (Sussex), 345, Scottish 104 ; bucket rim from Spain, 291 ; huckle from Harpham (Yorks.), 219 ; celts from Hagbourne Hill (Berks.), 33, Jutland, 12, Portslade (Sussex), 345, Sweden, 12, Zealand, 12 ; chisel

- from London, 287; collar from Lochar Moss (Dumfries), 58; cup from Colchester (Essex), 212, 214; dagger from Aldingham (Lanc.), 335; discs from Alfedena, 346, Hammersmith, 346, Somme-Bionne (France), 346; gipciere mount from London, 289; graving tool from London, 289; horse in the collections of the Society, 9; implements from Knossos, 176; key from London, 289; Mano Pantea or so-called votive hands, 324; mirrors from Colchester (Essex), 212, 214, Knossos, 176; moulds for celts from Leicester, 258, Roseberry Topping (Yorks.), 258, Wiltshire, 259; pax, 174; pins, late-Celtic of the hand type, 344, from Altona (Germany), 344, the Baltic, 344, Bury St. Edmunds (Suff.), 346, Colchester (Essex), 212, 214, Crowland Abbey (Linc.), 346, Hagbourne Hill (Berks), 345, Hammersmith (Middsx.), 344, 345, 346, Ireland, 346, 348, 351, 352, Jutland, 344, Moresby (Cumb.), 351, Norway, 344, Portslade (Sussex), 345, Sandy (Beds.), 350, Scotland, 347, 348, 350, Thames river, 344, 345, 346; plaque with head of Mercury from Sandy (Beds.), 341; rings, flat enamelled, from Bapchild (Kent), 57, Fayûm, 57; scale-beam, Roman, from near Cambridge, 341; seal, from London, 289; spearhead from Portslade, 345; sun-chariot, from Zealand, 6; sun-discs, of the Bronze Age, 6, from Lansdown, near Bath, 254; swords, from Knossos, 176, Lissane (Ireland), 267; torc, from Perdeswell (Worc.) 58; vase, from Bath, 265, Tewkesbury (Glouc.), 267; vessels, from Knossos, 175; votive hands, 324; weight, from Neath (Glamorgan), 189, 192, 193, 195
- Brooch (brass), from London, 234; (bronze), from Caerwent (Mon.), 319, Hammersmith, 346, Portslade (Sussex), 345, Scottish, 104; (gold enamelled), in British Museum, 64, The Castellani, 65, 66, The Dowgate Hill, 65, 70, The Hamilton or Towneley, 65, 68; (silver), from Croy (Inverness), 50, Scottish, 104, from Trewiddle (Cornwall), 48
- Brown (Robert, F.S.A.), on a pictorial manual of alchemy, 36
- Browne (George Ulick, Earl of Altamont), elected Fellow, 64; admitted, 78
- Brush (copper scratch-wire), from London, 287; (leather-mounted) from London, 288
- Bucket rim (bronze), Roman, from Spain, 291
- Buckle (brass), from London, 234; (bronze) from Harpham (Yorks.), 219; (copper-gilt) of a sword belt, 314; (iron) from London, 232; (silver-gilt) armorial, 314
- Bucklebury (Berks.), leaden rain-water heads on manor house of, 293
- Buckston (Rev. Henry), exhibits enamelled armorial plate, 336
- Buda, capture of, on a linen damask cloth, 137
- Bulford (Wilts.), pottery from, 12
- Burgh St. Margaret (Norfolk), manor of, 277
- Burnard (R., F.S.A.), on some Late-Celtic antiquities found in Treceiri (North Wales), 56
- Burton (Sussex), gravel pit at, 203
- Bury (Richard of, Bishop of Durham), grave of, 19
- Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk), bronze pin from, 346; leaden grave crosses from, 169
- Bushman's paintings in Rhodesia, 243
- Bustard family, arms of, 222
- Bustard (Anthony), 222; (Marie), 222
- Butler (A. J.), resignation of, 107
- Button (brass), from London, 235; (string), from London, 235
- Buttress, farrier's (iron), found at Sandy (Beds.), 341
- Byzantine treasure, found in Cyprus, 265
- Caerleon (Mon.), Roman mosaic found at, 220
- Caerwent (Mon.), excavations on site of Roman city at, 35, 319
- Cairo (Egypt), Roman fort of Kasr es Shamma at, 158
- Calcroft (William), swan mark of, 284
- Calthorpe (Francis), 278; (Sir Philip), 278, 279; (Sir William), 278
- Cambridge (H.R.H. the Duke of), death of, and resolution of Society, 78
- Cambridge, brasses in Fitzwilliam Museum at, 314, 315; Roman remains found near, 341
- Camerton (Somerset), pottery from, 12
- Candle (wax), found in London, 290
- Candlestick (brass) from London,

- 289 (pewter) from London, 288 ; found in Westminster, 157
- Canosa (Italy), gold enamelled brooch found at, 65
- Canterbury, Eastbridge Hospital, wall paintings in, 41, 46 ; St. Alphege, wall paintings in, 41, 46 ; St. Pancras, leaden grave cross from, 169
- Capell (Sir Arthur), swan mark of, 277 ; (Giles), 277 ; (Henry), 277 ; (Sir William), 277
- Car, model of, votive, from Egypt, 8
- Carnichael (Sir Thomas D. G.), admitted Fellow, 140
- Carr (W., F.S.A.), death of, 295 ; obituary notice of, 297
- Carshalton (Surrey), parish register of, 336
- Cart furniture (iron), found at Sandy (Beds.), 341
- Cash account (1903), 80 ; (1904), 270
- Casket (steel), 13
- Castellani brooch, the, 65, 66
- Celestinus (Pope), bull of, relating to the priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, 321
- Celts (bronze), from Hagbourne Hill (Berks.), 33. Jutland, 12, Portslade (Sussex), 345 ; Sweden, 12, Zealand, 12 ; (lead), from Anwick (Linc.), 258, Seamer Moor (Yorks.), 258 ; manufacture of, in bronze or succeeding period, 258 ; moulds for, from Leicester, 258. Roseberry Topping (Yorks), 258, Wiltshire, 259
- Cemetery, of the late-Celtic period in East Yorkshire, 256
- Ceolwulf (King of Mercia), coin of, 48, 50
- Chain (iron), found in London, 232
- Chain mail, fifteenth century, found in London, 231 ; the hauberk of, and its conventional representations, 129
- Chalice (silver), found at Trehiddle (Cornwall), 48, 50
- Chancery proceedings of the fifteenth century, 33
- Charles I. (King), library of, 226
- Charles II. (King), library of, 226
- Charm, found at Healey (Lanc.), 156, in Westminster, 155
- Charnock (R. S., F.S.A.), death of, 295
- Charwelton (Northants.), brass at, 317
- Cheales (Rev. H. J., M.A.), on some wall paintings in Friskney Church (Linc.), 255
- Cheetham (Ven. Samuel, D.D.), resignation of, 107
- Cheyne (John), 315 ; (Margaret) brass to, 315
- Chichester (Rt. Rev. The Bishop of), exhibits crucibles from Rhodesia, 242
- Chichester (Sussex), letter relating to repair to cross at, 179
- Childrey (Berks.), photographs of church of, exhibited, 241
- Chisel (bronze), from London, 287 ; (iron) from London, 287 ; Sandy (Beds.), 341
- Church (Rev. Cannon C. M., F.S.A.), remarks on the sculpture on the west front of Wells Cathedral Church, 162
- Church plate : of Babbacombe (Devon), 209 ; chalice found at Trehiddle (Cornwall), 48, 50
- Clark (Edwin Kitson, F.S.A.), report as Local Secretary for Yorkshire, 258
- Clark (Edward Thomas), elected Fellow, 337 ; admitted, 337
- Clark (John Willis, F.S.A.), elected on Council, 308
- Clarke (Sir Caspar P., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 119
- Clarke (Somers, F.S.A.), letter on the subject of archæology in Egypt, 142 ; report as Local Secretary for Egypt, 124, 157
- Clavichord, a musical instrument, 146
- Claypole (Linc.), bridge at, threatened destruction of, resolution and correspondence, 210, 256, 302
- Clerc (Edmond), 279 ; (Sir Robert), 279
- Cloak fasteners (brass), found in London, 235
- Clogher (co. Tyrone), bronze enamelled pin found at, 352
- Clonmacnoise (Ireland), bronze enamelled pin found at, 352
- Cloth, heart shaped used as a charm, 155 ; linen damask, 130 ; painted from Sweden, 241, 336
- Clough (co. Antrim), bronze pin found at, 351
- Coates (Sussex), stone implements found at, 201, 202
- Cock (F. W., F.S.A.), exhibits box containing Jacobite relics, 208
- Cockerell (S. P.), elected Fellow, 143 ; admitted, 144
- Codrington (O., F.S.A.), exhibits tile from Peatling Magna church (Leic.), 268

