

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

JANUARY 3, 1851.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

MR. T. HUDSON TURNER communicated a memoir entitled "Unpublished Notices relating to the Times of Edward I." It will be found in this volume, p. 45.

THE REV. E. L. CUTTS gave a detailed account of an ancient mansion near Farnborough, in Kent, called Franks; and he submitted to the meeting numerous drawings, plans and elevations, illustrative of that interesting example of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century.

DR. THURNAM brought before the society a remarkable object of bronze, (see woodcut,) of a type hitherto known only by one other example; and which, as far as can be ascertained, does not occur in any continental collection. He gave the following particulars relative to its discovery:—

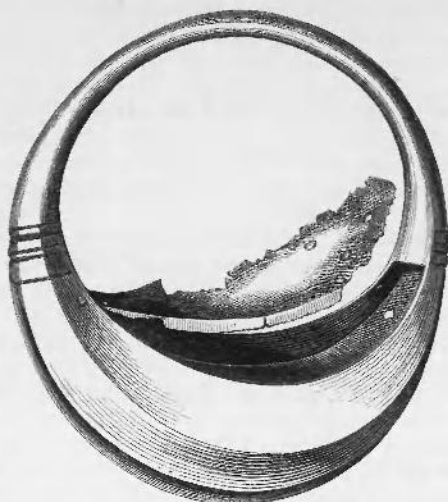
"The bronze object now exhibited was obtained from a labourer in Farndale, Yorkshire, N.R., by whom it had been found in the year 1849, whilst engaged in removing the stones from a cairn on the high moorland to the west of that dale. He stated that it was found near the bottom of the cairn, concealed in the cavity of a hollowed stone, which again was covered by a flat stone. Whether these stones and the object which they concealed had been placed near the centre or the exterior of the cairn did not appear. When found, it was stated to have contained 'nothing but a sort of ashes like decayed paper.' No other object, it was stated, has yet been found in this cairn; which, however, has probably been only in part removed. Like an adjacent remarkable cairn, known by the name of 'Hobthrush, or Hobtrush Rook,' which was examined several years since by some members of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, it had probably been erected over a stone cist, which may, as in that instance, have been surrounded by two concentric circles of stones. Rook, in the local dialect, signifies a heap of any kind.

"The probable conclusion is, that this curious object had been deposited in the place where it was found merely for the purpose of concealment, and that the cairn is of an earlier date.

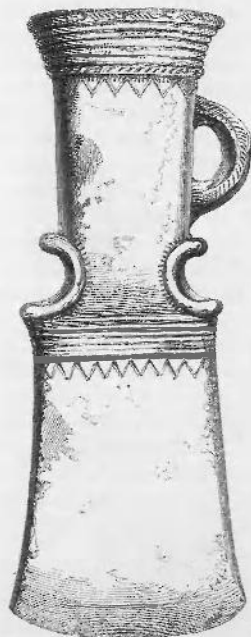
"In the year 1837, in an ancient stone-quarry at Thorngrafton, near Hexham, in Northumberland, an object of the same kind was discovered. This has been figured by Mr. Akerman, in his 'Roman Coins relating to Britain,' and again by Mr. Bruce in his recent work on 'The Roman Wall.' Mr. Bruce describes it as a skiff-shaped vessel, or receptacle, about six inches long, with a circular handle. Like that from Farndale, it has a lid with a hinge at one end, and fastens with a spring at the other. In the Farndale example the spring or bolt has been lost, but the adjustment connected with it, and the hole into which the fastenings may have closed, are to be seen.

"In that from Thorngrafton were sixty-five Roman gold and silver coins, chiefly of the emperors, from Claudius to Hadrian. There can, I conceive, be little doubt that we here have examples of a species of Roman purse,—

ANTIQUITIES OF BRONZE.



Bronze relic, found in a cairn, in Yorkshire.



Bronze celt, in the possession of Mr. Brackstone.

(See p. 91.)

a *marsupium* or *crumena*, of a description apparently unknown before the discovery of the specimens under consideration. To borrow a name from mediæval costume, we may perhaps term it a Roman-British gypsere. The exact mode in which such a receptacle was used is not very evident; it appears but ill-adapted for being worn about the person, either as attached to the girdle or in any other way."

The dimensions of this very curious object are as follow: greatest diameter, measured across the handle, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; greatest breadth of the lower part, or receptacle, measured across its cover, $2\frac{5}{10}$ in.; breadth of the cover itself, 2 in.; diameter, from top of the handle to the lowest edge, or keel, of the receptacle, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. All the inside edges of the handle are smoothly rounded off, and apparently worn by use; it seems possible that it might have been worn passed over the arm, and by this means the *operculum* would be kept securely in place, without risk of the monies falling out. No indication, however, of any such purse having been formerly in use has been discovered. The only objects bearing any resemblance to these bronze *marsupia*, noticed hitherto, are the little coffers (if they may be regarded as such) with one handle, carried in the left hand, as seen on several Gaulish sepulchral sculptures found in Burgundy or Lorraine. This has been usually explained by French antiquaries to be a little bucket (*seau*), possibly because the other hand usually holds a kind of cup. They are occasionally rectangular, and appear much more like a casket for precious objects than a *seau*. One of them, communicated by Calmet to Montfaucon, resembles a small basket; and, with the exception that the bottom is flat, has considerable analogy with the objects under consideration.¹

MR. W. H. CLARKE communicated a notice, accompanied by a drawing, relative to a small effigy of stone, supposed to represent one of the Vavasour family, which was placed in a niche in one of the buttresses at the east end of York Minster, being that nearest the north-east angle of the fabric. An escutcheon of the arms of Vavasour (a fesse dancetty) was affixed to the side of the niche, as shown in Britton's view of the east end, in his History of York Cathedral, Plate XI., and described at p. 45. Of this escutcheon, a drawing was sent by Mr. Clarke. The figure had been taken down, about November last, the restoration of the east end, now for several years in progress, having reached that part. It is intended to restore it by as exact a copy as can be produced. The effigy measures about 6 feet in height and 20 inches across the body; it had been repaired with cement, and is in a very defaced condition. The right hand rests upon the hilt of the sword. The Presbytery appears to have been erected between 1361 and 1370, and the choir from 1380 to 1400; the great eastern window being glazed in 1405. The frequent benefactions of the family of Vavasour, of Hazelwood Hall, near Tadcaster, appear by various statements in Browne's valuable History of the Minster; and it is stated especially that on several occasions they gave stone for the fabric from the quarries of Thevesdale, situate on the Vavasour estates. About 1225, Robert le Vavasour granted free passage for that purpose, as often as there should be occasion to repair or enlarge the church;² and about 1302 and 1311, Sir William le Vavasour gave ample license for the supply of stone for

¹ See Mongez, Recueil d'Antiquités, pl. 303; Montfaucon, t. iii., pl. 48; t. v., pl. 36; and Supp., t. iii., liv. i., c. 9.

² Mon. Angl., vol. iii., p. 162, orig. edit.

