

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

### British Archaeological Association.

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The earlier meetings of the Committee having been chiefly occupied with the formation and establishment of the Association, it has not been thought necessary at present to give a regular report of each meeting. The following are the principal matters of Antiquarian interest, which have hitherto been laid before it.

A Letter from the Rev. W. L. Girardot, curate of Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, respecting some paintings recently found on the walls of the church of Godshill.

The subject is that of the Saviour on the cross, which Mr. Girardot imagines, is placed against a shrub or tree, as bright green colours surround it; the lower parts being entirely defaced, the stem cannot be traced out. The crown of thorns, and the bloody arms extended, are tolerably clear, as well as some scrolls painted in red colour, one of which is legible, *Oratio pro nobis Domini*.

Mr. Girardot questions the possibility of restoring the paintings, which have been covered with many coatings of whitewash, in attempting to remove which the colours came off with it; any hints are desired as to the best mode of cleansing such paintings from the whitewash.

A Letter from the Rev. W. Dyke, curate of Cradley, Herefordshire, concerning the site of St. Michael's chapel, Great Malvern, which appears marked in the map given by Dr. Thomas in his account of that priory published in 1725, and of which all memory had been lost. Some small remains of this chapel, which was probably the oratory of St. Werstan, who first made the settlement on the Malvern hills, adjoining the position subsequently occupied by the priory, were reported still to exist within a walled garden in the upper part of the village.

A letter from the Rev. John L. Petit, on some peculiarities of Church Architecture in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire.

Mr. W. H. Rolfe, of Sandwich, forwarded for inspection some minute pieces of worked gold, found on the sea shore, under the cliff opposite the Infirmary, at Margate.

The fragments exhibited appear to be portions of coins and ornaments. One is evidently part of a half-noble of one of the Edwards or Henrys, another resembles the loops attached to Roman and early French gold coins for the purpose of wearing them as decorations of the person.

Mr. C. Roach Smith informed the Committee that Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Saffron Walden, had recently visited Wootton in Northamptonshire, for the purpose of obtaining authentic information respecting a discovery of coins, reported to have been made at that village about a year since.

Mr. Clarke's visit proved successful, and although many of the coins had been dispersed since the discovery took place, he succeeded in obtaining the remainder, (615) for examination. They were deposited in an urn; the mouth protruded

from the side of a bank in which it had been buried, and had been noticed for years by labourers in going to and from their work.

The coins, all of small brass, are as follows :

	Reverses.	Total.
Galhinus .....	29 .....	66
Salonina .....	8 .....	16
Postumus.....	16 .....	25
Victorinus .....	12 .....	212
Marius .....	2 .....	3
Tetricus Pater .....	9 .....	117
Tetricus Filius .....	5 .....	46
Claudius II. ....	24 .....	63
Quintillus .....	4 .....	6
Aurelianus .....	10 .....	15
Tacitus .....	9 .....	18
Probus .....	16 .....	28
Numerianus .....	1 .....	1

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615

Among these coins not a single new variety occurs, and but very few rare reverses. They afford, however, another example to those noted in many similar discoveries, of the usual occurrence of this and other series of coins in conformity with their accepted degrees of rarity.

A note from the Ven. Archdeacon Hill, giving an account of the discovery at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, of some urns containing burnt bones and ashes. These remains were found by the Rev. James White, during excavations for building a cottage, at a distance of about 600 yards from the sea.

Mr. Thomas Charles, of Maidstone, communicated a notice of researches now under prosecution by himself and Mr. C. T. Smythe, which he hopes will be of interest to the antiquary, as they may furnish particulars respecting the discovery of a Roman building on the banks of the Medway, close to Maidstone. The excavations, as far as they have yet proceeded, have disclosed walls, pavements of a coarse kind, fresco paintings, &c.

Mr. Fitch, of Ipswich, forwarded for exhibition an aureus of Vespasian, found at Helmingham, county of Suffolk. The reverse exhibits the Emperor, crowned by Victory; in the exergue, COS· VIII.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited drawings, executed by Mr. Kennett Martin, of Ramsgate, shewing the positions of two human skeletons, and also of some urns, which, a few years since, were discovered during excavations for the foundations of a house on the Western Cliff, near Ramsgate.

The skeletons were deposited in a horizontal position, at a considerable distance from each other, in a basin-shaped grave, dug out of the solid chalk, and filled in with chalk rubble. This grave appears to have been of more extensive dimensions than would have been absolutely necessary for two corpses. In a recent discovery of skeletons at Stowting, in the same county, it was noticed that in a grave scooped out of the chalk soil, which was capacious enough for seven or eight bodies, only one skeleton was discovered.

The urns were found arranged in groups on either side of, and a few feet from, the grave. Some of them contained burnt bones, and with them was found a

bronze fibula and a patera of the well-known red Roman pottery, with the ivy-leaf pattern on the rim.

These sepulchral interments, although so contiguous to each other, would appear to belong to different times. The urns are unquestionably Roman, and their contents warrant their being referred to the Romano-British epoch, but the skeletons would appear to indicate a burial of a later period.

Mr. Martin also contributed a sketch of the excavations which uncovered part of the remains of the ancient pier of Ramsgate, with the depth in feet, the nature of the soil, the specimens of coins, and other objects found.

At the depth of from seven to eight feet, coins of the Henrys and Edwards were met with; three or four feet lower, large flints and bricks (presumed to be Roman); at the depth of from sixteen to twenty feet, piles of wood sunk in the solid chalk were discovered, and among them Roman coins, in small brass, of the Constantine family.

Mr. C. R. Smith informed the Committee that in consequence of a communication from Mr. W. Bland, of Hartlip, in Kent, he (Mr. S.) had visited the village of Stowting, in the same county, and inspected some ancient remains recently discovered in cutting a new road up the hill leading towards the common.

They consist of long swords, spears, and javelin-heads, knives, and bosses of shields, of iron; circular gilt brooches, set with coloured glass and vitrified pastes; buckles of bronze, silvered; beads of glass, amber, and coloured clay: a thin copper basin, and three coins, of Pius, Plautilla, and Valens. These objects were found deposited by the sides of about thirty skeletons, at from two to four feet deep, in the chalk of which the hill is composed. The graves in which the skeletons were found were filled in with mould. One of the bosses, like a specimen noticed in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*, is ornamented on the top with a thin plate of silver, and the tops of the nails or rivets, which fastened the boss to the shield, are also silvered.

Since Mr. Smith's visit, an urn has been found and some other objects, of the whole of which careful drawings will be made by the Rev. Frederick Wrench, who has promised to forward them, as soon as the excavations are completed, for the inspection of the Committee.

The village of Stowting is situated in a secluded nook in the chalk hills called the Back-Bone of Kent, about two miles from Lyminge, and seven from Folkstone.

In a field below the hill where the antiquities before mentioned were discovered, two skeletons were dug up, many years since, together with iron weapons; and in a field called Ten-acre Field, some hundreds of large brass Roman coins were ploughed up. Five of these, now in the possession of Mr. Andrews, the proprietor of the field, are of Hadrianus, Aurelius, Faustina Junior, Commodus, and Severus. Coins are often found in the adjacent fields, and in the village. Two small brass coins of Carausius and Licinius, picked up in a locality termed the Market-place, are in the possession of the Rev. F. Wrench. On the hills are barrows, some of which seem to have been partially excavated.

Mr. John G. Waller made three communications. The first related to the state of the monument of Brian Roeliff, in Cowthorpe church, twelve miles distant from York. Mr. Waller observes, "The monument to which I allude is one of peculiar interest. It records the founder and builder of the church, as the inscription states, *fundator et constructor hujus ecclesiæ totius operis usque ad consummationem*. It is fortunate that this curious portion of the legend yet remains, or did at the time I visited the church, nearly four years since. The founder is represented

with his lady holding a model of the church between them; over their heads are canopies and heraldic decorations. I found this interesting memorial in a most disgraceful state of neglect; the canopies much mutilated, many fragments with escocheons of arms, and the whole of the inscription, in the parish chest, liable to constant spoliation: added to this, a large stone was placed upon the figures. Surely a monument like this, a record of a benefaction and an event (for so we may call the erection of the church), deserves to be rescued from a lot but too common to such remains. The history of Brian Roeliff is found in the very interesting volume published by the Camden Society, *The Plumpton Correspondence*."

The second communication of Mr. Waller was a notice respecting some effigies of wood, at little Horkesley, in Essex, which when Mr. Waller visited the church about six years ago were placed near the porch. They represent two knights and a lady, apparently of the early part of the fourteenth century. Mr. Waller states that he was informed they had been recently displaced from their proper position in the church, and were then, with unbecoming neglect, put out of sight in a corner near the porch.

The third communication described not the destruction of a monument only, but that of a *church and its monuments*. Mr. Waller states, "About five years ago I visited the ruins of Quarendon Chapel, in the immediate neighbourhood of Aylesbury, county of Bucks: I found the walls in good condition as far as regards stability, and only suffering from neglect and wanton injury. The interior presented all the pillars and arches supporting them in good condition, save the injury caused by the visitors cutting their names thereon, and everything shewing how little share time had had in the work of demolition. To shew that the destruction is comparatively recent, even at my visit most of the oaken rafters of the chancel remained, and I believe within memory portions of the roof of the nave were in existence. In the chancel, among a heap of rubbish, lay the fragments of the alabaster effigies of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, and his lady; of this tomb fragments are dispersed in the neighbourhood, indeed the cottages adjoining prove the manner of the demolition."

Mr. Way reported that the monumental brass of Sir John Felbrigg, the founder of Playford church, Suffolk, had been torn up, and, at the time when he visited the church, not many years since, was in the church chest. By a subsequent communication from Mr. D. Davy, of Ufford, it appears that this interesting memorial has been affixed to a stone in the chancel, but many portions are now defective.

Dr. J. Jacob, of Uxbridge, announced that he proposes to publish a new series of the Monumental Brasses of England.

Mr. William Sidney Gibson, of Newcastle, communicated to the Committee, that the corporation of that city propose to demolish an interesting example of ecclesiastical architecture, the ancient church of the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin, on the wreck of which a grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Gibson promises a detailed description of this curious structure, the preservation of which for the purposes of public worship in a populous city, where increased church accommodation must be highly desirable, could not fail, at a period when much attention has been given in Newcastle to architectural decoration, to benefit and gratify the public. It also appears that this venerable monument interferes with no local convenience, and that persons who take an interest in its preservation would gladly contribute.

At the late meetings of the Incorporated Church Building Society, money was voted towards rebuilding the church at Bawdeswell, Norfolk, and for enlarging the churches of

Paulerspury, Northamptonshire	Westmeon, Hampshire
Berron, Somerset	Bathwell, (Bulwell,) Notts
Upton cum Chalvey, Buckinghamshire	Honley, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire
Emanuel church, at Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire	Wicken, Ely, Cambridgeshire
Monksilver, Somerset	Fawley, Hants
St. Mary, Haverfordwest, Pembroke-shire	Kirkdale, Liverpool, Lancashire
Kentish Town church in the parish of St. Pancras, near London	Tottington, parish of Bury, Lancashire
	Austrey, Warwickshire
	Uzmaston, Pembrokeshire
	Full Sutton, Yorkshire

Correspondents in the vicinity of these places are therefore requested to keep watch upon the work, and to furnish information of any paintings on the walls, or other matters of Archæological interest.

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MARCH 13.

Mr. William Wire exhibited drawings of Romano-British and Middle-Age Antiquities, found in and about Colchester within the last few years. The former consist of a great variety of earthen vessels, lamps, enamelled bronze fibulæ, coloured clay and glass beads, buckles, bracelets, rings, bone pins, a fragment of a bone comb, a small bronze statue of Mercury, and an ornament in jet, on which is carved, in high relief, a representation of two winged Cupids filling a bag. It appears to have been worn suspended from the neck. The fictile urns and vases are numerous, and of a great variety of shape. Many of these remains were found on the site of the Union Workhouse, and between Butt and Maldon lanes, both of which localities, from the great number of skeletons and urns containing burnt bones which have there been discovered, were doubtless appropriated as burial places. The objects of Middle-Age art comprise a brass image of the Saviour, the eyes of which are made of a blue transparent substance, a small brass crucifix made in two parts with a hinge, so as to contain a relic, seals, and a tap, the key of which is in the form of a cock. Mr. Wire also forwarded a map of Colchester on which is marked in colours the various spots where Roman buildings, pavements, and burial places, have been discovered.

Mr. Thomas Bateman, jun., exhibited sketches of twenty-two crosses on grave slabs, discovered beneath the church of Bakewell in Derbyshire.

The Rev. Allan Borman Hutchins, of Appleshaw, Hants, communicated an account of the opening of a barrow, situated seven miles to the east of Sarum, near Winterslow Hut Inn Inclosures, on a point of land within a yard or two of the Idminster parish road, which leads into the Salisbury turnpike. Mr. Hutchins remarks:—"One foot and a half from the top of the barrow, towards the south, my labourers came to a strong arch-work composed of rude flints wedged together remarkably secure, without cement of any kind, with the key-stone. Having carefully removed the flinty safeguard, I was highly pleased with the view of the largest sepulchral urn, 18 inches by 18, the mouth of which was placed downwards and perfectly entire, with the exception of one of its massy handles, which, in my humble opinion, was accidentally broken by those who conveyed it to its appointed spot for interment, owing to the great weight of the new-made urn. The neck was ornamented within and without, in a handsome, though somewhat rude, manner, with a victor's laurel pattern. With the assistance of my two men, the urn was removed, and immediately some linen, beautiful to the eye and perfect for a time, of a mahogany colour, presented itself to our view, and resembled a veil of the finest lace. I made an accurate drawing of the linen which originally contained the burnt bones, of a yellow hue; underneath there were blood-red

amber beads, of a conical form, with two holes at the base, a small pin of mixed metal, and among the bones some human hair, short, brittle, and of a bronze colour, four beautiful amber beads, and a small fluted lance-head of mixed metal. A small urn was placed beside the large one, on the same floor, surrounded by flint stones, but containing nothing besides bones. It holds two gallons, measures 12 inches by 11½, and is rudely ornamented with plain indentures round the neck, and imitation handles. *Second Deposit*:—The centre of the barrow shewed another mode of interment. The ashes had been deposited in a wooden box, which was reduced to a powder. Among the ashes we found a spear-head, and four arrow-heads of iron, together with a small round vase. *Third Deposit*:—Four feet below the natural earth of this barrow we discovered the third and original interment, consisting of a skeleton of an immense size, the skull very large, and the teeth all perfect. The skeleton was placed with the head to the north, and the feet to the south. A handsome but rudely ornamented red vase, of the capacity of three pints, was laid between the knees and feet, and in it were two arrow-heads of flint, the one black, the other white. A metal spear-head, inclining to roundness at the point, was under the right arm, and also a slate gorget, or badge, with three holes at each end." Mr. Hutchins adds that he is in possession of an excellent oil-painting of the whole of the contents of the barrow, made by Mr. Guest of Sarum.

## MARCH 27.

A second communication was received from Mr. William Sidney Gibson relating to the ancient church of the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Gibson observes, "When I wrote the communication touching the old chapel at West Gate, in this town, I had no expectation that the interference of the Association would now arrest the hand of the destroyer, and I fear my neglect to explain this has occasioned to you and your learned colleagues a trouble that will be fruitless. The result of my subsequent enquiries into the matter is, I regret to say, that I see no prospect whatever of success attending any effort that may now be made as far as this building is concerned. Its doom has been sealed by the corporation for some considerable time, and the work of demolition is going on, though slowly. In its progress a fine chancel-arch, sedilia, &c. have been stripped of the unsightly modern barbarisms which concealed them, as well as the east and west windows. The corporation collectively authorize the spoliation. The municipal body purchased the edifice and site for the purposes of what are called town improvements, in which they were busily engaged. The vendors—the representatives of the feoffees of the ancient charity—ought to be ashamed of themselves for having sold for such purposes a building once consecrated and set apart from worldly things. Mr. Leadbitter, who lives—a wealthy bachelor—in a neighbouring picturesque old house, (the last relic here of the stately buildings of its date that once adorned the town,) offered to purchase of the corporation the site and building, wishing to restore the chapel, and, as so little remains of it that the chapel could not be usefully appropriated to public worship, he desired to have annexed it as a chapel to his own mansion. His offer was rejected."

Mr. Stapleton read a letter upon the same subject from Mr. George B. Richardson, who states that "No sooner had I read your letter than I perceived the imperfectness and paucity of my remarks respecting the chapel, which fault I now proceed to rectify, for we cannot expect that the mere plea of *antiquity*, powerful as it is to us, will avail with a money-making age like this, unless indeed some such interposition be made as this Society can exert. It is quite certain that its destruction is unnecessary, for no good or sufficient reason whatever has been



adduced for the propriety of removal ; for, firstly, a large party of the council (though of course not the *majority*) were averse to it ; secondly, its removal would create a blank in the street which would have to be replaced with some other erection ; in fact, in the same breath which ordered its destruction, the council considered of the necessity of erecting on its very site modern buildings ; thirdly, the street at present possesses its proper breadth, even at the side of the building ; fourthly, the present filthy appearance of the building, say they, makes it a nuisance or an eye-sore : in this they forget both who has been instrumental in making it so, and that these excrescences are easily removed ; fifthly, the council, even if they had wished it, reported the building unfit for repair from its ruinous condition, but now that workmen are engaged in removing it, even these opposers of its preservation confess that it is in good condition, and are surprised at the beauty of its details, now that they are being cleared from the filthy incumbrances which have so long defiled them ; and sixthly, it is not the wish of the inhabitants that it should be removed, on the contrary, there exists among them a deep sense of the injustice of the measure, and many appealing letters have appeared on the subject in the local newspapers. My conclusions then are, that the council were actuated by bad, or a total absence of, taste ; and secondly, by a mania for what is most incorrectly called *improvement*. Mr. Dobson, an architect of this town, has designed and made plans for its restoration as a chapel in connection with the Church of England, for church accommodation is wanted ; and yet we find those who willingly and wilfully remove that which already exists, or at least that which, with a small expense, might be made available. Beside this infinitely important claim, it has others : it is a sacred structure, good men have worshipped within its walls, and little did the founder think that his pious work would be cast to the ground by man, after the storms and tempests of four or five hundred long years had passed over its venerable walls and left it unscathed. It is indelibly associated with all that is honourable and worthy in the town, from it have emanated some of our most remarkable men, and for this alone, even if it had none other claims upon the corporate body, as a public monument it has this."

Mr. C. R. Smith read a letter from Mr. Edmund Tyrell Artis, of Castor, in Northamptonshire, stating that paintings had recently been discovered on the walls of five of the churches in that neighbourhood, namely, in those of Castor, Etton, Orton, Peakirk, and Yaxley. The subjects, which are accompanied with inscriptions, are scriptural, and differ from each other, but the colours are the same in all, and the great similarity in style leads Mr. Artis to believe that they were executed by the same artists.

Mr. Thomas Bateman, jun., exhibited a drawing of a pewter chalice, found with a patina, and one or two coins of Edward II., in a stone coffin in the churchyard of Bakewell, Derbyshire.

Mr. Thomas Clarkson Neale exhibited a richly-ornamented jug of Flemish ware, of a greyish white colour and of elegant shape. It was found at Butley Priory, Norfolk, and is now preserved in the Chelmsford and Essex museum. Its date is of the close of the sixteenth century. A drawing of the jug by Mr. John Adey Repton accompanied the exhibition.

#### APRIL 10.

Mr. C. R. Smith read the following communication from Mr. Joseph Clarke of Saffron Walden, and exhibited the various objects therein described.

At the most northerly extremity of the parish of Saffron Walden in Essex, about three miles directly south from Chesterford, (supposed by some to be the Camboricum

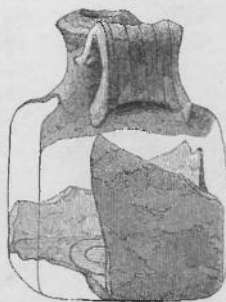


of the Romans,) and on one of the most elevated spots in the vicinity, as the progress of land draining was proceeding, the workmen stumbled frequently upon what they called pieces of old platters, and bits of old glass, but which the eye of an antiquary would at once detect to be fragments of Romano-British funeral utensils; unfortunately these peasants had no one at hand at the time to instruct them better, or to save from farther mutilation those relics which time and accident had dealt too rudely with already. The rising and elevated ground which formed the place of deposit of the articles just alluded to, is, on three sides, a rather steep slope, and on the west side, the natural connection with the adjacent hills is interrupted by a gully, now a lane, with a wooded slope next to the ground in question, and which lane, it is within the bounds of possibility, may have been the ditch or defence from that side, the ground being sufficiently elevated to have formed some protection on the other three sides. The following articles, numbered from one to fifteen inclusive, were all found together, and not more than two feet from the surface, and from the occurrence of iron hinges, and part of a hasp, or what may be supposed to have been a fastening, the conclusion to be drawn is, that they were buried in a box, not an uncommon custom among the Romans, for there were evident traces that those beautiful vases found in the Bartlow tumuli were enclosed in a box. The vessel marked No. 1 is a glass bottle,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, of the class to which the term *lacrymatory* is given. 2. A vessel much broken and rudely mended, of square shape, and of tolerably thick green glass, with a small neck, and an elegant striated handle, in size six inches high, and about four inches square at bottom. 3. Part of a cinerary urn, of which there are several other pieces; some of those belonging to the middle part are slightly ornamented; it must have been of large size. 4. Small portion of a mortuary urn, of coarse manufacture, and light-coloured earth; this urn the workmen say was upside down,



No. 1.

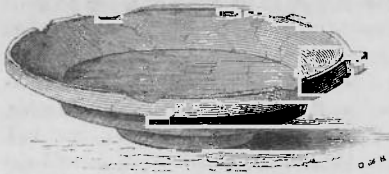
and contained burned bones, &c., but was so fragile that only a small part of it could be got out. 5. Small patera of red or Samian ware, of elegant shape, and foliage or the lotus-leaf running round its edge, and but little more than three inches over. 6. Plain unornamented patera of highly glazed Samian ware, originally with handles, which are broken off, size  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches over,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. 7. Large simulum of red Samian pottery, with the ivy-leaf running round its edge, nine inches over, of elegant shape, but defaced. 8. Wide mouth or rim of a small vessel of nearly colourless glass, which from the remnants must have been unornamented, and small at the bottom and very much bulged or protuberant at the sides. 9. Iron lamp-holder, generally considered to be the stand in which the earthen lamp stood, no vestige of which lamp could be discovered. 10. Part of a spear-head, of iron, barbed on one side. 11. Shaft of the above, or another. 12. Pair of rude iron hinges, one of which is perfect and acting. 13. Parts of an iron staple and hasp, probably the fastenings of a box. 14. Pieces of lead, one of which looks as if it had been folded round something. 15. Six bronze ornaments, of tolerable workmanship, with iron rivets



No. 2.



No. 5.



No. 8.

enings, nails, &c. the inference to be drawn

At other parts of the field were found a vessel marked 16, a full-sized red dish, nine inches over, much broken, and plain, except a circle of rays round the inner part; in the centre is the potter's stamp.

17. Small plain simpulum, about six inches over, with potter's mark, OF. VERI, much mutilated. 18. Small deep patera,

differing in form from any of the rest,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches over and 2 inches deep. 19. A few fragments of a large patera-like vessel, exhibiting appearances of having been mended before the time of its entombment;

a slight inspection will be sufficient to ascertain that it has been riveted together with leaden rivets, much after the manner that china is mended now-a-days with copper wire, and it is an exemplification of the saying that there is nothing new under the sun. 20. Part of a very thick bottle of very green glass, bottom 3 inches square, found entire, but wantonly broken by the peasants who

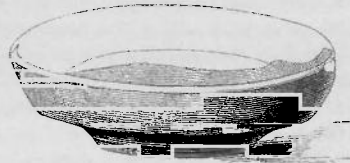


No. 21.

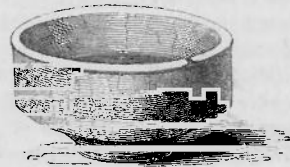
discovered it. 21. Wide-mouthed vessel of very thin greenish glass,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, mouth  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, holding about half a pint, embossed with protuberances after the manner of the cone of the fir, which in all probability was the model; this vessel is novel and possibly unique. 22. Lachrymatory,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. 23. Three very small bronze ornaments, similar to those at No. 15, and probably may have been used for a like purpose. 24. Coin of Trajan, second brass, with radiated head. 25. Small portion of an immense amphora.

Numerous fragments were found beneath the surface at different parts of the hill, and pieces of glass in considerable quantities, but all of the greenish cast, similar to those vessels before mentioned. Although the site of this discovery is but three miles from the Roman station at Chesterford, it does not appear that it was at all connected with it, as the character of the vessels found clearly demonstrates, in one essential particular especially so, as no glass vessels have ever been found at Chesterford; indeed they are much more like those found at Bartlow, which is about four miles distant. The only clue as to date is that near the spot where the principal part of the

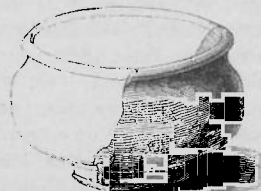
in the centre of each, and five rings of bronze, one peculiarity of which will be the groove or indentation running round the outermost side, and two or three of them will be found attachments, probably of leather. All the above, as before stated, were found together, and from the hinges, fastenings, nails, &c. the inference to be drawn is, that they were buried together.



No. 16



No. 17



No. 4

remains were found, was also found the coin of Trajan, which if it could be at all relied on would fix the date a very early one. A small brass coin of Hadrian was found in an urn in a bustum at Bartlow, which would go some way to strengthen the idea that they were nearly coeval, but the foregoing must be taken only as a conjecture. Another conjecture may be also hazarded with respect to the ornaments No. 15: may they not have been the bosses of a buckler or shield, the iron rivets through the centre indicating that they have been fastened to something, and may not the rings have been attached to the inside of the shield, for the purpose of fastening straps thereto for the arm to pass through?

## APRIL 24.

Mr. C. R. Smith read a note from Mr. John Green Waller on the possibility of restoring paintings on walls covered with many coats of whitewash. Mr. Waller states his opinion to be that the paintings frequently found on the walls of our churches and designated "fresco," are in reality nothing more than distemper, for the cleaning of which he suggests the use of vinegar, carefully applied with a brush alternately with water, to modify its action and prevent the acid from injuring the layer of plaster containing the paintings.