- Coffin (stone), found at Bath (Somerset), 248; Saltford (Somerset), 247, 255; Stoke, North (Somerset), 248; Weston (Somerset), 248
- Coffin lid (stone), Milton Bryan (Beds.), 355
- Coin clippings, pot of, found in London, 290
- Coins: (Roman), from Bath (Somerset), 249; Egypt, 92; Harpham (Yorks.), 219; Largo (co. Fife), 352; Saltford (Somerset), 248; Scapa (Orkney), 348; (Saxon), from Trehiddle (Cornwall), 48
- Colchester (Essex), Late-Celtic burial found at, 211; leaden seal from, 268; Roman remains from, 220
- Coldwaltham (Sussex), gravel pits at, 206
- Collar (bronze), from Lochar Moss (Dumfries), 58
- Collier (Rev. C. V., F.S.A.), exhibits early weights, 13; on a discovery of Roman remains at Harpham (Yorks.), 215
- Collingwood (W. G., M.A.), elected Fellow, 337
- Colne river, swan marks used on, 276
- Comb case (leather), found in London, 287
- Constable (Marmaduke), 4
- Conveyancing, fourteenth century, 237
- Cocke (T.), pewter pot bearing name of, 288
- Cookham (Berks.), various antiquities found in the Thames at, 40
- Cooper (Thompson, F.S.A.), death of, 106; obituary notice of, 109
- Copeland (A. J., F.S.A.), exhibits and presents leaden seal, 40
- Copper from Rhodesia, analysis of, 244
- Copper objects: box with Jaeobite relics, 208; brush, seratch wire, from London, 287; buckle of sword belt, 314; lamp hanger from London, 235; link or plate of a baldric, 314; mazer print from London, 235
- Coronal of bascinet (silver-gilt), 314
- Cottle (Rev. H. W.), linen damask cloth belonging to, 137
- Cotton (Dorothy), 336; (Sir George), 336
- Council and officers, election of (1904), 119; (1905), 308
- Covenham (Linc.), deed relating to the manor of, 86
- Cowper (H. S., F.S.A.), exhibits bronze dagger and armlet and a stone implement, 335
- Craigyarwarren (co. Antrim), bronze pin found at, 352
- Crete, excavations in, 304, 305
- Cripps (W. J., F.S.A.), death of, 106; obituary notice of, 110
- Cronin (A. C., F.S.A.), death of, 295
- Cross, grave (lead), from Bury St. Edmunds (Suff.) 169; Canterbury, St. Pancras, 169; Southampton, 169
- Crowland Abbey (Linc.), bronze pin found at, 346
- Crowther-Beynon (V. B., M.A.), elected Fellow, 174; admitted, 269
- Croy (co. Inverness), silver brooch found at, 50
- Croydon (Surrey), Whitgift Hospital, threatened destruction of, 143, 145, 302
- Crucibles, from Rhodesia, 242
- Crystal of Lothair, 64
- Cuerdale (Lanc.), silver tag of strap, found at, 54
- Cup (bronze) from Colchester (Essex), 212, 214; (gold), belonging to the Duke of Portland, 168; (leather) 174; (silver) standing, from Babba-combe (Devon), 209; presented by the town of Enkhuyzen. to William the Silent, 39
- Curles or coin clippings, pot of, found in London, 290
- Currency, the ancient British iron, 179
- Curriers' knives (iron), found in London, 232
- Curry combs (iron), found in London, 232
- Curwen (J. F.), elected Fellow, 64; admitted, 78
- Cust (L. H., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 308
- Cyprus, Byzantine treasure found in, 265
- Dagger (bronze) from Aldingham (Lanc.), 335; (iron), from London, 231
- Dagger chape (brass), found in London, 234
- Dagger handle (wood), found in London, 287
- Dale (W., F.S.A.), exhibits leaden grave-cross from Southampton, 168; on an English spinet of the seventeenth century, 146; remarks on palaeolithic implements found in Sussex, 207; on the Island of Ictis, 343

- Dalton (O. M., F.S.A.), appointed Auditor, 33, 179; elected on Council, 119; on the crystal of Lothair, 64; on some brooches of cloisonnée enamel in the British Museum, with a note on the Alfred jewel, 64, 71; on a Byzantine treasure found in Cyprus, 265; on the walls and fortifications of Famagusta, Cyprus, 265
- Damask linen cloths, 130; list of, 134
- Davenport (C. J. H., F.S.A.), appointed Auditor, 33, 179; elected on Council, 119; on Samuel Mearne and his bindings, 223; on enamelled work as applied to bookbindings, 319
- Dawson (Charles, F.S.A.), exhibits bronze rapier found at Lissane (Ireland), 267
- Day (L. F.), elected Fellow, 143
- Dearden (J. G.), elected Fellow, 143; admitted, 144
- Denham Court, swan roll belonging to, 276
- Derby, leaden rain-water heads on the mayor's parlour at, 292
- Dewick (Rev. E. S., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 119, 308
- Dillon (Viscount, P.S.A.), presidential address of, 106; resolution of Society on his vacating the chair, 119; remarks on chain mail, 129; elected on Council, 308; appointed Vice-President, 309
- Dionisus, an official of the Sirmium mint, 94
- Dischi sacri, 332, 333
- Discs (brass), from London, 235; (bronze), from Hammersmith (Middex), 346; Somme-Bionne (France), 346; (gold), from Ireland, 9, 10, 11, 12; Isle of Man, 12; sundiscs of the Bronze Age, 6
- Doll (wood), found in London, 288
- Dornix, a kind of damask linen, 131
- Douglas (co. Cork), discs from, 12
- Dowgate Hill brooch, the, 65, 70
- Drill (iron), found in London, 235
- Dryden (Sir Henry), linen damask cloth belonging to, 137
- Dufferin and Ava (Marquess of), elected Fellow, 237; admitted, 269
- Duke (Rev. R. R., F.S.A.), linen damask cloth exhibited by, 136
- Duncan (L. L., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 119
- Durham, Dean of, *see* Kitchin, George William
- Durham Castle, discoveries in, 17; leaden rain-water heads in, 293
- Durham Cathedral, grave of bishop Richard of Bury in, 19
- Durrington (Wilts.), records of the manor of, 163
- Ear pick (boue), from London, 235; (brass), from London, 234
- Earthworks on Lansdown, near Bath, 252
- Edfu (Egypt), temple at, 128
- Edward I. (King), letters patent of, 87
- Edwards (James), bookbinder, 228
- Egypt, Christian antiquities in, 158, 159, 161, 167; excavations in, 305, 306; flat bronze ring from, 57; letter on the subject of archaeology in, 142; monuments of Arab art in, 160; reports of Local Secretary for, 124, 157; Roman coins found in, 92; Roman gold bars from, 90; Roman remains in, 158; silk medalion from, 72; silver gods from, 97, 102
- Elections of Fellows, 4, 15, 64, 143, 157, 174, 237, 241, 337
- Ellesmere (Salop), objects found in tower of church of, 174
- Elsing (Norfolk), brass at, 314
- Elwes (Dudley George Carey), resignation of, 107
- Elworthy (F. T., F.S.A.), on the Mano Pantea or so-called Votive Hands, 324
- Enamelled objects: armorial plate, 336; bookbindings, 319; brooches, gold, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70; buckle, 314; coronal of basinet, 314; cup, gold, 168; jewel of King Alfred, 71; pins, 352; rings, flat bronze, 57
- Enkhuyzen (Holland), cup presented by the town of, to William the Silent, 39
- Essex, proposed transfer of parishes from, 319
- Essex (Earl of), swan roll belonging to, 277
- Ethelswith (King of Mercia), ring of, 54
- Ethelwulf (King), coin of, 48; ring of, 54
- Evans (A. J., F.S.A.), on the tombs of Minoan Knossos, 175
- Evans (Sir John, F.S.A.), appointed Vice-President, 123; elected on Council, 119; on a Lambeth salt-cellar of the Company of Parish