The grant of Robert de Percy, conceding free passage for the transport of the stone from Tadcaster, may be found, *ibid.*, p. 163.

various works. The liberality of the family was entitled to some conspicuous memorial,³ and, accordingly, over the great western door is found an effigy with the arms of Vavasour, placed with the statues of Archbishop Melton and of Robert de Percy. In the hands of the first is seen a rough block of ashlar, commemorative of the especial benefaction already mentioned. These effigies on the west front had been restored by Michael Taylor, a sculptor of York, during the renovation of that end of the Minster, carried out from about 1802 to 1816. At the east end, were likewise figures commemorative of the liberality of these families, one with the arms of Percy being at the south-east angle.

MR. WATERHOUSE, of Dublin, communicated a notice of an unique fibula, discovered near Drogheda. He had most kindly brought the original to the apartments of the Institute, that members of the Society might have the gratification of examining this precious relic; but, being under the necessity of returning forthwith to Ireland, he had left for exhibition at this meeting an elaborate drawing, which he also presented to the Society. Dr. Petrie, in a Report to the Royal Irish Academy, had assigned this brooch to the eleventh, or early part of the twelfth, century. The material he considered to be "white bronze," a compound of copper and tin, resembling silver; and the enrichments are of the most elaborate variety, comprising examples of enamelled work and of *niello*; interlacements and designs of most intricate character, of which not less than seventy-six varieties occur; and there are small human heads, cut or cast, with marvellous delicacy, the material amber-coloured, and supposed to be glass. This type of fibula, consisting of a ring, highly enriched with ornament, upon which the *acus* moves freely, is known by examples already published by Col. Vallancey and other antiquaries.⁴ It has been admirably illustrated by Mr. Fairholt, in a memoir on Irish fibulæ, in the Transactions of the Archæological Association, at their Gloucester Congress. Dr. Petrie considers this type to be peculiarly Irish, but common to Scotland, as also, it has been stated, to the Moorish tribes of Africa. A peculiarity of the noble specimen in Mr. Waterhouse's possession consists in its having a silver chain attached, of the construction usually known as "Trichinopoly work," which is supposed to have served as a guard to keep the *acus* in its proper position, and ensure the safety of this rich ornament. This chain is unfortunately broken; it is conjectured that a pipe or socket was attached to its extremity to receive the point of the long *acus*.

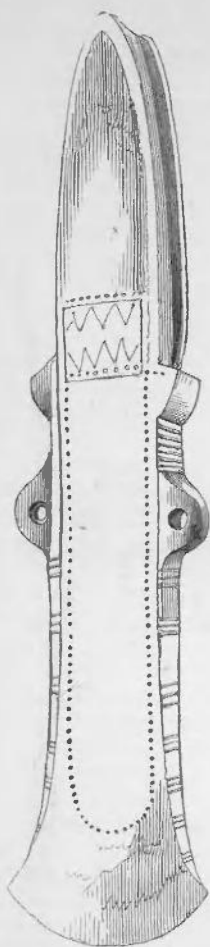
LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE observed that he had been assured that there is a mixture of metals in this remarkable fibula: it is not wholly of white bronze; portions are of lead, upon which the exquisite filagree work was attached. It had been called in Ireland the "Royal Tara Brooch," but there is, in fact, no evidence as to the place of its discovery. It had been brought by a poor woman into Drogheda, and sold for a few shillings to a silversmith: every attempt to ascertain where it had been found proved fruitless.

M. PULSKI remarked that he recognised this form of brooch as occasion-

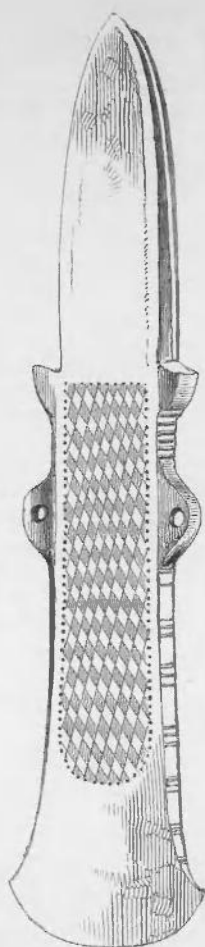
³ A singular tradition, it is stated, exists in Yorkshire, that of certain privileges belonging to the chief of the Vavasour family, of Hazelwood: one is this,—that he may ride on horseback into York Minster.—See Notes and Queries, vol. ii., p. 326.

⁴ Some specimens of analogous type, but less richly ornamented than those found in Ireland, have occurred in England. See one figured in this *Journal*, vol. vi., p. 70.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN IRELAND.



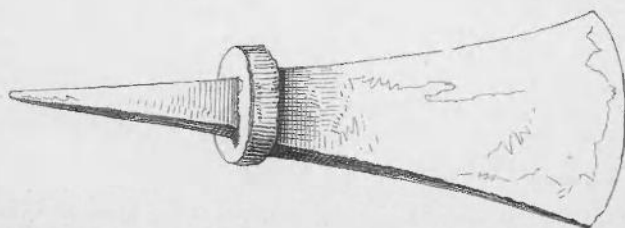
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No. 3.



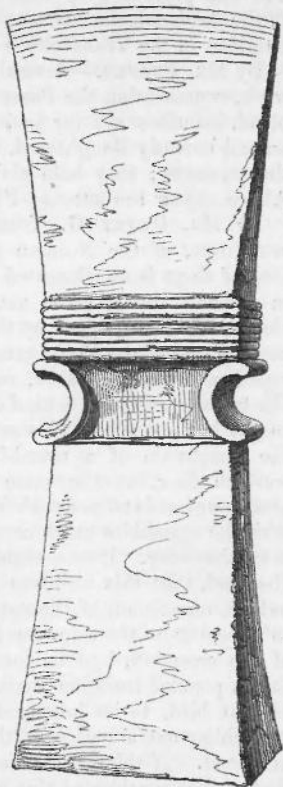
No. 1. Unique bronze colt. No. 2. Bronze chisel. (Both in Mus. R. I. Acad.)
No. 3. Bronze chisel, in collection of Mr. W. F. Wakeman, Dublin.

All of orig. size.

ally found amongst the rich ornaments of the Etruscans. He believed that some of very similar character are preserved in the collection of the Prince of Canino.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. G. DU NOYER.—Representations of two remarkable bronze celts, of types which he regarded as unique ; one of them (see the woodcuts) was found in Yorkshire, the blade is solid (diameter at the edge $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.), the other extremity is a hollow socket to receive the haft. The length of this curious specimen is 6 inches. The second, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, is of very peculiar form ; it is ornamented with engraved zigzag lines, and fretted work ; it presents, as Mr. Du Noyer observed, the combination of two features which he had never before seen united, namely, the lateral “stop-ridge,” and the loops, to aid in fastening the implement to the haft. It is a valuable example, as showing the progressive development of ingenuity in the construction of these interesting objects. He produced, also, sketches of bronze implements, various kinds of chisels, one of them socketed, in the possession of Mr. W. F. Wakeman ; the other, with a tang, for insertion into the handle, like a modern chisel. (See woodcuts.) This is in the Museum of the R. I. Academy. Similar bronze chisels were found in the hoard of celts, implements and broken metal, at Carlton Rode, Norfolk, in 1844.⁵



Bronze celt, found in Yorkshire.
Length of orig. 6 inches.