Mr. Thomas Farmer Dukes, of Shrewsbury, presented two drawings of painted glass existing in that town. The one from the window of St. Mary's church, which contains the greater portion of the painted glass formerly in the eastern window of old St. Chad's church, represents the genealogy of our Saviour. At the bottom is depicted the patriarch Jesse, as large as life, being six feet in length. He is in a deep sleep, reclining upon a cushion. From the loins of this figure proceed a vine, the branches of which extend nearly over the entire of the window, enclosing within small oval compartments the descendants of Jesse down to Joseph. Under these paintings there appear amongst others the representations of Sir John de Charlton, Lord of Powis, and his wife Hawis, who seems to have been the donor of this window sometime between the years 1332 and 1353. Mr. Dukes remarks also that the representation of the Lady Howis differs in its details from a drawing taken from the window by Sir William Dugdale in 1663, and understood to be now deposited in the Heralds' College, wherein it appears that the lady's robe is surmounted by armorial emblems. This painting has been engraved by Carter. The other drawing is from a piece of glass in Mr. Duke's possession, and represents Alexander slaying Clitus.

Mr. Dukes also presented a drawing of an ancient wooden chapel at Melverley, about ten miles from Shrewsbury, and nearly adjoining the conflux of the rivers Severn and Virniew, and a sketch of the remaining portion of an octagonal font, bearing an inscription in Greek reading forwards and backwards the same, "ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ." This fragment, it appears, was accidentally rescued from destruction by a gentleman passing by the church of Kinnerley in Shropshire, at the moment when some workmen were breaking the font to pieces for the purpose of repairing the church-yard wall; but its preservation was accomplished by an offer of money, when the men permitted it to be removed to a place of safety. This inscription, Mr. Duke observes, appears not only upon various fonts, but is inscribed also upon ewers, dishes, and other kinds of vessels used in baptismal ceremonies both in England and on the continent, as at St. Martin's church, Ludgate; Dulwich college; Worlingworth, Suffolk; at a church in Cheshire; at various places in France, and at St. Sophia at Constantinople. It is likewise engraved upon a capacious basin at Trinity College, Cambridge, which is used by the collegians for washing the fingers after dinner.

Mr. Albert Way exhibited a forged brass seal of Macarius Bishop of Antioch, which the owner had purchased upon the assertion of its having been found in the Thames by the ballast-heavers. The seal is circular, about one and a half inch in diameter; the upper part is in form of a tortoise, on the back of which is a semi-circular handle: the inscription runs round a figure of St. Peter. It was remarked that many similar forgeries, executed in the immediate neighbourhood of Covent Garden, were now dispersed not only throughout England but also in the various towns in France most frequented by English travellers. Many of these seals are merely lead electrotyped, the weight of which alone would lead to their detection. They have moreover in most cases a light mouldy-green rust, the surface is uneven and covered with very minute globules, and the edge has a coarse look and appears filed.

## MAY 8.

Mr. Wright laid before the Committee a letter he had received from the Minister of Public Instruction of France, acknowledging the reception of a copy of the *Archæological Journal* for the *Comité des Arts et Monuments*, and sending copies of the following works for the library of the Association. Instructions du *Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments*. 1. *Collection de Documens Inédits sur l'histoire de France-Architecture*. 2. *Architecture Militaire*. 3. *Musique*. 4. *Iconographie Chretienne. Histoire de Dieu, par M. Didron*.

The Committee requested Mr. Wright to return the thanks of the Association to the Minister of Public Instruction for this valuable donation.

Mr. Wright laid on the table a vase of stone apparently of the time of James I., dug up within the precincts of the priory of Leominster in Herefordshire, and a fragment of a head sculptured in stone (Norman-work) dug up at the depth of 12 feet in a field in the neighbourhood of Leominster. These articles are the property of John Evans, Esq., F.S.A., of 17, Upper Stamford-street.

Mr. C. R. Smith read a letter from Mr. E. B. Price, of 29, Cow-cross-street, West Smithfield, giving an account of the discovery of vast quantities of human remains during excavations for sewerage at the west end of Newcastle-street, Farringdon-street, within a short distance eastward of an old brick wall which Mr. Price thinks formed part of the barrier of the river Fleet. These remains were found at the depth of about five feet. Another similar deposit was discovered at the depth of six or seven feet about twenty or thirty feet farther up the street, near Seacoal-lane. Mr. Price observes, "it is very evident that this district has been somewhat extensively used as a place of interment, but at what period it is now difficult to conjecture; it may have been a portion of the parish burial-ground, some centuries back, or it may have been annexed to some religious house in the neighbourhood. This latter supposition may derive a little support (if such it may be termed) from the discovery of several abbey counters during the excavation. You are probably aware of the existence of a very ancient wall at the foot of that precipitous descent named *Breakneck Stairs*. It was a relic in Stowe's day. He alludes to it as *an old wall of stone inclosing a piece of ground up Seacoal Lane, wherein (by report) sometime stood an Inne of Chancery, which house being greatly decayed and standing remote from other houses of that profession, the company removed to a common Hostery called of the signe of our Lady Inne not far from Clements Inne: (since called New Inn.)* But whether a monastic edifice or Chancery Inn, there exists no objection to the supposition that there was a place of interment attached to it." Mr. Price further states that when the excavation had descended to the depth of 14 feet, numerous fragments of Roman

pottery, an iron *stylus*, and two small brass coins of Constantine, were discovered.

Mr. Smith then read a note, and exhibited a drawing in illustration, from Mr. A. Stubbs of Boulogne, on two stone capitals of pillars sculptured with the Tudor arms, deposited in the museum of that town. These capitals, Mr. Stubbs states, were found on taking down a house on the Tintilleries in 1807, and he conjectures that they belonged to the *jube* or rood-loft of the church of St. Nicholas in Calais, taken down to make room for the citadel erected by the French after the recovery of the town from the English; and which *jube*, it appears, was by order of Charles IX. transferred in 1561 to Boulogne.

Mr. Pettigrew read a note from Arthur W. Upcher, Esq., of Sheringham, Cromer, on the discovery of a small bronze figure of the crucified Saviour in a field adjoining Beeston Priory, near Cromer. Mr. Upcher also communicated an inscription from a monumental brass in the church of the same parish. It is as follows:

THE YEARE OF OUR LORD A.M. CCCCXXXI  
 THOMAS SYSO PRIST DPTYD AND LYETH UNDER THIS STO  
 THE IX DAY OF JANUARY ALIVE AND ALLSO GOO.  
 NOT FOR NO ORNAMENT OF THE BODY THIS STONE WAS LAID HERE  
 BUT ONLI THE SOWLE TO BE PRAYD FOR AS CHARITE REQWERE.

Mr. Pettigrew also read a note from Sir Arthur Brooke Faulkner, mentioning the finding of a small brass coin of Victorinus and some tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth century, in excavating the foundations of a house at Broadstairs, near Ramsgate.

A letter was then read from Mr. Charles L. Fisher, of Aldenham Park, promising an account of the Prior's House at Wenlock, an interesting monastic house, almost the only one remaining habitable which has not been altered or modernised. The abbey, Mr. Fisher remarks, is not preserved as it should be. The farm-servants are permitted to disfigure the remains of the church in the most wanton manner, making a practice of tearing asunder the beautiful clustered piers, a few only of which are now left, with crow-bars, for mere amusement. Mr. Fisher solicits the kind interference of some member of the Association with Sir W. W. Wynne, the owner of the property, to put a stop to such Vandalism.

Mr. W. H. Rolfe exhibited a small enamelled and gilt bronze figure, apparently of a mass-priest, found at Hammel, near Eastry in Kent.

#### MAY 22.

Mr. C. R. Smith, in the name of Monsieur Lecointre-Dupont of Poitiers, foreign member of the Association, presented the following works. 1. Catalogue des Objects Celtiques du Cabinet d'Antiquités de la Ville de Poitiers, et du Musée de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, par M. Lecointre-Dupont. 8vo. Poitiers, 1839. 2. Essai sur les Monnaies du Poitou, par M. Lecointre-Dupont. 8vo. Poitiers, 1840. 3. Notice sur un Denier de l'Empereur Lothaire, par M. Lecointre-Dupont. 8vo. Blois. 4. Traite conclu a Londres, en 1359, entre les rois Jean et Edouard, par M. L. D. 8vo. Poitiers. 5. Rapport présenté a la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, au nom de la Commission chargée d'examiner la Facade de l'Eglise Notre-Dame de Poitiers, par M. Lecointre-Dupont. 8vo. Poitiers.

Mr. William Edward Rose presented through Mr. C. R. Smith a spear-head in iron, 23 inches in length, a bronze ornament attached to a portion of a chain, and a small brass coin of Constantine (REV. SPES REIPVBL.), a figure on horseback with the right arm elevated, and holding in the left hand a javelin; before the

horse a captive seated; in the exergue, *PLN.* These objects were discovered a few years since on the apex of Shooters' Hill, Pangbourn, Berks, in making excavations for the Great Western Railway. At the same time and place were brought to light a variety of urns, coins, and spear-heads, together with nearly a hundred skeletons lying in rows in one direction. There was also discovered, Mr. Rose states, a structure resembling the foundations of a lime-kiln, about 30 feet in diameter, and 2 feet deep, composed of flints cemented with mortar of intense hardness; the interior contained a large quantity of charcoal and burnt human bones. It was remarked that an account of these discoveries, with a description of the skulls of the skeletons, was published by Dr. Allnatt, F.S.A., in the *Medical Gazette*.

Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Cork, forwarded a coloured drawing of an ancient punt or canoe with a descriptive letter from J. B. Gumbleton, Esq., of Fort William, near Lismore. Mr. Gumbleton writes, "The canoe was found on very high though boggy land, a few feet under the surface, on the lands of Coalowen, the estate of Richard Gumbleton, Esq. The river Bride is about a mile and the Blackwater river about two miles distant, but I do not think the canoe was ever on either. Its length is 16 feet 6 inches; breadth, 4 feet; depth inside, 1 foot 2 inches; depth outside, 2 feet. It is hollowed out from the solid timber with I should say the smallest and rudest axes; it seems also to bear marks of having been partly hollowed out by fire; there is no appearance of seats, or places for oars; the timber is oak, and so hard that a hatchet can make but little impression on it; there are four large holes, two at each end, the use of which I cannot guess. Its weight is I think about three tons."

John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a coloured drawing of various ornaments from some ancient tapestry in his possession, apparently of the time of Henry VIII.

#### JUNE 12.

Mr. C. R. Smith informed the Committee of the existence of the remains of some Roman buildings in the church-field at Snodland in Kent. About two years since, Mr. Smith having observed Roman tiles in the walls of the church, was induced to examine the neighbouring field with a view to ascertain whether these tiles might have been taken from Roman buildings in the immediate vicinity, as in several instances where Roman tiles compose in part the masonry of church walls, he had discovered indications of ancient habitations in the adjoining fields. He found the field in which the church of Snodland is situate, strewed in places with the tesserae of Roman pavements, and fragments of roof and flue tiles, and pottery, and also observed in the bank of the field which overhangs the river Medway other evidences of buildings. During a recent visit to Snodland, Mr. Smith examined the latter more circumspectly, which he was better enabled to do from a part of the bank having foundered from the action of the water. The remains of the walls and flooring of a small room are now distinctly visible in the bank, at about six feet from the surface of the field. The walls, two feet thick, are composed of chalk and rag-stone; the pavement, of lime mixed with sand, small stones, and pounded tile. In continuing his search along the bank towards the east, Mr. Smith discovered the remains of other buildings, of one of which, part of a well-built wall of stone, with alternate layers of red and yellow tiles, is to be seen beneath the sedge and underwood with which the bank is covered. Mr. Smith hopes the attention of some of the members of the Association will be directed to these remains, with a view to effect a more complete investigation.



Mr. Albert Way presented from Monsieur Joseph-Octave Delepierre,—1. *Precis des Annales de Bruges*, par Joseph-Octave Delepierre. 8vo. Bruges, 1835.—2. *Precis Analytique des Documens qui renferme le depot des archives de la Flandre Occidentale a Bruges*, par Octave Delepierre. Vol. i—iii., Bruges, 1840, 1842. Deuxieme Serie. Tome i. 8vo. Bruges, 1843; and Mr. C. R. Smith from Dr. Bernhard Kohne, *Die auf die Geschichte der Deutschen und Sarmaten bezuglichen Romischen Muenzen*. Par Bernhard Kohne, 8vo. Berlin, 1844.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a coloured drawing, by Mr. John Alfred Barton, of the painting on the wall of Godshill church, in the Isle of Wight, and one forwarded by Mr. Robert Elliott of a fresco painting recently discovered in pulling down an old house in Chichester, the property of Mr. Mason. The painting is in two compartments, the upper of which represents a view of a row of houses; the lower, figures of birds and flowers. The date is apparently that of the sixteenth century. Mr. Smith also exhibited a drawing by Miss Sabina Heath, of Andover, of the two urns and other antiquities taken from the barrow on Winterslow Down, near Sarum, by the Rev. A. B. Hutchings. Mr. Charles Spence exhibited a rubbing from Anthony church, Cornwall, of the monumental brass of Margery Arundel, an ancestor of the far-famed Richard Carew, the author of the *Survey of Cornwall*. Mr. T. C. Neale exhibited an earthen vessel found at Chelmsford in digging the foundation of the Savings Bank. A drawing of this vessel by Mr. Repton, together with drawings of other antiquities in the Chelmsford and Essex museum, Mr. Neale states, he intends to have lithographed, to accompany a catalogue of the collection.

The following communication was read from Mr. Henry Norris of South Petherton:—

“On the 23rd ult., as a boy was ploughing in an elevated spot of ground called Stroudshill, near Montacute, a village about five miles hence, he turned up between seventy and eighty iron weapons, which at first sight appeared to be sword-blades, but on closer inspection, seemed more probably to be very long javelin heads, from the total absence of any thing like a hilt, as well as from the circumstance that each of them has a socket, or the remains of one, evidently intended for a shaft. Those that are in the most perfect state are about two and a-half feet long, their greatest breadth one inch and three quarters. They were found in a mass, covered over with a flat stone, and are in such a corroded state, that there can be no doubt of their being of high antiquity; this is rendered more probable from the fact that the field in which they were discovered is continuous with Hamdon hill, the site of a British Roman encampment, where numerous remains in iron and bronze have been found, such as coins, arrow-heads, fibulæ, &c. The weapons above alluded to are of very rude manufacture. A sketch of one is here subjoined.”



Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A., informed the Committee that Mr. George Woollaston, of Welling, has recently discovered some fine fresco paintings on the walls and window-jambes of the church of East Wickham, Kent. Mr. Woollaston is now engaged in making tracings of these paintings, which he offers to lay before the Association at the proposed meeting at Canterbury. They consist of a double



row of Scriptural subjects in colours, extending originally (it is believed) all round the church. The lower range is within an arcade of pointed trefoil arches, each arch containing a distinct subject. The subjects at present made out are, the three kings bringing presents to Herod; the flight into Egypt; the meeting of Elizabeth and Mary; the presentation of Jesus in the Temple; and the archangel Michael overcoming Satan. Mr. Corner states the paintings to be exceedingly well drawn, and to be in his opinion as early as the thirteenth century, the probable date of the chancel.

Mr. John Sydenham informed the Committee, that in consequence of a reservoir being about to be erected by order of government in Greenwich Park, for the purpose of supplying the hospital and dockyard with water, the Saxon barrows, the examination of which by Douglas forms so interesting a feature in his *Nenia Britannica*, would be nearly all destroyed, a fate which Mr. Sydenham thinks may be averted by a representation to the Government from the Association.—The Committee suggested to Mr. Sydenham to make application on the subject to Captain Brandreth of the Royal Engineers.

A letter from Mr. E. J. Carlos was read, containing remarks and suggestions relating to alterations said to be contemplated in Westminster Abbey. He observes;—"Feeling that one of the objects of the Archæological Society will be answered by calling the attention of the Committee to the projected alterations in Westminster Abbey, I venture to make the following suggestion, which you will oblige me by laying before them at the next meeting. It is now understood that it is proposed to afford additional accommodation for those who may attend Divine service in the abbey church, to throw open the transept to the choir, and occupy the area with seats for a congregation. The principal objections to this measure are, the interference with the integrity of the design of the choir and the placing of the worshippers with regard to each other and to the church in a novel and hitherto unknown position: it having been, as far as I am able to judge, an universal practice to arrange the congregation so that during Divine service they shall look towards the east, at least whenever the Altar is raised in that quarter. I need not urge the ancient and pious feeling which sanctioned, if it did not give rise to, the usual arrangement, nor indeed any argument based on the ecclesiastical arrangement of churches, as on the ground of mere utility it is obvious that the proposed arrangement will not answer the designed object. In every public assembly, and for whatever purpose it is convened, the eyes of the persons present are centered in that part in which is contained the main object for which the meeting is brought together: thus in a meeting for any public purpose the hustling or platform, in a theatre the stage, in a concert-room the orchestra, will be the part to which the attention of the assembly will be directed, and an architect proceeding to arrange the seats of a building for either of these purposes, would so construct them that the eyes of the persons assembled should be directed to the principal object, and if he did not do this the inconvenience would be manifested by the interruptions occasioned by the auditors endeavouring to arrange themselves more conveniently. If he were to arrange a large portion of the auditory so that one half should look directly at the other, and neither see the principal object, greater confusion would ensue, and he would be blamed for making an unsatisfactory arrangement. Now in a Christian church the Altar, in consequence of the sacred mysteries there celebrated, would be the part to which the vision of the congregation should be directed, and to effect this object the seats of churches,

wherever there are any, have ever been directed to that point. How then could this object be effected, if the transept in the instance of Westminster Abbey is opened as proposed? Two bodies of persons will be seated in the church, one of which would look exactly into the faces of the other, if the view were not interrupted by a third body occupying the present seats and standing-room in the choir; surely the effect of such an arrangement would be incongruous and irreverent. The persons who would occupy the seats in the transept would be those who coming late could not obtain a sitting in the choir, as they could not see either the clergy, the choristers, or the Altar, and, in all probability, hear very imperfectly the service; all that would be gained by the alteration, would be a body of persons constantly moving and endeavouring to obtain a better seat, to the annoyance of the service and of those who were attentive listeners. It will however be asked, how can the increasing congregation be provided for if the transepts are kept in their present state? The answer to this is, that the nave offers sufficient accommodation for any congregation which may be reasonably expected to assemble there. If the proposed accommodation is given in the nave, it will be strictly in accordance with Church principles, and will occasion no alteration in the choir, at least no alteration destructive of its ancient character. A pamphlet has recently been published in the shape of a letter addressed to the Dean and Chapter, in which an arrangement of seats in the nave has been advocated, and a plan appended to the pamphlet shews the entire practicability of the alteration. The only objection to the plan is, that it contemplates an alteration in the present dimensions of the choir; in other respects it appears to present a possible arrangement, and which might be effected without any alteration in the choir." Mr. Carlos then proceeded to make some suggestions as to steps which ought to be taken to secure this noble monument from any unnecessary innovations and injuries. It was stated confidently before the Committee that there existed at present no decided intention on the part of the Dean and Chapter to make the reported alterations; and Mr. Carlos's communication was therefore reserved for future consideration.

The following letter in reference to Mr. Sydenham's communication, has been received by Mr. C. R. Smith.

MY DEAR SIR,

You expressed a wish to be apprized of what might transpire in regard to the menaced destruction of the majority of the barrows in Greenwich Park. I grieve to have to report that the efforts made for their preservation have failed. The Vandalic spirit of utilitarianism has prevailed; and the monuments of a thousand years have yielded to its influence.

A public meeting of the inhabitants was fixed for last evening, and, in the meanwhile, memorials were presented to Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary to the Admiralty, to Lord Haddington, the First Lord of that Board, and to the Earl of Lincoln, as the head of the Woods and Forests' Committee. The immediate result was that the works were suspended, and that an interview was appointed for Thursday on the *locus in quo*. The Earl of Lincoln, the Hon. Mr. Herbert, and the Hon. Mr. Corry, then attended, with a numerous staff of engineers; and the vicar of the parish (who has acted with much earnestness in the matter) urged the objection to the proposed measure, the force of which was admitted. Other spots were suggested for substitution, and it was arranged that the vicar should the same evening be informed of the result of a deliberation between the authorities. That result was, that the work was to proceed as previously ordered, and that the Admiralty

engineer had given the contractors directions to recommence on the following morning.

In the face of the parish-meeting to be holden the same day, this was at least unseemly haste; and the works were carried forward with such earnestness that by this evening the greater number of the twenty-six barrows marked for destruction have been levelled. In some three or four of them excavations were made somewhat below the level of the surrounding surface, but the keen eye of a Douglas left nothing for subsequent delvers. The others have been merely cut down to the level of the soil, so as effectually to obliterate their site, and embarrass any watching on subsequent excavations.

At the meeting a deputation was appointed to wait on the Government authorities, and a petition was agreed to, for presentation to the House of Commons on Monday, but the active obedience of the engineers and contractors has superseded these measures so far as they affect the barrows.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

JOHN SYDENHAM.

*Greenwich, June 15, 1844.*

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The Committee has fixed the second week in September for the Antiquarian Meeting at Canterbury. Circulars will be immediately addressed to the Members of the Association, stating the plan of the meeting, and the preparations which are making for it.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

British Archaeological Association.

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JUNE 25.

Mr. C. R. Smith stated that the Council of the Numismatic Society had authorized him to present to the Association a complete set of the Proceedings of the Society, 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1836—44.

Mr. Manby exhibited two Roman bronze swords, found near the Roman wall in Northumberland, and a Norman sword found in the Thames, opposite the new houses of parliament.

Mr. Wright read a note from Mr. John Virtue, of 58, Newman-street, accompanying an exhibition of two fragments of Roman red pottery, an ivory knife-handle, an earthen jar and a glass bottle of the middle ages, an abbey counter, and a piece of "black money," stated to have been discovered, about two years since, with a quantity of the red pottery, and a considerable number of gold, silver, and copper coins, during the formation of the Dover railway, at the depth of about 17 feet from the surface of the ground, in the immediate vicinity of Joiner-street, London Bridge.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a spur and fibula in bronze, the property of Mr. Joseph Warren, of Ixworth, Suffolk. The spur is of the kind termed "prick-spur," but differing from the Norman (to which this term is usually applied) in form, size, and general character. It is ornamented and studded with small stones, or rather coloured pastes. The ends to which the leathern straps were fastened are fashioned into the shape of animals' heads. It was found at Pakenham, a village adjoining Ixworth. The fibula is cruciform, and four inches in length, the upper and lower parts terminating in grotesque heads. It was found at Ixworth. These two objects are considered to be either Saxon or Danish. The spur is an extremely rare specimen; the fibula is of a kind common to the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northampton, but in the southern and western counties is not frequently met with.

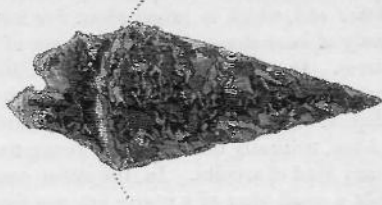
Mr. Smith then read the following communications from Mr. Thomas Bateman, jun., of Bakewell, Derbyshire:—

"In making a plantation north of Kenslowe wood, near Middleton, on the 19th of May, 1828, the labourers discovered in a natural fissure in the rock some human teeth and bones, mixed with bones of rats and other animals, amongst others a boar's tusk, all of which are now in my possession. Thinking that by making a better search something else might be discovered, in April, 1844, I cleared all the soil out of the fissure, and found amongst it some more human

bones, which indicate the skeleton to be that of a female, also a large quantity of animal bones, amongst which was the skull either of a wolf or large dog. From the absence of any urn or other article, it is questionable if this can with propriety be styled a barrow, but from the fact of the discovery of human bones I have thought it worthy of record.

“On the 6th of May, 1844, I opened a barrow called Moot Lowe, situated in a rocky field of considerable elevation, about a mile south-west of Grange Mill. The barrow is about 15 yards in diameter, and about 4 feet higher than the surrounding field. We commenced cutting from the east side towards the middle, at about four yards from which we found, just under the turf, on the left-hand side

our trench, a large urn measuring about 16 inches in height, and 13 inches in diameter at the mouth; it is made of coarse and badly-baked clay, and is rudely ornamented with lines running in different directions. When found, it lay on one side, crushed to pieces from having lain so near the surface. I shall be able to restore it partially, when I shall make a drawing of it, which I will send you. Within the urn was a deposit of burnt bones, amongst which was a lance head, or dagger, of brass, measuring  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, with a hole at the lower end, by which it had been riveted or otherwise fastened into the handle; it has some-time been very highly polished. It is here drawn of the original size. It is remarkable that this is the only brass dagger that I can trace as being found in the Derbyshire barrows, although it is by no means uncommon to find them in the south of Eng-



land, as see Sir R. C. Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*, vol. i. Plates 11 and 28, where two are engraved, very similar to this one. A little nearer the centre of the barrow was a skeleton, with the knees drawn up, lying on some large limestones, but unaccompanied by articles of any kind. The ground in the centre of the barrow was at least four feet lower than the natural soil, and filled up with stones without soil, but nothing was found there. Dispersed amongst the soil, of which the barrow was in part composed, were found teeth of pigs and other animals, a small fragment of an urn, some chippings of flint, and a very few rat bones. About 400 yards from the foregoing barrow there was another small barrow, likewise called Moot Lowe, which was formerly opened by Mr. Gill, who (as I am informed) found some articles of gold there. There is now very little of the barrow remaining; however, I examined it on the 6th of May, and found a few human bones and teeth, which had evidently belonged to two skeletons, and a few animal bones also.

“On the 8th of May, 1844, I opened a barrow called Sliper Lowe, situated on Brassington Moor. It is about twelve yards in diameter, but very low, being raised scarcely more than a foot above the ground: it is probably reduced in height by having been ploughed over; indeed, I am pretty confident that such is the case, as we found human bones &c. scattered all over the surface of the barrow, just under the turf, and broken into small pieces, no doubt by being dragged about by the ploughshare. We cut trenches through it in different directions, and found that it was raised upon the rock. On coming to the middle, we found a deposit of burnt bones, with two flint arrow-heads and two other instruments of flint. Proceeding a little deeper, we discovered a cist cut in the rock, which contained a

very fine urn of clay rather under-baked, and ornamented in a very uncommon and tasteful manner, measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the mouth. Under the urn, and at the bottom of the cist, lay the skeleton of a young person, apparently about ten years of age. In most of the trenches we cut were found human bones, which had belonged to three skeletons at the least, also teeth and bones of various animals, rats, &c. We also found the skull of a founart or polecat, the same as those found in the barrow at Bull Hill, August 24th, 1843, five instruments and various chippings of flint, a fragment apparently of a stone celt, and a fragment of white pottery with a green glaze, all scattered about the barrow at an inconsiderable depth.