- Clerks, 309; remarks on the tombs of Minoan Knossos, 177
- Ewhurst, lead ventilating quarries at, 293
- Famagusta (Cyprus), walls and fortifications of, 265
- Farquharson (Major Victor), elected Fellow, 143; admitted, 144
- Farrer (Rev. E., F.S.A.), on a sculptured alabaster tablet, 55
- Farrier's buttress (iron), found at Sandy (Beds.), 341
- Fayûm (Egypt), flat bronze enamelled ring from, 57
- Ferguson (C. J., F.S.A.), death of, 295; obituary notice of, 297
- Ficklin (P. B.), elected Fellow, 174
- Fireplace, vestry, Morpeth (Northumb.), 24; Warkworth (Northumb.), 24
- Fisher (R. C.), exhibits palaeolithic implement found at Midhurst (Sussex), 207
- Fish hooks (iron), found in London, 232
- Fittleworth (Sussex), stone implements found at, 199, 201
- Fitzailwin, Mayor of London, agreement with the prior of St. Bartholomew, 321
- Flavianus (Flavius), an official of the Sirmium mint, 94
- Flask (pewter), found in London, 288
- Flint, *see* stone implements
- Flower (Wickham, F.S.A.), death of, 295
- Ford (J. W.), elected Fellow, 16; admitted, 33
- Forman (Simon), astrologer, 39
- Foster (J. J.), elected Fellow, 174; admitted, 178
- Fountains Abbey (Yorks.), lead ventilating quarries from, 293
- Fowler (Rev. J. T., F.S.A.), exhibits collection of views of French monasteries, 25; exhibits and presents bronze pax, 174; on the grave of Richard of Bury, bishop of Durham, 18; on some discoveries in Winterton church (Linc.), 20; on fire places in vestries at Morpeth and Warkworth, 24
- Fowler (Rev. Thomas, F.S.A.), death of, 295; obituary notice of, 298
- Fox (George E., F.S.A.), on traces of Roman fulling in Britain, 166; remarks on Roman remains at Saltford (Somerset), 255, on excavations at Caerwent (Mon.), 320, on excavations at Silchester (Hants.), 339
- Fox (George E., F.S.A.) and Hope (W. H. St. John, M.A.), on excavations at Silchester (Hants.), 144
- Fox (William Henry), elected Fellow, 241; admitted, 242
- Frampton (G. J., R.A.), elected Fellow, 143; admitted, 144
- Fraser (G. W.), elected Fellow, 15
- Freer (W. J., F.S.A.), remarks on conveyancing, 238
- French monasteries, views of, 25
- Freskeney (Richard), swan mark of, 284
- Friskney (Linc.), wall paintings in the church of, 255
- Friston (Sussex), stone implements found at, 197
- Fryerniag (Essex), brass at, 318
- Fulling, traces of Roman in Britain, 166
- Fyfe (Theodore), remarks on the tombs of Minoan Knossos, 177
- Gaeta, mano pantea found at, 324, 325, 328
- Gann (Dr. T.), report of a visit to the ruins on the Colombia branch of the Rio Grande in British Honduras, 27
- Gallanach (Scotland), bronze pin found at, 347
- Gardiner (Rev. R. B., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 294; linen damask cloth belonging to, 135; remarks on an iron grave slab, 220
- Gawthorp (Messrs.), exhibit palimpsest brass, 315, 316
- Gee (Rev. H., F.S.A.), on recent discoveries in the Castle of Durham, 17
- Gems, from Knossos, 176
- George II. (King), represented on a linen damask cloth, 135
- Gepp (Rev. H. J.), exhibits painted wood memorial tablet from Adderbury Church (Oxon.), 221
- Gervis (Henry, M.D.), elected Fellow, 337; admitted, 337
- Gibbons (Alfred), resignation of, 295
- Gilbertson (Rev. L., M.A.), elected Fellow, 15; admitted, 17
- Gipciere mount (brass), from London, 287; (bronze), from London, 289
- Giuseppi (M. S., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 119, 308
- Glass objects: bulb of wine glass from London, 289; mortar from London, 287; vessels from Westminster, 78, 155
- Glastonbury (Somerset), iron bars found at, 184, 185

- Gods, silver from Egypt, 97, 102
- Gold and silver model car from Egypt, 8
- Gold mounted objects: sun discs from Ireland, 10, 11, 12, Lansdown, near Bath, 254; sword from Knossos, 176
- Gold objects: bars for coinage, Roman, 90, 93; brooches, enamelled, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70; cup belonging to Duke of Portland, 168; discs from Ireland, 11, 12; jewel of King Alfred, 71; pendant from Trehiddle (Cornwall), 48; pin from Knossos, 176; rings of Alhstan, bishop of Sherborne, 54, sixteenth century from London, 235
- Gowland (W., F.S.A.), appointed Vice-President, 123; elected on Council, 119, 308; note on iron bars used as currency, 194; on some crucibles from Rhodesia, 242; remarks on gold bars from Egypt, 97; on obituary rolls, 141; on objects found at Silchester, 144; on a gold cup, 168; on the tombs of Minoan Knossos, 177; on Roman mining operations in Spain, 246, on the casting of celts, 263; on explorations in Cyprus, 265; on a bronze vase, 267; on a bronze rapier found in Ireland, 268; on a bronze Roman bucket rim from Spain, 291
- Grappling iron, from London, 232
- Grave cross (lead), from Bury St. Edmunds (Suff.), 169; Canterbury, St. Pancras, 169; Southampton, 169
- Grave slab (iron), at Rotherfield (Sussex), 220
- Graving tool (bronze), found in London, 289
- Grazebrook (G., F.S.A.), exhibits various antiquities found in river Thames at Cookham (Berks.), 40
- Greatham (Sussex), stone implements found at, 205
- Green (Emanuel, F.S.A.), remarks on leaden rain-water heads 293; on the Island of Ietis, 343
- Greenwell (Rev. W., F.S.A.), on a cemetery of the Late-Celtic period in East Yorkshire, 256
- Grey (Roger, Lord Grey of Ruthin), figure of, from a brass, 314
- Griffith (Henry, F.S.A.), death of, 107; obituary notice of, 111
- Haekney (Middlesex), brass at, 317
- Haddon Hall (Derby), leaden rain-water heads at, 292, 293; leaden ventilating quarries at, 293
- Haines (C. R., M.A.), elected Fellow, 174
- Hair, human, used as a charm, 155, 157
- Hagbourne Hill (Berks.), bronze celt found on, 33; bronze pin from, 345
- Hamerton (John), 239
- Ham Hill (Somerset), iron bars found at, 183, 185
- Hamilton or Towneley brooch, the, 65, 68
- Hammern (Christof.), cup commemorating exile of, 209
- Hammersmith (Middlesex), bronze objects found in river Thames at, 344, 345, 346
- Hampton Court, leaden rain-water heads at, 292; leaden ventilating quarries at, 293
- Hands, on Roman standards, 327; (terra-cotta), Oxford, Ashmolean Museum, 326; votive, *see* Mano Pantea
- Harbledown (Kent), wall paintings in the hospital at, 41, 46
- Hardham (Sussex), gravel pits at, 206
- Hare (Thomas L.), exhibits obituary roll of John Wiggenshall, abbot of West Dereham, 141
- Harmachis, figures of, 98
- Harpham (Yorks.), Roman remains found at, 215
- Harris (W. B.), elected Fellow, 15
- Hart (Sir Percival), residence of, 322
- Hartshorne (A., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 106; on a pictorial manual of alchemy, 38; on the figure of Roger, Lord Grey of Ruthin, from the brass to Sir Hugh Hastings, in Elsing Church (Norf.), 314; exhibits buckles of sword belts and coronal of basinet, 314
- Hassan (Sultan), mosque of, 160
- Hastings (Sir Hugh), brass to, 314
- Hatfield Park (Herts.), leaden rain-water heads at, 293
- Hatley, East (Hunts.), seal found at, 240
- Hatshepsu (Queen), tomb of, 124
- Hauberk of chain mail, 129
- Haverfield (F. J., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 119; on a bronze vase from Bath, 265; remarks on Roman brooches and on an inscribed stone found at Caerwent (Mon.), 319
- Haward (Charles), spinet made by, 146
- Haworth (Rev. W., F.S.A.), death of, 295

- Head (stone), found on site of Newgate prison, 77
- Healey (Lanc.), charm found at, 156
- Hellifield (Yorks.), manor of, 239
- Hemingstone (Suffolk), linen damask cloth in church of, 134
- Heraldry: arms of Bustard, 222, Holme, 4, Moore, 4, 222, Parish Clerks' Company, 311, Strickland, 62; arms on an enamelled armorial plate, 336, on buckle of sword belt, 314, on lead weights, 13, on stone slab from Brockworth (Glouc.), 62; roll of arms presented, 173
- Herculaneum, mano pantea found at, 327, 329, 330, 331
- Hera-Khuti, figures of, 98
- Heveningham (Sir John), 279
- Hewett (Rev. J., M.A.), exhibits standing-cup belonging to Babacombe church (Devon), 209
- Higgins (Alfred, F.S.A.), death of 107; obituary notice of, 112
- Hill (A. G., F.S.A.), reads paper on some post-Visigothic churches in Spain, 124
- Hill (G. F., M.A.), on two Roman gold bars from Egypt, 90; on the thirty pieces of silver, 170; remarks on iron bars used as currency in Britain, 195
- Hinge (brass), found in London, 234
- Hipkins (A. J., F.S.A.), death of, 107; obituary notice of, 111
- Hippocampus, bone pin in form of, 236
- Hitcheock (John), spinet made by, 150
- Hobart (Sir John), 279
- Hobbing-foot (iron), found at Sandy (Beds.), 241
- Hodelina, grave-cross of, 169
- Hod Hill (Dorset), iron bars found at, 182, 185, 190
- Holme, arms of, 4
- Holme (John), 4; (Katherine), 4
- Holme-by-the-Sea (Norfolk), brass at, 316
- Holmes (R. R., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 119
- Honduras, British, report of a visit to ruins on the Rio Grande, 28
- Hope (W. H. St. John, M.A.), on a stone slab with armorial bearings found at Brockworth (Glouc.), 62; on the obituary roll of John Islip, abbot of Westminster, 141; on excavations at Silchester (Hants.), 338; remarks on a grave-cross found at Southampton, 169, on silver spoons, 171, on Roman remains found at Harpham (Yorks.), 220 on an iron grave-slab, 221, on the heraldry on a bellarmine found in London, 290, on leaden rain-water heads, 293, on the priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, 323
- Hope (W. H. St. John, M.A.), and Fox (George E., F.S.A.), on excavations at Silchester (Hants.), 144
- Hope (W. H. St. John, M.A.), and Lethaby (W. R.), on the imagery and sculpture on the west front of Wells Cathedral Church, 162, 163
- Horn ink-horn from London, 287
- Horse (bronze), in possession of the Society, 9
- Horseshoe (iron), found in London, 232
- Horse trappings, late-Celtic, 56
- Housewife, found in London, 287
- Hoveton (Norfolk), manor of, 277; names on the swan roll of, 281
- Howorth (Sir H. H., F.S.A.), appointed Vice-President, 123; elected on Council, 119, 308; remarks on post-Visigothic churches in Spain, 124, on chain mail, 129, on a charm found in Westminster, 156, on the west front of Wells Cathedral, 162, on iron bars used as currency in Britain, 194, on palæolithic implements found in Sussex, 207, on a late-Celtic burial at Colechester, 215, on an iron grave slab, 221, on the bookbindings of Samuel Mearne, 228, on some antiquities found in London, 236, on conveyancing, 238, on crucibles from Rhodesia, 245, on Roman mining operations in Spain, 246, on a late-Celtic cemetery in East Yorkshire, 257, on swan marks, 286, on the priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, 323, on mano pantea, 334, on a Mithraic tablet found in London, 341
- Hudd (A. E., F.S.A.), linen damask cloth belonging to, 137
- Human remains from Bath (Somerset), 248; Durham Cathedral, 19; Saltford (Somerset), 247, 248, 255
- Hunsbury (Northants), iron bars found at, 184, 185
- Hunter-Weston (Lt.-Col. G. R., F.S.A.), death of, 295; obituary notice of, 298
- Huse (Sir John), 285
- Ictis, island of, 342
- "Incendiary arrow" (iron), found in London, 232