By MR. BRACKSTONE.—A bronze celt of very unusual type. (See the annexed representation.) A specimen of similar form, found in Norfolk, was exhibited in the Museum of the Institute, during the Norwich meeting, by Mr. Goddard Johnson. Another celt, produced by Mr. Brackstone, was ornamented elaborately with engraved chevron patterns.

By THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—A small brass coin, recently found in the parish of Saffron Walden, Essex. The impression is not very distinct, but it is evidently the rare British coin attributed to Cunobeline, figured, from the specimen now preserved in the British Museum, in “Ruding’s British Coins,” Plate V., fig. 31. Obv. CVNO. Pegasus. Rev. TASCI. A winged figure apparently in the act of stabbing an ox.

By MR. PHILIP DELAMOTTE. A gold pectoral cross, found at Witton, in Norfolk. In the centre is a medallion, apparently a cast, or imitative coin of the Emperor Heraclius I., with Heraclius Constantinus, his son. On the obverse appear two busts, full-faced ; on the reverse, a cross. Heraclius,

⁵ See a chisel of this kind figured in “Bateman’s Vestiges,” Introd., p. 8.

after causing Phocas to be beheaded, A.D. 610, was proclaimed Emperor of the East, and died A.D. 641. The limbs of the cross are of equal length, slightly dilated, and are enriched with pieces of bright red-coloured glass, forming a sort of mosaic, in the style of certain precious objects of the Carolingian age. This is the second ornament, thus decorated, which has been found in Norfolk. A pendant medallion, set with a cast from a coin of the Emperor Mauricius, was discovered on the shore near Mundesley, and was presented by Miss Gurney to the British Museum. It is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii, pl. vii. A representation of the cross will be given in the *Transactions of the Norfolk Archæological Society*.

By MR. FRANKS.—A small enamelled plate of twelfth century *champlevé* work, representing the Passover. One Israelite holding a basin filled with blood, inscribes a T (or *tau*) with a pen over a door, under which lies an animal recently slaughtered. Two other Israelites are in the act of eating the passover; they hold clubs, and appear to be already on their march. Above appear the letters—PHASE. Dimensions, 3 in. by 2½ in.

By MR. HENRY G. TOMKINS.—Drawings, representing some curious sculptures, of the Norman period, at Bishop's Teignton church, Devon. One of them is now inserted in the south wall: it consists of four figures, in a small arcade of as many arches, and between each was originally a slender shaft, as shown by the capitals and bases which remain. A fragment of one of the shafts remains, and it is spirally moulded. The figures represent a female seated, seen in full-face; three persons in long robes, the two first, wearing a kind of mitre, are viewed in profile, as if approaching to pay her homage. This sculpture appears to have been destined to fill the tympanum of a round-headed doorway. The arch-mouldings of a western door, at the same church, are very curious: they consist of grotesque heads twined with foliage, and cones of the pine, from which a bird, with the mandibles much curved, is pecking out the seeds. Under its feet is another cone. It may probably represent the cross-bill; and Mr. Tomkins observed, that this bird was possibly introduced in decorations of a sacred nature, on account of the notion, of which he had hitherto only been able to discover a trace in the translation from the German—"the Legend of the cross-bill," to be found in Longfellow's Poems. It would appear that a popular tradition attributed the curved bill and red-stained plumage of that bird, to its having attempted to relieve the Saviour's agony by wrenching out a nail from the cross, so that the wings were spotted with his blood. If this legend were anciently known in England, it is probable that representations of this bird may be found in the symbolical sculptures and decorations of other churches. The cross-bill, it should be observed, lives in the pine-forests of Germany, and greedily extracts the seeds from the cones.

By M. PULSKI.—A collection of beautiful drawings, representing ancient relics and objects of art, chiefly preserved in the Fejervary Cabinet, in Hungary. M. Pulski observed, that the inspection of the interesting exhibition of Ancient and Mediæval Art, formed during the previous season at the Adelphi, and to which the members of the Institute largely contributed, had induced him to lay before the Society a selection of drawings of objects of similar nature existing in foreign countries. They comprised a series of examples of sculpture in ivory, beginning with a diptych, designed with singular grace and feeling, equal to the finest works of the sixteenth century; but, possibly, of as early date as the fourth or fifth century.

Amongst the numerous examples of later times, one drawing claimed the special attention of the English antiquary ; it was a tablet of ivory, a work of the fifteenth century, on which is sculptured a regal figure, with an escutcheon of the arms of France and England, quarterly, on each side, two attendants or pages near him. Above is inscribed, *Henricus Dei gra'*—continued thus, at the foot,—*Ang. et fra. domi' hibern'.* This may have been intended to portray Henry VI. It was purchased at Venice. The latest specimen of these interesting works in ivory was a tankard, on which is sculptured in high relief a subject after one of the finest paintings by Rubens, stated to be in the Lichtenstein Gallery. M. Pulski produced, also, some exquisite drawings, representing vessels of fine mixed metal, chased and engraved with figures of men and animals, and enriched with gold and silver, and black enamel. They have excited much interest on the Continent, and various conjectures regarding their age and origin had been advanced : the Prince de Luynes had published a very curious example in the "*Revue Archéologique.*" M. Pulski supposed that some of these ancient vessels, with Cufic inscriptions and human figures, &c., introduced in their decoration, are of Persian fabrication. Several very curious vases of metal, of similar workmanship, had been exhibited by Mr. Rohde Hawkins, at a previous meeting.⁶

By MR. YATES.—A bronze object of unknown use, apparently a kind of double-edged axe ; it measures $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the ends are sharpened, and measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and the central part, which is perforated to receive a handle, is much narrower. M. Pulski stated that similar objects had been found in Hungary, but of smaller size ; he conceived that they had served as a kind of weapon.

MR. YATES presented to the society, on the part of Mr. Wetherell, of Highgate, twelve of the curious "pipes," found at Whetstone, the use of which had been explained at the previous meeting. (See *Journal*, vol. vii. p. 397.) Mr. Yates stated that he had subsequently obtained four of these relics from another locality ; they had been found in Crutched Friars. He was inclined to think that some of these "pipes" might be as ancient as the times of Elizabeth and the days of Shakspeare, to whom periwigs were not unknown, and who probably himself wore such disguises to aid the illusion of the stage. The expression, "periwig-pated fellow," used by Shakspeare in reference to actors, would not be forgotten.⁷

By LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.—A little Manual of Prayers, enclosed in a binding of silver flagree work, enamelled with much elegance.

By MR. N. T. WETHERELL.—A hexagonal table-clock, of the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, the works formed of brass.

By MR. BERNHARD SMITH.—A singular little hatchet, for "brittling," or cutting up, the deer. On one side is seen the stag at bay, speared by a hunter. On the other side are a gentleman and lady in converse, with a German inscription, and the date 1675. Erasmus, in his Praise of Folly, makes quaint allusion to the barbarous eagerness with which gentlemen devoted to the chase would fall upon the game to break it up, and take singular pride in skilfully dissecting it ; for this purpose various implements were carried in the equipment for the chase.—Two handsome rapiers, and

⁶ See *Journal*, vol. vi., p. 296.