“On the 10th of May, 1844, I made a farther examination of Galley Lowe, which I first opened on the 30th of June, 1843. We opened two trenches in the thicker end, which is raised about five feet above the ground, and which consists mostly of loose stones, held up by a row of large limestones set edgeways near the bottom. In one of the trenches, about three feet from the top of the barrow, and amongst the loose stones, was found a human skeleton, and near it, on a flat stone, a deposit of burnt bones. About a yard farther on, at the same depth, was another skeleton, evidently that of a very young man; both of them were unaccompanied by any kind of articles. In the other trench nothing was found. In filling up again a small piece of a coarse urn was found.

“On the 10th of June, 1844, I opened a barrow situated in a field on Elton Moor, by cutting through it in two different directions, so as to leave very little of it unexplored. About the level of the ground, in the centre, we found a few human bones, which had been before disturbed, some animal teeth, a large flint arrow or spear head, and a piece of a small urn, neatly ornamented. When near the south side of the barrow, and about eighteen inches below the surface of the natural soil, we came to the skeleton of an aged person, the bones of which were very much decayed; near the head was a small fragment of wood, of a half-circular shape, encased with iron (it was at first like the half of a small egg, the iron being the shell, but it got broke, and I have obtained only a small piece of it); behind the skeleton was an urn of badly baked clay, very neatly ornamented, which had been crushed by the weight of the soil, with which it was in some measure incorporated. Inside the urn were found, all in a heap, one red and two light-coloured pebbles, an article of iron ore, polished, which was most probably used as an amulet, (one of the same material, and something like it, was found in Galley Lowe last year,) a small celt of grey flint, a cutting instrument of grey flint, beautifully chipped, no less than twenty-one flints of the circular-ended shape, most of which are very neatly chipped, and fifteen pieces of flint of various shapes, some of them arrow-heads. Very few rats' bones were found in this barrow, but there were some burnt bones scattered about the last-mentioned skeleton.”

Mr. Wm. B. Bradfield, of Winchester, forwarded a notice of a recent discovery of indications of foundations of a building of considerable extent in the meadow on the south-east side of Winchester college. The lines of foundations, owing to the long continuance of dry weather, are very distinctly discernible, the grass

growing on them being withered and brown, while that on the ground adjoining remains fresh and green. Mr. Bradfield considers they are the remains of the chapel attached to the college of St. Elizabeth, founded in 1301, by John de Pontissara, bishop of Winchester.

Mr. Way exhibited some drawings by Mr. J. B. Jackson, representing, No. 1, an artificial mound of earth in the centre of the village of Oye, near Flekkefjord, adjoining the Naze of Norway; No. 2, a circle of stones, which, according to oral tradition, was used by the people of that village for judicial proceedings; No. 3, sketches of churches in the district of Siredale, and of large fragments of stones (apparently portions of Celtic monuments) in Dorsetshire.

Read a note from Mr. G. B. Richardson:—"While the workmen were removing some panelling at the Altar of the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, during some late alterations, they found under the two southernmost mullions of the east window a fine sculptured tablet sunk into the wall, representing the crucifixion, surmounted by a beautiful moulding, and inscribed in black letter  $\text{†} \text{I} \text{H} \text{E} \text{S} \text{U} \text{S}$ . The face of the sculpture is miserably destroyed; probably, in 1783, the workmen chipped it off in order to obtain a flat surface for the panelling. The stone, which appears to have been monumental, is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height."

#### JULY 10.

Mr. Wright read a letter from Mr. Robert Cole, of Tokenhouse-yard, accompanying an ancient bronze spur of the Norman period, richly ornamented and set with coloured stones, which had been recently dug up in the Isle of Skye at Monkstot. Mr. Cole remarks, "Mugstot, or Monkstodt, is the seat of the Macdonald family, who now represent the celebrated 'Kings of the Isles,' and the spur, I understand, was found near to the ruins of the castle of Durtulm, the stronghold of those warlike chiefs."

Mr. Wright exhibited a wood carving, supposed to be of the end of the fifteenth century, representing the entombment of Christ, now in the possession of Mr. John Virtue, of 58, Newman-street.

Mr. Croker stated that he had communicated with Captain Brandreth on the subject of the Saxon barrows destroyed in Greenwich Park, and that great exaggerations and misrepresentations had appeared in the public prints. It appears that only twelve barrows had been cleared away, and that the Government has, at a sacrifice of 850*l.*, selected another situation for the reservoir. Mr. Croker added, that the authorities had expressed their readiness to forward the objects of the Association in every way in their power.

Dr. Bromet read a letter from Thomas Broughthomeby, treasurer of the committee for the preservation of the ancient Gothic building raised over St. Winefred's Well at Holywell, stating the measures which had been taken to secure the objects of that committee, and expressing a wish to have the name of the British Archæological Association in the list of subscribers. Mr. Pettigrew having made a statement of the present condition of the funds of the Association, it was moved by Mr. Croker, seconded by Mr. Wright, and resolved, that in the present stage of the formation of the Association it would not be advisable to begin to subscribe money towards the restoration of buildings.

Mr. Wright read a letter from Mr. Ferrey, respecting some important renovations now taking place in Wells cathedral. Mr. Ferrey promises to lay before the Committee a report of any discoveries that may in consequence be made.



JULY 24.

Mr. Croker read the following letter from the Rev. Thomas Dean to Albert Way, Esq., respecting the state of Little Malvern church, Worcestershire.

*Colwall Green, near Ledbury, May 31, 1844.*

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention, and through you the attention of the members of the British Archæological Association, to the state of Little Malvern church, situate in the county and diocese of Worcester. Notwithstanding the silent ravages of time and the rude hand of the spoliator, this church contains many very valuable remains of medieval piety, and many interesting specimens of Christian ornament, which are highly deserving of preservation. The entire restoration of this church is an object more to be desired than expected, but even that is not impossible, and would certainly reflect much honour and consolation to any benevolent individual or association invested with sufficient means and taste and skill to restore its ancient proportions. The east window is a rich specimen of the painted glass of the fifteenth century. It is coeval with the rebuilding of the church by Bishop Alcock about the year 1450. This window originally contained what might be considered a continuous history of the royal family of Edward IV. Several of the compartments are still nearly perfect, and a judicious hand would probably be able to restore the whole. The royal arms, those of Beauchamp, of Woodville, and of Alcock, then bishop of Worcester, and probably formerly prior of Little Malvern, are nearly perfect. So are also the figures of the queen and of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward V., who was murdered in the Tower. Another compartment, nearly perfect, contains the figures of three daughters of Edward IV., the eldest of whom, the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards became queen of Henry VII., and united the hostile houses of York and Lancaster; she is dressed in rich attire, and affords one of the finest specimens now remaining of the female costume of that age.

The chancel contains some interesting specimens of the tiles of the fifteenth century and a few of much earlier date.

In the window which is inserted in the arch of the south aisle there is a most beautiful specimen of painted glass, taken from some part of the ancient church, which is probably a representation of the first person in the Godhead; this figure is nearly perfect, and the exquisite beauty of it is unique.

The church originally consisted of a chancel, nave, two transepts, two side chapels, and a sacristy or holy chapel behind the Altar, of which there now remains only the chancel and part of the nave, the remainder is entirely in ruins and overgrown with ivy. Portions of the entire walls and windows remain and may easily be traced. The rood-beam is of beautiful workmanship and with the miserere seats and chancel-screen require attention. The pulpit and reading-desk are in a sadly dilapidated and wretched state. Some of the pews are of the most offensive character and disfigure the building.

The decency requisite for the due service of Almighty God demands that something should immediately be done to restore this interesting church, which has suffered so much from civil and religious discord; but when the state of the parish and of the living, only a perpetual curacy of £44. 10s. per annum, is taken into consideration, it is evident that local means are inadequate to so extensive a work. There are also difficulties of a nature which may in some degree militate against any effort to restore the ancient Christian dignity of this venerable structure, but I trust these will yield to the influence of proper feeling, and no longer embarrass the efforts to renovate this splendid monument of the zeal and piety of our ancestors. And to God alone be the glory.

If it be in your power to lay these particulars before the members of the Archæological Association, you will perform an act of Christian philanthropy, and may afford some pious individual an opportunity to render service in the holy cause of religion, by restoring the whole or some part of this interesting structure; or at all events you may have an opportunity of drawing such attention to the church as may tend to preserve the ancient and historical monuments recorded in the windows, on the floor, and in the carved work, and at the same time rescue this temple of Almighty God from further dilapidation, and from that culpable neglect to which it has for so many years been subjected.

Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph, bankers, 43, Charing Cross, London, will kindly receive any donation or contribution for the restoration of Little Malvern church, and any further information will gratefully be given on application to the Rev. Thomas Dean, Colwall Green, near Ledbury, Herefordshire.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

THOMAS DEAN,  
Perpetual Curate of Little Malvern.

Albert Way, Esq., Honorary Secretary, &c.

Reference having been made to former proceedings, resolved, with consideration particularly of the minutes of the last meeting, "that in the present stage of the formation of the Association, it would not be advisable to begin to subscribe money towards the restoration of buildings." But it was the wish of the meeting that Mr. Dean's letter should be answered by the Secretary, assuring him of the interest the Association felt in the preservation of Little Malvern church, and expressing their regret that the state of their funds does not enable them to contribute to its support, but that they would call public attention to his communication in the Archæological Journal.

A spur and stirrup, apparently Norman, were exhibited by Mr. J. Perdue, jun., found at the bottom of Cottenton's hill, Kingsclere, while making a trench.

Read, a letter from Mr. Goddard Johnson to Mr. C. R. Smith, with a drawing of a "Gyvevere," or ancient English stretcher for a purse or pouch. Mr. Johnson observes:—"The article was formerly known by the name of 'Gypcyere,' and is noticed under this name in the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' edited by Mr. Way, as well as by others. It consisted of a purse or pouch attached to the stretcher by sewing thereto, through the holes; the pouch was commonly of leather, and frequently of silk with other costly ornaments. We retain two old sayings to this day which relate to and had their origin from the above articles, and which we use without being generally aware of the derivation, namely, the term 'Cut-purse,' the article in question being formerly worn suspended from a *girdle* round the waist, from whence the purse or pouch was cut off by the thieves of that time, in lieu of which we now have 'pick-pockets.' Another saying—on the frequent application for money by the tax and rate gatherers, as well as others, we have the common remark of 'one had always need to have one's purse at the girdle.' There is another set of articles which require a further elucidation of their history and use than has come under my notice, I mean those known by the name of 'roundels' and 'lots,' of which an account is given in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxiii. pp. 398, 1187; lxiv. 407, 8, 9; lxvii. 281, and lxix. 498. In vol. lxiii. they are called 'lots.' Notwithstanding what is said in the above references, something more is yet required to throw further light upon them."

Mr. Crofton Croker then stated to the meeting with reference to the minutes of the committee of June 12, June 25, and July 10th, that he had communicated with the Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of the Admiralty, respecting the alleged

destruction of the barrows in Greenwich Park, and that Mr. Herbert informed him he had already explained this matter in the House of Commons. "The facts of the case," Mr. Croker observed, "were briefly these. A tank or reservoir for water being required for the protection of Deptford Dock-yard and Greenwich Hospital in case of fire, a site was sought by the Admiralty on Blackheath, and selected on a spot considered to be most likely to be generally unobjectionable. The Board of Admiralty, however, finding that the expression of popular opinion was against any encroachment whatever upon the heath, which was regarded as public property, notwithstanding such encroachment would have been made for the security of public works, and that a suggestion had been offered at a public meeting, that as Greenwich Park was the property of the Crown, it was the proper place for the intended tank, the Secretary of the Admiralty was directed to communicate with the earl of Lincoln. Lord Lincoln having represented the case to the Princess Sophia, her Royal Highness' consent was obtained for the appropriation of the least frequented portion of Greenwich Park for the formation of this reservoir. The spot selected under these instructions in the park being objected to on the part of the parishioners, the works which had been commenced were stopped as soon as possible. It appears that out of the thirty-six barrows, some of which had been formerly opened, twelve barrows had been "topped" by the workmen, but upon a feeling of interest being expressed for their preservation, the workmen had not only been taken off, but ordered to replace the earth upon the same spots from which it had been removed, and a negotiation had now secured, it was hoped, another site for the tank outside of Greenwich Park."

## AUGUST 14.

Monsieur Lecointre-Dupont, of Poitiers, foreign member, presented, 1. 'Seances Générales tenues en 1843 par la Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques,' 8vo. Caen, 1843. 2. 'Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest,' Années, 1844—46. Premier et deuxième trimestre de 1844, 8vo. Poitiers. Mons. Lecointre-Dupont also forwarded, through Mr. C. R. Smith, a tracing of a drawing of a very curious object in fine gold discovered two leagues from Poitiers, in March. It weighs about 11½ ounces, is 21 inches in length, 5 inches in diameter at one end, and 1½ at the other. It exhibits in form a divided cone, adorned with bands, charged alternately with four rows of pellets and ornaments, formed of four concentric circles, each band being separated by fillets. It has been cast entire at once, for there is no appearance of solder or rivet, and the ornaments have been struck from within outwards. It exhibits no appearance of any mode of suspension. Mons. L.-Dupont writes, "To what people and epoch does this object belong, and what was its use, are questions to which I call your attention and that of the British Archæological Association. For my part I am tempted to assign this valuable relic to the Gauls, and I am pleased to find that M. Raoul Rochette, to whom it has been submitted, is of the same opinion. The general notion is, that it is a quiver, but in this I do not concur, believing rather that it may have been an ornament. I shall be



happy to have your opinion on the subject, and to know if similar objects have been found in England."

Mr. Redmond Anthony, of Piltown, Ireland, exhibited drawings of a bronze circular fibula, found near Carrick bay, co. Waterford; a white marble inkstand, found in the ruins of the seven churches, co. Wicklow; and an urn in baked clay, ornamented with two bands of hexagonal indentations, found near Clonmore, co. Kilkenny, all of which are now in the Piltown museum.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a female head in freestone, discovered during recent excavations for houses adjoining the church of St. Matthew in Friday Street. This piece of sculpture had been used as a building stone in a wall about eight feet below the present surface. The work, of the time of Henry III., or Edward I., resembles that of the well known effigies of Eleanor; the head bears a trefoil crown; the face has apparently been painted in flesh-colour; the eye-brows and eye-lids are painted black, and the pupils of the eyes retain a dark-coloured composition. Coins of the early Edwards and of Henry III. were also found during these excavations together with earthen cups and other articles of the same period. At a more advanced depth many Roman remains were discovered, together with walls of houses and vestiges of a tessellated pavement.

Mr. Smith also exhibited a bronze enamelled Roman fibula of elegant shape, and a British brass coin recently found at Springhead, near Southfleet, Kent, in the garden of Mr. Sylvester, who had kindly forwarded them for examination. Mr. Smith remarked that the coin was of considerable interest, being an additional variety to the British series. The obverse (incuse) bears a horse, and between the legs the letters CAC; the reverse, (convex), a wheat-ear dividing the letters CAM, *Camulodunum*, which so frequently occur upon the coins of Cunobelin. Several British and a great number of Roman coins have heretofore been found with other Roman remains at Springhead. In the field adjoining Mr. Sylvester's property the foundations of Roman buildings are very extensive, and in dry summers the walls of numerous small houses or of a large villa, (probably the former), are clearly defined by the parched herbage. Advantage might be taken of these indications for making excavations to investigate the remains, at a trifling cost, and with a certain prospect of success.

Mr. Wright gave an account of the opening of barrows in Bourne Park, near Canterbury, the seat of Lord Albert Conyngham.

"The hills running to the south of Bourne Park are covered with low barrows, which from their shape and contents, and a comparison with those found in other parts of Kent, appear to be the graves of the earlier Saxon settlers in this district. Three barrows within the park, on the top of the hill in front of the house, were opened on Wednesday the 24th of June, in presence of Lord Albert Conyngham, Sir Henry Dryden, Mr. Roach Smith, and myself. Several of them had previously been opened by his lordship, but the only article found in them was one boss of a shield; it would appear as though the nature of the soil (chalk) had here entirely destroyed the deposit.

"We first opened a large barrow, which appeared to have been rifled at some former period. Here, as in all Saxon barrows, the deposit is not in the mound itself, but in a rectangular grave dug into the chalk. At the top of the grave were found two portions of bones of the leg, and at the bottom a fragment of a skull (in the place where the head must originally have been placed), some teeth (which were at the foot of the grave), some other fragments of bones, a small piece of the blade of a sword, and an iron hook exactly resembling those on the

lower rim of the bucket described below. At each of the four upper corners of the grave, was a small excavation in the chalk, which was filled with the skulls and bones of mice, with the remains of seed, &c., which had served them for food, mixed with a quantity of fine mould apparently the remains of some decomposed substance. From the condition of the bones and seed, they would appear to be much more modern than the original deposit, but it is a remarkable circumstance that the same articles are found in so many of the barrows here and on the Breach Downs. The grave itself was of large dimensions, being about fourteen feet long, between six and seven broad, and somewhat more than three in depth, independent of the superincumbent mound.

“The next barrow opened was a smaller one, adjacent to the former, of which the elevation was so small as to be scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding ground. The grave was filled, like No. 1, with the chalk which had been dug out of the original excavation. The body, which was perhaps that of a female, and the various articles which it had once contained, were entirely decomposed. A small mass of dark-coloured earth a little above the shoulder, apparently decomposed wood, seemed to be the remains of a small box. The bones were distinctly traced by the colour of the earth, a small fragment of the skull being all that remained entire, and from the quantity of black mould which occupied the place of the body, resembling that which in other places was found to have resulted from the decomposition of wood, we may be led to suppose that the body was placed in a wooden chest. Another large quantity of similar black mould lay together in an elongated form on the left side of the body towards the foot of the grave. In the corner to the right of the feet were found some fragments of small hoops imbedded in wood.

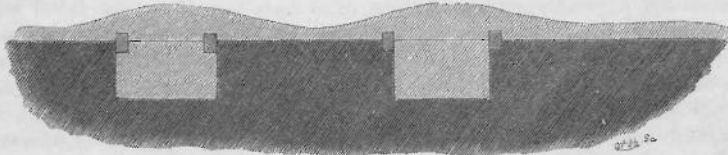


Fig. 1. Section of two adjacent Barrows (Nos. 1 and 2)

“This small barrow lay on the east side of the one first opened. The last barrow opened was a large one to the west of the first barrow. In the accompanying section, Nos. 1 and 2 are the first and third barrows. In this last barrow we again found the small holes at the corners of the grave, but they were turned towards the sides instead of being turned towards the ends; and they also contained bones of mice. This grave was nearly as long as the first, about a foot deeper, and rather broader in proportion to its length. The floor was very smoothly cut in the chalk, and was surrounded by a narrow gutter, which was not observed in the others. It was not filled with the chalky soil of the spot, but with fine mould brought from a distance, and this was probably the cause of the better preservation of the articles contained in it. The second figure, which is a plan of this grave, will shew the position in which these articles were found. At the foot of the grave, in the right-hand corner, had stood a bucket, of which the hoops (in perfect preservation) occupied their position one above another as if the wood had been there to sup-

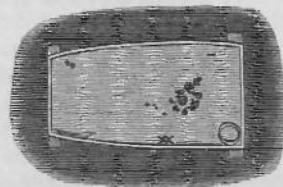


Fig. 2. Plan of the Grave.





of the case seems to be supported by the fact that, although so many valuable articles were found in the grave, there were no traces of the long sword and the knife generally found with the bodies of male adults in the Saxon barrows.

"The three graves lay very nearly north and south, the heads towards the south, as was the case with many of those opened in the last century by Douglas, and described in his *Nenia*, the variations being only such as might be expected from the rude means possessed by the early Saxon invaders for ascertaining the exact points of the compass. It may be added that among the earth with which the smaller grave was filled two small fragments of broken Roman pottery were found, which had probably been thrown in with the rubbish. It may be observed, that the different articles found in this, as in other early Saxon barrows, are of good workmanship, and by no means evince a low state of civilization."

3. A letter from Mr. George K. Blyth of North Walsham, Norfolk, giving notice of the discovery of some paintings on wood panels, on the screen of the church, and inquiring the best mode of cleaning them from a coating of paint; Mr. Smith suggested the application of a solution of potash and quick lime, in the proportions of one pound of the former and half a pound of the latter to a gallon of boiling water; the solution being extremely caustic, must be used with care, and if the external coating of paint which it may be desirable to remove be thin, diluted with water, and in all cases it is recommended first to try the solution on a small portion of the painted surface.

4. A letter from the Rev. William Dyke, of Bradley, Great Malvern, informing the Committee of the threatened destruction of an ancient encampment near Coleford, in the Forest of Dean. "The camp," Mr. Dyke states, "is that which a line drawn on the ordnance map from Coleford to St. Briavel's (near Stow) would intersect. It is elliptical, and is described as presenting marks of a hurried construction." It appears from Mr. Dyke's letter, that Mr. C. Fryer, of Coleford, is endeavouring to rescue the camp from destruction. The rocks on which it stands are being quarried for lime-burning, but there seems no reason whatever why the burner might not quarry in another direction.

5. A letter from Mr. Alfred Pryer, of Hollingbourne, Kent, respecting some ridges, presumed to be earth-works or fortifications, extending along the brow of the hills from Thornham Castle to Hollingbourne Hill. Mr. Pryer solicited instruction on the subject, in order to ascertain whether these ridges were in reality fortifications, or whether they may have been formed by the continual ploughing of the land down hill, which seems to him the less probable supposition. The Committee recommended Mr. Pryer to place himself in communication with the members of the Association residing at Maidstone, in order to make a further and more complete examination of the site.

Mr. C. R. Smith drew the attention of the Committee to some constructions recently erected in the entrances to the interior of the Roman building usually termed "The Pharos," on the east side of Dover Castle. This interesting structure, probably unique in this country, is well known to antiquaries, and had long been an object of admiration and research, for its antiquity and architectural peculiarities. It forms moreover the subject of a paper, promised to be read by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, at the approaching general meeting of the Association, which it cannot be doubted will induce many of the members attending the meeting, to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to pay a personal visit to the building. They will however be debarred in common with the public from gaining access to the interior, for the entrances are all blocked up



with masonry, so that admission is utterly impracticable. It is presumed that the object of this construction was to preserve the walls from the damage to which they are exposed by visitors breaking off pieces of the Roman tiles. This end, however, has not been attained; for the parts exposed to the bad taste of the public are still unprotected, while the character of the structure is destroyed, and the antiquary prohibited from seeing its most interesting features.

Mr. Parker laid before the Committee a drawing of a curious combination of a piscina and monument in the church of Long Wittenham, Berkshire.



Piscina and Monument in Long Wittenham Church.

The monument is of diminutive size, the effigies of the knight being only two feet and two inches in length.

A note was read from Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Cork, to Mr. Smith, with pencil drawings in illustration of Irish ring-money. Mr. Sainthill remarks,—“Immense quantities of gold have been annually found in the bogs and other soils in Ireland, of a ring form, more or less perfect or circular, and various opinions have existed as to their original purpose. Most persons supposed them intended for ornaments. A few years since, Sir William Betham, Ulster king-at-arms, read a paper before the Royal Irish Academy, published in their Proceedings, and almost republished with the illustrations in the Gentleman’s Magazine (not having my copy of Sir W. B.’s paper at home, I am prevented referring to its date). In this paper Sir William gave it as his opinion that these rings, which are most abundant in gold, then in copper, and very rare in silver, were money, and the smallest weight he had met with was of twelve grains, which will generally divide into the weights of all the larger; and several having lately come under my observation, I have found this to be the case. I have sent you tracings of nine silver rings, dug up near this city together in March, 1844; the weights of seven, which are perfect, are thus:—

408 grains, divided by 12 . . . . .	34 grains
768 do. . . . .	64
600 do. . . . .	50
372 do. . . . .	31
372 do. . . . .	31
324 do. . . . .	27
384 do. . . . .	32

Two were broken. I bought a small gold specimen, of which you have a tracing; this weight—168 grains, divided by 12, 14 grains. On the former sheet of tracings you had one of a copper specimen of ring-money, which also answered exactly when divided by twelve grains—2,136 grains, divided by 12, 178 grains. Our Liverpool merchants trading on the coast of Africa, at Bonney and elsewhere, send an article called a manilla, of cast-iron, shaped like the Irish copper or bronze ring-money, which is taken on the coast as money; twenty are estimated as a bar, and the bar varies in value according to circumstances, from 3s. to 4s. In the interior these manillas not only pass as money, but are used as ornaments to the person. The manillas are manufactured at Birmingham, and formerly were composed of copper and block tin."

August 28.

Mr. C. R. Smith read a letter from Mr. George K. Blyth, of North Walsham, Norfolk, announcing a satisfactory result in the application of solution of potash recommended by Mr. Smith at the last meeting of the Committee for the removal of paint from some wooden panels in North Walsham church. Mr. Blyth remarks,—“I applied the potash to all the panels, twenty in number; on eighteen I discovered figures, each with a highly and richly ornamented gold nimbus.

The first panel on the north end of the screen is blank, being painted of a rich and deep red, with gilt ornaments, with the circles formed by the *foils*. The panels are arched, the form being what may be termed the second, or Decorated period of Pointed architecture, the heads filled in with a cinquefoil moulding, of an apparent later date than the original screen, and painted and gilt in a rather meretricious, or perhaps what may be termed a bad-taste style. I shall now proceed to enumerate the figures, and describe them as well as I can.

- 2nd panel.—St. Catherine, sword in right hand, wheel in left, crowned head within a gold nimbus.
3. Female, hands placed with palms touching each other, the extremities of the fingers being together (by this I mean not clasped), a vase or urn at the feet, with plant growing from it (the plant is indistinct, but it is very probable may be intended for lilies, as there is the appearance of flowers), flowing hair; I suppose St. Mary of Egypt.
  4. Winged figure, richly dressed, wings red and bluish green, kneeling, legs and feet naked, sceptre in left hand, turbaned, with ornamented cross rising from the centre of the turban, and a spiked ball or globe on each side, all gilt, hair flowing, feather hanging from sleeves.
  5. St. Jude, with boat in right hand.
  6. Apostle, with open book in left hand.
  7. St. Philip, with basket of bread, right hand.
  8. St. Thomas, with spear in right hand, attitude of prayer, standing.
  9. St. James-the-More, staff in right hand.
  10. Apostle, open book in left hand, I suppose St. Peter, from his countenance and figure, much defaced.