- Income and expenditure account (1903), 84; (1904), 274
- Inderwick (F. A., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 33; death of, 295; obituary notice of, 297
- Ingham (Sir John), buckle of sword belt of, 314
- Ingots (iron) from Switzerland, 180, 181; (silver) from Trewiddle (Cornwall), 48
- Ink horns, pots, or wells (horn), from London, 287; (pewter) from London, 235, 287; (pottery) from London, 288; (wood) from London, 287
- Inscriptions: on leaden grave-cross from Southampton, 169; on leather drinking cup, 174; on painted memorial tablet from Adderbury (Oxon.), 221, 222; on silver spoon, 171, 172; on silver standing cup, 209
- Roman: from Caerwent (Mon.), 319; London, 341; on gold bars from Egypt, 92-97, from Transylvania, 94
- Ireland, bronze bit from, 58; bronze pin from, 351; linen made in, 132; sun discs from, 10, 11, 12
- Iron mines, Leeds (Yorks.), 262
- Iron objects: arrow, "incendiary," from London, 232; arrow point from Harpham (Yorks.), 219; bars, used as currency in Britain, 179, analysis of, 194, found at Bourton-or-the-Water (Glouc.), 183, 185, Ham Hill (Somerset), 183, 185, Hod Hill (Dorset), 182, 185, 190, Hunsbury (Northants.), 184, 185, Glastonbury (Somerset), 184, 185, Maidenhead (Berks.), 184, 185, 190, Malvern (Worc.), 183, Meon Hill (Glouc.), 183, Spettisbury (Dorset), 182, 184, 185, Ventnor (Isle of Wight), 184, Winchester, 183, 185; buckles from London, 232; casket, 13; chain from London, 232; chisels, from London, 232, Sandy (Beds.), 341; curry comb from London, 232; daggers from London, 231; drill from London, 235; fish-hooks from London, 232; grappling iron from London, 232; grave slab at Rotherfield (Sussex), 220; horse-shoe from London, 232; ingots from Switzerland, 180, 181; keys from London, 232, Sandy (Beds.), 341; knives from London, 231, 232, 287, Westminster, 155; needle or pin case from London, 289; pins from Scotland, 347; scissors from London, 232; shears from London, 232, 287; spurs from London, 231; stiletto from London, 232; sword from London, 231; tools (Roman), Sandy (Beds.), 341
- Irvine (W. F.), elected Fellow, 174; admitted, 309
- Islip (John, abbot of Westminster), obituary roll of, 141
- Ivory tapestry prick from London, 289
- Jackson (C. J., F.S.A.), exhibits steel casket, 13
- Jackson (T. G., F.S.A.), moves resolution relating to the Strand improvements, which is defeated, 196
- Jacobite relics exhibited, 208
- Jarvais (Arthur), residence of, 322
- Jerkin (leather), portions of, found in London, 233, 234
- Jewellery, from Knossos, 176
- Jobson (Francis), grant to, 239
- John the monk, seal of, 40
- Jones (Robert, M.D.), elected Fellow, 174; admitted, 196
- Juan (El Condé de Valencia de Don, Hon. F.S.A.), death of, 296
- Jug (earthenware), containing charm found in Westminster, 155; medieval found in London, 288
- Jutland, bronze celts from, 12; bronze pins from, 344
- Karnae (Egypt), temple at, 128
- Karslake (J. B. P., M.A.), elected Fellow, 15; admitted, 33
- Kay (Arthur), elected Fellow, 241; admitted, 309
- Kaye (W. J., F.S.A.), on some Roman triple vases, 255
- Keady mountain (Ireland), bronze pin found on, 348
- Key (bronze) from London, 289; (iron) from London, 232; Sandy (Beds.), 341
- Keyser (C. E., F.S.A.), exhibits photographs of churches of Childrey and Sparsholt (Berks.), 241
- Kha-em-hat, tomb of, 127
- Kilmekridge (co. Wexford), gold disc from, 11
- Kimmeridge shale spindle whorl from London, 236
- King (A. J., F.S.A.), death of 295; obituary notice of, 298
- King's Langley (Herts.), *see* Langley, King's

- Kirby (T. F., F.S.A.), on the records of the manor of Durrington (Wilts.), 163; on fourteenth century conveyancing, 237; on a leaf of a medieval service book, 239
- Kirkstall Abbey (Yorks.), repair of, 263
- Kitchin (The Very Rev. George William, dean of Durham), on a deed relating to the manor of Covenham (Linc.), 86
- Knife (bone) from London, 287; (iron) from London, 231, 232, 287, Westminster, 155; toy, seventeenth century, from London, 233
- Knife handle (wood), found in London, 287
- Knife sheaths (leather), found in London, 234
- Knole Park (Kent), leaden rain-water heads at, 293
- Knossos, the tombs of Minoan, 175
- Knowles (W. H., F.S.A.), calls attention to threatened destruction of the Plummer Tower at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 166
- Kom Ombos (Egypt), temple at, 128
- Kyrenia (Cyprus), Byzantine treasure found at, 265
- Ladle (brass), found in London, 289
- Lagore (co. Meath), bronze pin found at, 352
- Lambert (Alan), seal of, 268
- Lambeth, Waterloo Station, sword found near, 78
- Lambeth ware, salt-cellars of, 309, 313, 314
- Lamp hanger (copper), found in London, 235
- Lancashire, bronze bracelet found in the Furness district of, 335, 336
- Langley, King's (Herts.), brass at, 315
- Lansdown, near Bath, bronze sun-disc found on, 254, 255; explorations on, 252
- Lanyon (Rev. T. S.), exhibits alabaster table from St. Cleer (Cornwall), 169
- Lapis lazuli beads, from Knossos, 176
- Largo (co. Fife), silver enamelled pins and coins found at, 352
- Late-Celtic remains: antiquities from Treceiri (Wales), 56; burial at Colchester (Essex), 211; cemetery in East Yorkshire, 256; horse-trappings, 56; pin and pottery from Sandy (Beds.), 350; pins of the hand type, evolution of, 344; pottery from Braintree (Essex), 213
- Latten, *see* Brass
- Laurence (prior of Durham), 17
- Laver (H., F.S.A.), exhibits lead matrix of seal from Colchester, 268; on a late-Celtic burial at Colchester, 211; remarks on Roman remains found at Harpham (Yorks.), 220
- Lawrence (Rev. A. C., F.S.A.), death of, 106; obituary notice of, 109
- Lawrence (Mr.), remarks on a stone coffin found at Saltford (Somerset), 255*
- Leach (A. F., F.S.A.), calls attention to a proposal to demolish the Whitgift Hospital, Croydon, 143
- Leadam (J. S., M.A.), elected Fellow, 337
- Leaden objects: badge from river Thames, 289; celts from Anwick (Linc.), 258, Seamer Moor (Yorks.), 258; grave cross from Bury St. Edmunds (Suff.), 169, Canterbury, St. Pancras, 169, Southampton, 169; lump from Harpham (Yorks.), 219; matrix of seal from Colchester, 268, Milton-hy-Gravesend (Kent), 40; Wayfleet (Linc.), 40; rain-water heads, 292; ventilating quarries, 293; weight from Wetwang (Yorks.), 13, Winchester, 13
- Leather objects: comb case from London, 287; drinking cup, 174; red leather used for bookbindings, 225; sandals and shoes from London, 286, 287; various from London, 233, 234
- Lebanon, mano pantea from, 326
- Leeds (Yorks.), alteration of street names in, 262; iron mines under, 262
- Le Gascon, French hookbinder, 227, 228
- Le Gros (Gervaise, M.A.), elected Fellow, 337
- Leicester, Beacon Hill, bronze mould for celts found at, 258
- Lethaby (W. R.), elected Fellow, 174
- Lethaby (W. R.) and Hope (W. H. St. John, M.A.), on the imagery and sculpture on the west front of Wells Cathedral Church, 162, 163
- Lewis (Rt. Rev. Richard, Bishop of Llandaff, F.S.A.), death of, 296
- Library, proposal for evening opening, 15, 27
- Lille (France), seige of, on a linen damask cloth, 136
- Limpsfield (Surrey), parish register of, 336
- Linares (Spain), Roman bas-relief from, 246
- Lincolnshire, swan roll for, 277