⁷ Hamlet, Act iii., Sc. 2. Periwigs are mentioned also in Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv., Sc. 4 ; Comedy of Errors, Act ii., Sc. 2.

two hangers : one of them has the blade beautifully etched and inlaid with gold ; the other has the initial G., possibly of the time of George I.

By MR. CHARLES TUCKER.—Impression from the sepulchral brass of Sir John Arundel, at Stratton, Cornwall. The family had considerable possessions in that parish : the manor of Efford, or Ebbingford, passed by the heiress of the Durants to the Arundels of Trerice. The knight is represented in armour, his helmet on his head, and placed between his two wives. Their children, three sons (all now remaining) and seven daughters, are seen beneath. The inscription is as follows—"Here lyeth buried Syr Joh'n Arundell Trerise knyght, who praysed be god Dyed in the lorde the xxv Daye of November, in the year of oure Lorde god a M. CCCCC lxj. and in the iij^{xx} and vij. yeare of hys age. Whose Soule now Resteth wyth the faythfull Chrystians in our Lorde." There are two escutcheons of arms : on the first are,—1st. Sa. a wolf (?) between 6 swallows, ar. (Arundell). 2d. Sa. 3 chevronels, ar. (Trerice). 3d. Ar. a bend engrailed, on a chief 3 mullets or. 4th. Ar. a chevron between 3 stags. 5th. Ar. a lion rampant, debriused by a fess. 6th. A chevron or (?) between 3 bezants. On the second escutcheon are the same quarterings impaling three rests, or sufflues. (Grenville.)

Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, t. Edw. III., bore on his seal "a lion passant between 6 swallows." (Lysons' Cornw., p. cxx.) The Trerice family seem to have been descendants from him.

FEBRUARY 7, 1851.

SIR CHARLES ANDERSON, BART., in the Chair.

Previously to commencing the ordinary proceedings of the meeting, the Chairman observed that he could not refrain from expressing his deep feeling, in which all present would participate, of the severe loss which they had experienced, since the last meeting of the Institute, by the sudden and melancholy decease of their President, the Marquis of Northampton. That sad event must fill the thoughts of many with heartfelt sorrow ; and it would long be felt, that by the removal of one so justly beloved for his virtues and his kindness, society at large had sustained no ordinary loss. Sir Charles remarked that he could bear his heartfelt testimony to the value of those services which that lamented nobleman had rendered to science, literature, and the arts,—to the promotion of every intelligent and benevolent purpose for the furtherance of the public welfare, which had fallen within his influence. Sir Charles had on repeated occasions witnessed the cordial encouragement and interest with which their late President had for several years promoted the successful progress of the Institute. He must especially bear in remembrance the gratifying occasion when the Institute had visited the county of Lincoln, and the kindly consideration towards all around him, with which Lord Northampton had participated in their proceedings, and given to them a fresh life and interest by his unwearied zeal and intelligence in all pursuits of archaeology.

The Central Committee had, as Sir Charles was informed, addressed to the present Marquis the expression of their condolence, and of the feelings of sorrow and deep respect for the memory of their late President, in which he was persuaded that every member of the Institute would unite with the

heartiest sympathy. The Committee had had the honour of receiving from Lord Northampton a very gratifying acknowledgment.

SIR CHARLES ANDERSON observed, that having been called upon to take the chair on this occasion, he saw with much satisfaction upon the table the volume of their Transactions at the Lincoln meeting, now completed for delivery to the members; and he had the pleasure to announce that the volume devoted to the history and antiquities of his own county would shortly be followed by the delivery of their Transactions at Norwich.

MR. HAWKINS communicated a memoir on the gold ornaments and various ancient relics of the Roman age recently purchased from Mr. Brumell's cabinet for the British Museum. It is given in this volume (see p. 35).

MR. G. D. BRANDON gave an account of the discovery of Roman remains in Buckinghamshire, at Stone, a village situated three miles from Aylesbury, while excavating for the foundations of the County Lunatic Asylum, now in progress of erection. Urns of various forms, of no uncommon occurrence amongst Romano-British remains, had been found; and a pit containing *debris* of fictile vessels of the same age, seemingly a fresh example of the singular receptacles, of which many have now been noticed near sites of Roman occupation. The form of this ancient well, or *favissa*, is shown by the annexed sections. It was sunk through strata of rock and yellow sand alternately, and was cleared out to the depth of about 30 feet, when the work was stopped by the water.

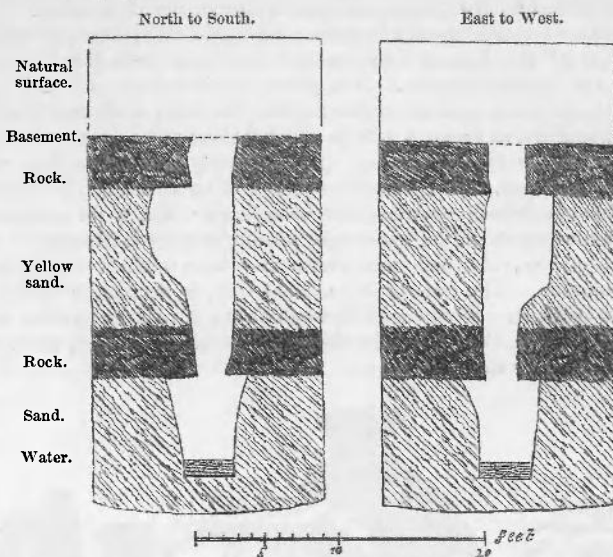


Roman urns, found at Stone, co. Bucks.

Two of the urns here represented were found in the pit, at a depth of about 30 feet from the surface of the ground. Two others lay at a distance of about 250 feet to the east of the pit, at a depth of 2 feet from the surface; and others were found in a sand-hill, about a quarter of a mile from the spot last named. The two urns found near the surface of the ground contained bones, which had been subjected to cremation, and some coins, of which two were obtained from the workmen engaged in making the excavations. One of them appears to be of the reign of Domitian, the other of Vespasian.

In clearing out the pit before alluded to, numerous fragments of pottery were found, of various colours,—black, white, red,—and some unbaked pottery; also fragments of bones of large and small animals, promiscuously

distributed. Near to the bottom of the pit, besides the various fragments of pottery, a portion of an ancient shoe and a bucket were found. The whole of these remains were discovered between the 18th of July and the 4th of September, 1850. The pit was sunk as deep as could be accomplished without the aid of pumps, the men having been kept at work until it became unsafe for them to continue their work. Two transverse sections of the pit, showing the description of the strata passed through, are here given.



Sections of a cavity containing Roman remains, found at Stone, co. Bucks.

A saucer-shaped Saxon brooch, found in the vicarage orchard about 1840, was also exhibited by the Rev. J. B. Reade, Vicar of Stone, remarkable on account of its size, its diameter being nearly 3 inches; and it bears the symbol of the cross, with chased lines apparently intended to represent a *nimbus*. This remarkable type of fibula may have been derived, as Mr. Akerman has suggested, from the *nummi scyphati*, or cup-shaped money, common after the reign of Basilus II. An engraving of it is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., p. 546. Mr. Reade sent with this an iron spear-head and knife, and the skull of a skeleton with which they were found, near Stone, about two years since. The *umbo* of the shield was found, but had been lost. At the feet was a small urn of dark black ware, sent for examination. These relics appeared to be Saxon.