[These ten form the north part, or end of the screen, there being a continuation of the centre aisle through the screen, and no remains of door.]

11. Apostle, with clasped book in right hand, and sword in left, I suppose St. Paul, defaced.
12. St. Andrew leaning on his cross x.
13. St. John, palm-branch in right hand, and cup in left, with a serpent apparently issuing from cup. This emblem is much defaced.

14. Apostle, with an escallop in his left hand. *S. James Magdal.*
15. St. Bartholomew, with knife.
16. Apostle, with a plain crook.
17. St. Barbara, palm-branch in right hand, and castle or tower in left.
18. St. Mary Magdalene, with box or cap in right hand; box of spikenard, no doubt.
19. Female, crowned, within gold nimbus, holding a crossed staff in right hand, the staff of the cross appearing to terminate in what seems a mitre or mitred ornament; the cross itself springs from this ornament, and is highly ornamented and gilt. Probably the Blessed Virgin. *Soultz*
20. Blank, to correspond with No. 1.

The pulpit, which has been freed from an old square casing of wood, is of an octangular form, and of the later Decorated period, just prior to the introduction of the Perpendicular. It was once, no doubt, richly painted and gilt, but the panels have had so many coatings that I have been unable to ascertain whether there be any figures thereon, and the time I had was so short, that I was obliged to give it up. Some interest has been excited already in the parish, and a few persons have expressed a wish to have the paintings on the screen restored. The whole are much defaced, and were no doubt partially destroyed and covered with paint during the Commonwealth, which perhaps may have been renewed from time to time. No person in the town, I believe, was aware of their existence, although it was possible to trace the outlines of the heads of some figures, and some had been cut, so that the features are entirely destroyed. I think that in this instance the Society might exercise its influence to some extent, although I hope it may not be necessary, as it is not the intention of our churchwarden to paint over them at present. If you should not feel it too much trouble, perhaps you will endeavour to inform me what the figures are that I have not named, as I cannot find any clue. Your list in No. I. does not assist me, although I found it very valuable as to the others. I shall have full-sized drawings, or rather tracings taken of them, which I will forward the earliest opportunity, although I should like to have them returned. I shall not send them unless you think they may be of service in illustrating this particular branch of Iconography."

Mr. Smith then read a communication from Mr. J. A. Barton of Barton village, Isle of Wight, relative to the probability of the existence of apartments within the mound on which the keep of Carisbrook castle stands, the entrance to which Mr. Barton believes he has discovered, and with little assistance could open. Mr. Barton remarks, "My first reason for thinking there are subterranean chambers was this,—that the keep having been intended as a final refuge for the besieged, in its present limited extent is too circumscribed for twenty or a dozen men, and it is therefore but a natural inference to suppose there must have been a more extensive accommodation. Secondly, in viewing the structure itself, seated as it appears to be on a lofty mound evidently not natural, we cannot but reflect that he must have been a bold architect indeed who would have ventured to erect so massive a building upon an artificial tumulus, when he might more easily have built it from the natural ground, and then thrown up the earth around its walls. In every part of the keep," Mr. Barton continues, "are abundant proofs of a complicated and scientific arrangement for the purposes of ventilating and warming underground chambers, the entrance to which I believe I have been fortunate enough to discover. The formation of the Archæological Association offers a favourable epoch for the settlement of many of these 'vexatæ questiones,' and as

one of its objects is to examine and throw light upon doubtful points of anti-quarian research, I cannot do better than point out this as one worthy of attention, and ask its aid to enable me to set the question at rest."

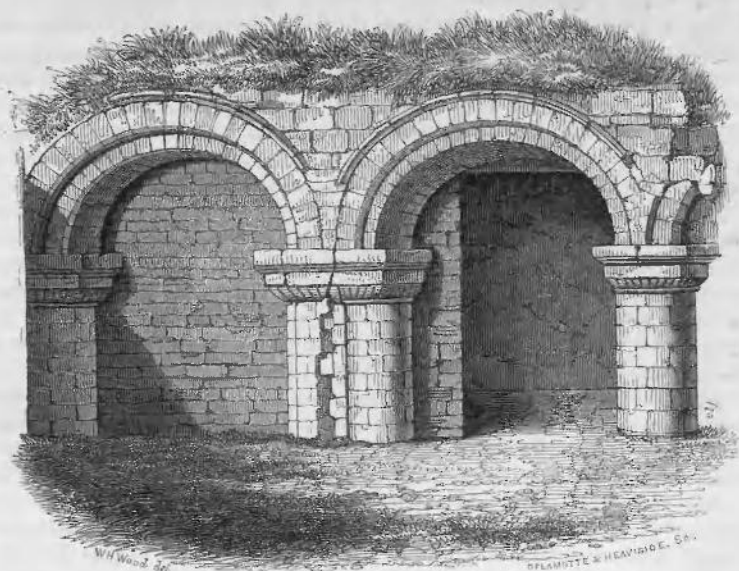
Mr. Way communicated an account of the discovery of a monument in St. Stephen's church, Bristol, furnished by Mr. J. Reynell, Wreford, who observes; "This discovery occurred about the last week in May, 1844. Having been absent on the continent for some weeks it had escaped my notice, but from my friend Mr. William Tyson, F.S.A., I have derived the following information respecting it, which I have much pleasure in sending you to make any use of you may desire. The workmen who have been employed for some time in altering the pews in St. Stephen's church in this city, quite accidentally, as in the former instance, met with this long-forgotten memorial of the dead. It was previously apparent that some arched recesses had been filled up in the south wall of the church, and a slight opening had been made in one of them which however led to no discovery, and from the shallowness of the wall it was supposed to be destitute of any monument. But in covering the surface with a portion of the pews now erecting, a workman found an obstruction in making good his fastenings, which led to the removal of some stones, when the recess was found to contain a monumental effigy. The figure is that of a man, and measures from the head to the feet six feet two inches. It is in a recumbent position, with the hands joined in supplication. The head is uncovered, with the hair curled round it, so as to resemble a wig. He has a short peaked beard partly mutilated. The dress is a long gown, reaching to the feet, with an upright collar and large full sleeves. The basilarid is suspended in front by a belt passing over the shoulders. The feet rest on a much mutilated animal. From the recess being only eighteen inches in depth, the right elbow was of necessity embedded in the wall. The arch of the recess is ornamented in a similar style to that recently discovered in the north wall. The features of the face are in a remarkably fine state of preservation; the countenance exhibits much individuality of character; and the circumstance of the eyes being but partially closed induces the belief that the sculptor worked from a cast. On the fillet in front of the edge of the slab on which the effigy lies, an illegible portion of the usual obituary inscription remains, and which was continued round the other sides of the stone. This circumstance, together with the inadequate space in which the effigy is placed, would strongly indicate that it has been removed from its original position.

There is good reason to believe that other monumental effigies still remain walled up in this church, but unfortunately the vestry were so much dissatisfied with the derangement of their plans respecting the pews which the discoveries had occasioned, that they would not permit any further researches. On the removal of the old pews there was also brought to light the entrance to a newel staircase, leading to the rood-loft, which has been permitted to remain open. A very interesting portrait of the fifteenth century, painted on glass, was found in a fractured state amongst some rubbish on the steps leading to the rood-loft."

The Rev. Beale Post, of Maidstone, informed the Committee that he had personally examined the appearances resembling fortifications on the Hallingbourne hills, the subject of a letter from Mr. Pryer, recently read at a meeting of the Committee. Mr. Post is of opinion that these ridges have been formed by agricultural operations.

Mr. J. A. Dunkin, of Dartford, exhibited a flint celt, the property of R. Wilks, Esq., found in the bed of the river at Darent. It is of grey flint, is seven and a half inches long, and six inches in circumference in the widest part.

Mr. Wright exhibited a drawing of part of the ruins of old St. Clement's church at Worcester, which was pulled down a few years ago, when the new church of St. Clement was built. They have the apparent character of very early



Ruins of old St. Clement's Church, Worcester.

Norman work, and the church itself appears to have been an ancient structure. A curious circumstance connected with these ruins is the discovery of a gold coin of Edward the Confessor, said to have been found in the wall immediately over the arches by the workmen employed in pulling it down. This coin, now in the possession of T. H. Spurrier, Esq., is represented in the annexed engraving. The inscription on one side is EDWARD REX; and on the reverse LYFING ON WÆRING, signifying that it was coined by Lyfinc at Warwick (for this seems to be the place designated). It must not be concealed that doubts have been entertained of the authenticity of this coin, (chiefly from the circumstance of no other gold Saxon coin being known,) and therefore of the truth of the story of its discovery. On the other hand it may be stated, that no instance of the same type on other metal seems to be known; and Mr. Jabez Allies of Worcester has taken some pains to trace the history of its discovery, and has taken the affidavits of the persons concerned as to the correctness of their story<sup>a</sup>. The arches, though in



<sup>a</sup> The following statements are given by Mr. Allies in his work *On the Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities of Worcestershire*, p. 14.

"The particulars are these:—In the year 1837,

having heard that Thomas Henry Spurrier, Esq., of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, had the coin in question in his collection, I called upon him, when he shewed it to me, and said that he bought

character early Norman, might be of the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Norman arts and customs were introduced rather largely into England.

Mr. Wright gave an account of the opening of a Roman barrow at the hamlet of Holborough (vulgo Hoborow, but in ancient documents Holanberge, Holeberghe, &c., which would seem to mean *the hollow borough*, or the borough with a hollow or cave), in the parish of Snodland, Kent, by Lord Albert Conyngham. The party consisted (besides his Lordship and Mr. Wright) of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whatman of the Friars, Aylesford, the Rev. L. B. Larking, vicar of Ryarsh, the Rev. H. D. Phelps, rector of Snodland, and Mr. Aretas Akers, of Worcester college, Oxford. The barrow is situated on a rising ground, and is overlooked by an elevated field which is supposed to have been occupied as a Roman station. The barrow was twenty feet high from the platform on which it was raised, which had been cut into the side of the chalk hill. From the nature of the ground it was difficult to fix the exact limits of its circumference: a rough measurement before the barrow was opened gave a circumference of somewhat more than two hundred feet, and a subsequent measurement through the trench gave a diameter of ninety-three feet, but this probably included a part of the raised ground which did not strictly belong to the mound itself.

A trench from five to seven feet wide was cut through the centre of the barrow from east to west. From the discoveries made in this excavation, it appeared that the barrow had been raised over the ashes of a funeral pile. A horizontal platform had first been cut in the chalk of the hill, and on this a very smooth artificial floor of fine earth had been made about four inches deep, on which the pile had been raised, and which was found covered with a thin coating of wood-ashes. The surface of ashes was not less than twenty feet in diameter; among the ashes were found scattered a considerable number of very long nails (which had probably been used to fasten together the frame-work on which the body was placed for cremation), with a few pieces of broken pottery, which had evidently experienced the action of fire. A part of a Roman fibula was also found. No urns or traces of any other funeral deposit were observed during the excavation of the trench, but further researches were stopped for the present by the accidental falling in of the upper part of the mound.

Below the barrow, in a large field on the banks of the river adjacent to the church, are distinct marks of the former existence of a Roman villa, to which the attention of the Committee was called by Mr. Roach Smith on a former occasion<sup>b</sup>. The field adjoining to the church-field bears the significant name of *stone-grave field*. Some slight excavations were made in the church-field, after leaving the barrow: on the further side of the field from the river, part of a floor of large tiles

it of Mr. Allport, of Bull Street in that town, watchmaker, for 10*l.*, who said he purchased it of a Mr. Manning, of Birmingham, for 13*s.* 2*d.*, who said he bought it of a Mr. Ball, of Worcester, for 10*s.* who represented that it was found in the rubbish upon taking down the old St. Clement's church, in Worcester. Wishing therefore to know more particulars as to the finding of it, Mr. Spurrier and myself called upon Mr. Allport and Mr. Manning, who repeated the above statement; and we afterwards went to Mr. Andrew Ball, coal-dealer, of Severn Stoke, on the 26th of October of that year, and shewed the coin to him and his wife Elizabeth, when he declared that he was at St. Clement's church when it was being taken down, and whilst he was there one of

the workmen discovered the coin in question amongst the ruins, which he (Mr. Ball) purchased of the workman for 5*s.*, and when he got home to his then residence in Worcester, he gave it to his wife to take care of; but afterwards (namely, about four years previously to our interview) sold it to Mr. Manning, of Birmingham, for 10*s.* Mrs. Ball also declared that the above-mentioned coin was the one which her husband gave her to take care of, and that she cleaned it when brought to her, and noticed it particularly, and should at any time know it from a thousand others."

<sup>b</sup> See Minutes of the Committee, p. 164, in the present volume.



was uncovered, and many fragments of pottery were picked up. This floor lay at a depth of about a foot below the surface. One or two trenches cut nearer the river brought us only to the original chalk soil, so that it seems probable that the principal buildings did not lay on the water side. The walls observable in the bank overlooking the river have probably been passages descending to the water, as the floors on which they are raised are about ten feet below the level ground. A bath is said to have been discovered in this field about forty years ago, and to have been filled up without undergoing any further injury.

The valley of Maidstone is bounded on the north-west and north-east by two ranges of chalk hills, separated from each other by the gorge through which the Medway flows to Rochester. On these hills, and in the valley which lies between that portion of them commonly called the White Horse Hill and the Blue Bell Hill, there are most extensive British remains. Mr. Wright reported an examination which he had made of these remains, from the extreme western boundary of the parish of Addington on the west, to that of Aylesford on the east. "Some of these monuments," he observed, "have been long known to antiquaries,—others, in positions more removed from the high road and the general line of traffic, seem to have escaped their researches. My attention was first called to them by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, who has resided in their immediate neighbourhood from childhood, and has therefore had frequent opportunities of observing them. The great extent of these remains had for many years occupied his attention, when he at last applied to me for my assistance in a closer and more regular investigation of them; I therefore devoted a few days in the early part of last August to that purpose, and we traversed the ground together. In the park of the Hon. J. Wingfield Stratford, in the parish of Addington, which adjoins that of Ryarsh on the west, and is situated about a mile from the foot of the Vigo chalk hill, are two circles of large stones (long known to antiquaries), and near them is an isolated mass of large stones, which appear to be the covering of a subterranean structure. Within the smaller circle are traces of large capstones, which probably form the coverings of cromlechs or sepulchral chambers. I would observe that the ground within this smaller circle appears raised, as though it were the remains of a mound which perhaps was never completed. In the southern part of the parish are several immense cones of earth, veritable pyramids, which have every appearance of being artificial. The church of Addington is built on one of them.

"A little to the north of the two circles, in a field at the foot of the hill adjacent to a farm named Coldrum Lodge, is another smaller circle of stones, and similar appearances of a subterranean cromlech in the middle. At the top of the Ryarsh chalk hill, just above Coldrum, we observed two large stones, resembling those which form the circle below, lying flat on the ground, and near them is the mouth of a circular well about twenty feet deep, with a doorway at the bottom leading into a chamber cut in the chalk. These pits are found in some other parts of Kent. In the wood behind this pit, which runs along the top of the hill, and is known by the name of Poundgate or White Horse Wood, there are said to be other masses of these large stones.

"Proceeding from the circle at Coldrum, towards the east, we observed single stones, of the same kind and colossal magnitude, scattered over the fields for some distance, and it is the tradition of the peasantry that a continuous line of stones ran from Coldrum direct to the well-known monument called Kit's Cotty House, on the opposite hills at a distance of between five and six miles. Mr. Larking and myself have indeed traced these stones in the line through a great portion of the



distance; and the existence of these stones probably gave rise to the tradition. On examining the brow of the hill above Kit's Cotty House, about three weeks ago, I found that it was covered with groups of these large stones lying on the sides of the ground in such a manner as to leave little doubt that they are the coverings of or the entrances to sepulchral chambers. Each group is generally surrounded by a small circle of stones. On Friday, Aug. 23, I took some men to this spot, and began to excavate, but was hindered by local circumstances of a merely temporary nature. I then proceeded further on the top of the hill, and found a few single stones lying flat on the ground just within the limits of Aylesford common. Under one of these I began to excavate, and found that it was laid across what was apparently the mouth of a round pit cut in the chalk, and filled up with flints. Some of the cottagers on the top of the hill informed me that these pits were frequently found on that hill, and that generally they had one or two of the large stones at the mouth. When a new road was made a few years ago, the labourers partly emptied some of these pits for the sake of the flints, and I was shewn one emptied to a depth of about ten feet, which had been discontinued on account of the labour of throwing the flints up. Comparing these pits with the one on the opposite hill at Ryarsh, which has at some remote period been completely emptied, I am inclined to think that they have all chambers at the bottom, and to suspect that those chambers are of a sepulchral character. Perhaps after the remains of the dead had been deposited in the chamber, the entrance-pit was filled up, and a stone placed over the mouth to mark the spot. In the middle of a field below Kit's Cotty House is a very large group of colossal stones, which the peasantry call *The Countless Stones*, believing that no one can count them correctly."

Mr. Wright having represented to the Committee the importance of making some further researches into the monuments above described, for the purpose of ascertaining the objects for which they were originally designed, and having stated that the requisite permission had been obtained for digging, a grant of 5*l.* was voted for the expenses of excavating, to be applied under his directions.

Mr. Wright then added,—“A little below the single stone, under which we had been digging, in a sheltered nook of the hill, I accidentally discovered extensive traces of Roman buildings, which deserve to be further examined. The spot is only a few hundred yards to the south of that on which Mr. Charles, of Maidstone, lately discovered a Roman burial-ground. The cottagers who live on the hill tell me that they find coins and pottery over a large extent of surface round this spot, which is covered with low brushwood, and has never been disturbed by the plough. I uncovered a few square yards of a floor of large bricks, which had evidently been broken up, and were mixed with what appeared to be roof-tiles, with others which appeared like cornice-mouldings. They were literally covered with broken pottery of every description, among which were several fragments of fine Samian ware, mixed with a few human bones, some small nails, and traces of burnt wood, which seems to indicate that the buildings have been destroyed in the invasions of the barbarians which followed the retreat of the Romans from the island. The floor lay at a depth of from a foot to a foot and a-half below the surface, and was only two or three inches above the surface of the chalk.”

The following letter, addressed by the Rev. W. Dyke to Mr. Albert Way, at one of the earlier meetings of the Committee, has been delayed insertion in the Minutes by accidental circumstances :—

*Cradley, May 10, 1844.*

“MY DEAR SIR,—Of the two preceptories possessed by the Knights Templars in the county of Hereford, the remains are very scanty. The name of *Temple-Court*

indicates the site of the establishment in the parish of Bosbury, and persons now living remember the walls of the chapel standing within the moat. Their badge of a cross-patee you recognised on a sepulchral stone in the parish church.

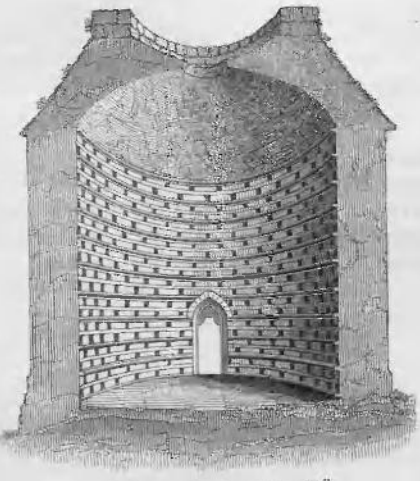
“Of the other preceptory at Garway little more can be said. The foundations of extensive buildings may be traced; only one building of any antiquity exists on the site; this is a circular dovecot, of which I send you an external and internal drawing. Whether this can be assigned to the Templars may admit of a doubt. The builder had no intention of leaving us in any uncertainty, for he placed on the tympanum of the south doorway an inscription with a date. Unfortunately the stone is of so perishable a nature that little of the inscription can now be deciphered. The abbreviation DNI, and the Roman numerals MCCC are distinguishable; but what decimals follow I am unable to discover. (See Woodcut in following page.)

“The wall is of stone, and four feet in thickness, with twenty-one ranges of holes for pigeons. The holes are made wider within the wall by cutting away the stones which form the surface. On inserting the hand into one range of holes, they would be found to open to the left, while the range above would be reversed. The building is further strengthened by a course of solid stone between every two ranges. The house is covered by a vaulting of stone, presenting a concave surface internally and externally. A circular opening in the centre of the vaulting affords the means of ingress and egress to the pigeons, while two doors, at the north and south, give the same

facilities to unfeathered bipeds. The noble owner (Lord Southwell) has recently substantially repaired the wall, but it is very much to be desired that the roof should be replaced, for the concave form of the vaulting facilitates the effects of the weather, and allows the rain to find its way freely through the vaulting.



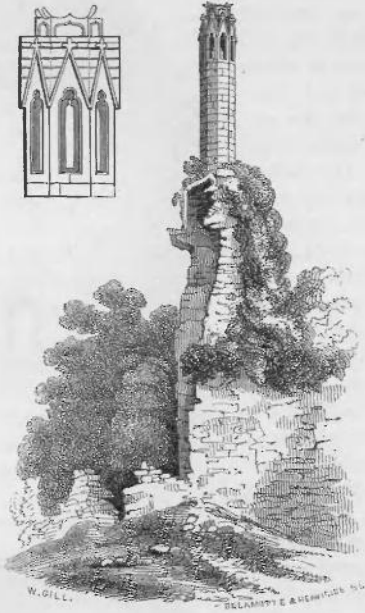
Exterior of Dovecot.



Interior of Dovecot

“A dovecot of similar though inferior construction may be seen at Oldcourt, Bosbury. It is probable that many of the round pigeon-houses which one sees in passing through the country are similarly constructed.

“I likewise send you a sketch by the same artist (Mr. William Gill of Hereford) of a chimney at Grosmont castle. It is the principal feature in this picturesquely



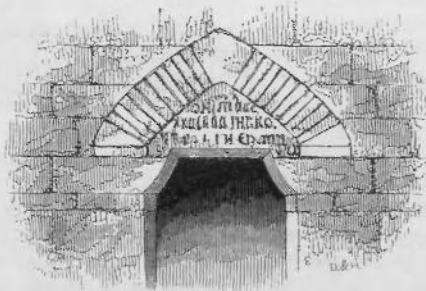
Chimney, Grosmont Castle.

situated fortress. When I saw it eleven years ago, I was more attracted by its picturesque than its architectural character; I can therefore give you no account of its construction: but I thought its elevated position might one day expose it to destruction, and it was worth while to have a sketch made of it, that some memorial might remain of so elegant a chimney.

“I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

“Albert Way, Esq.

“WILLIAM DYKE.”



Tympanum &c. of South Doorway, of the Dovecot, Garway.

# British Archaeological Association.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, CANTERBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1844.

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MONDAY, SEPT. 9.

THE proceedings of the general meeting were opened at half past three o'clock by an address from the President upon the objects of the Association, and the benefits it was calculated to realize. His lordship remarked that a disposition to cultivate intellectual pursuits was making rapid progress in this country, as well as on the continent, and this growing feeling was especially manifested with regard to archæology. Most men of cultivated minds were now beginning to take an interest in examining and pondering over the remains of past ages. They were no longer satisfied with taking for truth the baseless vagaries of the human mind; they wished to judge for themselves, and to form theories that would spring from a study of facts, well scrutinized and established by the test of personal examination and severe criticism. Archæology, thus placed on a sound footing, would go hand in hand with history. The antiquary was no longer an object of ridicule, for it was becoming too palpable that his researches and discoveries, perhaps in themselves apparently trivial, if not immediately applied to practical purposes, were often seized by some master-mind, and rendered subservient to the elucidation of unsettled points of the highest historical importance. In order to foster and direct this growing taste, the Archæological Association had been formed, purposing to embrace a more numerous class of persons, and to enter upon a wider field of active research, than that to which the exertions of the Society of Antiquaries have hitherto been directed. It aspires to enrol among its members, individuals in all parts of the kingdom who will examine and describe antiquities that may be brought to light in their respective localities, and co-operate to preserve them. His lordship then gave a long list of reasons for the selection of Canterbury for the first annual meeting, and referred to the peculiar attractions it afforded to every section of the Association, from an investigation of which the institution could not fail being benefited.

Mr. C. Roach Smith, the Secretary, then read the list of papers which were to be brought before the meeting, and subsequently an address explanatory of the objects, operations, and prospects of the Association.

It having been suggested, that owing to a large accumulation of papers it would be desirable at once to bring forward some portion of them, Sir William Betham read from an elaborate paper on the origin of idolatry.

In the evening, at

#### THE PRIMEVAL SECTION.

the chair was taken at eight o'clock by the very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, and the proceedings commenced with a paper by the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, on the early sepulchral remains extant in Great Britain, and the connection with similar monuments in Brittany. The paper was illustrated by a large and beautifully executed plan of the extensive Celtic monuments on the plains of Carnac.



Sir William Betham, in reference to certain portions of Mr. Deane's paper, observed that it was very gratifying to trace a progress towards truth by the examination of these ancient remains. It was not long since, that any one presuming to think they were sepulchral, would have been laughed at. Many which had generally been considered as altars, modern researches have proved to be sepulchral monuments. To this class he also referred the well-known round towers of Ireland.

Mr. C. Roach Smith read an account by Mr. Thomas Bateman, jun., of the opening of barrows in the vicinity of Bakewell, in Derbyshire; illustrated by drawings, and an exhibition of objects discovered.

The meeting then adjourned to Barnes's rooms, where a conversazione was held. The tables were covered with an interesting variety of antiquities, which from their nature could have been only imperfectly inspected at the sectional meeting. Around the walls were suspended numerous well-executed rubbings of brasses, executed by Mr. Sprague of Colchester, and by Mr. Richardson of Greenwich; the latter by a new process and peculiar composition, exhibiting perfect *fac-similes*, in colour as well as in form, of the brasses themselves. Among other articles exhibited were beautiful specimens of carved ornaments, in wood, executed by the newly-invented process of Mr. Pratt, of New Bond-street.

Mr. E. J. Carlos exhibited rubbings of the brass of Thomas Cod, vicar of St. Margaret's church, Rochester, in a perfect state. The entire restoration has been effected with great difficulty, on account of the thinness of the metal. It has been surmised that both sides of this brass represent the same individual, but Mr. Carlos has reason to believe that the reverse side is of earlier date than the other.