- Linen damask cloths, 130 ; list of, 134
Lissane (co. Derry), bronze rapier found at, 267
Lochar Moss (Dumfries), bronze collar from, 58
Lloyd (Rev. J. A., M.A.), elected Fellow, 143 ; admitted, 145
Loder (G. W. E., M.P.), elected Fellow, 143 ; admitted, 145
London, antiquities of the Tudor period from, 287 ; antiquities found in Upper Thames Street, 229 ; churches of All Hallows, Lombard Street, 1 ; St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, 321 ; Dowgate Hill, brooch found in, 65 ; Newgate prison, stone head, found on site of, 77 ; priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, 321 ; Roman remains from, 5, 14, 236, 286, 287, 299, 300, 341 ; Strand improvements, resolution concerning defeated, 196 ; views of, on linen damask cloths, 135, 136
Longstaff (G. B., M.A., M.D.), admitted Fellow, 167
Lothair, the crystal of, 64
Lucas (J. S., R.A., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 119
Lucianus, an official of the Sirmium Mint, 94
Lymsey (John), brass to, 317
Lyon (H. Thomson, F.S.A.), requisition by, for special meeting, 15, 27 ; exhibits linen damask cloth, 136 ; remarks on swan marks, 286, on lead ventilating quarries, 293
Lyons (G. B. C.), elected Fellow, 16 ; admitted, 27.
Mackeson (Mrs. Peyton), exhibits leather drinking cup, 174
Maidenhead (Berks.), iron bars found at, 184, 185, 190
Mail, chain, fifteenth century found in London, 231 ; the hauberk of, and its conventional representations, 129
Malvern, Great (Wore.), iron bars found at, 183
Man, Isle of, gold disc from, 12
Mann (A.), pewter pot bearing name of, 288
Manners (Katherine), 277
Mano Pantea (bronze), 324 ; from British Museum, 327, 331, 333 ; Gaeta, 324, 325, 328 ; Hereulaneum, 327, 329, 330, 331 ; Lebanon, 326 ; Paris, the Louvre, 325 ; Pompeii, 327 ; Tubières (France), 330 ; Tuseulum, 324, 325, 330, 334 ; Zurich, 330
Marble statues, Roman, from Loudon, 341
Mars Lenus, inscription to, 319
Martin (A. T., F.S.A.), on excavations at Caerwent (Mon.), 35, 319 ; report on some antiquities in the neighbourhood of Bath, 247
Martin (C. T., F.S.A.), on some Chancery proceedings of the fifteenth century, 33 ; on a swan roll in the Public Record Office, 283
Maxwell (Sir Herbert E., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 308
Mayence (Germany), basalt weight in the museum at, 189, 190, 192, 193, 195
Mayll (Laurence), swan mark of, 281
Maze, on mosaic pavements, 217, 218, 220
Mazer print (copper), found in London, 235
Mearne (Anne), 224 ; (Charles), 228 ; (Samuel), bookbinder, notes on, 223
Medallion (silk), Coptic, 72
Mentuhetep (King), tomb of, 126
Meon Hill (Glouc.), iron bars found at, 183
Merchants' marks (pewter), found in London, 235, 287
Mercury, head of, on a Roman bronze plaque, 341
Micklethwaite (J. T., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 119 ; on a silver death's head spoon, 60 ; on a thirteenth-century seal, 240 ; remarks on an obituary roll of an abbot of Westminster, 141, on Silchester, 145, on the mill stream of Westminster Abbey, 156, on the sculpture on the west front of Wells Cathedral, 163, on a grave-cross found at Southampton, 169, on an iron grave slab, 220, on a painted memorial tablet, 222, on the priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, 223, on bookbindings, 229, on a solar, 238, on objects from Kirkstall Abbey, 264, on the cathedral of Famagusta, 265, on a tile from Pentling Magna (Leic.), 268, on pewter rain-water heads from Westminster Abbey, 293
Middlesex (Earl of), residence of, 322
Midhurst (Sussex), stone implement found at, 198, 199, 207
Milton Bryan (Beds.), coffin lid in church of, 355
Milton-by-Gravesend (Kent), leaden seal found at, 40
Minet (W., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 308 ; on two seventeenth century rolls of Norfolk swan marks, 276

- Mirror (bronze), from Colchester (Essex), 212, 214; Knossos, 176
- Mitchell (Rev. H., F.S.A.), death of, 296
- Mithraic tablet found in London, 341
- Mocatta (F. D., F.S.A.), death of, 296; obituary notice of, 298
- Modelling tool (bone), found in London, 287
- Moens (W. J. C., F.S.A.), death of, 107; obituary notice of, 111
- Mommsen (Prof. Theodore, Hon. F.S.A.), death of, 5
- Monasteries, French, views of, 25
- Money (W., F.S.A.), linen damask cloths exhibited by, 136
- Monifieth (Scotland), iron pin found at, 347
- Montford (Rev. E. E.), linen damask cloth belonging to, 134
- Monza (Italy), cross and book cover in the cathedral of, 66, 67
- Moore or More family, arms of, 4, 222
- Moore or More (John), brass to, 4; (Robert), 5; (Thomas and Mary), memorial tablet to, 222
- Moredun (Scotland), iron pin found at, 347
- Moresby (Cumberland), bronze pin found at, 351
- Morocco, earliest use of, for book bindings, 225
- Morpeth (Northumb.), fireplace in vestry at, 24
- Mortar (glass), found in London, 287
- Mosaic pavements at Caerleon (Mon.), 220; Harpham (Yorks.), 217, 218
- Mould for celts (bronze), from Leicester, 258; Roseberry Topping (Yorks.), 258; Wiltshire, 259
- Mountney (Thomas), lord of the manor of Hellfield, 239
- Murray (A. S., F.S.A.), death of, 107; obituary notice of, 112
- Music, sheet of medieval, 239
- Nail cleaner (brass), found in London, 234
- Nail parings, used as a charm, 155, 157
- Napier (Richard), astrologer, 39; (Thomas), 39
- Neale (Sir Thomas), residence of, 322
- Neath (Glamorgan), bronze weight found at, 189, 192, 193, 195
- Needle (brass), found in London, 234
- Needle case (iron), found in London, 289
- Nelson (Thomas), exhibits palimpsest brass, 315
- Ness (Caithness), bronze pin found at, 347
- Nevill (T. G., F.S.A.), death of, 107; obituary notice of, 113
- Newcastle-on-Tyne (Northumb.), Plummer Tower at, threatened destruction of, and resolution of the Society 166
- Newland (Yorks.), preceptory of, 239
- Newman (P. H.), elected Fellow, 241; admitted, 242; on the preservation of ancient wall-paintings, 41
- Newton St. Loe (Somerset), cemetery and settlement at, 248
- Nicholson (B., F.S.A.), death of, 106; obituary notice of, 109
- Nonius Romanus, inscription put up by, 319
- Norfolk, rolls of swan marks in, 276
- Norman (Philip, Treas. S.A.), 119, 308; calls attention to proposed alteration of bridge at Berwick-on-Tweed, 357; exhibits stone head from site of Newgate prison, 77; painted Swedish cloths, 241, 336, bellarmine from London, 290; on the Roman wall of London at Newgate, 5, 14; remarks on the priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, 223, on Roman mining bucket from Spain, 246; report on the Society's finances for the period 1897-1904, 120
- Norway, bronze pins from, 344
- Norwich, linen made at, 131
- Obituary notices, 106, 295
- Obituary rolls, of John Islip, abbot of Westminster, 141; John Wigenhall, abbot of West Dereham, 141; the company of parish clerks, 141
- Oculus, inscription to, 319
- O'Donoghue (F. M., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 179; elected on Council, 308
- Osiris, attributes of, 73
- Ossington (Notts), brass at, 317
- Oxford, Ashmolean Museum, terracotta hand in, 326
- Oyster shells, from Harpham (Yorks.), 218, 219
- Page (W., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 119, 308
- Paintings, bushman's, in Rhodesia, 243