Several specimens of this kind of fibula have been brought before the Institute, especially those now in Mr. Neville's museum, figured in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. v., p. 113,^s and one exhibited by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, *Journal*, vol. vi., p. 71.

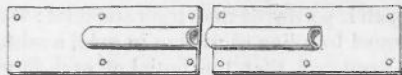
MR. YATES, in reference to some conversation at the previous meeting regarding the adjustment of fibulæ, and the use of some kind of tube, called by the Greeks *αιλος*, to receive the *acus*, made the following observa-

^s Exhibited at the Meeting of the Institute, March 1, 1850.—*Journal*, vol. vii., p. 87.

tions :—" In the description of the splendid garb of Ulysses, the wrapper, called *χλαῖνα*, *laena* (Odyss., xix., 225), the fibula (*περόνη*), is said to have been provided with two small tubes (*αὐλοῖσιν διδύμοισιν*), probably for admitting the *acus*, a contrivance which would secure the woollen cloth from being torn. The Scholiast explains this expression as signifying straight rods, into which the pins are locked : *ράβδοι εὐθείαι, εἰς αἷς κατακλίονται αἱ περόναι*. The Scholiast, published by Mai, explains it thus:—

Ἀνατάτει δυοὶ, two extensions before the wrapper ; ἐπάνωθεν τῆς πόρπης ἐξημένους, that is, sewed above the brooch. The meaning of this is obscure." Mr. Yates supposes that the fibula must have been used with

two small metal plates formed with tubes, and sewed on to the two edges of the garment, at the part where they were to be brought together ; so



that the *acus* might be passed through them without risk of injury to the texture. The annexed woodcut will illustrate the mode in which Mr. Yates suggests that this adjustment might be effected.

DR. THURNAM offered some observations on a collection of Norwegian relics in his possession, which were laid before the meeting on this occasion. These objects were obtained by Dr. Thurnam in the course of a visit to Norway during the autumn of last year. They were all reported to have been taken from tumuli in the south-east division of that country ; some of them being presented by peasant proprietors, who had themselves dug them out of tumuli on their own farms. Others were the gift of a distinguished archaeologist at Christiana. They consist of a remarkably fine sword, an axe, spear-head, knives, umbo of a shield, and a spur of iron ; a large and fine tortoise-shaped fibula,⁹ in two portions, with fragments of other ornaments, of bronze ; a few glass beads, fragments of peculiarly ornamented pottery, and the tooth of a bear.

Dr. Thurnam gave also the following account of several interesting objects (of which drawings were exhibited) from a large Anglo-Saxon tumular cemetery near Driffield, E.R. Yorkshire. " This tumulus, previously in part examined, was more fully explored by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, in the summer of 1849. The objects found consist of spear-heads, knives of various sizes, scissors, umbones, handles, and other parts of the tire of shields, with other articles of unknown use ;—iron fibulæ, of cruciform and circular shape, and other ornaments of bronze ; pendants of crystal and beads of amber, glass, and vitrified paste,—some of the latter of curious and beautiful manufacture. Remains of fictile vases were also found. This entire collection of Anglo-Saxon remains, hitherto so rarely found within the limits of the Northumbrian kingdom, is deposited in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, at York."

MR. T. HUDSON TURNER read the first portion of his researches relative to the Order of Knights Templars, comprising some new facts and observations on their history and establishment in England.

THE REV. WILLIAM GUNNER gave a selection of curious extracts from the Bursarial Rolls of Winchester College. (See p. 79 in this volume.)

THE REV. WILLIAM DYKE communicated a parchment roll of Prayers to

⁹ Compare the fine fibula of this type, communicated by Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe, *Arch. Journal*, vol. v., p. 220.

the Virgin, preserved in the library of Jesus College, Oxford. It appears to have belonged to Margaret of Anjou, whose portrait and armorial bearings are introduced amongst the illuminated enrichments of this interesting specimen of calligraphy. The entire roll measures 5 ft. 7 in. by 9 in. wide, a considerable portion being left blank. It does not appear by what means it was deposited amongst the MSS. of Jesus College; it bears the numbers 93 and 2114—93, with this endorsement, in the writing of Antony à Wood, "The picture within drawne was made for Margaret of Anjou, wife of Hen. 6th of England, as it appeares by the armes joyning to it. 1681.—A. Bosco." At the upper end is the sacred monogram, **I.H.S.** elaborately illuminated and flourished; beneath this is a sort of wheel, in the centre of which is portrayed the Virgin and child; thence proceed seven radiations, each formed by a line of writing in gold, a salutation or ejaculation to the Virgin, so arranged, that the initial of each forms also the initial of one of seven sentences composing the circumference of the wheel. Immediately below this, the queen is portrayed kneeling at a prayer-stool, covered with cloth of gold, and supporting an open book and her sceptre. (See woodcut.)



Margaret of Anjou. From a MS. at Jesus College, Oxford.

Her gown is blue, her mantle purple with white fur. Her hair auburn, and dishevelled: she kneels on a pavement of green Flanders' tiles. Before her appear two kneeling angels in red garments, their blue and scarlet wings upraised: they are the supporters of an escutcheon of the royal achievement—France and England, quarterly, impaling these six quarterings—1, Hungary; 2, Naples; 3, Jerusalem; 4, Anjou; 5, Bar; 6, Lorrain.¹ There is no crown above the shield. It may deserve notice that the queen wears two rings on each finger except the least, placed on the middle as

¹ An interesting example of the arms of Margaret is seen in the Book of Romances, presented to her by Talbot. (Roy. MS., 15 E. VI.) They are there on a banner, held by an antelope.

well as the third joint of the fingers ; a fashion possibly introduced by her, and shown in the curious portrait of this queen on the tapestry at Coventry, given by Mr. Shaw, in his beautiful "Dresses and Decorations," from an excellent drawing executed by the late Mr. Bradley.

The arms of Margaret appear in the windows at Ockwells House, supported by an antelope and a golden eagle, the latter being taken from the achievement of her father, René, Duke of Anjou, who used as supporters two golden eagles ; and the arms upon her great seal, described in Harl. MS., 1178, f. 29, as cited in Willement's *Regal Heraldry*, had the antelope and eagle as supporters. In the great hall at Croydon Palace there was a royal achievement attributed to the times of Henry VI., having two angels as supporters ;² and they occur likewise on the lower part of the gateway at Eton College.

Menestrier, in his *Treatise* entitled "Usage des Armoiries," (Paris, 1673, p. 216,) remarks, that it had been erroneously supposed that it was the privilege of the kings of France and personages of the blood royal only, unless by their special concession to certain favoured persons, to introduce angels as the supporters of their arms. He observes, that a great number of examples may be cited of the general use of such supporters—"particulièrement dans les églises, où la piete des fideles, laissant des monumens de ses bienfaits accompagnez de ses armoiries, pour en conserver le souvenir, a fait scrupule assez long-temps d'y mettre des animaux, des sauvages, et des figures fabuleuses ou monstrueuses. Ainsi on verra souvent qu'une mesme maison qui a des lions, des aigles, des dragons ou des sauvages pour supports, a des anges dans les églises." These remarks may serve to illustrate the substitution of angels for the usual supporters which appear with the arms of Margaret ; it may be attributed to their being here found in connexion with an object of a sacred character.