Mr. Edward Pretty, of Northampton, exhibited a coloured drawing of a painting on the wall of Lenham church, in Kent, representing a nimbed angel weighing souls; one is in the lower scale praying to the Virgin Mary, who is throwing a rosary upon the beam to give weight to the scale; her right hand is raised, as bestowing a blessing, or interceding for the good soul. The other scale, which is upraised, has two devils or evil spirits, using every exertion to pull down the scale, and another imp is seated on the upper part of the beam with a soul in his hand, and blowing a horn. There has been an inscription underneath the figures. Mr. Pretty also forwarded drawings of an ancient house, and of the lich-gate at Lenham, with sketches of the Druidical monument at Coldrum, near Trotterscliffe, and of Goddard's Castle.

Lord Albert Conyngham exhibited some ancient gold ornaments found in Ireland, and a variety of amethystine beads, fibulæ, and other objects, chiefly from barrows on Breach Downs opened by his lordship.

Mr. Frederic Dixon, of Worthing, exhibited a pair of bronze torques, with other remains found near Worthing.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

Between nine and ten o'clock the members assembled on the Breach Downs to be present at the opening of some barrows, under the superintendance of the noble President. The workmen employed had previously excavated the barrows to within a foot of the place of the presumed deposit. Eight barrows were examined. The general external character of the Breach Downs barrows, together with the objects found in many others of this extensive group, have been well described in the last volume of the *Archæologia*. They are generally of slight elevation above the natural chalky soil, the graves, over which the mounds are heaped, being from two to four feet deep. Most of them contain skeletons, more or less entire, with the remains of weapons in iron, bosses of shields, urns, beads, fibulæ, armlets, bones of small animals, and occasionally glass vessels. The graves containing weapons are assigned to males; those with beads, or other ornaments, to females. The correctness of this appropriation seems determined by the fact that these different objects are seldom found in the same grave. The deposit in one of the barrows opened this morning, presented the unusual association of beads and an iron knife. All contained the remains of skeletons much decayed; in some, traces of wood were noticed, and vestiges of knives.

After the examination of these barrows, the whole party visited the mansion of the noble President, at Bourne, and having inspected his lordship's interesting collection of antiquities, and partaken of a substantial repast, attended the excavation of two barrows in his lordship's paddock, forming part of the group of which some had been recently opened, and described by Mr. Wright in the present volume, p. 253—256.

#### PRIMEVAL SECTION.

The chair was taken at eight o'clock by the Dean of Hereford. The various objects discovered in the barrows at Breach Downs and Bourne were exhibited on the table, together with an urn and glass cup found in one of the latter, the former of which had been repaired, and the latter restored as far as the fragments remaining would permit, by Messrs Bateman and Clarke. The restoration of the vessels by these gentlemen was effected in so skilful a manner, as to call forth the marked approbation of the meeting.

Mr. C. R. Smith made some remarks on the perfect correspondence of the barrows excavated in the morning with others on the same sites previously examined. The successful results of the day's explorations fully confirmed the opinions of those who had referred the date of these barrows to the fifth and sixth centuries. Their extension over a large tract of ground, systematic arrangement, number, and the care with which the objects interred with the bodies had been arranged in the graves, denote the appropriation of the

locality as a cemetery through a considerable range of time. The urn and glass vessel placed before the meeting, afforded excellent specimens of Saxon manufacture. To the experienced eye, they presented as distinctive an impress of the character and style of the times to which they belonged, as the more classic shapes of Greek or Roman fabric. Mr. Smith added, that the chalky mould having been extracted from the urn, the remains of a brass rim, apparently belonging to a small bag or leathern purse, had been found near the bottom.

Dr. Pettigrew gave an interesting description of the bones found in the various barrows, and remarked that the articles accompanying them in the graves were such as would be likely to be deposited by the friends of the respective deceased. Thus with the skeleton of a child were noticed beads, necklaces, and toys, the evident offerings of parental affection; with that of the hunter or warrior lay the knife and spear. The state of the teeth in all the barrows, with the exception of those of the child, indicated that the people had lived chiefly on grain and roots. Dr. Pettigrew, in alluding to a skeleton found in the mound above one of the graves, stated that from a close observation of the bones, it was his opinion that the interment was quite of recent date, the skeleton could not in fact have been deposited fifty years.

Professor Buckland compared the barrows on Breach Downs and in Bourne paddock with tumuli in various parts of England. Having read extracts from Mr. Wright's report of the examination of some of the barrows in Bourne paddock, Dr. Buckland proceeded to describe the appearances presented during the exploration on the present occasion, particularly with respect to the state of the bones, which he considered as no proof of age, having noticed the bones of Roman skeletons in several instances quite as perfect as those in the skeleton from the mound spoken of by Dr. Pettigrew<sup>a</sup>.

The Rev. Stephen Isaacson read an account of the discovery of Roman urns, and other remains, at Dymchurch, in the spring of 1844. The paper was illustrated by forty-five sketches, and by an exhibition of specimens of the various objects discovered.

Mr. C. R. Smith remarked that Mr. Isaacson's discoveries were extremely interesting, and topographically important, as they disproved the notion that in the time of the Romans Dymchurch and the surrounding low grounds had been covered by the sea.

Mr. John Sydenham read a paper on the "Kimmeridge Coal Money," illustrated by an exhibition of a large collection of specimens of every variety. These remarkable remains of antiquity are extensively found in a secluded valley district of Purbeck. They are made of bituminous shale, and from their fragile texture could never have been used as money. The

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Hall, of Blandford, who was present at this discussion, observes that he has in numerous instances disinterred similar

skeletons from the tops of barrows, under circumstances which decided their high antiquity.

writer's conclusions were that they were but the waste pieces thrown out of the lathe in the construction of armillæ, and other ornaments, by the Romanized Britons.

Mr. C. R. Smith read a communication from the Rev. Beale Post on the place of Cæsar's landing in Britain. The author believes that Dr. Halley's discoveries, deduced from astronomical calculation, must after all be the basis of our reasoning on this point, but that a want of proper consideration of localities, and of the changes effected by partial recession of the sea, induced Halley erroneously to fix on Dover and Deal as the places of arrival and debarkation, for which Mr. Post proposes to substitute Folkestone and Lymne.

The Rev. R. H. Barham expressed an opinion that the alteration in the Kentish coast, in the time of Earl Godwin, precluded any inference being drawn from the appearances of the present line of coast.

The President made some observations on Roman remains, which he had noticed at the excavations for building the bridge at Kingston-upon-Thames.

Mr. M. H. Bloxam exhibited a variety of Roman and Romano-British antiquities from Warwickshire.

The meeting then, at a late hour, separated.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

#### MEDIEVAL SECTION.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the sittings of the members were resumed in the Town Hall. The business was confined to the medieval section, of which the Ven. Charles Parr Burney, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, was the president, who took the chair, supported by the vice-presidents, the Rev. Dr. Spry and Sir Richard Westmacott.

The President opened the business of the section by a lucid exposition of the signification of the term 'medieval' period. He looked with peculiar interest to the operation of this section, as it was well calculated to unfold matters of the most stirring interest in connection with the general enquiry. By such an investigation the glory and even the prejudices of Englishmen would be awakened in defence of those noble ecclesiastical edifices which adorn our land. Architecture, in its most interesting phases, would be exhibited to them. The triumphs of that art, as evinced in the erection of such buildings as the cathedral of Canterbury, would be manifested. Its external beauties would be shewn, and its internal grandeur made known. That morning, with feelings of no ordinary gratification, he had visited the noble pile, and while viewing its gigantic proportions—massive in their harmony and magnificent in appearance—he could not satisfactorily conclude, indeed he repudiated the idea, that the age in which such buildings were erected could with any propriety be called the "dark age" of our country. He would now draw the attention of the meeting to the business before them.

A large and beautifully executed model, in colours, of Old Sarum, by W. H. Hatcher, Esq., of Salisbury, was exhibited, accompanied by a descriptive note, read by J. R. Planché, Esq., Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Spry read a paper which had been entrusted to his care by a private friend, on a fresco-painting on the wall of Lenham church. It was accompanied by a drawing in pencil. A coloured drawing of the same subject had also been forwarded by Mr. E. Pretty of Northampton. Mr. G. Godwin, jun., enquired whether the painting in question was really a fresco? Was it not probably a distemper colouring? There was a great difference between the two.

The Rev. Dr. Spry said he was not of his own knowledge aware of its decided character. It might be a distemper colouring. He knew that in Canterbury cathedral there was a large painting of a similar kind in appearance, and he believed more trouble had been taken to destroy that painting than ever was employed to restore any work of ancient art. It was in fact nearly indelible; for as fast as it was apparently washed out, so fast it appeared again, and now it was fresh, and would, in his opinion, last while the stone itself endured.

Mr. Planché exhibited to the meeting, at the request of W. H. Blaauw, Esq., of Beechland, Uckfield, a curious relic of brass, discovered in 1835, together with some human bones, near the entrance gateway of the castle of Lewes, about a foot under the surface. In a letter to Mr. Planché, it was suggested by Mr. Blaauw that the object exhibited had been the pommel of a sword, and that the heater-shaped shields engraved upon it bore the arms of Richard, king of the Romans, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, May 14th, 1284. Mr. Planché admitted the interest of the relic, which he considered to be of the thirteenth century, but stated it to be his opinion that it was not the pommel of a sword, but a portion of a steel-yard weight of that period<sup>b</sup>.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne read a paper on embroidery for ecclesiastical purposes. It was illustrated by several coloured drawings; and a beautiful specimen was exhibited of embroidery on yellow silk with gold thread, executed in the reign of Edward III. The figures represented the Crucifixion, and the martyrdoms of St. Stephen and of several other saints.

Mr. George Wollaston read a paper on the frescoes upon the walls of east Wickham church, and exhibited drawings in illustration. Mr. Wollaston stated that these frescoes were about to be destroyed in consequence of the

<sup>b</sup> We have since been referred by Mr. Planché to the 64th plate of the 25th vol. of the *Archæologia*, in which will be found the engravings of two ancient steel-yard weights of precisely the same form and material (but possessing the upper portions by which they were hooked to the beam), and engraved with nearly the same

arms, which were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London, February 2nd, 1832, by Mr. Samuel Woodward, of Norwich. They are also of the thirteenth century, and the armorial bearings presumed to be those of the same Richard, king of the Romans.

obstinacy of a party who had paid the fees for the erection of a mural tablet over them, which no inducement would tempt them to forego.

Dr. Buckland said that he thought it necessary that some decisive and immediate steps should be taken to stay this spoliation of our sacred edifices. He instanced several cases of destruction, and pressed upon the consideration of the meeting the necessity of acting with prompt energy to stay the desecration and destruction now going forward. It was proposed then by Dr. Buckland, and seconded by Mr. Wollaston, that a letter should immediately be addressed to the proper authorities, urging them to suspend the erection of the mural monument in East Wickham church. The resolution was carried unanimously. After which Mr. Croker moved, and Mr. Noble seconded, that the proper authorities in all such cases be interceded with, and that the rural deans be written to, in order that the efforts of the Committee in so holy a work might be assisted by their powerful co-operation.

Mr. Planché read a paper by Mr. M. A. Lower, of Lewes, on "the Badge of the Buckle of the ancient House of Pelham."

Mr. Stapleton read a paper on "the Succession of William of Arques," after which the meeting separated to visit the museum of Dr. Faussett.

#### HEPPINGTON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

By two o'clock a large number of the members and many ladies assembled at the mansion of the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D., where Sir John Fagg had very obligingly forwarded for inspection a large collection of Saxon antiquities, which were arranged in Dr. Faussett's museum. Dr. Buckland, Mr. Wright, Mr. C. Roach Smith, Mr. Bland of Hartlip, and Dr. Faussett himself, superintended the arrangements made for admitting the company to the museum by small parties, in order that all might obtain a view of this extensive collection, and hear such a description as limited time and circumstances would permit.

This collection was made by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, the contemporary and associate of Douglas, who engraved and published many of the objects in his well-known "Nenia Britannica." In that able and sound work, however, justice has not been done in the engravings to many of the most interesting specimens, while a vast quantity of invaluable materials for illustrating the manners, customs, and arts of the early Saxons, are altogether unpublished. Nearly the whole of the collection inherited by Dr. Faussett, was accumulated from the barrows of the county of Kent. It consists chiefly of weapons in iron of various kinds, of ornaments of the person, many of them of the richest and most costly kind, articles of the toilette, vessels in glass and in copper and brass, coins, &c. The greater portion of these seems to claim unquestioned appropriation to the Saxon epoch. There is also a valuable department of Roman and Romano-British antiquities, and a small but no less valuable collection of Celtic implements and weapons. Almost every article is labelled, and is fully described or drawn, with an account of its dis-



covery, in five MS. volumes by Bryan Faussett. Each party after leaving the museum was conducted to a room set apart for refreshments.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, 1844.

### ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.

The meeting of the Architectural Section took place at eight o'clock, Professor Willis in the chair.

The Secretary read a letter from John Adey Repton, Esq., on the subject of the chronological progression of Gothic capitals. Mr. Repton says it is a common observation, that all semicircular arches are Saxon or early Norman, and that the sharp-pointed arch (exceeding the equilateral triangle) is the earliest Gothic. On the contrary, the round-headed arch may occasionally be found as late as the thirteenth, the fourteenth, and even the fifteenth centuries; and the sharp-pointed arch may be seen at a very late period, as in Bell Harry's steeple at Canterbury. We must therefore depend more upon the general forms of the capitals of columns, or the contour of mouldings, to ascertain the dates of buildings. This communication was illustrated by drawings of specimens of capitals, arch-mouldings, string-courses, hood-mouldings, and sections of munnions, chronologically arranged from the Norman period to the year 1500.

The Secretary laid upon the table a drawing of a Norman tomb at Coningsborough, and read a description of it, by Daniel H. Haigh, Esq., of Leeds.

Professor Willis read a translation of Gervase's account of the destruction by fire, in 1174, and the rebuilding of the ancient cathedral of Canterbury in 1175—84, and compared the description of the new work, as described by Gervase, with the present condition of the cathedral, tested by measurement, and illustrated by a plan and section, shewing how exactly they agree. He pointed out the distinct character of the work of Lanfranc, by its ruder masonry, smaller stones, wider joints, and ornaments cut with the hatchet instead of the chisel, and traced the work of each year after the fire, proving by this means the date of the introduction of the Early English style; the work of 1175 being late Norman, while that of each succeeding year shews a progressive change, until in 1184 we have nearly pure Early English work.

A paper was read by Mr. Godwin on certain marks of the masons, which he had observed on the stone-work of various churches abroad and at home, many of which he had also recognised in Canterbury cathedral.

The Rev. C. Hartshorne described the keep at Dover castle, and the block-houses erected on the coast of Kent by Henry VIII., and exhibited plans of the same.

Mr. Abraham Booth read a paper on the preservation of public monuments, as an object worthy the attention of the Association.

During the meeting it was announced that Mr. Beresford Hope had pur-

chased the ruins of St. Augustine's monastery, for the purpose of preserving them from destruction.

The meeting prolonged its sitting to a late hour, when it adjourned to the conversazione at Barnes's Rooms, which was numerously attended. The tables, as before, were covered with a variety of interesting objects, in addition to those exhibited on the Monday evening, including coloured drawings of paintings recently discovered in churches in Northamptonshire, by E. T. Artis; coloured drawings and sketches of various ancient remains in Kent, by Edward Pretty; and the beautiful piece of embroidery work exhibited at the meeting of the Medieval Section was suspended on the wall. Some lately published topographical works were laid on the table, among which were, "The History and Antiquities of Dartford," by Mr. J. Dunkin, and "The History of Gravesend," by Mr. Cruden. There were also exhibited the proofs of the plates of a forthcoming work on the Anglo-Saxon Coinage, by Mr. D. H. Haigh, of Leeds.

Lord Albert Conyngham exhibited a beautiful ornamental sword of the period of the *renaissance*, and a head of John the Baptist, finely sculptured in marble, by Bannini. The first impressions had also arrived, and were exhibited, of a handsome medal struck to commemorate the first meeting of the Association, by Mr. W. J. Taylor, of London.

Mr. C. R. Smith laid on the table numerous specimens of fibulæ, or brooches, in lead, found in the rivers at Canterbury, at Abbeville in France, and in the Thames at London. These brooches are stamped out of thin pieces of lead, and bear a variety of figures and devices, all of a religious tendency; they were obviously worn by devotees and pilgrims in the middle ages, as a kind of certificate of their having visited a particular shrine, or joined in some sacred ceremony. One of these fibulæ bears a mitred head, with the inscription CAPVT THOME. This, Mr. Smith observed, had unquestionably been brought from Canterbury to London (where it was found) by some visitor to the shrine of Thomas à Becket, and he quoted a passage in Giraldus Cambrensis, in confirmation of this opinion. These brooches are from the collections of Mr. W. H. Rolfe, Mr. Welton, and Mr. Smith.

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

The entire day was devoted to excursions to Richborough and Barfreston, and to visits to the antiquities of the city. Professor Willis visited the cathedral and recurred to the work of Gervase, continuing his exposition of that writer to numerous members of the Association by whom he was accompanied. The party to Richborough comprised the Dean of Hereford, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Spry, the Rev. S. Isaacson, Messrs. Ainsworth, Bateman, Clarke, Hall, &c.—Richborough, the Rutupium of the Romans, has acquired new interest from the researches recently made by Mr. W. H. Rolfe, with a view to dis-

cover the extent and nature of an immense subterranean building in the area of the station. Mr. Rolfe has ascertained the extent of the masonry, but has been unable as yet to discover any entrance to the chambers which he and others believe it encloses. After inspecting Richborough, a few of the members called at Sandwich, and examined the collection of antiquities at Mr. Rolfe's, one of the most extensive and interesting in the county, and arranged, as all collections should be, with reference to the localities in which the specimens have been discovered. The party then accepted an invitation to lunch at John Godfrey's, Esq., of Brook House, Ash, and then proceeded to Barfreston and inspected the church, so celebrated for its architectural peculiarities. Another party, under the guidance of Lord Albert Conyngham, visited the Castle, Pharos, and Churches, at Dover.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

HISTORICAL SECTION, at eleven A.M.

LORD ALBERT CONYNGHAM, who presided, introduced the business of the meeting by some observations on the importance of historical science, and on the attention shewn to it in the arrangement of this section.

Mr. Crofton Croker read a letter from Miss Caroline Halsted, relating to a commission issued by Richard III. in 1485 for collecting alms for the new roofing of the chapel of St. Peter, St. James, and St. Anthony, at our Lady of Reculver in Kent. Mr. J. G. Nichols stated that there formerly existed at Reculver a chapel independent of, and at a distance from the church, which was probably the one here alluded to.

Mr. Croker laid before the meeting a series of extracts from a book of accounts of expenses relating to the repairing and storing of the king's ships in the river Thames in the reign of Henry VIII., communicated by Mr. John Barrow. The original MS. is preserved at the Admiralty.

Mr. Croker then read a paper by himself on the character of Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, in which he compared that nobleman's autobiography with other contemporary authorities, and shewed that he was by no means the honest and good man described by himself and his friends. Mr. Croker's evidences were partly taken from the parish registers of St. Paul's in Canterbury.

Mr. Halliwell made a few observations on some early MSS. preserved in the library of Canterbury cathedral. He mentioned, among others, a curious collection of satires in English verse, written about the year 1590, and therefore to be ranked among the earliest compositions of this class known, and an early chartulary of the monastery of St. Augustine.

Mr. Wright read a short communication from Mr. Halliwell, relating to the coronation of Henry VI. of England at Paris.

Mr. Wright afterwards read a paper on the condition and historical importance of the municipal archives of the city of Canterbury, illustrated by a considerable number of extracts from the documents themselves.

Mr. Wright laid before the meeting a series of extracts from the bursars' accounts of Merton college, Oxford, from 1277 to 1310, presented by Mr. J. H. Parker, and read a communication from Mr. Parker on the subject. These accounts shew that the chapel of Merton college, a beautiful example of the Decorated style of architecture, was built in 1277, the high Altar being dedicated in that year; and therefore carry the first introduction of that style in England to an earlier date than had previously been ascertained, although it had been conjectured.

PRIMEVAL SECTION, at three o'clock P.M.

The Dean of Hereford in the chair.

EXHIBITIONS.

1. Romano-British urns and earthen vessels, excavated about twelve years since at Bridge-hill, near Canterbury, during the alteration then made in the line of road from Canterbury to Dover. These and many other urns with skeletons and fragments of weapons, were deposited about midway from the foot of the hill to the top.—By William Henry Rolfe, Esq.

2. Roman glass vessels and pottery, discovered a few years since in excavating for the foundations of Victoria-terrace, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.—By Ralph Royle, Esq.

3. Roman urn, found four and a half feet from the surface of the earth, about a quarter of a mile from the riding gate of the city of Canterbury, on the old Dover road. Several skeletons, lying abreast of each other, with other remains, were found at the same place.—By Mr. John Alford Smith.

4. A large collection of Roman vases, discovered in the precincts of the cathedral.—By George Austen, Esq.

5. Gold Byzantine and Merovingian coins, mounted and looped for decorating the person, discovered with other ornaments in gold near the church of St. Martin's, Canterbury.—By W. H. Rolfe, Esq.

Mr. C. Roach Smith remarked, that these coins had evidently been arranged as a necklace, a custom common to the later Romans and Saxons. Roman coins and gems seem to have been much sought for by the Saxons, who used them not only as elegant ornaments but also, as Mr. Wright (in a paper lately read before the Society of Antiquaries) has shewn, as amulets or charms. One of these gold coins is in itself particularly interesting, as it appears to have been struck by Eupardus, a bishop of Autun, who lived in the early part of the sixth century, but of whom history is almost silent, neither does it appear that any other coin bearing his name has been found. Mr. Smith added that the discovery of these ornaments may be taken into consideration as evidence of the early appropriation of the locality as a place of sepulture.

6. Specimen of a rare Roman goblet or bowl in variegated opaque glass,

with bronze statuettes and other articles of Roman art found in London.—By William Chaffers, jun., Esq.

7. Drawings of some Roman statues recently found in Northamptonshire. A wax model of a Roman kiln for pottery, with specimens of various kinds of pottery found therein, and in other Roman kilns discovered in Northamptonshire.—By Edmund Tyrrell Artis, Esq.

8. Drawings of Celtic, Romano-British, and Saxon remains, found at Sittingbourne, Kent, together with a map of the locality, shewing the relative position of the sites of their discovery.—By the Rev. Wm. Vallance.

9. Roman vases of very remarkable and elegant shapes, said to have been excavated in a barrow in Wiltshire.—By Joseph Clarke, Esq.

10. Roman urn, and a basin, apparently of later date, found in the garden of W. G. Gibson, Esq., of Saffron Walden.—By Joseph Clarke, Esq.

11. Plan of foundations of extensive Roman buildings, near Weymouth.—By Professor Buckland.

12. Full-sized copy of an inscription on a stone at the east end of the churchyard of Thursby, near Lincoln.—By John Gough Nichols, Esq.

Mr. C. Roach Smith read a communication from Mr. Edmund Tyrrell Artis, on a recent discovery of Roman statues, and a kiln for pottery, in the vicinity of Castor, Northamptonshire. The statues were discovered on the site of the brickyard, at Sibson, near Wansford. They are of fine workmanship, and sculptured from the stone of a neighbouring quarry. The kiln described by Mr. Artis, had been constructed upon the remains of an older one. It appears to have been used for making the bluish black, or slate-coloured kind of pottery, so frequently met with wherever Roman remains are found in England. This colour, Mr. Artis has ascertained, was imparted to the pottery by suffocating the fire of the kiln at the time when its contents had reached the proper state of heat to insure a uniform colour. The entire process of making these urns is minutely described by Mr. Artis.

The Rev. C. Hartshorne observed that he had seen the statues mentioned by Mr. Artis, which he considered to represent Hercules, Apollo, and Minerva, executed in a good style of art. The Duke of Bedford has taken pains to preserve them.

Mr. Smith then read a paper by James Puttock, Esq., on the Roman Itineraries in relation to Canterbury; an account of Celtic, Romano-British, and Saxon remains found at Sittingbourne, Kent, by the Rev. William Vallance; and notices of Roman and British encampments near Dunstable, by Mr. W. D. Saull.

Mr. Pettigrew read a paper on a bilingual inscription, from a vase in the treasury of St. Mark at Venice, which had been forwarded to him by Sir Gardner Wilkinson. The inscription was in the arrow-headed character and in Egyptian hieroglyphics, which in a cartouche contained the name of Artaxerxes.

Professor Buckland gave a description of the remains of a Roman temple, and of a very extensive town and Roman burial-ground, recently discovered near Weymouth, and illustrated his remarks by drawings, and specimens of some antiquities from the locality.

Mr. Pettigrew read a note by Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., on a gold Saxon buckle found in Hampshire.

### THE MUMMY.

The members met in the theatre at eight o'clock, where Mr. Pettigrew first read an essay on the different kinds of embalmments among the Egyptians, and then proceeded to unroll the mummy, which had been obtained from Thebes by Colonel Needham, and secured for the Association by Mr. Pettigrew. It measured five feet two inches, and was invested with a considerable quantity of linen bandage, stained of the usual colour by the gum of the acacia, as supposed by Mr. P.; over the whole a large sheet of a pinkish colour was thrown, dyed with the *carthamus tinctorius*. Bituminous matter having penetrated through the sides, the bandages could not be unrolled from the body; they were therefore cut away, and among them numerous compresses were found, filling up all spaces. Time would not permit of the complete display of the mummy, but the head was fully developed, and the face was found to have been gilt, large portions of gold-leaf, upon the removal of the bandages, presenting themselves in most vivid brightness. The brain had been extracted through the nostrils, and bitumen injected into the cavity of the skull. The head had been shaven some little time before the death of the individual, who was therefore conjectured to have been a priest, though his occupation or position in life was not expressed in the hieroglyphics upon the case. The arms were folded across the chest, and at the bottom of the neck the remains of a lotus. Many other things will probably be found when the examination shall be proceeded with, which will be done at Mr. Pettigrew's leisure, and a regular account of the examination drawn up. The hieroglyphics, according to Mr. P., aided by the knowledge of Mr. Samuel Birch of the British Museum, read thus:—

1. Royal offering to Anup attached to the embalmment, that he may give wax, clothes, manifestation, all on altar? to go out in the West happy—that he may give air the movement of breath for sake of HAR (or Horus) truth speaking, son of UNNEFER child of Lady of the House SAHERENEK.

2. Royal Gift offered to Osiris resident in the West—great God—Lord of the East that he may give a good painted case (sarcophagus) in Nouteker (Divine Hades or Subterranean Region.)