- Palaeolithic implements from Sussex, 197
- Palmer (Rev. G. H.), on a leaf of a medieval service book, 239
- Palstave, *see* Celt.
- Parham Park (Sussex), stone implement found in, 205, 206
- Paris, the Louvre, mano pantea in, 325, 326
- Parish Clerks' Company, arms of, 311; hall of, 310; Lambeth salt-cellar of, 309, 313; notes on, 309; obituary roll of, 141; plate of, 312
- Partridge (Charles), elected Fellow, 16; admitted, 157
- Patten (wood), found in London, 289
- Pax (bronze), 174
- Payne (Roger), bookbinder, 228
- Pease (Howard), elected Fellow, 16
- Peatling Magna (Leic.), tile from church of, 268
- Peckham (Reynold), brass to, 317
- Peg of musical instrument (wood), from London, 235
- Pelham (H. F., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 308
- Pen case (iron), found in London, 289
- Pendant (gold) from Trehiddle (Cornwall), 48
- Perdeswell (Worc.), bronze torc found at, 58
- Pewone (E. S. M.), elected Fellow, 174; admitted, 175
- Pewter objects: candlestick from London, 288; flask from London, 288; ink-pot from London, 235, 287; merchants' marks from London, 235, 287; objects from Silchester (Hants.), analysis of, 144; pin, pewter-headed, from London, 288; pint pots from London, 288; rain-water heads from Westminster Abbey, 293; ring from London, 234; spoons from London, 233, Westminster, 78, 154, 155, 289
- Philae (Egypt), condition of island of, 127
- Pile (wooden), found in Westminster, 157
- Pin polisher, bone, found in London, 235
- Pins (brass), from London, 234, 235, Westminster, 155; (bone) from London, 236; (bronze) late-Celtic of the hand type, evolution of, 344, from Altona (Germany), 344, the Baltic, 344, Bury St. Edmunds (Suff.), 346. Colchester (Essex), 212, 214, Crowland Abbey (Linc.), 346, Hagbourne Hill (Berks.), 345, Hammersmith (Middsx.), 344, 345, 346, Ireland, 346, 348, 351, 352, Jutland, 344, Moresby (Cumb.), 351, Norway, 344, Portslade (Sussex), 345, Sandy (Beds.), 350, Scotland, 347, 348, 350, Thames river, 344, 345, 346; (gold) from Knossos, 176; (iron) from Scotland, 347; (pewter-headed) from London, 288; (silver) from Largo (co. Fife), 352, Trehiddle (Cornwall), 48
- Pint pots (pewter), found in London, 288
- Pipeclay objects: female head from London, 287; figures, sixteenth century, from London, 289
- Plaque (bronze), Roman, with head of Mercury, 341
- Pole-end (iron), found at Sandy (Beds.), 341
- Pollock (Sir Frederick), remarks on conveying, 237
- Porphyry bowl from Knossos, 176
- Portal (W. W., F.S.A.), exhibits sword found near Waterloo Station, 78
- Portland (Duke of, K.G.), exhibits gold standing cup, 168
- Portslade (Sussex), bronze implements found at, 345
- Pottery:
 - Bellarmines from London, 290, Westminster, 290
 - Bird-call from London, 288
 - Clay crucibles from Rhodesia, 242
 - Lambeth ware, barber's bowl from London, 287; salt-cellar, 309, 313, 314
 - Late-Celtic, from Braintree (Essex), 213; Colchester (Essex), 212, 213, 214; Sandy (Beds.), 350
 - Medieval, from London, 231, 288; Westminster, 155, 156
 - Painted from Knossos, 176, 177
 - Pre-Roman, from Alwinton (Northumb.), 12; Beckhampton (Wilts.), 12; Bulford (Wilts.), 12; Camerton (Somerset), 12; Lansdown, near Bath, 254
 - Roman, from Bath (Somerset), 248, 249; Harpham (Yorks.), 216, 218, 219; London, 287; Saltford (Somerset), 248; triple vases, 255
- Poundisford Park (Somerset), leaden rain-water heads at, 292
- Power (Mrs. Edward), exhibits stone slab with armorial bearings found at Brockworth (Glouc.), 62
- Praetorius (C. J., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 294
- Presidential Addresses, 106, 294

- Price (F. G. H., Dir. S. A.), 119, 308 ; exhibits Roman gold bars from Egypt, 90 ; on some Egyptian silver gods, 97 ; on some antiquities found in Upper Thames Street, London, 229 ; on some miscellaneous antiquities found in London, 286 ; remarks on objects found in Westminster, 156, on the tombs of Minoan Knossos, 178, on a Late-Celtic burial at Colchester, 214
- Priestly (J. C.), resignation of, 235
- Prior (E. S., M.A.), elected Fellow, 241 ; remarks on the sculpture on the west front of Wells Cathedral, 163
- Probe (brass), found in London, 289
- Public Record Office, swan rolls in, 278, 283
- Quirillus, an official of the Sirmium mint, 94
- Radford (A. L.), elected Fellow, 64 ; admitted, 106
- Rahere, founder of the priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, 321, 323
- Rain-water heads (lead), of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, 292 ; (pewter), from Westminster Abbey, 293
- Ransom (W., F.S.A.), exhibits Roman antiquities 340
- Rapier, *see* sword -
- Read (C. H., Sec. S.A.), 119, 308 ; exhibits linen damask cloth, 136 ; on a silver cup presented by the town of Enkhuyzen to William the Silent, 40 ; on some Late-Celtic horse trappings, 56 ; on a gold standing cup belonging to the Duke of Portland, 163 ; remarks on pottery found in Westminster, 156, on a leaden grave cross from Southampton, 169, on the tombs of Minoan Knossos, 178, on iron bars used as currency in Britain, 195, on a standing cup from Babbacombe church, 209, on some antiquities from London, 236, on a sun-disc from Lansdown, near Bath, 255, on Late-Celtic art, 257, on the walls of Famagusta, 265, on a bronze vase, 267, on a bronze rapier from Ireland, 268, on a tile from Peatling Magna, 269, on enamelled bookbindings, 319, on excavations at Caerwent, 320
- Reel (wooden), found in London, 235
- Reid (Clement, F.R.S.), on the Island of Ictis, 342 ; remarks on the plant remains found at Silchester, 340
- Reid (Rev. C. B.), linen damask cloth belonging to, 135
- Renaud (Frank, F.S.A.), death of, 106 ; obituary notice of, 109
- Research fund account (1903), 82 ; (1904), 272
- Resignations of Fellows, 107, 295
- Rhodesia, crucibles from, 242
- Rice (R. Garraway, F.S.A.), on some palæolithic implements from the gravels of the River Arun and the Western Rother, 197 ; remarks on an iron grave slab, 220, on conveyancing, 238
- Rich (Lord), 322 ; (Sir Henry), 322
- Richards (Rev. W. J. B., F.S.A.), death of, 296
- Richardson (W. H., F.S.A.), on a bronze celt from Hagbourne Hill (Berks.), 33
- Rickards (R.), elected Fellow, 241 ; admitted, 247
- Ridgeway (Professor), remarks on the Island of Ictis, 343
- Ring (brass), horse harness, from London, 234 ; (bronze), flat enamelled, from Bapchild (Kent), 57, Fayûm (Egypt), 57
- Rings (brass), from London, 234, 239 ; (gold), of Alhstan, bishop of Sherborne, 54, of King Ethelwith, 54, of King Ethelwulf, 54, sixteenth century from London, 235 ; (pewter), from London, 234 ; (silver), from Trewiddle (Cornwall), 48
- Rio Grande river, British Honduras, report of a visit to ruins on, 23
- Robinson (Sir J. C., F.S.A.), exhibits Scottish brooches and bronze altar cross, 104, silver spoons, 170, buckles of sword belts and coronal of bascinet, 314
- Rod (brass), found in London, 234
- Roman remains : at or from Alresford (Essex), 220 ; Bath (Somerset), 248 ; Bitton (Somerset), 249 ; Caerleon (Mon.), 220 ; Caerwent (Mon.), 35, 319 ; near Cambridge, 341 ; Colchester (Essex), 220 ; Egypt, 90, 158 ; Harpham (Yorks.), 215 ; Linares (Spain), 246 ; London, 5, 14, 236, 286, 287, 299, 300, 341 ; St. Audebert (France), 350 ; Saltford (Somerset), 248 ; Sandy (Beds.), 341 ; Silchester (Hants.), 144, 333 ; Spain, 246, 291 ; Tadcaster (Yorks.), 261 ; Transylvania 93 ; Vermand (France), 350 ; fulling

