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R. P. Pullan Esq., F.S.A. V.P., in the Chair
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Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 4, 1886.

R. P. PULLAN, Esq., F.S.A. V.P., in the Chair.

In accordance with the General Rules of the Institute, the following new Bye Laws, which had been duly approved of by the Council, were brought before the meeting, read by Mr. Gosselin, and carried unanimously :—

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BYE-LAWS.

I. "Members shall be elected on the personal recommendation of one member of the Council, or on the written recommendation of two other members of the Institute in the form or manner provided by the Council for that purpose.

II. "Every member shall within one month after election, pay an entrance fee of Two Guineas and a subscription of One Guinea for the then current year, subject to the following exceptions, namely :—Members elected at the Annual Local Meeting or between the 1st day of October and the 31st day of December shall not be charged a subscription for the remainder of the then current year, but shall pay the entrance fee immediately after election. In default of any such payments the Council may, after notice in writing to the member so elected declare his or her election void and cancel the same accordingly.

III. "In accordance with Clause 19 of the Articles of Association the Annual Subscription becomes due on the 1st of January in each year.

IV. "With reference to Clause 17 of the Articles of Association, the Council may at their discretion remove from the list of members the names of any of those whose subscriptions are in arrear for more than twelve calendar months.

V. "Subject to the Articles of Association and to the foregoing regulations, life and annual members are entitled to have the *Journal* gratuitously and to the privilege of borrowing such books from the library of the Institute as the Council may permit for the space of one calendar month, but the member borrowing the same shall be held responsible for any loss or damage that may arise thereto. Life and annual members are also entitled to the privilege of introducing friends to the ordinary meetings.

VI. "Members elected at the Annual Local Meeting, or between the

1st day of October and the 31st day of December, having paid their entrance fee, may exercise all the privileges of members, and are entitled to have gratuitously such quarterly parts of the *Journal* as may appertain to the period of their membership, but not to any back part or arrears, if any, of the publication.

VII. "Back parts of the *Journal* and other publications of the Institute will be supplied to members on the terms from time to time printed by authority of the Council on the wrappers of the *Journal*."

VIII. "Every gentleman taking part in the excursions of the Annual Local Meeting shall previously pay one guinea for his meeting ticket, and every lady taking part in the same shall previously pay half-a-guinea for her meeting ticket, whether or not such gentleman or lady is a member of the Institute, either by annual subscription or composition, a member of the Local Society, or a visitor introduced for the week; but the Council has power to grant free tickets to such persons as it may deem advisable. No person will be allowed to take part in any of the driving excursions unless previously provided with a proper carriage ticket."

The Rev. J. R. BOYLE read a paper on "The Crypt of St. Wilfrid's Church, Repton," detailing the Saxon history of the place from the time of Peada, setting aside the statement of "Ingulph" that the Danes destroyed the monastery, and contending that the crypt and chancel are of early Saxon date. Mr. Boyle gave a lengthy architectural description of the buildings, in the course of which he dealt critically with certain of the usually considered distinctive features of Saxon work.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. T. M. Rickman, upon whom the mantle of his distinguished father has apparently fallen in large measure, said that he had twice visited the building, the second time taking Mr. Irvine's paper with him. When he first saw it (not remembering its history at the moment) in the dim light, the most striking object in the crypt was the Elizabethan knight's figure on a brick foundation, and the curious shafts with an entasis and diminished as well as spiral in form, and his first idea was that the building was a chapel of Renaissance date. The look of the south side of the chancel gave the idea that the pilaster strips were the remains of jambs of a wide window, blocked up, but the similarity of the facing between them to that of the rest of the walling dispelled that notion.

The pilasters, Mr. Rickman continued, proved it to be Saxon work. Mr. Irvine's idea was that the columns and arches are Norman insertions. Mr. Boyle thought they were very early. The speaker's father (Gothic Architecture, 4th edition, p. 304) wrote:—

"The East-end of the Church of Repton, in Derbyshire.

"Here the long and short appearances are very small, only two ribs by the side of the chancel window, which is an insertion; but there is a crypt which is more like Roman work in some parts than Norman; and there are early Norman portions in the Church, and all these portions are so blended with later work, that it is very difficult to say when one ends and the other begins; but I have no doubt that some part of this church is of Saxon date."

Even after the light which has been now thrown upon the building

these remarks seem very apposite. The square internal responds with pannelled sides and semicircular heads have a very classic look.

Mr. Irvine had pointed out the batter inwards of the interior of the crypt. The overhanging shewn in the drawings exhibited might be attributed to the battening and wainscoting. It would be of interest to find how much of the interior of the crypt was plastered and how the masonry of the pilasters and of the vaulting is bonded to the outer walls.

If the crypt were part of a more complicated building, or of the original abbey as suggested, there would be signs of arches outside, but though Mr. Irvine had pointed to marks of roofs outside, the speaker could only see cracks or settlements, perhaps caused by the insertion of the present door and windows, and he thought the lines of roof too indistinct for identification.

The arches across the crypt had the springers next the walls in large stones with a horizontal top bed really forming corbels for the remainder of the arch to spring from, and the responds were made of large stones and all not apparently coursing with the rubble of the walls.