3. Oh support Maut—mistress living Nutpe—great one rejoicing in Tetu (or Tattu or Tut) with thy mother, the Heaven over thee, by her name of Extender of the Heaven—that she may make thee to be with the God annihilating thy enemies in thy name of a God, directing or suffusing with other things all giving great in her name of water—great her name of thy mother . . . over thee—in her name . . . thee to be with the God annihilating thy enemies in thy name of a God;



that she may suffuse, making . . . HAR, son of UNNEFER truth speaking, born of Lady of the House making SAHENNEB.

There were also upon the cases the addresses to Amset, Kebhsnof, Simauf, and Hapee, the four Genii of the Amenti, who were figured on the case.

A part of the inscription above given, Mr. Pettigrew observes, seems carelessly and hurriedly written, and the end is a mere repetition of one of the previous clauses of the sentence. The formula, No. 3, is the same as that which occurs on the coffin of Mycerinus, from the third pyramid, on the side of a tomb of the epoch of Psammetik III. or Apries at Gizeh, and on a gilded mummy case in the possession of Mr. Joseph Sams. The mummy is probably not to be referred to an earlier period than the fifth or sixth century before the Christian era.

The reading of the following papers was postponed in the different sections for want of time.

1. On the Origin of the Celts, by Sir W. Betham.
2. On the Astronomical Chronology of Egypt, by Isaac Cullimore, Esq.
3. A Review of Roman Remains extant in the county of Kent, with Observations on recent Discoveries of Roman and Saxon Remains in various parts of the county, by C. Roach Smith, Esq.
4. On the Connection between the late Roman Architecture, and that previous to the twelfth century, by M. H. Bloxam, Esq.
5. On the Prospects and Anticipated Influence of the British Archæological Association, by W. Jerdan, Esq.
- 6, 7. On Automata, or Moving Images, and on the Magical Operation of Numbers, by the Rev. Henry Christmas.

#### SATURDAY, SEPT. 14 .

At the general meeting held at eleven o'clock, A.M., after the reports of the Sections had been read, the thanks of the meeting were voted to,—

1. "THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CANTERBURY," moved by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., F.S.A., seconded by Sir James Annesley, F.R.S., F.S.A.
2. "THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF CANTERBURY," moved by H. C. Robinson, Esq., F.S.A., seconded by Charles König, Esq., K.H., F.R.S.
3. "THE PRESIDENT," moved by the Dean of Hereford, F.R.S., F.S.A., seconded by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.
4. "THE TREASURER," moved by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Burney, F.R.S., F.S.A., seconded by the Rev. Dr. Spry, F.S.A.
5. "THE GENERAL SECRETARIES," moved by the Rev. J. B. Deane, F.S.A., seconded by T. C. Croker, Esq., F.S.A.
6. "THE PRESIDENTS, VICE-PRESIDENTS, SECRETARIES, AND COMMITTEES," moved by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., seconded by the Rev. J. J. Ellis, M.A., F.S.A.
7. "THE LOCAL COMMITTEE," moved by T. Wright, Esq., F.S.A., seconded by J. G. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.
8. "THE REV. DR. FAUSSETT, for his great courtesy and kindness in receiving the members of the Association to inspect his most interesting collection of antiquities," moved by C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., seconded by J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

9. "ALEXANDER JAMES BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P., for the noble example he has set in purchasing the remains of St. Augustine's Monastery for the purpose of preserving them from further desecration and repairing the original work," moved by the Rev. S. Isaacson, M.A., seconded by the Rev. Charles Hassells, M.A.

10. "THE AUTHORS OF PAPERS AND EXHIBITORS OF ANTIQUITIES," moved by Dr. W. V. Pettigrew, seconded by Thomas Amyot, Esq., F.R.S., Treas.S.A.

The Treasurer announced the desire which had been expressed by many members of the Association, to contribute to a fund for the exploration of antiquities, for aiding the publication of important and expensive works on antiquarian subjects, and for the other general purposes of the Association; the following gentlemen have already forwarded their contributions for the same.

	£.	s.	D.		£.	s.	D.
Hudson Gurney, Esq. . . . .	21	0	0	Walter Hawkins, Esq. . . . .	5	5	0
John Norris, Esq. . . . .	20	0	0	Matthew Bell, Esq. . . . .	5	5	0
L. H. Petit, Esq. . . . .	10	10	0	Sir John Swinburne, Bart. . . . .	5	5	0
Archdeacon Burney . . . . .	10	10	0	Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P. . . . .	5	0	0
Rev. Dr. Spry . . . . .	10	10	0	Sir James Annesley . . . . .	5	0	0
William Salt, Esq. . . . .	10	10	0				

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Francis Benthall, Esq. . . . .	2	2	0	Henry Phillips, Esq. . . . .	1	1	0
Rev. Wm. Thornton . . . . .	2	2	0	Charles F. Barnwell, Esq. . . . .	1	1	0
Joseph Arden, Esq. . . . .	2	2	0	Dr. John Lee . . . . .	1	0	0
Sir James Boileau, Bart. . . . .	2	2	0	Charles Newton, Esq. . . . .	1	0	0
Dr. Jephson . . . . .	2	2	0	J. B. Bergne, Esq. . . . .	1	0	0
Edward Bridger, Esq. . . . .	1	1	0	Augustus O'Brien, Esq., M.P. . . . .	1	0	0
William Chaffers, Esq. . . . .	1	1	0	Miss Anna Gurney . . . . .	1	0	0
Rev. A. W. Burnside . . . . .	1	1	0	John Huxtable, Esq. . . . .	1	0	0
T. W. King, Esq. . . . .	1	1	0	S. S. Rogers, Esq. . . . .	1	0	0
Thomas Stapleton, Esq. . . . .	1	1	0	James Dearden, Esq. . . . .	1	0	0
Count Mortara . . . . .	1	1	0	John Bidwell, Esq. . . . .	1	0	0
Bolton Corney, Esq. . . . .	1	1	0	Rev. Henry Defoe Baker . . . . .	1	0	0
W. J. Booth, Esq. . . . .	1	1	0	John Smith, Esq., L.L.D. . . . .	1	0	0
Ambrose Poynter, Esq. . . . .	1	1	0	— Mac Lellan, Esq. . . . .	1	0	0
Rev. Neville White . . . . .	1	1	0	Charles J. Whatman, Esq. . . . .	1	0	0
James Whatman, Esq. . . . .	1	1	0	D. Price, Esq. . . . .	1	0	0
Rev. J. Lee Warner . . . . .	1	1	0	Alfred White, Esq. . . . .	1	0	0

After the general meeting on Saturday, a select party, including Archdeacon Burney, Dr. Spry, Mr. C. R. Smith, and Mr. Wright, paid a visit to the interesting church of Chartham, and were kindly and hospitably entertained by the Rev. H. R. Moody, vicar of Chartham.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

British Archaeological Association.

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SEPTEMBER 28.

Mr. T. Crofton Croker read an account of further excavations of barrows on Breach Downs, made subsequent to the Canterbury meeting.

“On the 16th of September, 1844, Lord Albert Conyngham resumed his examination of the barrows on Breach Downs, and opened eight more in the presence of the Dean of Hereford and Mr. Crofton Croker.

In No. 1. The thigh bones and scull were found much decayed; close by the right hip was a bronze buckle, which probably had fastened a leather belt round the waist, in which had been placed an iron knife, the remains of one being discovered near the left hip of the skeleton.

No. 2. The only thing found in this grave was a very small fragment of a dark-coloured sepulchral urn, with a few small bones, and the jaw of a young person in the process of dentition.

No. 3. The bones in this grave were much decayed. Several fragments of iron were found near the head, and on the right side of it a bronze buckle, very similar to that found in No. 1. but rather smaller. By the left side of the scull an iron spear-head was discovered, about ten inches in length.

No. 4. In this grave the bones were remarkably sound, and were those of a very tall man; the thigh bone measured twenty inches. An ornamental bronze buckle was found on the right hip, attached to a leather belt, which crumbled to pieces upon exposure to the air, and the right arm was placed across the body. To the buckle was attached a thin longitudinal plate of bronze, which had two cross-shaped indentations or perforations in it, and the face of the plate was covered over with engraved annulets.

No. 5. Presented a skeleton, in the scull of which the teeth were quite sound and perfect. At the feet some iron fragments were found, supposed to be parts of a small box, and this, on subsequent examination, has proved to be the case, as a hinge of two longitudinal pieces of iron connected by a bronze ring has been developed. At the right side was part of an iron spear or arrow-head.

No. 6. In this grave the bones were so much decayed that they could only be traced by fragments mixed up with the chalk rubble, and the only article found was the remains of an iron spear-head.

No. 7. Although it was conjectured from the confused state in which several beads and other articles were found in this grave that it had before been opened, it was the most interesting of the eight. At the foot several broken pieces of a slight sepulchral urn of unbaked or very slightly baked clay, some of them marked with patterns, were discovered; and also fragments of iron presumed to have been

parts of a small box. An iron knife was found on the left side of the body, which appeared from the jaw being in the process of dentition to have been that of a young person, and probably a female, from the discovery of the following beads about the neck and chest:—

Three beads of reddish vitrified clay; a spiral bead of green glass; a bead of green vitrified clay; an amethystine bead of a pendulous form; a small bone bead, and a small yellow bead of vitrified clay, with a small bronze pin not unlike those at present in common use, except that the head appeared as if hammered out or flattened, and close under it, and about the centre of the pin, ran three ornamental lines.

No. 8. Was remarkable from the body having been buried at an angle with the other interments, lying nearly north and south (the head to the south). The skull was a finely formed one and evidently that of a very old man. Nothing besides the bones was discovered in this grave.

On the 17th of September, Lord Albert Conyngham accompanied by Mr. Crofton Croker, resumed the examination of the barrows at Bourne, in the vicinity of those which had been opened in the presence of the members of the British Archæological Association on the 10th instant. In the first grave opened some fragments of bone were found in a state of great decay, and a small bit of green looking metal, (supposed to have been part of a buckle,) near the centre of the grave. From another barrow part of a bone ornament or bead, stained green as was conjectured from contact with metal was obtained. Several mounds which appeared like barrows were examined, and it was ascertained they did not contain graves.

A slight examination of two or three barrows upon Barham Downs, most, if not all of which are known to have been opened by Douglas, was entered upon, but nothing beyond several fragments of unbaked clay urns was turned up.

It is remarkable that large flint stones are found at the sides and at the head and feet of almost all the graves examined at Breach Downs and Bourne; from which it is presumed that these flints might have been used to fix or secure some light covering over the body in the grave before the chalk rubble, which had been produced by the excavation, was thrown in upon it.

Mr. Wright read the following communication from the Rev. Harry Longueville Jones, relating to the neglect and destruction of some churches in Anglesey:—

“The church of Llanidan stood close behind the house of Lord Boston, the church-yard wall being the boundary of his lordship's premises, and one of the areas of the house passing slightly under the church-yard. The church itself was a building principally of the Decorated period, but a north aisle, going the whole length of the edifice, was of late Perpendicular work. The church consisted of a central aisle, that on the north just mentioned, and a southern transept or chapel, which might have corresponded to a northern transept or chapel, before the north aisle was added: this chapel or transept was of early and very rude Decorated work. The east window of the central aisle was of good Perpendicular execution, but of singular design. There was a south porch to the nave, and a bell-gable at the west end, stayed up by strong buttresses, the walls having apparently given outwards at this spot. I arrived at this church (July, 1844) at a period when the roof had been completely stripped off, and all the wall between the south transept and the south porch had been pulled down: the workmen were then building a wall across the nave so as

to convert the two western bays of it and of the north aisle into a chapel, which I was informed was to be used in future for the performance of the burial service. *All the walls of the church, then standing, all the pillars, all the windows with their mullions, with the exception of the wall at the west end under the bell-gable, were in perfectly sound condition, very good in their masonry, quite vertical, without any symptoms of decay. The only part of the church that seemed weak was that part which the workmen were then converting into a chapel.* The roof which had been taken off was good, and the timber had been purchased by a gentleman in the neighbourhood to use in the repairs of his house, and were of excellent oak (commonly called *chesnut*.)

“Now, it may be asked, why should this church have been demolished: *was it ruinous?* CERTAINLY NOT: £200 or £300 at the outside would have rebuilt the west end and reshingled the roof. *Was it too small?* apparently not; *for the new church built to replace it does not occupy a GREATER AREA.* The new church built on a spot about a mile distant, is of most barbarous pseudo-Norman design: of stout execution apparently, but not stouter than the old edifice, and it has been erected at a cost of upwards of £600.

“Many of the details of the old church were exceedingly valuable; there were several stones bearing armorial shields; the font was a very remarkable one, and it lies in the part now converted into a chapel: there was a famous stone kept in the old church to which one of the most interesting legends of the country was attached. Fortunately I was able to measure and carefully delineate *every portion* of the edifice as it then remained.

“The church of Llanedwen in the grounds of Plas Newydd, (the Marquis of Anglesey’s,) a building in *perfectly good condition*, and of high interest from various circumstances attending it, is also threatened with demolition.

“The church of Llanvihangel Esgeifiog, one of the most curious churches in the island, (of the early Perpendicular period,) of beautiful details, and quite large enough for the parish, has been abandoned, *because the roofs of the south transept and part of the central aisle want repair.* About £300 would restore this church completely, a new one will cost from £600 to £700. It is said that it is to be pulled down shortly, and a new one built in another part of the parish.

“The churches of Llechylched and Ceirchiog, as well as the church of Llaneugraid (the latter one of the *earliest* and most *valuable* relics of the island) have been abandoned for some time past; their windows are mostly beaten in, without glass, and they serve only as habitations for birds, which frequent them in flocks. Service is performed in them only for burials, the inhabitants go for worship to other neighbouring churches.”

An abstract of Mr. Jones’s letter was ordered to be forwarded to the Bishop of Bangor, and to the Archdeacon of Bangor.

Mr. Smith read a communication from Mr. George K. Blyth, of North Walsham, on some Roman remains recently discovered at about three miles from that town.

“Some labourers on the farm of Mrs. Seaman, of Felmingham Hall, Norfolk, were carting sand from a hill, when part of the sand caved in and exposed to view an earthen vase or urn, of a similar shape to the annexed, covered with another of the same form, but coarser earth; the top urn or cover had a ring-handle at the top, within were several bronze or brass figures, ornaments, &c.; the



bottom vase is very perfect, and made of a similar clay to that called 'terra cotta.' Amongst the brasses a female head and neck, surmounted with a helmet, like to that we see on the figures of Minerva, the face is flattened and the features rather bruised; an exquisite little figure about 3 inches, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  high, holding in one hand either a bottle or long-necked cruet, and in the other a patera, or cup, probably intended for a Ganimede, certainly not a faun; a larger head, thick necked, close curling hair and beard, features well formed, the scalp made to take off, evidently only part of a figure, originally from 18 inches to 2 feet in height, not unlike some drawings I have seen representing Jupiter; this specimen is hollow, and the eyes are not filled. A small square ornament, something like an altar, stands upon four feet; a small wheel; a pair of what appear to have been brooches or buckles with heads in the centre; two birds, one holding a pea, or something round, in its beak, these were originally attached to something else, probably handles to covers; a round vessel, very shallow, about 10 or 11 inches in circumference, having a top and bottom soldered together, but now separated, the top having a hole in the centre about the size of a sixpenny piece; two small round covers; a long instrument about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet, not unlike a riding-whip in form, of the same metal, it has an ornamented handle, and terminates in shape to a spear-head, but at the point it finishes with a round; another, similar to the above, the handle gone; the head differs in being double, two spears at right angles springing from the same point with small wings at the bottom of each edge; several narrow strips of the same metal, one apparently intended to be worn at the top of the mantle or tunic, just below the throat, the others are of various lengths."

Mr. Smith also read a letter from Mr. W. S. Fitch, of Ipswich, enclosing a notice of this discovery from Mr. Goddard Johnson, of Norwich. Mr. Smith remarked that these communications afforded an exemplification of the utility of the Association, in the fact of three members having thus interested themselves so promptly in making a report of this discovery.

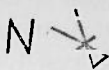
Mr. W. Sidney Gibson, of Tynemouth, informed the Committee that the report published in the 'Times' respecting the contemplated destruction of the remains of Berwick Castle, to make way for a terminus to the North British Railway, is not strictly correct.

Mr. G. Godwin communicated the substance of his remarks made in the Architectural section at Canterbury, on the masons' marks he had observed in many of the stones in the walls of Canterbury Cathedral. These marks appear to have been made simply to distinguish the work of different individuals, (the same is done at this time in all large works), but the circumstance that although found in different countries, and on works of very different age, they are in numerous cases the same, and that many are religious and symbolical, and are still used in modern free-masonry, led him to infer that they were used by system, and that the system was the same in England, Germany, and France.

In Canterbury Cathedral there is a great variety of these marks, including many seen elsewhere in various parts of Europe. They occur both in the oldest part of the crypt, the eastern transept (north and south), and the nave. The wall of the north aisle of the latter is covered with them, and here the stones are seen in many cases to have two marks, as in the cut: perhaps that of the



overseer, in addition to that of the mason, as the former (the N. shaped mark in this case) appears in connexion with various other marks in other places. In the nave the marks are from 1 inch to 1½ inch long; in the earlier parts of the building they are larger and more coarsely formed<sup>a</sup>.



OCTOBER 9.

Mr. Way exhibited several carefully detailed drawings, representing a stone cross, which is to be seen on the shores of Lough Neagh; they were executed by Thomas Oldham, Esq., of Dublin, who communicated the following account of this remarkable piece of sculpture.

"As far as I know, you have not in England any thing of equal beauty. Here these stone crosses are abundant; that at Arboe, of which I send the drawings, is situated on a small projecting point on the western shore of Lough Neagh, in the county of Tyrone, and being in a district but little frequented, is less known than many others. Whether we consider its situation, or its intrinsic beauty of proportion and elaborate ornaments, it is a splendid monument of the good taste and piety of the times in which it was erected. It is close to the old church of Arboe, near which is also the ruin of an ecclesiastical establishment or college, which, tradition says, was very famous. The cross itself is formed of four separate pieces; the base or plinth, of two steps; the main portion of the shaft, a rectangle of 18 inches by 12 inches; the cross, and the mitre, or capping stone. These pieces are let into each other by a mortice and tenon-joint. The total height from the ground, as it stands, is 21 feet 2 inches. The material is a fine grit, or sandstone. The subjects of the sculptured compartments appear to be all scriptural: Adam and Eve, the garden of Eden, the sacrifice of Isaac, the Crucifixion," &c. Mr. Way observed that the early sculptured crosses which exist in various parts of the realm deserve more careful investigation than has hitherto been bestowed upon them. The curious group of these crosses at Sandbach, in Cheshire, affords a remarkable example, of which a representation may be found in Ormerod's History of that county; a singular and very ancient shaft of a cross on the south side of Wolverhampton church, Staffordshire, merits notice. Several crosses, most elaborately decorated with fretted and interlaced work, are to be found in South Wales; some of them bear inscriptions, which might probably serve as evidence of the period, or intention, with which they were erected. Those which best deserve observation exist at Carew, and Nevern, in Pembrokeshire; Margam, Porthkerry, and Llantwit Mayor, in Glamorganshire; and not less curious examples are to be seen in the North of the Principality; at Tremeirchion, Holywell, and Diserth, in Flintshire. Mr. Way shewed also some sketches, recently taken by him, of the ornamental sculpture on a stone cross, and

<sup>a</sup> "A circumstance occurred the next morning in connexion with this subject which is perhaps worthy of mention. A member of the Association believing that the marks were quite arbitrary on the part of the workmen, and had no connexion either one with another, or with 'freemasonry,' requested Mr. Godwin to accompany him to the mason's yard attached

to the cathedral; when there, he called one of the elder men, and told him 'to make his mark upon a piece of stone.' The man having complied, and being asked why he made that particular form, said it was his father's mark, and his grandfather's mark, and that his grandfather had it from 'the Lodge.'"

portions of two others, existing at the little church of Penally, near Tenby. One perfect cross remains erect in the church-yard; two portions of a second were found employed as jambs of the fire-place in the vestry; these, by permission of the vicar, the Rev. John Hughes, were taken out, and one of them was found to be thus inscribed, *Hec est crux quam ædificavit meil domnc. . .* A large portion of the shaft of the third, most curiously sculptured on each of its four sides, was extricated from concealment under a gallery at the west end of the church, and it will be placed in a suitable position in the church-yard. It had been noticed by some writers as the coffin, according to local tradition, of a British prince. By comparison with the curious sculpture of the twelfth century, noticed by Mr. Wright in his account of Shobdon church, Mr. Way conjectures that possibly these crosses may have been reared at the period of Archbishop Baldwin's Mission, in 1187, but some of the ornaments appear to be an earlier character.

Mr. George White, of St. Edmund's College, Old Hall Green, Herts, communicated the following note on the emblems of saints.

"I perceive with great pleasure that the interesting subject of the emblems of saints will again be brought forward by the Society; I beg to supply a few omissions and corrections of the article which appeared in the first number of the *Archæological Journal*.

Page 57. After "St. Waltheof," read Aug. 3.

Page 59. St. Henry VI. K. this is a mistake; Henry VI., though held in great veneration by his subjects, has never been canonized or added to the number of the saints. The mistake may have arisen from his name occurring on the day of his death (May 22.) in the Sarum Missal. But this was only the case with those printed in Henry the Seventh's reign, in order that mass might be recited for the repose of his soul.

Ibid. After "St. Withburga," read July 19.

Page 60. The ladder was an emblem of perfection, portraying the various steps by which the soul arrived at perfection. This figure is taken from Jacob's dream. It was also one of the emblems of our Saviour's passion.

Page 61. After St. Wolstan, read May 30.

Ibid. After St. Wendelin, read Oct. 20.

Page 63. Instead of "Seven cardinal virtues," read "Three theological virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity; and four cardinal virtues, Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude."

Ibid. "Seven Mortal," read "Seven Deadly.



Page 63. For "Accedia" misspelt for "Accidia," read "Sloth."

Mr. Goddard Johnson forwarded some further particulars relative to the discovery at Felmingham. He writes, "Among the objects discovered is a fine head of the Emperor Valerian, 6½ inches high; a head of Minerva 4½ inches high; a beautiful figure of a cup-bearer, 3 inches high, dressed in a tunic and buskins; all these are in bronze. There are many other articles the names of which I do not know, but I shortly hope to be able to send lithographic representations of all of them, together with full particulars of the discovery. I may add there were two or three coins, one of which in base silver is of Valerian."

The Rev. Dr. Buckland informed the Committee that he was about to prosecute his researches into the Roman remains near Weymouth, an account of which he had laid before the Association at Canterbury. He and the Rev. W. D. Conybeare had visited the site, and found abundant evidence confirmatory of extensive subterranean works. They had already uncovered the angles of a building, some curious walls, and the corner of a pavement. It appears that in the time of George the Third a large tessellated pavement was discovered at the spot, which was excavated at the cost of the king, who had it covered up again.

Mr. Smith exhibited drawings of three inscribed votive altars forwarded by Mr. Joseph Fairless, of Hexham, and read the following note from that gentleman:—

"The three rough sketches are of Roman altars, found at Rutchester, a week or two ago; this is the fourth station on the line of the Roman wall westward from Newcastle. There were *five* altars turned up, lying near the surface of the soil, outside the southern wall of the station. The three altars delineated are in excellent preservation; one of the others appears to be dedicated likewise to the sun, but the inscription is nearly obliterated. The last is smaller, about 2 feet high, without any apparent inscription. With regret I add, that a statue likewise found was broken up, for the purpose of covering a drain by the labourers employed; timely intervention saved the altars."

1.	2.	3.
Within a wreath the word DEO;  beneath L SENTIVS CASTVS	DEO SOLI INVIC TBCL DECMVS CORNELANTO NIVS PRAEF TEMPL. RESTIT.	DEO INVICTO MYTRAEF. AEL TI. VLVVS PRA VIS LLM.

LEGVI. D. P. on the base, a figure holding a bull by the horns.

No. 2. of these inscriptions informs us that a temple of the Roman station which had from some cause become dilapidated, had been restored by the Prefect Cornelius Antonius, and the dedications on Nos. 2. and 3. shew that it was a temple erected to the Sun or Mythras, which deity is implied in the word DEO on No. 1, a votive altar, the gift of a soldier of the sixth legion, named L. Sentius Castus. The altars are probably as late as the middle of the third century, or later.

Mr. Smith also exhibited a drawing forwarded by Mr. Parker, of a sceatta, the property of the Rev. G. M. Nelson, of Boddicot Grange, near Banbury, and observed that it was an unpublished specimen, and extremely interesting, as shewing in a striking manner the way in which the early Saxons copied



the Roman coins, then the chief currency of the country. Without comparing this with the prototype, it would be impossible to conjecture what the artist had intended to represent, but by referring to the common gold coins of Valentinian, it will be seen that the grotesque objects upon the reverse of the Saxon coin are derived from the seated imperial figures on the Roman 'aureus,' behind which stands a Victory with expanded wings. This practice of imitation is strikingly exemplified by the accompanying cuts kindly furnished by the Council of the Numismatic Society. The joined cuts represent the obverse and reverse of a coin of Cíwlwlf, King of Mercia, A.D. 874; the other is the reverse of



a gold coin of Valentinian. Mr. Hawkins, who has published this coin in his paper on the "Coins and Treasure found in Cuerdale," observes: "The diadem and dress of the king is, like that of many other Saxon kings, copied from those of the later Roman emperors: but a reverse upon an indisputably genuine coin, so clearly copied from a Roman type, has not before appeared<sup>b</sup>." The inscription on the reverse of the penny of Cíwlwlf is EALDOVVLFF. MENTA. for *Ealdulf Monetarius*.

A letter was read from Archdeacon King, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Secretary, and a copy of the "resolution" passed at Canterbury, relative to the paintings in East Wickham church, and stating that he had, immediately upon the receipt of the letter, requested information upon the matter from the minister and churchwardens.

A letter was read from Messrs. Hodges and Smith, of Dublin, to Lord Albert Conyngham, on an account attached to the genealogy of the Waller family, under the name of "Richard Waller" upon a roll dated 1625, which refers to the building of Groombridge House in the county of Kent, for Richard Waller, by the Duke of Orleans, taken prisoner by him at the battle of Agincourt.

Upon the suggestion of the Rev. J. B. Deane, it was resolved, that the Committee authorize their secretary, Mr. Smith, to visit, inspect, and report upon some remains on the site of a supposed Roman villa on Lanham Down, near Alresford, Hants, with a view to enable the Hon. Col. Mainwaring Ellenker Onslow to form an opinion respecting the probable success of an excavation on an extended scale about to be undertaken, if advised, by that gentleman.