- in Britain, 166; gold bars from Egypt, 90; mining operations in Spain, 246; triple vases, 255
- Rooke (John), 283, 284
- Rosary (wood), found in London, 287
- Roseberry Topping (Yorks.), bronze mould for celts found at, 258
- Rosedale (Rev. H. G., M.A., D.D.), elected Fellow, 64; admitted, 78
- Rotherfield (Sussex), iron grave slab in church of, 220
- Rother river, stone implements from the gravels of, 197
- Roundhay (Yorks.), bronze axes found at, and analysis of, 261
- Routledge (Rev. C. F.), resignation of, 107
- Royal Horse Guards, foreign service of, 16
- Rudstone (Yorks.), sword found at, 257
- Rush-holder (iron), found in London, 232
- Rushworth College (Suffolk), alabaster tablet said to have come from, 55
- Sabazios, the god, 327, 328, 330
- St. Aubert (France), Roman remains found at, 350
- St. Christopher, figure of, on a strap end, 235
- St. Cleer (Cornwall), alabaster table found in church of, 169
- St. John Baptist, beheading of, on alabaster panel, 55
- St. Leonard, figure of, on an alabaster tablet, 170
- Salt-cellar (Lambeth ware), of the Parish Clerks' Company, 309, 313; of the Salters' Company, 314
- Salters' Company, Lambeth salt-cellar with arms of, 314
- Saltford (Somerset), interment found at, 247, 255; Roman remains from, 248
- Sandals (leather), found in London, 286
- Sandars (Horace), exhibits bronze rim of a Roman bucket from Spain, 291; on a Roman bas-relief from Linares, and Roman mining operations in Spain, 246
- Sands (Harold), elected Fellow, 174; admitted, 178; remarks on an iron grave slab, 220
- Sandy (Beds.), Late-Celtic remains from, 350; Roman remains from, 341
- Saxon remains: Trewiddle (Cornwall), 47
- Scale-beam (bronze), Roman, found near Cambridge, 341
- Seapa (Orkney), bronze pin found at, 348
- Searab (Egyptian), from Knossos, 176
- Scissors (iron), found in London, 232
- Seop or spoon, silver mounted, 170
- Scotland, brooches from, 65, 104; linen made in, 130
- Seourge (silver), from Ballinaby (Scotland), 50; Trewiddle (Cornwall), 48, 50
- Scythe-anvil (iron), found at Sandy (Beds.), 341
- Seals: brass, thirteenth century, from East Hatley (Hunts.), 240; bronze, from London, 289; clay impressions of, from Knossos, 176; lead, from Colchester (Essex), 268, Milton by Gravesend (Kent), 40; Waynfleet (Linc.), 40
- Seamer Moor (Yorks.), lead celt found on, 258
- Selham (Sussex), gravel pits at, and stone implements from, 203, 204
- Septichral slab, iron, from Rotherfield (Sussex), 220
- Sequen-en-Râ, cartouche of, 99, mummy of, 100, objects bearing the name of, 100
- Service book, medieval, 239
- Shaw (Rev. W. F., F.S.A.), death of, 296; obituary notice of, 298
- Shears (iron), from London, 232, 287
- Shoes (leather), from London, 234, 286, 287
- Silchester (Hants.), excavations at, 144, 338
- Silk medallion, Coptic, 72
- Silver and gold model ear from Egypt, 8
- Silver objects: bands, ornamented, from Trewiddle (Cornwall), 48, 51; brooch, from Scotland, 50, 104, Trewiddle, 48; buckle, armorial, 314; chalice from Trewiddle, 48, 50; coronal of bascinet, 314; cup, standing, from Babbacombe church (Devon), 209, presented by the town of Enkhysen to William the Silent, 39; gods, from Egypt, 97, 102; ingot, from Trewiddle, 48; ornaments, from Trewiddle, 47; pin, from Largo (co. Fife), 352, Trewiddle 48; ring, from Trewiddle, 48; scourge, from Ballinaby (Scotland), 50, Trewiddle, 48, 50; sphinx, from Egypt, 98; spoon, death's head, 60, fifteenth century,

- 170 ; strap tag, from Cuernersdale (Lanc.), 54 ; vases, from Knossos, 176
- Silver, the thirty pieces of, 170
- Simon, son of Ernewin, seal of, 40
- Sirmium, Roman mint of, 93, 94
- Sisson (Henry), 224
- Sittingbourne (Kent), sword-knife, found at 54
- Skates (bone), found in London, 289
- Skewer (brass), found in London, 234
- Skinner (A. B., F.S.A.), remarks on Mearne's bindings, 228
- Slickstone, found in London, 288
- Smith (J. Challenor C., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 33 ; on a brass in York Minster, 4
- Smith (Reginald A., F.S.A.), on sun discs of the Bronze Age in the British Museum, 6 ; on some Saxon silver ornaments found at Trewhiddle (Cornwall), 47 ; on the ancient British iron currency, 179 ; on the evolution of Late-Keltic pins of the hand type, 344 ; remarks on palæolithic implements found in Sussex, 207, on a Late-Celtic burial at Colchester, 214, on a Late-Celtic cemetery in East Yorkshire, 257
- Smith (Worthington G.), note as Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, 354
- Smith (Francis), spoon belonging to, 60
- Sobieski (Marie Clementine), hair of, 209
- Sohag (Egypt), monasteries at, 159
- Soulsby (B. H.), elected Fellow, 143 ; admitted, 157
- Southampton, inscribed leaden grave cross found at, 169
- South Sea Islands, superstitious use of nail-parings and hair in, 157
- Southwark, various antiquities found in, 288, 289
- Spain, post-Visigothic churches in, 124 ; Roman mining operations in, 246 ; Roman remains from, 246, 291
- Sparsholt (Berks.), photographs of church of, exhibited, 241
- Spearhead (bronze), found at Portslade (Sussex), 345
- Special meeting of the Society, to consider proposal for evening opening of the library, 15, 27
- Spettisbury (Dorset), iron bars from, 182, 184, 185
- Sphinx (silver), from Egypt, 98
- Spiers (R. P., F.S.A.) appointed auditor, 179 ; elected on Council, 308 ; remarks on post-Visigothic churches in Spain, 124
- Spindle whorl (Kimmeridge shale), from London, 236
- Spinnet, English, seventeenth century, 146
- Spoons : agate, silver-mounted, 170 ; brass, from London, 233, Wandsworth, 289, Westminster, 154, 155 ; pewter, from London, 233, Westminster, 78, 154, 155, 289 ; silver, death's head, 60, fifteenth century, 170
- Spurs (iron), found in London, 231
- Stanbridge (Beds.), incised stone in churchyard of, 354
- Stanhope (Arthur Philip, Lord Stanhope), death and obituary notice of, 296
- Stationers' Company, incorporation of, 223
- Steele (Robert), resignation of, 107
- Stenning (J. C.), exhibits rubbing of iron grave slab in Rotherfield church (Sussex), 220
- Stephenson (M., F.S.A.), on some recently discovered palimpsest brasses, 315 ; remarks on Roman remains found at Harpham (Yorks.), 219
- Stevenson (John), swan mark of, 284
- Stiletto (iron), found in London, 232
- Stocks and investment account (1903), 82 ; (1904), 272
- Stoke, North (Somerset), stone coffin found at, 248
- Stone (Sir J. Benjamin, M.P.), elected Fellow, 337 ; admitted, 342
- Stonehenge (Wilts.), law case relating to, 303
- Stone implements : palæolithic from the gravels of the river Arun and the Western Rother, 197 ; of unknown use, 336
- Stone objects : bas-relief, Roman, from Linares (Spain) 246 ; coffin lid from Milton Bryan (Beds.), 355 ; coffins from Bath, 248, Saltford (Somerset), 247, 255 ; Stoke, North (Somerset), 248, Weston (Somerset), 248 ; head from site of Newgate prison, 77 ; Mithraic tablet from London, 341 ; slab with armorial bearings from Brockworth (Glouc.), 62 ; slickstone from London, 288 ; stone in churchyard of Stanbridge (Beds.), 354
- Stonyhurst (Lanc.), leaden rain-water heads at, 293
- Strap (leather), found in London, 234
- Strap end (brass), with figure of St. Christopher, found in London, 235
- Strickland family, arms of, 62