Referring to the two passages running westward from the crypt, one of them is said to have been open to the north aisle within memory. Neither Mr. Boyle's nor Mr. Irvine's plan shewed the outline of the east end of the nave and its returns up to the east ends of the aisles in connection with these passages, a point yet to be cleared up in connection with the marks reported by Mr. Irvine and alleged to be caused by the ends of the timbers of the ancient construction.

The levels of the string course below the springing of the crypt arches must be carefully examined with a view to determine the relative dates of the masonry, and the levels and mitring of the string course high up outside as determining the relative date of the chancel and the east gable of the nave. In conclusion Mr. Rickman said that the springing stones at the top of the pilasters next the eaves pointed either to a lowering of the side walls, or they might be portions of late masonry inserted when the gable coping of the chancel (late work) was executed.

The doubts as to whether the walls of the chancel are coeval with those of the crypt, the question, indeed which formed the chief feature in the discussion, are, it appears, shortly likely to be settled by a further examination, implying, it may be supposed, something akin to the senseless and dreaded process of "restoration."

Mr. J. PARK HARRISON gave a description of a remarkable find of "sun-beads" at Minster, and explained the method of their formation. In the discussion which followed, the resemblance of these ornaments to the prized aggrs beads of Ashantee brought up the consideration of the possible Roman origin of such objects, and the consequent, though somewhat wide question whether all such beads might not derive from the same civilizing centre.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Boyle and Mr. Harrison.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the REV. J. R. BOYLE.—Drawings, plans, and engravings in illustration of his paper.

By MR. J. PARK HARRISON.—Sun beads from Minster.

By MR. J. SAUNDERS, through MR. HARTSHORNE.—A picture on

canvas, 24in. by 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., of the east side of the cloisters at Westminster, showing, with much excellence of drawing and handling, the walled up entrance to the Chapter House as it appeared about 1750.

In a letter to Mr. Gosselin, Mr. Hartshorne sent the following remarks :—"This picture shows the entrances to the Chapter House as I remember them before they were opened out, and, I think, showing rather more of the actual *closing* than was visible thirty years ago. It is a good picture and is painted with considerable art, which is, however, quite kept in the back ground. The figures consist of an ecclesiastic in gown, surplice, and bands, and wearing a full-bottomed wig, pointing out the beauty of the portal to a civilian in a brown suit, white stockings, a heavy cocked hat and a tie wig; a young man in much the same costume as the last but wearing his own long brown hair, and a wide-brimmed flat black hat, stands apart from the others and reads a book. Two other figures, a gentleman and a chorister, are seen in the doorway of the abbey. The figures are more delicate than the architecture which latter is painted in a bold sketchy way with a full brush, and it is, I think, sketchy, not so much because the man could not paint details, but because he did not care to take the trouble. Anyone who has tried to draw the details of the singularly beautiful portal of Henry the Third's "capitulum incomparabile" can understand why the artist was willing to let those matters alone, and trouble himself more particularly about the figures which I take to be in the costume of the latter part of the reign of George II."

With further regard to the figures in the picture they appear to be of some interest inasmuch as the principle one in all probability represents that distinguished Dean of Westminster, Joseph Wilcocks, through whose energy Sir Christopher Wren's western towers of the Abbey, in which the Dean took so just a pride, were finished in 1739, and so much other work done which had perhaps better have been left alone. It will be remembered that the towers appear on Dean Wilcocks' monument in the Abbey, in his portrait in the deanery, and in the picture of the Abbey painted specially for the Dean by Canaletti. This picture was bequeathed to the deanery by the Dean's son, also an admirable man, in 1793 and one is willing to stretch a point and believe that the studious youth in the cloisters may be the Dean's son, "the blessed heretic," and friend of Pope Clement XIII. As to the painter of the picture it has hardly the crispness of Canaletti, but it may be taken at least as the work of a Venetian, if only an assistant of Canaletti himself.

By Mr. R. READY.—A large picture of Chester in the early part of the last century, taken from the racecourse, and of considerable local interest as showing the enormous changes which have since been brought about in that ancient city.

By Mrs. KERR.—Drawings of rude stone monuments in Servia, possibly of pre-historic date. These accurate representations were made by a geologist who accompanied the Baron von Hammer in his travels through Turkey in Europe.

March 4, 1886.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. J. BAIN read a paper on "The Grahams, or Græmes of the Debateable Land." This is printed at p. 116.

Mr. G. WARDLE read a paper on "The Ancient Buildings of the Charter House." A discussion followed in which the Chairman, Mr. St. John Hope, and Mr. Walford took part, speaking in high terms of the admirable manner in which Mr. Wardle had dealt with his subject. The paper will appear in a future *Journal*.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Bain and Mr. Wardle.

Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN sent a paper on "Roman Inscriptions found in Britain in 1885." This paper, Mr. Watkin's thirteenth supplement to Dr. Hübner's work, and his Tenth Annual List will appear in due course in the *Journal*.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. G. WARDLE.—Plans, views, and casts in illustration of his paper.