Mr. Wright read a communication from the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, who stated that "a few weeks since some labourers, in digging for gravel on the hill above the manor-house of Leckhampton, about two miles from Cheltenham, suddenly came upon a skeleton, in a bank at the side of the high-road leading from Cheltenham to Bath. It was lying doubled up about 3 feet under the surface; it was quite perfect, not even a tooth wanting. On the skull, fitting

<sup>b</sup> Numismatic Chronicle, vol. v. p. 10.

as closely as if moulded to it, was the frame of a cap, consisting of a circular hoop, with two curved bars crossing each other in a knob at the top of the head. This knob, finishing in a ring, seems to have been intended for a feather, or some such military ensign. The rim at the base is nearly a perfect circle, and the bars are curved, so that the entire framework is itself globular. The bars are made apparently of some mixed metal, brass fused with a purer one; they are thin and pliable, and grooved; the knob and ring are brass, covered with verdigris, while the bars are smooth and free from rust. When first found, there was a complete chin chain, of this only three links remain, those next the cap very much worn. The skull is tinged at the top with green, from the pressure of the metal, and in other parts blackened, as though the main material of the cap had been felt, and the bars added to stiffen it. They are hardly calculated from their slightness to resist a sword cut, but the furrowed surface gives them a finish and proves that they must have been outside the felt. Nothing else whatever was found. A black tinge was distinctly traceable all round the earth in which the body lay." A Roman camp rises immediately over the spot where this relic was found, and large traces of Roman interment are found within a hundred yards of it.

## OCTOBER 23.

Mr. C. R. Smith, referring to the minute of the proceedings of the Central Committee on October 9th, stated, that in compliance with the request of the Committee he had visited the site of the Roman remains at Bighton, in Hampshire, and in the following report detailed the result of his examination of them:—

"The field in which indications of Roman buildings had been noticed is called Bighton Woodshot, and is situate in the parish of Old Alresford, on the border of the parish of Bighton, within the district of Lanham Down. Until within about ten or twelve years, that portion of the field occupied by the buildings was a waste tract covered with bushes and brushwood. It is now arable land, but in consequence of the foundations of the buildings being so near the surface, is but of little worth to the agriculturist. Some years since many loads of flints and stones were carted away as building materials from the lower part of the field, when it is probable some portion of the foundations may have been destroyed, as the labourers state they found walls and rooms which, from their being roughly paved, and containing bones of horses, they supposed were the *stables*. From irregularities in the surface of the ground, as well as from vast quantities of flints and broken tiles, the foundations appear to extend over a space of, at least, one hundred square yards. Across about one half of this area, I directed two labourers to cut two transverse trenches, and ordered them to follow out the course of such walls as they might find, and lay them open without excavating any of the enclosed parts. The Rev. George Deane, the Rev. W. J. E. Rooke, and the Rev. Brymer Belcher, from time to time attended the excavations, and afforded me much assistance.

"In the course of a week's labour we have laid bare the walls of two rooms, each measuring 15 paces by  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , and distant from each other about 20 paces; an octagonal room distant 26 paces from the nearer of the other rooms, and measuring 9 paces across; portions of a wall near the octagonal room, and of one about 20

paces in another direction. The walls of the octagonal room are constructed of flints, and coped with stone resembling the Selbourne stone; those of one of the long rooms are of flints coped with red tiles. The mortar in all is of a very inferior description, and in a state so decomposed, that in no instance have I found it adhering either to the flints of the walls or to the tiles, which have been used in the buildings.

“ It would be premature upon such a very partial and superficial investigation, to predict what may be expected to be discovered should these extensive foundations be thoroughly examined; but it may be reasonably expected that several more apartments would be easily met with adjoining those already indicated by the recent excavations. It is possible that some may contain tessellated pavements, although the floor of one of the rooms, as far as we could ascertain, is unpaved; others as yet unexamined may be of a superior description, as vestiges of painted wall, flue and hypocaust tiles, would lead us to suppose. The splendid tessellated pavements found at Bramdean eight miles distant, at Thruxton, and in other parts of the county of Hants, afford additional inducement to any authorized individual to carry on the researches I have commenced by the wish of the Committee, especially when it is considered that the loose building materials would alone repay the trifling expense incurred, and that the land would be materially improved by the removal of the masses of fallen masonry which at present prevent its cultivation. In the same field is a barrow bearing the significant appellation of Borough-shot.”

Mr. Smith then stated that he had visited and inspected Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, which is in a sad state of dilapidation, and apparently going fast to utter decay and ruin, for the want of proper precaution being taken to hinder visitors and others from wantonly destroying the walls and buildings.

Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, forwarded drawings of some Egyptian antiquities in the museum of that town, and the Rev. T. Beauchamp presented four lithograph drawings illustrative of Buckenham Ferry church.

#### NOVEMBER 13.

Mons. Lecointre-Dupont presented through Mr. C. R. Smith: 1. *Projet de Cartes Historiques et Monumentales. Poitiers, 1839.* 2. *Histoire des rois et des ducs d'Aquitaine par Mm. de la Fontenelle de Vaudore et Dufour.* 3. *Notice sur deux tiers de sol d'or Mérovingiens, et Note sur un denier de Catherine de Foix, par M. Lecointre-Dupont.* Mons. de Caumont presented through Dr. Bromet:—1. *Inspection des Monuments Historiques; par M. De Caumont, 8vo. Caen, 1844.* 2. *Rapport Verbal sur les Antiquites de Treves et de Mayence; par M. de Caumont, 8vo. Caen, 1843.*

Mr. Wright read a letter from W. H. Gomonde, Esq., of Cheltenham, announcing the formation of a branch Committee of the Archæological Association at that place for the county of Gloucester, of which Mr. Gomonde had been chosen chairman, and Mr. H. Davies had consented to act as secretary. Good service is to be expected from the exertions of this committee, and the formation of such branch committees in different parts of the country cannot be too strongly recommended.

Mr. Wright at the same time exhibited an electrotyped impression, forwarded by Mr. Gomonde, of a gold British coin found at Rodmarton. It is one of those hitherto attributed to Boadicea. (See Ruding, fig. 3. pl. 29.) Mr. Gomonde questions

the correctness of this appropriation, and suggests the probability of the inscription *bovo* referring to the Boduni.

Mr. Way laid before the Committee the following instances of impending desecration:—

“St. John’s church, near Laughton le Morthen, Worksop, Yorkshire, having ceased to be of utility as a place of worship for the parishioners, and used only at present on the occasion of funerals in the adjacent cemetery, is to be left to fall into decay, and is now in a state of great dilapidation. The vicar is the Rev. J. Hartley. Mr. Galley Knight has great influence in that part of the country. The Trinity College Kirk, Edinburgh, is condemned to be demolished, to accommodate the projectors of a railway, in the line of which it chances to be placed. The town council have been in vain petitioned on the subject. The few remaining traces of Berwick Castle are also condemned, to suit the convenience of a railway company. However inconsiderable the fragments of construction may be which mark the site of this border fortress, they surely deserve to be preserved, as a memorial of no small historical interest. At all events these kind of “vandal” acts should be brought under the notice of the public in our Journal, as statements made at the Committee meetings.” Mr. Way also stated that the Rev. George Osborne, of Coleshill, Warwickshire, reports the discovery of a small brass in the church at that place, which is now detached from its slab, but the indent to which it appertains appears in the pavement of the chancel, and the brass will shortly be replaced. “This brass appears to be mentioned by Dugdale, in his detailed account of sepulchral memorials at Coleshill, as Alice Clifton, widow of Robert Clifton; she died in 1506. It represents a lady, temp. Hen. VII., she wears the pedimental fashioned head-dress, with long lappets, the close fitting gown of the period with tight sleeves, which terminate in a kind of wide cuff, by which the hands are covered excepting the fingers, so as to have the appearance of mittens. Her girdle falls low on the hips, being fastened in front with two roses, from which depends a chain with an ornament at the extremity in the form of a large bud, or flower, of goldsmiths’ work, which served to contain a pastille, or pomander, according to the fashion of the sixteenth century, esteemed as a preservative against poison.” Numerous detached sepulchral brasses exist in parish churches in the country, and almost every year we hear of one or more which for want of being secured in time, are mislaid and lost.

Dr. Bromet remarked that some brasses commemorative of the family of Mauleverer, have been within a few years removed from a stone in the chancel of St. John’s church near Laughton le Morthen.

Mr. Smith, in reference to the destruction of ancient remains by railway projectors, observed, that the directors of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway were about to carry their line through and destroy one of the few Celtic monuments remaining in this country. It consists of thirteen large stones of Shap granite, and is situated in a field the property of the Earl of Lonsdale on the road from Kendal to Shap, and about two miles from the latter place<sup>c</sup>. The attention of the Earl of Lonsdale has been drawn to the circumstances in which this ancient monument is placed, with a view to effect its preservation.

Mr. Wright observed that it was very desirable that the Committee should keep

<sup>c</sup> There is an engraving of this monument in the October number of the Gentleman’s Magazine.

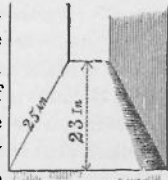


a watchful eye on the progress of the numerous railways lately projected. During the progress of excavating, many remains of antiquity had already been destroyed, and although some articles had found their way into private collections, no exact account had in most cases been preserved of the position and circumstances of their discovery. If the monument alluded to by Mr. Smith must be destroyed, it is to be wished at least that some intelligent observer should be present to note down any discoveries which may be made. Mr. Wright had heard that antiquities had been recently discovered in excavating for the Margate and Ramsgate railway, but could not learn what they were or what had become of them.

Mr. Smith exhibited a sketch of some early masonry in the cellar of a house in Leicester, forwarded by Mr. James Thompson, with the following letter:—

“On September 28, Mr. Flower of this town was informed by the sexton of St. Martin’s church, that there were some curious arches in a cellar in his occupation. Mr. Flower was sketching some Norman arches in the belfry of the church, at the time, which, the sexton said, reminded him of those in his cellar. In the evening Mr. F. visited the place in company with a few friends, and was so much struck with the remains, that he bestowed considerable examination upon them, and took a rough sketch on the spot. I should state that the house under which the cellar is situated is an old one, it has rather a large projecting gable, and is probably of the date of Queen Elizabeth’s reign. The masonry of the wall in the cellar is composed mainly of rough irregular-shaped pieces of stone, principally granite, which are laid together in convenient portions, but not in regular rows. Over the heads of the arches, intended to be round, are rows of tiles, which are similar in shape to those used in the Jewry wall, and which, as you will perceive, resemble those to be met with in remains of Roman origin. There are also, in various parts of the wall, other bricks of the same shape, but not laid in order.

“The following are the measurements of the openings: from the top to the bottom of the first arch on the left hand, 48 inches; width, 22 inches. Width of the opening in the recessed part, 8 inches. This was the entire width of the *actual opening*. The depth of the splaying is 23 inches, leaving 12 inches on the outer side, which is not to be seen, as there is nothing but earth-work beyond: the entire thickness of the wall is however 35 inches, from which the extent of the splaying outwardly is inferred. From the angle at the base of the outer orifice to that of the inner (on the cellar side) is 25 inches; from the *base* of one to the *base* of the other is 23 inches; thus, the second arch is on the surface of the wall, 44 inches high, 22 wide; the third, 50½ inches by 22; and the fourth, (on the right of the picture, and filled up with rubbish,) 50 inches by 24.



“On the opposite side of the cellar, that is, the eastern one, are four square recesses, which are situated 2 feet 10 inches above the floor, and in a line nearly corresponding in position with the arches on the other side. They are 15 inches wide by 10 deep; from the surface of the wall to the back of each recess is 11 inches. The bottom of each recess has been covered with a large tile. There are three hollows, of less size and irregular shape, higher up in the wall, but they may have been made by accident. On measuring the dimensions of the cellar, I found them to be as follows: length from north to south, 9 yards 29 inches; breadth from east to west, 4 yards 32 inches. It is almost exactly two cubes.

The height I forgot to measure, but think it is nearly three yards. The thickness of the wall on its south side is at least 38 inches. The floor of the cellar is about 6 feet below the level of the street. I have forgot to mention, that the arches are divided by a space of from 29 to 32 inches. Thus far I have given you the facts; conjectures about the origin of this singular and (to me) mysterious remain, I leave to be made by your better-informed friends.

"I may add, that the street in which the relic was discovered, is called Town-hall-lane. Formerly, I learn, it was known as Holyrood-lane, and the neighbouring church, now St. Martin's, was designated St. Cross. The Town-hall, a building of the Elizabethan era, is nearly opposite—its western extremity is exactly opposite the old house under which the cellar is situated.

"The original level of the ground (before the made earth had accumulated) would not, it seems to me, have been less in depth than that which lies between the level of the street and the floor of the cellar. In some parts of the town the made earth lies much deeper than six or seven feet."

#### NOVEMBER 13.

Mr. John Dennett, of New Village, Isle of Wight, presented, through Mr. Smith, a rubbing of a sepulchral brass of a knight of the fourteenth century, in Calbourne church, Isle of Wight. "The brass," Mr. Dennett states, "has been broken in several places, and is badly embedded in a new stone, very uneven; in some places it is above, and in others considerably below, the surface of the stone. It is no longer in its original place, having been removed during the late rebuilding of the church. It was in a slab of Purbeck marble, which covered an altar-tomb close to the south transept, which has been pulled down, and the tomb in consequence destroyed. It seems that an inscription and date was cut on the marble, but not a fragment of the slab is to be found. The effigies probably represents one of the Montacutes, earls of Salisbury, the ancient possessors of Calbourne, from a female descendant of whom the property came by marriage to the Barington family." Mr. Smith observed that Mr. J. G. Waller, editor of the "Monumental Brasses," from a peculiarity in the execution of this brass, as well as from a striking resemblance of features, believes it to have been engraved by the same artist as one in Harrow church, Middlesex, to the memory of John Flam-bard, and another to the memory of Robert Grey, at Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire: the latter bears the date of 1387.

Mr. W. H. Brooke, of Hastings, exhibited a drawing of a monumental brass just discovered beneath the flooring of the second corporation-pew in the chancel of All Saints church, Hastings. It represents a burgess and his wife, the figures being two feet one inch in length. Above them is the word *Jesus* in an encircled quatrefoil, and beneath an inscription:—"Here under thys ston lyeth the bodys of Thomas Goodenouth somtyme burges of thys towne and Margaret his wyf of whose soules of your charite say a pater noster and a ave." There is no date, but from the costume of the figures this monument may be assigned to the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated a document from a chartulary of the priory of Carisbrook, relating to the founding and dedication of Chale church, in the Isle of Wight. Sir Henry remarked that the late Sir Richard Worsley possessed another register of the deeds of Carisbrook priory, from which, in his "History of the Isle

of Wight," 4to. 1781, p. 244, he gives the substance of this same instrument, but he could not have seen its importance for the present purpose, that of ascertaining with certainty the actual date of one of our old parochial churches, as he has omitted to give us its exact date, describing it merely as a deed of the time of Henry the First; and he has said nothing of the age, the structure, or even of the existence at the present time of a church at Chale. It was under this instrument that Chale was made a parish, separate from Carisbrook, and it is evident from it that no previous ecclesiastical structure existed at Chale, so that whatever features of the original architecture are still to be traced in Chale church, however few, they may be of use as tests for comparison in forming an opinion of the age of other parochial churches. Henry the First's was a reign in which many new parish churches were erected.

Mr. Smith read an extract from a letter from Mr. R. Weddell, of Berwick-upon-Tweed:—"I was recently at Gilsland, and from thence took several short trips to examine the Roman wall in the vicinity. At Caervoran not a vestige remains. The tenant has recently filled up the baths, &c., and the site of the camp is covered with potatoes and turnips! Notwithstanding all that has been done and said, down to Hodgson, much remains for investigation, and I hope some of the Members of the Association will soon direct their steps to that district. At Caervoran I saw an inscription which I suspect has never been printed. It is on a

stone with fluted sides, ornamented on the top with a vase, and reads  
At Burdoswald another stone has been recently found, but the inscription is much defaced, and part of the upper side has been lost. All I can make out of it is,  
brass coin of the lately found on the west wall is

.....OACR..  
CO...A.COS  
LICINIVSC..  
.....SPI....

DOBIAN  
CADRO  
VOTVS

it and the wall to the north are several large stones clasped together with iron rods. I have some other rough memoranda, which I shall hereafter write to you about, having previously compared them with Horseley's "Britannia Romana,"

The tenant also shewed me a small emperor Licinius, much defaced, which he his farm. The entrance to the camp through distinctly seen, and about midway between

4 CARTA WILLIELMI WINT. EPISCOPI DE  
ECCLESIA DE CHALE.

Anno ab incarnatione Domini M.C. xiii. kal. Decembr. facta est Conventio in Insula Vecta inter Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ de Caresbroc et Almetum eiusdem Ecclesiæ presbiterum, et Ecclesiam S. Andræ de Chale, et Hug. Gernun qui eandem Ecclesiam fundavit, in presentia Willielmi Giffard Wintoniensis Episcopi qui eadem die prædictam Ecclesiam de Chale dedicavit; apud quam dedicationem exclamata et confirmata est hæc Conventio multorum testimonio. Almetus presbiter calumpniabatur quod Ecclesia de Chale erat de parochia Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Caresbroc, et Hugo Gernun dicebat quod homines de feodo suo non erant Ecclesiæ de Caresbroc, vel alibi titulati, set vivi poterant ire antiqua consuetudine ad quam vellent Ecclesiam, et mortuorum corpora ubicunque vellent sepelire. Hoc dicebat eos potuisse et fecisse. Almetus autem hoc negabat, et per considerationem calumpniæ suæ probationem offerebat. Set ne dampnum super utramlibet Ecclesiam verteretur et ut pax et amor inter eos et ipsorum amicos confirmaretur, per considerationem communium amicorum et per concessionem et confirmationem Episcopi facta est hæc Concordia. Hug. Gernun

concessit Ecclesiæ S. M. de Caresbroc totam medietatem terræ et decimarum et sepulturæ et oblationum, accepta propria domo sua, quas miserunt vel mittent ad Ecclesiam de Chale sive homines in ipsius Hugonis feodo manentes, sive quicunque alii. Et ad servicium et sustentationem et defensionem et reparationem Ecclesiæ remanet sine participatione terra qua Hugo dotavit Ecclesiam et decima propriarum carucarum, et ut supradictum est oblationes propriæ domus. Et presbiter de Chale faciet totum servicium Ecclesiæ in vivis et defunctis, in libris et vestimentis, in defensione et reparatione, eciam si funditus corruerit. Et hoc totum faciet sine auxilio et erogatione presbiteri de Caresbroc. Et per hæc Concordiam concessit Almetus presbiter fieri atrium apud Ecclesiam de Chale. Hanc Conventionem Episcopus sigilli sui testimonio approbavit, et sub perpetuo Anathemate confirmavit ut quicunque hæc Conventionem scienter violaverit anathema sit. Testibus hiis Richerio capellano Episcopi et decano, Stephano clerico, Rogero de Melafold, Radulfo Mansello.

"The Chartulary," a small 4to. on vellum, in the hands of Mr. Rodd, the bookseller of Great Newport-street. 1844.

and Hodgson's account of the Roman wall from Newcastle to Carlisle. The latter author (Part II. vol. iii. p. 209. cxiv.) prints the dedication to the god Silvanus, now at Lanercost, correctly, but does not shew how the letters are placed, and omits to notice that in the last line the letter  $\epsilon$  is joined to the preceding  $n$ .

The Rev. Brymer Belcher, of West Tisted, Alresford, Hants, communicated a notice of Roman remains at Wick, near Alton. It appears that many years since a portion of a field in which are vestiges of extensive buildings, was opened, when pavements and walls were discovered, and immediately broken up for repairing the roads, but Mr. Belcher says that the foundations of other buildings are still remaining and would well repay an excavation.

The Rev. E. G. Walford, of Chipping Warden, contributed a brief notice of the discovery of some stone coffins at Clalcombe Priory, Northamptonshire, the property of Mr. C. W. Martin, M.P., accompanied with a sketch of the most perfect specimen.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Settle, Yorkshire, presented through Mr. Smith, a lithograph of a Norman font, lately rescued from obscurity in Ingleton church. Mr. Jackson reports that a font of beautiful workmanship is lying unnoticed and nearly covered with grass in Kirkby-Malhamdale church-yard. It is used for mixing up lime for whitewash, with which the arches and pillars of the church are periodically bedaubed. The repeated application of the whitewash has however not yet entirely obscured all traces of their elaborate workmanship.

Mr. John Adey Repton communicated notices of discoveries of three skeletons, and weapons or instruments in iron, much corroded, on the site of an ancient camp at Witham called Temple Field, and of urns containing bones and ashes in a field at the east end of the town of Witham. The former were discovered in cutting the railway, the latter were turned up by the plough. A map and drawings were exhibited in illustration. The urns were so much broken by the plough, that out of the fragments of six different specimens, Mr. Repton and Mr. W. Lucas (who assisted in the examination) were able only to form a single one. It is sixteen inches high, ten inches in diameter at the top and seven at the bottom, in colour a light gray, with a raised indented rim, about three inches from the mouth. The other fragments are of a dingy red and brown black, and are mostly stamped with circular and triangular holes. The urns have been worked by hand and are rudely executed; the clay of which they are composed is mixed with small white stones and bits of chalk.

A letter was read from the Rev. Arthur Hussey, of Rottingdean, on peculiarities of architecture in the churches of Corhampton, Warnford, and East Tisted, Hants. Although the quoining of Corhampton church consists not of Saxon "long and short work," but of large stones, such as appear in more modern edifices, the walls are sufficiently characterized as being Saxon by that peculiar kind of stone-ribbing which, having been depicted at page 26 of the *Archæological Journal*, does not require to be further described or remarked on than by stating that this peculiarity is yet in good preservation on all the walls of Corhampton church, except those of the eastern end of the chancel, which are of modern brick. The present entrance to this church is through the south wall, and at the same part where the former entrance is indicated to have been, by an arch with a short rib ascending from its crown to the wall-plate, similarly to a rib above a perfect arch opposite in the north wall; although this last does not appear to have contained a

doorway. In the south wall is a square stone, having at its angles a trefoil-like ornament, and engraved with a circle which incloses on its lower half some lines radiating from a central hole. This is said to be a consecration-stone, which, from its little elevation above the ground, it may have originally been, although its lines would lead us to infer that it has served also for a sun-dial. Corhampton church has no other tower than a modern wooden bell-turret at its west end, above an original window divided by a rude oval balustré. The chancel-arch, also rude, springs from impost-like capitals, and is of depressed segmental shape. A stone elbow-chair, formerly occupying part of the altar-steps, has lately been placed within the altar-rails; and in the chancel pavement is a rough irregularly oblong stone, rudely incised towards its angles with crosses, denoting it to have been the altar-stone.

The Norman church at Warnford is a long plain edifice, comprising a chancel, a nave, a west tower, and a south porch. Its walls, being very thick, appear still to be in excellent condition, although the church is rendered damp by trees which closely surround it. The chancel and nave, being of equal breadth and height, are externally distinguished only by the juxtaposition of two of the roof-corbels. The tower is square, and from certain marks on its north and south sides, is probably older than the nave; but it possesses nothing of Saxon character except, as at Barton and Barnack, the absence of an original staircase; unless, perhaps, originality may be due to the existing stairs, composed of triangular blocks of oak, fastened to ascending beams supported by carved posts, and a semicircularly recessed landing-place in the south-eastern corner of the wall. The upper part of the tower has been repaired with brick, but its belfry-windows, two on each face, are original large circular holes, splayed inwardly and lined with ashlar. The porch and inner doorway are of a pointed style. Inserted in the north wall, one within and one without the church, are two small stones with inscriptions, evidently of great antiquity; but the letters, partly illegible from age, are wholly so, except to those conversant with ancient characters. Against the south wall is a consecration-stone, precisely similar to that of Corhampton, but in better preservation, it having been secluded from the weather by the porch. The present east window is an insertion of the fourteenth century, but on the inside of the east wall is a large arch, which probably contained windows corresponding to the Norman windows in the side walls. The ceiling is flat and modern, but some roof-brackets and corbels below it indicate that the ancient roof-timbers may probably remain. This church is sadly disfigured by high pews and a huge monument at its east end.

At East Tisted, Mr. Hussey saw a hagioscope with openings in the Perpendicular style; but as a new church is there in course of elevation, this interesting ecclesiastical feature is now, probably, no more.

Dr. Bromet observed that in one part of this communication, Mr. Hussey seemed to doubt whether Corhampton church may not have been restored since Saxon times, with some of the materials, and on the plan, of a preceding Saxon edifice. But such doubts, he thought, are not admissible; for otherwise they might be applied to every church without a recorded date. Considering it, therefore, as really Saxon, he thought that this church is a monument peculiarly valuable; our few other Saxon ecclesiastical remains being only towers, doorways, or smaller portions of buildings.

Mr. Thomas Inskip, of Shefford, Beds, communicated an account of Roman remains found a few years since in the vicinity of that town. It appears that for a long time this locality has been productive of vast quantities of interesting objects of art, of the Romano-British epoch, most of which, discovered previous to Mr. Inskip's researches, have been either lost or dispersed. "Roman vaults have been emptied of their contents, vases of the most elegant forms and the finest texture have been doomed to destruction for amusement, and set up as marks for ignorance and stupidity to pelt at. In another direction, I have known a most beautiful and highly ornamented urn with a portrait and an inscription on its sides stand peaceably on the shelf of its discoverer, till being seized with a fit of superstitious terror lest the possession of so heathenish an object might blight his corn or bring a murrain amongst his cattle, he ordered his wife to thrust it upon the dunghill, where it perished." Mr. Inskip's descriptive narrative proceeds as follows:—

"A similar fate inevitably awaited the relics found at Shefford, and in its immediate neighbourhood at Stanford-Bury, had not he who now records their escape been the humble instrument of their preservation. Indeed a number might have been destroyed previous to my becoming acquainted with their existence, the earliest intimation of which arose from a denarius having been carted with gravel from a neighbouring pit, and laid in the public road; it was afterwards picked up and brought to me for sale; this led me to inspect the scene of operation, and to watch and assist in future discoveries. The first objects of gratification were two large dishes of the reputed Samian ware, one of which is ten inches in diameter, radiated in the centre, and having the maker's name crossing it. The other was a beautiful specimen, with horizontal handles, and ornamented with the usual pattern round the edge. The larger dish of the two is doubtless the *lanx*, as its large size, and the prefix to the maker's name, sufficiently indicates—OFFAGER.