- Strickland (Barbara), brass to, 316 ;
(William), 316
- Sylus (bone), found in London, 236
- Suckerman (—), bookbinder, 224
- Sun-chariot (bronze), from Trundholm
(Zealand), 6
- Sun discs of the Bronze Age, 6 ; from
Lansdown, near Bath, 254
- Sussex, palaeolithic implements found
in, 197
- Swan marks : Capell roll of, 277 ;
Colne river, 276 ; Hoveton, roll of,
277, 281 ; Lincolnshire, 277 ; Nor-
folk rolls of, 276 ; Public Record
Office rolls of, 278, 283 ; Witham
river, 276
- Sweden, bronze celts from, 12 ; painted
cloths from, 241, 336
- Switzerland, iron ingots from, 180,
181
- Sword chape (brass), from London,
234
- Sword hanger (leather), from London,
234
- Sword-knife (iron), from Sitting-
bourne (Kent), 54
- Swords : bronze, from Knossos, 176,
Lissane (Ireland), 267 ; iron, from
London, 78, 231, Rudstone (Yorks.),
257, Wallingford (Berks.), 54
- Tablet (alabaster), from St. Cleer
(Cornwall), 169, with beheading of
St. John Baptist, 55 ; (wooden),
painted memorial, from Adderbury
(Oxon), 221
- Tadcaster (Yorks.), Roman road found
at, 261
- Tag-end (brass), from London, 235 ;
(silver), from Cuerdale (Lane.), 54
- Tapestry prick (ivory), found in
London, 289
- Tarbock (Sir Edward), 336
- Taunton (Somerset), leaden rain-
water heads at Poundisford Park,
292
- Taurt, silver figure of, 103
- Taylor (Rev. Thomas, F.S.A.), ad-
mitted Fellow, 157
- Tchuti, silver figure of, 102
- Terra-cotta hand in Ashmolean
Museum, Oxford, 326
- Tewkesbury (Glouc.), bronze vase
found at, 267
- Thames river, bronze objects from,
344, 345, 346 ; lead badge from,
289 ; various objects from, 40
- Thebes (Egypt), valley of the tombs
of the kings at, 124
- Theodelinda (Queen), bookcover of,
67
- Thimbles (brass), from London, 235
- Thirty pieces of silver, the, 170
- Thomas (J. L., F.S.A.), death of, 296 ;
obituary notice of, 298
- Thomason (George), bookseller, 224
- Thompson (Sir E. Maunde, F.S.A.),
appointed Vice-President, 123 ;
elected on Council, 119, 308 ; re-
marks on bookbindings, 229
- Thomson (Anstruther, F.S.A.), letter
of, regarding foreign service of
Royal Horse Guards, 13
- Thorney, abbot of, swan mark of, 284
- Thorpe (W. G., F.S.A.), death of,
107 ; obituary notice of, 112
- Thoth, silver figure of, 102
- Thothmes I., tomb of, 125
- Thoneris, silver figure of, 103
- Three kings, visit of, on a painted
cloth, 241
- Thrift box (earthenware), found in
London, 288
- Tiles, encaustic, from Kirkstall Abbey
(Yorks.), 264, Peatling Magna
(Leic.), 268 ; roof, Roman, from
Harpham (Yorks.), 218
- Tillington (Sussex), gravel pit at, 203
- Tin trade in Britain, 342, 343
- Tobacco pipes, found in Westminster,
157
- Toilet implements (brass), from Lon-
don, 234 ; (bone), from London, 235
- Tokens, Nuremberg, found in London,
235
- Tongue scraper (brass), from London,
234
- Tools (iron), Roman, found at Sandy
(Beds.), 341
- Tore (bronze), from Perdeswell
(Worc.), 58
- Tournay (France), linen made at, 131 ;
siege of, on linen damask cloth,
137
- Tower (B. R. C.), exhibits objects
found in tower of Ellesmere church
(Salop), 174
- Towneley or Hamilton brooch, the,
65, 68
- Transylvania, Roman gold bars found
in, 93
- Treceiri (Wales), Late-Celtic antiquities
found at, 56
- Tree designs, conventional, 76, 77
- Trehiddle (Cornwall), Saxon orna-
ments found at, 47
- Trillick (co. Tyrone), bronze pin found
at, 352
- Troy, siege of, on a linen damask
cloth, 136

- Traudholm (Zealand), bronze sun-
 chariot found in, 6
 Tabières (France), mano pantea at,
 330
 Turner (H. Thackeray), elected Fellow,
 174; admitted, 175; remarks on
 leaden rain-water heads, 293
 Turner (Richard and Katherine), brass
 to, 316
 Turnor (John), swan mark of, 284
 Tusculum, mano pantea found at, 324,
 325, 330, 334
 Tweezers (brass) from London, 234;
 (bone) from London, 235
 Tyburne, derivation of, 153
- Udelina, grave-cross of, 169
 Underdown (H. W., B.A.), elected
 Fellow, 337; admitted, 337
- Vase (bronze), from Bath, 265, Tewkes-
 bury (Glouc.), 267
 Ventilating quarries (lead), 293
 Ventnor (Isle of Wight), iron bars
 found at, 184
 Vermand (France), Roman remains
 found at, 350
 Victoria and Albert Museum, list of
 linen damask cloths in, 137
 Virginal, a musical instrument, 146
 Virgins, wise and foolish, on a painted
 cloth, 241
 Votive hands, *see* mano pantea
 Vrayet (Francis), views of French
 monasteries by, 25
- Waller (J. G., F.S.A.), elected on
 Council, 119; on the hauberk of
 chain mail, 129
 Wallingford (Berks.), sword found at,
 54
 Wall paintings, at Aldermaston
 (Berks.), 45, 46; Canterbury, East
 Bridge Hospital, 41, 46, Harbledown
 Hospital, 41, 46, St. Alphege, 41,
 46; Friskney (Linc.), 255; on the
 preservation of, 41
 Wall plaster, Roman, from Alresford
 (Essex), 220; Colchester (Essex),
 220; Harpham (Yorks.), 218, 219
 Wanborough (Wilts.), deed found at,
 86
 Wandsworth (Surrey), brass spoon
 found in, 289
 Warkworth (Northumb.), fireplace in
 vestry at, 24
 Warren (E. P., F.S.A.), exhibits
 antiquities found in Westminster, 78;
 on a bridge over the mill stream of
 Westminster Abbey, and discoveries
 in connection therewith, 150
 Waterloo station, sword found near,
 78
 Watford (John, prior of St. Bartholo-
 mew), 321
 Watson (Miss), linen damask cloth
 belonging to, 135
 Wax, lump of, found in London, 235
 Waynfleet (Linc.), leaden seal found
 at, 40
 Weathercock, made from a monu-
 mental brass, 4
 Weaver (Laurence, F.S.A.), on lead
 rain-water heads of the sixteenth
 and seventeenth centuries, 292
 Webb (E. A., F.S.A.), on the Augus-
 tinian priory of St. Bartholomew
 West Smithfield, 321
 Weber (Hans), cup made by, 209
 Weights (basalt), in museum at
 Mayence, 189, 190, 192, 193, 195;
 (bronze), from Neath (Glamorgan),
 189, 192, 193, 195; (lead), armorial
 from Wetwang (Yorks.), 13, Win-
 chester, 13; with stamp of St.
 Michael, from Westminster, 156
 Welch (C., F.S.A.), remarks on swan
 marks, 285, on some antiquities
 found in London, 291, on the priory
 of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield,
 323
 Well, in Durham Castle, 18
 Wells Cathedral (Somerset), imagery
 and sculpture on the west front of,
 162, 163
 Westminster, antiquities found in, 78,
 150, 289, 290
 Westminster Abbey, mill stream of,
 150, 156; pewter rain-water heads
 from, 293; shrine of St. Edward,
 shaft of, 78, 154, tesserae from,
 209
 Weston (Somerset), stone coffin found
 near, 248
 Wetwang (Yorks.), leaden weight
 found at, 14
 Weyman (Henry), elected Fellow, 143;
 admitted, 145
 Wheatley (H. B., F.S.A.), remarks on
 Mearne's bindings, 228
 White (Rev. C. H. Evelyn, F.S.A.), on
 cloths of damask linen, pictorially
 inscribed, 130
 Wicklow (Ireland), bronze bit found
 in, 58
 Wiggshall (John, Abbot of West
 Dereham), obituary roll of, 141
 Wiggonholt (Sussex), gravel pits at
 206

- Wilkinson (W. M., F.S.A.), death of, 107; obituary notice of, 113
 Willett (E. H., F.S.A.), death of, 107
 William the Silent, eup presented to, 40
 William, son of Ernewin, seal of, 40
 Willis-Bund (J. W., F.S.A.), elected on Council, 308
 Wilson (E. S., F.S.A.), death of, 296
 Wiltshire, bronze moulds for celts found in, 259
 Winchester (Hants), iron bars from, 183, 185; leaden rain-water heads in Dome Alley, 292, 293; leaden weight from, 13
 Wing (W. H., M.A.), elected Fellow, 174; admitted, 256
 Winterton (Linc.), discoveries in the church of, 20
 Witham river, swan marks used on, 276
 Womersley (Surrey), brass at, 318
 Wood (Humphrey, F.S.A.), death of, 106; obituary notice of, 109
 Wood (J. G., M.A.), elected Fellow, 16; admitted, 17
 Wood (R. H., F.S.A.), exhibits Late-Celtic antiquities from Treceiri (North Wales), 56
 Wooden objects: painted memorial tablet from Adderbury (Oxon), 221; pile from Westminster, 157; various from London, 235, 287, 288, 289
 Woodruff (C. H., F.S.A.), death of, 296
 Woods (Sir Albert, F.S.A.), death of, 106; obituary notice of, 108
 Woolley (T. Cecil), calls attention to threatened destruction of bridge at Claypole (Linc.), 210
 Yarborough (Earl of, F.S.A.), exhibits silver-gilt eup and cover presented by the town of Enkhuysen to William the Silent, 39
 Yorkshire, cemetery of the Late-Celtic period in East Yorks., 256; report of local secretary for, 258
 Zealand, bronze celts from, 12
 Zurich, mano pantea at, 330





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