MR. ASHURST MAJENDIE laid before the Society the project of restoration of the Round Church at Little Maplestead, Essex, observing that the late Marquis of Northampton had taken great interest in the undertaking, and that to his valuable suggestions the Committee of Management had been much indebted in preparing a modified plan of restoration on a more moderate scale than had been originally contemplated. He hoped that the proposed efforts for the preservation of this interesting fabric would be regarded with approbation by all those who take interest in Architectural monuments.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

BY MR. BRACKSTONE.—Three bronze celts in perfect preservation, found in June, 1849, between Towton and Ulleskelf, in Yorkshire, at a depth of about 5 ft. One of them is a good example of the type with a stop-ridge and lateral loop. (Compare fig. H. in Mr. Du Noyer's *Classification*, *Archaeol. Journ.*, vol. iv., p. 5.) Another is a socketed celt with the loop. (*Ibid.* page 6.)

By M. PULSKI.—A selection of exquisite drawings representing antiquities of various classes, especially rings and antique various ornaments of gold, and oriental bronzes. Amongst the objects designated as fibulæ he produced a remarkable type, formed of a long bronze wire closely coiled up in a flat spiral form, and resembling, seemingly, a bronze

² See Ducarel's *Croydon*, pl. v., p. 66 ; Willement's *Regal Heraldry*, p. 35.

spiral object exhibited in the Museum of the Institute at the Oxford Meeting. This is now amongst the collections at the Tower Armory. M. Pulski remarked that relics of this fashion are of frequent occurrence in Hungary. He observed that Indian antiquities had not yet received the notice which they deserve, in an artistic point of view, and he was desirous to call the attention of English antiquaries to the subject. The best and most interesting assemblage of examples was probably that in the possession of the Prince Louis, at Munich ; and a very remarkable collection exists at Leyden. Sir Stamford Raffles had published some remarkable objects connected with the idolatrous worship of Java. The impression seemed to prevail, however, that Indian antiquities possess no artistic merit, a notion which may have arisen from the circumstance that the more fantastic specimens of Indian workmanship seem chiefly to have been brought to Europe ; but M. Pulski affirmed that there exist examples of a character scarcely inferior to that of Greek art. The numerous subjects, now submitted to the Society, were chiefly selected from the collection of ancient art, formed in Hungary, from which he had on previous occasions produced examples of mediæval antiquities, and they would be found to comprise works of the artists of India in former times, evincing much knowledge of design and grace of execution. He pointed out several remarkable bronzes, discovered in excavations made in Java ; also Burmese antiquities ; sculptures representing animals, executed in China, with some sculptured vases from the same country.

By the REV. W. GUNNER.—Three ancient bronze candlesticks, found in digging a grave at Winchester. They are formed with the spike, or priket, to receive the candle, instead of a socket : one of them, which had been partly formed of iron, now much decayed, appeared of early date, possibly of the twelfth century.

By MR. HAWKINS.—Two gold rings, found with a hoard of 259 silver coins, consisting of 78 of Edward the Confessor (Hawkins, Type 223), 159 of Harold (Hawkins, Type 231), and 22 of William the Conqueror (first coinage, Hawkins, Type 233). They were found in a field near Wickham Lodge, Soberton, Hants, in a vessel of dingy red ware, which was immediately broken, or crumbled to pieces. One of the gold ornaments is a tore ring, resembling that in Mr. Whincopp's Museum, stated to have been found in Suffolk (*Journal*, vol. vi., p. 58, No. 14). Its weight is 238 grains. The other is a penannular ring, of which a representation is here given ; it is punched with small circles,



Gold ring, found near
Soberton, Hants.

and weighs 258 grains. This discovery is very interesting as an evidence of the period to which ornaments of this kind may be assigned.

By the REV. C. BINGHAM.—Drawings of several fragments of painted glass—date, the earlier half of the fifteenth century—existing in the church of Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset. They consist of the head of a regal personage, nimbed, and holding a sceptre : the crown richly foliated. A scutcheon held by a demi-angel, in the east window of the chancel, as noticed in Hutchins's "History of Dorset." The arms are those of Turges, azure, a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchy, in a bordure engrailed, or. This family was possessed of a moiety of the manor of Melcombe, by marriage with Dionysia, heiress of one of the De Cernes, the ancient lords,

as stated by Leland (Itin. vol. iii., p. 47). The last of the race, Richard Turges, died 20 Henry VII. The bordure of their coat does not here appear at first sight to be engrailed, the edge being concealed by the leading of the glass: in the windows of Mapowder Church, it was formerly to be seen with the engrailed bordure, as given by Hutchins. The other fragments consist of a broken figure of the Saviour, with the cruciform nimbus, his right hand upraised in benediction, a mound with a cross on his left. Also a small fish, the body traversed by a hook (?), probably a device or rebus. The name of Herring occurs in connection with the property held by the De Cernes.

By MR. WESTWOOD.—A rubbing from a cross fleury, recently found under the flooring, at Newborough Church, in Anglesea. The head of the cross is very elegantly designed, forming a wheel, and the sides are enriched with flowing foliage. An inscription runs down the centre of the shaft, which has been read thus,—✠ HIC IACET EDD' BARKER CV' AI'E P'PICIET' D'.

Also a rubbing of the singular inscription around the top of a font at Brecknock, of which no explanation has hitherto been suggested.

By MR. FORREST.—An ivory hunting-horn, curiously carved with subjects, in which a singular mixture of European and Oriental character is seen, so that it is difficult to determine the country or period to which objects of this peculiar workmanship may be assigned. This horn measures 22½ inches in length, the mouth-piece issues from the jaws of a monstrous head, bearing on the brow a cross, with limbs of equal length; at the other, or widest end, is twice introduced a blundered achievement of the arms of Portugal. Two figures, of very Indian aspect, with a castle between them, hold aloft an escutcheon in an *inverted* position, resembling the coat of Portugal, but the castles on the bordure are carved as little square ornaments enclosing quatrefoils. An intention to imitate the heraldic design is evident, but in a manner which seems to prove that the sculptor was ignorant of European usages. The other carvings represent subjects of the chase, and bowmen aiming very long shafts at various animals. Amongst the ornaments is found a winged scaly monster, with two legs, a kind of wyvern, resembling the supporters and crest of the arms of Portugal, explained to be the fiery serpents which assailed the Israelites. Bands of interlaced work appear, presenting a style of design which may have led some antiquaries to ascribe a Scandinavian origin to these sculptures.

M. PULSKI laid before the meeting a beautiful drawing of a horn of this class, preserved in the collection before-mentioned. The ornaments and style were almost identical with those by which Mr. Forrest's horn is characterised.³ He observed, that ivory horns of this description are preserved in Hungary, and have been regarded as objects sculptured in the North of Europe. One specimen, which he had examined, had been attributed to an Hungarian chief of the tenth century.