"Some time after, a Roman urn, surrounded by eleven Samian vases, was discovered, most of which were in a perfect state. A great quantity of broken glass also was found here, together with a whitish-coloured bottle of earthen manufacture.

"A fresh supply was subsequently found of terra cotta vases, somewhat larger than an ordinary sized tea-cup, with various names impressed across their centres; also a great quantity of greenish-coloured glass, but too much mutilated to admit of restoration. The bottom of one of these glass vases is round, eight inches in diameter, remarkably thick, and wrought in concentric circles; the neck and mouth are three and a half inches in width; the handle being of much thicker substance is preserved entire, and is exquisitely wrought into the device of a fish's tail.

"At the same time and place was found a brass dish or pan, which one of the labourers, suspecting to contain money, wrenched to pieces in his eagerness to secure it. This was greatly to be regretted, as the form of this vessel was of a high order of taste; but with much patience I have succeeded in restoring it to its primitive shape. On one side is a looped handle, the top of which, representing an open-jawed lion's head, is joined to the upper rim; on the opposite side protrudes a straight handle, terminating with the head of a ram; the bottom is turned in beautiful concentric circles, and has still adhering to its inside (however strange

it may appear to the sceptical) a portion of its original contents. A similar vase was found at the opening of Bartlow hills in 1835, which has but one handle and is far inferior in point of elegance; a drawing of it is given in the *Archæologia*. A coin of first brass was lying close by, much corroded, bearing on the obverse an imperial head, though not coronated or laureated; on the reverse a faint impression of a Roman altar. Not far from these was found an iron stand or case for holding a lamp. Another coin of third brass in fine preservation, and covered with a beautiful patina, was found on this spot.

"Afterwards, when digging by myself, I struck my spade on a large amphora, and added many fractures to those it had received; by cementing it together, I soon restored its original shape and dimensions. It has two handles, its height exactly two feet, and its broadest diameter eighteen inches. Near to this amphora were placed three terra cotta vases of great beauty, ornamented round their margins with the usual leaf of the laurel or the lotus, or whatever else it may hereafter be determined to be. These were taken from the earth without the slightest injury, and are still perfect as when first made.

"A beautiful glass vase was the companion to these,—its size double that of a modern sugar basin, it is radiated with projecting ribs, its shape is nearly globular, it has no handles, is of a fine pale amber colour, and was doubtless used for a funeral purpose.

"A small glass funnel was found here, which is restored from fragments to its original shape. A lachrymatory, or unguentarium, was lying near, but too much mutilated to invite an attempt to mend it. On one side of the vault, and close to one of the vases, a hole had been scooped in the earth, in which was deposited a quart or perhaps three pints of seeds, charred, and still perfectly black; through the dryness of the soil they had been admirably preserved.

"At a small distance from the three beautiful vases last mentioned, was discovered a quantity of blue glass, which from the newness of the fractures I concluded had been just broken by the spade. I collected the pieces, and cementing them together, they formed a beautiful jug or ewer, the shape of which is the most chastely elegant that taste could design or art execute. Its graceful neck and handle, its beautiful purple colour, and the exquisite curl of its lips, so formed to prevent the spilling of the fluid, proclaim it to be one of the most splendid remains of antiquity. It is radiated longitudinally, and unites great boldness of design with delicacy of execution. In contemplating this precious relic we feel that time and a reverence for taste and antiquity, have given to it a much more sacred character than the pagan rites it may have assisted to administer. At various times numbers of Samian vases were disinterred from this spot, amounting to more than three dozen, and of great varieties of shapes; the names impressed across several were MACCVIS—CALVINVS—LVPPA—TENEVM—SILENVS—LIBERALIS—SILVVS—OFCOET, &c. &c.

"The ground in which the foregoing relics were discovered, like many other places of Roman sepulture, was by the way side, lying on the Ikniel road in a straight line between Dunstable and Baldock, not indeed on the main street which passes through the Ichniel ford, but (as I judge) on a vicinal way, for which opinion there is strong presumption, from its passing so near to the old military station at Stanford Bury, and which road Salmon has traced as far as Cainho, from whence he says it went on to Baldock; if so, it doubtless passed through Shefford,



and close by the very spot where these relics were discovered. This burial ground forms three sides of a square, which has originally been enclosed with a wall of sandstone from the neighbouring quarry; the foundation may be easily traced at the depth of three feet, the present high road forming the fourth side of the square. The depth of these deposits was about three feet from the earth's surface.

"That the whole of this inclosure contained the ashes of persons of distinction, may be inferred from the great beauty and value of the relics interred with them; some of these are of the most sacred character, such for instance as the bronze acena or incense pan, the blue jug or simpulum, and a sacrificial knife found with them. All of these implements belong to the priestly office, the two last of which, with the cyathus, are frequently seen on the reverses of Roman coins, indicating the union of the imperial and pontifical dignity.

"A considerable time elapsed after the before-mentioned discoveries, when I conjectured from the official uses and purposes of many of the remains themselves, the probability of finding a place of pagan worship in their immediate vicinity. I commenced a search accordingly. After much labour and patience, I found the site of a Roman building at the distance of about half a furlong from the cemetery, and by digging round it, ascertained it to occupy an area of thirty feet by twenty, round which, about the foundation, was deposited a great quantity of mutilated remains of Samian pottery, and other coarse ware, most of the latter having probably been manufactured from the earth of a contiguous spot, which for ages, and to this day retains the name of '*Oman's Pond*.' The clay dug from hence is well adapted for the purpose of making such articles, and I have no doubt a pottery once formed a part of the site of this (R)oman's pond. This success induced me to try once more the old scene of my labours. By digging round the outside of the cemetery, I found a silver trumpet, of very diminutive size, being only sixteen inches in length; also a curious iron instrument, used as I presume to fasten the nails and pick the hoofs of the horse whose rider's ashes reposed with his bones in this place. Here was formed a trench or cist, about twelve feet in length, filled with the usual deposit of ashes, burnt bone, and charcoal; over this were placed Roman tiles leaning against each other at the top, so as to form an angle and protect the dust beneath. Here also was deposited a denarius of Geta. Another denarius of the above prince was found at some distance; they are both in fine preservation and of exquisite workmanship, and represent the ages apparently of nine and of twelve years.

"Some copper moulds for pastry were also found here, very highly ornamented. Although almost every deposit contained abundant evidence of cremation, yet no discovery has been made of a regular Ustrinum. On one occasion the workman employed to dig, &c. found at the depth of eighteen inches a ring adhering to his mattock, which escaped the slightest injury. It is a signet-ring of the age of Henry the Second, and bears a cypher and an ear of corn in intaglio. Immediately beneath this a beautiful Roman urn was found, adorned with elegant scroll-work in high relief; and descending fourteen feet deeper a mammoth's tooth lying on the sandstone rock. These three last articles were deposited beneath each other in a perpendicular line, and no doubt further fossil remains of the mammoth lay contiguous, of which several indications presented themselves. The tooth weighs seven pounds and three quarters. A variety of articles have been found occasionally deposited at the bottom of the urns, such as rusty nails,

whisps of hay or sedge-grass, bits of iron, pieces of lead, &c. : in others a quantity of the common snail-shell, sea-shells, &c. A bit of lead found in one has the precise shape of a pot-hook. A ball of pitch was found at the bottom of a very large amphora, a vessel capable of containing more than four gallons. Balls of pitch were thus frequently put by the Romans into their wine to give it a flavour, and the insides of amphoras were often pitched throughout for that express purpose.

“In one urn was found several balls of clay, which appear to have been kneaded by the hand, and are somewhat elongated.”

Dr. Bromet read a note from Mr. H. J. Stevens, of Derby, offering to send drawings of some singular fragments of apparently early Norman work in the church-yard of St. Alkmund.

Dr. Bromet stated that, through the civility of Mr. Stevens's clerk of the works he did examine the fragments alluded to. They are of that coarse reddish grit-stone which, it would seem, was employed even for sculptural purposes in Derbyshire and Yorkshire previously to the use of lime-stone. Many have been door and window-jamb, and are embellished with the various interlacings and chimerical animals sometimes found on the more ancient church-yard crosses. Two of them have on one side a series of semicircularly-arched panels, divided by short flat columns, with large flat capitals, such as we often see on ancient fonts, and as these were found in the south-east corner of the chancel, they are possibly parts of the tomb or shrine of St. Alkmund, who was killed A.D. 819.

Dr. Bromet suggested, in furtherance of the objects of this Association, that the secretary be requested to communicate with the minister and churchwardens of St. Alkmund's, and the secretary of the Derby Mechanics' Institution, recommending, in the name of the Society, that all the more ancient sculptured fragments found on pulling down the late church of St. Alkmund, be deposited either in the said Institution's museum, the town hall, or such other place easily accessible to the inhabitants of Derby as to the minister and churchwardens may seem fit.

The following letter from Mr. Charles Spence, of Devonport, was read. It was accompanied by rubbings of incised slabs, &c. :—“I transmit a few observations respecting the church of Beer Ferrers, in this county, which I recently visited. Every admirer of genius will recollect that this edifice possesses a melancholy notoriety as having been the place where Charles Stothard, the author of the ‘Monumental Effigies,’ was killed. In the church-yard, and against the eastern wall of the church, stands an upright stone which at once relates the manner of his death, and commemorates a man whose fame will never die while archæology has a lover, or science its votaries. The church itself is beautifully situated on the banks of the Tavy, and not far from the confluence of that river with the Tamar; it is built in the form of an exact cross, the length of the two transepts, with the intervening breadth of the nave, being exactly the same as the length of nave and chancel, viz. 90 feet. On the north side of the upper portion of the cross is the vestry room, once the chantry chapel, which according to Lysons was collegiate, and founded for six priests in the year 1328, by William de Ferrers, and endowed with the advowson of the church at Beer Ferrers. This chantry chapel is separated from the rest of the church only by the beautiful canopied monument which probably covers the remains of its founder and his lady: in form it resembles the monument of Aneline, countess of Lancaster, in Westminster

Abbey, and like it, is dishonoured by having its interior blocked up so that part of the monument is in the chapel, and part forms the wall of the vestry.

"**ALTAR.**—The floor of the Altar (immediately under the communion-table) consists of a slab of marble, eight feet long by four feet wide, which is most beautifully carved with rose-wheel circles and hexagonal elongated departments, sustaining what would seem to have been an altar-stone, about six inches in height, the sides of which are deeply grooved or fluted, in one hollow, with roses interlaced with leaves carved thereon in bold and beautiful relief. The Altar is ascended from the nave by three steps; the edge stones of the upper compartment or step have been beautifully cut in bas-relief with shields, arabesques, &c.

"**CHANCEL.**—The chancel and its chapels were separated from the nave and side aisles by a cancellum or screen, the basement of which is still left; it is of Decorated character, and has been richly painted; each of its compartments formerly contained a painting of some saint, and in one the figure of a female may yet be deciphered, but it is in so mutilated a condition that it would be difficult to guess whom it was intended to represent.

"**NAVE.**—The nave is filled with the original open sittings of Perpendicular character, quite entire, and beautifully and elaborately carved. At the north-east corner of these pews is a shield cut in wood, and on the south-east corner is another, whereon are blazoned horse-shoes (arms of Ferrers), and rudders of ships or vessels.

"**WINDOWS.**—Those of the north transept are very beautiful specimens of Decorated work, as is also the great window of the south transept. Those of the south side of the church are Perpendicular. On the north side the windows are debased and bad. The eastern window, which Rickman states to have been 'a fine one,' has been destroyed since his survey, and a choice specimen of the true Churchwardenic style inserted in its place.

"**PAINTED GLASS.**—In the south transept is a shield of arms blazoned quarterly, but at too great a height for me to decipher them. Such also was the case in a debased window in the north side of the nave, where appears to be a figure resembling a knight, and a shield argent, charged with a cross gules, but turned upside down. The glass representing Sir William Ferrers and his lady, in tracing which C. Stothard fell and was killed, and which was in the east window, is probably in a deal case (marked glass) which is kept in the north transept. An engraving of it may be seen in Lysons' 'Magna Britannia.'

"**FONT** extremely rude. It is described by Rickman as being of rather singular character. To me it appeared only as a rude imitation by unskilful hands; it consists, to use the words of Lysons, 'of a truncated polygonal shape, resting upon four foliated ornaments, encircled by a band of rather rude execution.'

"**PARVISE** is yet left, but much mutilated. The door and steps leading to it are nearly choked up with rubbish, &c.

"**TOMBS.**—Beside that in the chancel previously alluded to, there is a very beautiful effigy in an arched recess, in the wall of the north transept, representing a knight cross-legged, in the act of rising from his recumbent position and drawing his sword. He is armed completely in mail, over which is a surcoat. The sword is suspended from a broad belt, and his heater-shaped shield is pendent from his neck by a guige or strap—his mailed head rests upon his helmet. The effigy has been broken off at the knees, and the body of the animal on which his feet rested is gone, but the four paws and tail yet remain. The whole monument bears great

resemblance to that of Sir Robert de Vere, in Sudborough church, Northamptonshire.

“NORTH TRANSEPT.—An Altar has evidently been erected here. The elevated altar-step yet remains, and just before it lies an

“INCISED SLAB.—It represents a cross, and at the intersection a heart. Irradiated above is an inscription, ‘Hie jacet Rogerus Champernowne Armiger cujus anime propicietur Deus Amen.’ The Champernownes became possessed of the manor of Beer Ferrers before the close of the fourteenth century. I have seen other, and hope to send for the inspection of the Society specimens of these engraved slabs, which, though somewhat rare in the eastern parts of England, do not appear to be uncommon in this western portion of our country; indeed the old Norman practice of inscribing round the edge of the flat gravestone is still practised here, and almost every church presents instances of it. There is another stone near the foregoing, apparently very ancient; the letters are cut in very deep relief, the words, ‘Orate pro Will’mo Champernoun.’ Royal arms very coarsely executed on four pennoncelis; around are painted a rose, harp, portecullis, and fleur-de-lis.

“Roof entirely modernized, and chancel-arch spoiled.

“In conclusion, I may state that the exterior of the church has a pretty appearance; its nave, side aisles, and the little chapels in the upper angles of the cross, together with its low tower surmounted by a kind of corbel-table, resembling machicolations, look well from every point of observation.

“Such is the church of Beer Ferrers, which Lysons states to have belonged in the reign of King Henry the Second to Henry de Ferrariis or Ferrors, ancestor of the numerous branches of the ancient family of Ferrors in Devonshire and Cornwall.”

#### NOVEMBER 27.

Mr. M. W. Boyle presented through the Rev. J. B. Deane a portfolio of prints and drawings, illustrative chiefly of places in London. It comprises, 1. Illustrations of Crosby Hall. 2. Occupiers of Crosby Hall. 3. Illustrations of St. Helen's Church and Priory. 4. Illustrations of Gresham College. 5. Illustrations of Leathersellers' Hall. 6. Miscellaneous Illustrations.

THE PAINTINGS IN EAST WICKHAM CHURCH, KENT.—The Secretary read letters from Archdeacons King and Burney, in reply to communications from the Committee. Archdeacon King writes, “Having upon the receipt of your former letter, cautioned the churchwardens of East Wickham against farther proceeding in the matter of the fresco-painting in the church, I was desirous of obtaining, as it was a new case, the opinion of the Bishop upon the subject. His Lordship has inspected the painting, and his opinion, with which mine agrees, is, that the fresco is not worth preserving.”—Archdeacon Burney says, “I am very sorry to say that the paintings will not be saved. It is quite impossible, however, for me not to express myself very greatly indebted to the bishop of Rochester not only for his courtesy and prompt reply to the letter addressed to him by me from Canterbury, but for his having likewise visited the church himself, and stayed all proceedings, until I could accompany his Lordship, and inspect the paintings with him. They were in a much more decayed state, I confess, than I had expected, and any restoration would have amounted to almost an entirely new work, even if

there had been any funds, or the least inclination on the part of the churchwardens to restore them. No authority could of course be officially exerted for any such expenditure: and the frescoes, in their present condition, though highly curious and interesting to the antiquary, are not to common eyes, it must be admitted, ornamental or attractive. Neither the archdeacon of Rochester, who had also visited them, nor the vicar of the parish, I ought to add, had testified the least wish for their preservation. As far as I was informed also, the parishioners were quite indifferent about them. We must therefore rest satisfied with the nice and careful drawings which Mr. Wollaston has executed. The Association also may rejoice in having done their duty, however unsuccessfully, in drawing the attention of the competent ecclesiastical authorities to these relics of ancient art."

Read a letter from Mr. Daniel Henry Haigh, of Leeds, giving an account of an examination of several churches in the county of York. Mr. Haigh writes:

"On the 30th October, I made a short excursion to the southern border of this county, and visited on that and the following day, the parish church of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, the neighbouring chapel of St. John's, and the churches of Anstan and Thorpe Salom. A passage in Mr. Hunter's Deanery of Doncaster, which states that the 'lid of a Saxon cistus,' resembling in its ornaments that at Coningsborough, is preserved in the church-yard of St. John's, and Mr. Rickman's notice of the remains of Anglo-Saxon architecture in the parish church of Laughton, led my steps in this direction. There is no mention in the Domesday Survey of any church in this parish, but its importance in the times of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers is proved by the fact there recorded, of its having been the residence of Earl Edwin; 'Ibi ten. comes Eduin aulam.' Westward from the church, about fifty yards distant, are the remains (as I believe them to be) of Edwin's hall, consisting of a high circular mound, standing between the extremities of a crescent-shaped rampart of earth. The Anglo-Saxon portion of the church is small. It consists of the west wall of the north aisle, and the western bay of the north wall. It is easily distinguished from the rest of the church by its masonry, and the dark red sand-stone with which it is built; the magnesian limestone being employed in the Norman chancel, as well as in the Perpendicular nave. Mr. Rickman has given a good representation of the doorway in the north wall, in his communication on Anglo-Saxon architecture, printed in *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., but an erroneous impression may be conveyed, by his having given the same dark tint to the hood-moulding of the original doorway, and to the low segmental arch which now forms the doorway, which is of much later date; and to make room for which the under sides of the original imposts have been cut away. Since Mr. Rickman's time, much of the rough-cast which covered this portion of the walls has been removed, and disclosed long and short quoins east of the door and close to the second buttress of the north wall; proving that here there was an angle in the wall, and leading to the supposition that this was a porch of the Saxon edifice. In digging graves on the south side of the church, the foundations of a wall have been met with; this seems to prove that the Saxon church was of greater extent than its Norman successor. Of the latter, the chancel walls, and the piers on the north side of the nave remain. The rest of the church is of early and good Perpendicular work, or rather transition from Decorated to that style. The capitals of the Norman piers on the north side of the nave have abaci placed upon them, corresponding with those of the piers on the opposite side, so as to make them of

equal height with the last. The spandrels of the arches in the north side, have angels holding scrolls, and those on the south side, demi-angels. There is no clerestory, the nave being lighted by the windows of the aisles only, four on the north, three on the south, each of three cinquefoiled lights, square-headed. The dripstones of these windows are good, and terminate in very well-carved corbels of the following designs :

## SOUTH.

1. Bust of a man and woman, the faces much distorted.
2. Busts of a king and queen.
3. Busts of a merchant and a bishop.

## NORTH.

1. A lion, and a monster.
2. Half figures of a giant, devouring a child; and of a knight in the armour of the time of Edward III.
3. As South 2.
4. A fiend tormenting a lost soul, and St. Michael embracing a redeemed one.

“There is no chancel-arch. Of the rood-screen the lower portion only remains, and that is partly concealed by pews. It is of stone and of good character. In a line with it, the lower portion of an oak screen extends across the north aisle. Close to it is a handsome wooden eagle gilt, rather an unusual feature in a parish church. The font is Decorated, of octagonal form, and of the following dimensions : height, 3ft. 7in., width across the top, 2ft. 5in., width of bowl, 1ft. 10in., depth of same, 1ft. 1in. A figure of it is given in Rickman’s ‘Attempt.’ The panelling and tracery differ in each of its sides.

“In the chancel is a recess under a semicircular arch, 3ft. 10in. wide, serving the purpose of a double sedile; and a piscina 2ft. 4in. wide, with a triangular-headed arch. The ascent to the Altar is by four steps. The ancient altar-stone is fixed in the pavement of the south aisle, at its south-east corner, partly hidden by pews. The crosses in the uncovered part are very distinct.

“The tower is a beautiful structure, and is surmounted by a lofty crocketed octagonal spire; its height is said to be 185 feet; of the bells, one is ancient, and has the legend, in Lombardics, ‘Ave Maria gracia plena dominus tecum.’ In the lower story the springers remain of what would have been a fine vault of fan-tracery had it been completed. The neighbouring chapel of St. John is in a state of ruinous disorder, but it contains some objects of great interest. These are a rood-screen, a parclose, a pulpit, and several open seats, with good Perpendicular tracery at the ends, of oak; a font somewhat similar to that at the parish church, but scarcely so finely carved; and the tomb already mentioned. The font is 4ft. 4in. high and 2ft. 7½in. wide at the top; the diameter of the bowl is 1ft. 10in. and its depth 1ft. It has on one side a shield of arms, barry of six, on a chief, a lion passant dexter. The tomb is of Early English date, ridged, 6ft. 7in. long, 2ft. 4in. wide at the head, and 1ft. 7in. at the foot. Its ornaments consist of a rich cross with a slender shaft, and ten very deeply-cut circular scrolls of foliage and fruit, two above and eight below the transverse limb. The altar-stone of this church is under the seats in the nave; the crosses rudely formed.

“From Laughton I proceeded to Anstan, passing in my way some remains of earth-works which I had not time to examine. I was prevented from taking such notes as I wished of Anstan church, by the presence of a party of men who were busy making arrangements for some festival, and putting up a temporary gallery for the purpose. I noticed however that the end of each aisle had formerly been



a chapel, the central bay of each east window containing a canopied niche of stone, and on each side of these windows were brackets. In the chancel was an ancient tomb-stone reared against the wall, on which was the figure of a lady with an infant. I think that the tower and spire of this church, although on a much smaller scale, are of the same date, and perhaps designed by the same hand as that of Laughton.

"I now proceeded to the village of Thorpe Salvin. The font and the south doorway of this church are well known to antiquaries, having been figured in 'Archæologia' and in Hunter's 'Deanery of Doncaster.' I was gratified to find that by the taste and good feeling of the present incumbent the font has been cleared of whitewash, and it is now a beautiful specimen of Norman work, the sculpture being nearly as sharp as it ever was. The various subjects afford some useful information respecting the costume of the twelfth century. ecclesiastical and civil.

"In this church also the altar-slab remains within the altar-rails, but broken into several pieces. There are three sedilia, level, with trifoliated heads, under ogee hoods, and an embattled cornice above. The sedilia at Anstan are of the same character. The piscina is a small square recess; the orifice plastered. There is a lychroscope, an Early English window widely splayed internally, with a transom near the sill. The lower part as well as the upper has been glazed. It commands a small square recess in the opposite wall, which, I think, were the plaster removed, would be found to have pierced the wall. In the north wall of the chancel is an aumbry with a segmental-arched head. North of the chancel is a pretty chapel of Decorated date. It has a piscina with a trifoliated head under an ogee arch, and a shelf above it, which is rather unusual; and east of this, close to the ground, a square recess in the wall, slanting westward. In the south-east window of the nave, in its eastern splay, is a trefoiled niche. The general character of this church is Norman, but it has many later additions. This was the limit of my excursion."

2. A letter from Archdeacon Jones of Llanfachroth rectory, Bangor, in reference to the statement made to the Committee by the Rev. H. L. Jones on the condition of several churches in Anglesey. In consequence of a communication from the Committee the Archdeacon writes:—

"I considered it my duty in my new capacity of Archdeacon, to go and inspect the condition of Llanphangel Ysceifiag church. Accordingly I requested the dean of Bangor, the patron, the incumbent, and the rural dean, to meet me on the premises last Tuesday. The dean could not attend, but the rural dean and myself went over the interior of the church, and after examining it thoroughly, we came to the conclusion that the *walls* were in such an unsafe condition as barely to admit of any improvement or repair; in fact they project in several places so much from their perpendicular, as to give the appearance, at least, of being *unsafe*. However, of this any common mason or builder would be a better judge than either the rural dean or myself. If the *walls* can be depended upon, I do not doubt but that the roof and other disrepairs could be sufficiently set right by an outlay of perhaps a £100 or at least £150 or so. But I very much doubt the safety of the *walls*. We found what Mr. H. L. Jones called the south transept roof in a shocking state and ready to fall in. This is entirely owing to the leaden gutter on the roof having been so long neglected, and indeed the whole church bears evident marks of neglect, wilful or otherwise, on the part of those whose



duty it was to keep it in order and repair. Let Mr. Jones, who has visited the church, himself inform us whether he thinks the walls safe to rebuild on, and what are the 'beautiful details' he speaks of, the preservation of which he deems it of such moment to contend for. To our *unarchitectural* eye there did not appear any details deserving of the epithet 'beautiful,' and a great portion of the building is decidedly *modern*; built, I mean, not further back than 1626, by the Beon family. The body of the church is doubtless much older, and the doorway or entrance is somewhat striking. The main reason, however, which the dean assigns for abandoning the old building, is that (besides its being in a dangerous state) it is too far from the main population. This argument, however, would not weigh much with me, if Mr. Jones can shew me that the walls of the old church are safe."

3. A letter from Mr. James H. Dixon of Tollington Park, Middlesex, respecting a locality called Abbey Hill, on the high road between Calton and Winterburn, about eleven miles from Skipton in Craven, in the parish of Kirkby Malhamdale. Here Mr. Dixon has noticed extensive foundations of buildings, and enquires what abbey or religious edifice stood here. He does not find these remains alluded to by the local historians, and the only reasons he has for believing them to have belonged to an ecclesiastical building of consequence are their extent, and the names of the adjacent fields, which are "Friar's Head," "Kirk Syke," "Kirk Garth," "Great Church Doors," "Little Church Doors," "Chapel Maze," &c.

Mr. Wright read a letter from the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, stating that the Members of the Association residing in the neighbourhood of Maidstone had formed themselves into a Local Committee for furthering the objects of the Association, and that he, Mr. Larking, had been requested to act as Chairman to the Committee.

Dr. Bromet quoted a letter from the Rev. W. S. Hartley, to shew, in reference to a statement made by Mr. Way at a former meeting, that service is performed at St. John's, Laughton, seven times a year.

The Rev. J. H. Barham exhibited a flint celt recently found in a field at Betherden, Kent.

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It has been determined that the Archæological Meeting for 1845, shall be held at Winchester, in the first week in August.