An exceedingly curious covered cup, of the same class of carvings, was formerly in the Allan Collection, and is now preserved in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Newcastle: a representation is given in Mr. Fox's Synopsis of the Allan Museum, p. 183. It presents the same strange mixture of Oriental design, with subjects evidently Christian—the Virgin

³ The arms are different: one coat has a crowned eagle in the centre of the shield, another has a saltire. Both, however,

have the bordure imitating that of the arms of Portugal.

and child, and the cross, with monstrous animals, and a blundered imitation of the arms of Portugal, inverted. A Latin inscription, on parchment, is attached to it, no longer legible.

Two other horns, of precisely similar workmanship, deserve to be mentioned in connection with these singular objects. One is given by Olaus Wormius, lib. v., p. 435, "Danicorum Monumentorum" Hafniæ, 1643. It was at Florence, in the possession of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and exhibited the hunting of stags and lions, the Portuguese arms, and a cross patée: around the mouth, was inscribed,—DOM LVIS : IMFAMTE. The learned Dane supposed this to be the second son of Emanuel, King of Portugal (1495—1521), and brother of John III. Don Luis never succeeded to the throne, but was always styled "Infant," and Prince Antonio, his natural son, was one of the claimants of the throne in 1578.

The other ivory horn referred to, was in the Museum at the Jesuits' College, at Rome, and is given by Bonanni in the "Museum Kircherianum" (Roma, 1709, pl. 299, p. 281). It bears much resemblance to Mr. Forrest's horn, and is sculptured with hunting subjects, the arms of Portugal, very incorrectly given, and the cross patée appears near the mouth.

It has been conjectured that these objects were produced in some of the Portuguese settlements in Africa or the East, during the fifteenth or sixteenth century; a supposition which would account for the marked Asiatic character of some details of the design. The occurrence of a horn bearing the name of the Infant of Portugal, Don Luis, may serve to corroborate this supposition. It was in the reign of Emanuel, his father, that the spirit of enterprise had received a fresh impulse, and establishments for the extension of commerce were made both in Africa and the Indies. A viceroy was sent out to India in 1506; and in 1508, Goa was taken by the Portuguese, and became their chief settlement and seat of government. On the Malabar coast, where it is situated, elephants abounded, as also in Ceylon, then in the possession of the Portuguese; and it seems highly probable that these horns were carved in the East, in imitation of Portuguese models, and are not more ancient than the early part of the sixteenth century.

MR. FORREST exhibited also a large processional cross, chiefly ornamented with *repousse* work, and having enamelled plates of the Evangelistic symbols. Date, about 1400.—Two chalices, one of them with a paten; the centre of the latter ornamented with transparent enamel, the subject being the Saviour seated on the rainbow, and surrounded by the emblems of the passion.—A monstrance, of silver parcel-gilt; height, 18 inches. On one side is an image of the Virgin and Child; on the other, St. Denis. Above is inscribed, 1541. ROGNOS. The goldsmith's marks are—I. L. and AQVIS, under a fleur-de-lys.—A cup, formed of a carbuncle of great size, the foot and mounting elaborately enriched with filigree and enamelled ornaments of many colours. It has a single handle, projecting from one side of the rim. This costly cup is of oval form, the greater diameter being about 3 inches, the lesser 2 inches.—A faldistory, or folding seat of state, formed of steel, wrought in open work of most elegant design, and inlaid with gold. At the back is a trophy of flags, weapons, drums, cannon, &c., arranged around an oval compartment, with this *impresa*,—a bird flying, three flowers, or ears of wheat beneath it. Over this device is an arched crown. The history of this remarkable throne has not been ascertained.—An Oriental dish of fine mixed yellow metal, diameter,

7½ inches, entirely covered with inscriptions, arranged so as to form ornamental designs ; on the underside are the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and inscriptions introduced in like manner over the whole surface.

By the REV. E. WILTON.—Drawings of some relics lately found in Wiltshire, accompanied by the following notice :—"On Charlton Down, of which Sir Richard Colt Hoare says, that traces of a British village may there be perceived, continuing to the declivity of the hill, facing Wedhampton Wells, some labourers were employed in digging a pond during the last summer. At a depth of 18 inches, they found several objects of iron (represented in the drawings), five Roman coins, the skeleton of an infant, and a large quantity of rude pottery." The iron relics comprise knives and implements, with no character sufficing to fix their age ; one of the former resembling one found in a tumulus in Kent, by Douglas. (Nenia, pl. vi.) At a short distance from the spot above-named was found a globular "Bellarmine," or grey-beard, of glazed ware, with the usual bearded head at the neck, and medallions surrounded by foliage.

By MISS JULIA R. BOCKETT.—A *Thaler* of Sigismund, Archduke of Austria, born in 1427 ; died, 1496. This is generally regarded as the most ancient of the series of the Austrian silver coinage, and it was struck in the Tyrol, at the time of the discovery of the silver mines in that country. On one side is seen a standing figure of Sigismund, with heraldic ornaments ; on the other, he is galloping on a charger : beneath is the date, 1486. This fine coin had been gilt, and a metal ring attached to it for suspension to a collar. See representations in "Der Cooplieden Handbouxkin," Ghend, 1544 ; Catal. of the "Cabinet Imperial," p. 187.

By the REV. JOSEPH HUNTER.—A small enamelled triptych, of the kind used by members of the Greek Church, as portable altar-pieces, and always carried on a journey as an object indispensable for their devotions. It was recently purchased in Germany. A specimen of this kind of folding altar, of unusual size, and with five leaves, may be seen in the Museum of Practical Geology. It was formerly at Strawberry Hill. Another very curious example is in the possession of Mr. Hooper, of Manningtree, Essex. It was found, about 1790, under the cliffs at Harwich.

By MR. HARDWICK. — Three curious specimens of mediæval glazed ware, found during recent excavations at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The glaze of mottled green colour ; one of the vessels was very curiously scaled like the surface of a pine apple. (See woodcut.) Date about the fourteenth century.



Mediæval green-glazed ware, height, 7½ in.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MARCH 7, 1851.

SIR JOHN BOILEAU, BART., Vice President, in the Chair.

MR. YATES read some Additional Remarks on the Roman *Bulla*, supplementary to his memoir on the discovery at Geldestone, Norfolk, given in a previous volume of the *Journal*.¹ He laid before the meeting, by the kind permission of Lady Fellows, the remarkable golden *bulla*, in her possession, brought to this country by Dr. Middleton; also another specimen of great interest, found near the road from Rome to Albano, and now belonging to Mr. Rogers. He produced also a rare specimen of antique glass, in the possession of Mr. Dilke, in which are portrayed a mother with her son, the latter wearing the *bulla*.—Mr. Yates' observations will be found in this volume. (See p. 166.)

Professor BUCKMAN gave the following account of the results of recent excavations at Cirencester; and exhibited an assemblage of curious relics there discovered.

“During the last winter excavations have been made in that part of *Corinium*, known as Watermoor, during which many objects of interest have been brought to light, and I take the opportunity of laying before the Institute a portion of the relics in question, comprising those formed of metal. At the same time I wish to offer a few remarks upon the site, as well as some notes upon the specimens now exhibited. The excavation in question was made in constructing cellars for six new houses, now building, and as nearly as I can now state, it was of the following proportions.—The length, about 100 feet—width, 25 feet—depth, 10 feet. On clearing away the earth for this space, it was found to consist entirely of shifted matter; occasionally, however, a wall was found to traverse in some direction, made up of the usual materials of walls of Roman dwellings:—these walls were too imperfect to enable us to make out any regular plan. The made ground was full of portions of *ficilia*, urns, amphoræ (in abundance), ‘Samian’ in great quantities, and many small earthen vessels, besides bricks, mostly flanged: all the pottery was much broken, but as the collection presented a great variety of form, and some remarkably fine specimens, which I have been enabled partially to repair, I purpose sending an account of these, when I can finish the necessary drawings. The pottery was intermixed with large quantities of oyster shells, and, with these, the shells of the mussel and whelk were occasionally found. Heaps of bones of the ox, deer, sheep, goat and boar, were also found at various parts of the diggings, whilst fragments of metal, pieces of metallic dross and slags, possibly from glass-making, formed a curious feature among these mingled materials. These were copiously interspersed with coins, of which I have nearly two hundred specimens, the descriptive details of which I shall hope to forward at another time.

¹ Archaeol. Journal, vol. vi, p. 109.

² This curious relic was exhibited by Mr. Dilke's kindness, in the Museum

formed at Winchester, during the Meeting of the Institute in 1845. See Museum Catalogue, p. xxxix.

“The more elaborate objects, now laid before the Institute, were exhumed from the same spot, having been preserved from day to day as the men proceeded with their work. Amongst these, one relic appears to be a portion of a spear-head, and it is interesting from the paucity of remains of a warlike description found at *Corinium*. I have also sent some other examples of objects in iron, the purpose of which it is very difficult to determine; these, and nails in great variety, are all the specimens here discovered of that material. I would call attention to a group of five forms of *Armilla*, of bronze, which are of interest as being found amidst such mixed objects; ³ those represented in the ‘Remains of Roman Art’ were obtained from the burial-ground of the Romans, beyond the western wall of the *Castrum*.—(See the Notice of that volume, *Archaeological Journal*, vol. vii, p. 410.)—Amongst the *Fibulae* occur some of well-known forms, with others of less common type, one of them a specimen of the rare fashion, well illustrated by that found at St. Albans. (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. vii, p. 399.) Another, of the bow-shaped type, is elegantly formed with three distinct curved ribs. One, somewhat similar, with two ribs only, found on the site of the Roman baths at York, was exhibited at a meeting of the Institute by Mr. Whincopp. One of these ornaments is still quite perfect, and might be employed for that same purpose for which it was originally formed, some centuries ago. Other objects appear to belong to the class of articles for the toilet, one of them probably an instrument for cleaning the nails, in which the neat style of ornament and the stone of a green colour, bearing some resemblance to malachite, on the top, afford a good example of the general care bestowed by the Romans in the construction of



Bronze Implement.
Orig. Size.

minor objects and implements of this description. Amongst the rings discovered, some are plain, and were perhaps not finger rings; one of those exhibited, however, was undoubtedly for the finger, and probably was set with an intaglio or gem of some kind. Another is ‘penannular,’ the tapered extremities being crossed, but not united, a mode of construction which admitted of the expansion of the ornament to fit any finger. There is also a *Bulla* or pendant of the same character as that discovered at Reculver, and figured by Battely (*Antiq. Rutupinæ*, p. 129), noticed also and copied by Mr. R. Smith, in the ‘*Antiquities of Richborough*,’ pl. vii, p. 207.⁴ The specimen now produced presents the heart-shaped form, but it does not contain any cavity in which perfume or relics could be deposited. Its style of ornamentation is curious; not being produced by engraving, but by cutting away portions of the metal, which perhaps exposed the colour of the material to which it was fastened; this indeed might have been the receptacle or reliquary, as there appear indications that this little object was originally of considerable thickness. There is an example of the *ligula*, of the usual form of Roman spoons with the pointed handle. In this example a small impressed ornament of concentric circles at intervals around the margin in the bowl of the spoon must not be overlooked,

³ These *armillæ* bear much resemblance to those found in the rubbish-pit at Cadbury Camp, Devon. *Archæol. Journal*, vol. v., p. 193.

⁴ Compare other specimens. *Montf. Antiq. t. iii., pl. 37.*

as it shows the attention bestowed by Roman artificers to prevent the appearance of baldness and poverty.

"The same kind of ornament will be found on other objects here discovered, and is significant as showing that those specimens, so like the modern escutcheon with which key-holes are concealed, are in reality Roman, and may in all probability have been used for a like purpose by the Ancients, though as far as I am aware nothing of the kind has been noticed before. We cannot appeal to any examples of these objects *in situ*, so that the original intention remains a question of considerable obscurity. There have been found various other relics of bronze, fragments of ornaments, &c., and with these a ring of lead; other pieces of this metal were found, but what was their design or date we have no means of ascertaining.

"Amongst the objects not formed of metal, there was one so peculiar, that I send it on the present occasion with those of a dissimilar kind. It was brought by a workman who assured me that the orifice of the centre had a metal pin in it, which he foolishly was at great pains to remove; it might possibly have been some kind of knob or handle.

"Another singular relic, a large ring, is sent with this, though found with another of a similar kind in some other part of the camp, simply because it is made of a like substance. As to the nature of the material, I am at a loss to determine: it does not seem to be wood, as I had at first imagined; it is perhaps a composition of vegetable and earthy matter, modelled somewhat after the manner of certain objects of *papier mâché*. I have not yet made an analysis of this, which I hope to do soon; in the mean time I shall be glad of any notes as to the uses and composition of these articles. This ring is massive; one side rather thicker than the other: its diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it may have served as an armlet, or fastening of the mantle.⁵

"With respect to the place where these relics were found, it may be further remarked, that the excavation into which the mixed Roman rubbish was scattered, appears to have been first used by the Romans as a place from whence to obtain gravel, since gravel of a fine quality occurred there for some depth, and a quantity had been evidently removed at some former period. The remains of walls may have been those of dwellings of an early kind, which afterwards became disused, and the space was then made use of as a laystall or rubbish heap. This is confirmed by the position of the pottery, as although no article was found entire, yet diligent search enabled us to find most of the fragments, just as though a partially broken crock had been thrown away, and had become still more damaged by the fall.

"We may thus account for the heterogeneous mass of Roman matters, in which the articles of domestic use and those of personal adornment had been swept away by negligence. The coins may have met the same fate, and as these are mostly the smaller brass (no silver ones having been found) this circumstance tends much to confirm this view of the subject.

"At all events, the finding of so many curious relics in so circumscribed a space should give us great encouragement in following out the excavations we hope soon to be enabled to recommence. To this end the Institute should be made aware that we have permission to break ground and to carry on

⁵ A ring, precisely similar in fashion and size, found at Lincoln, and formed of shale, apparently, or jet of coarse quality, is in Mr. Trollope's Museum.

extensive examinations, which will be done so soon as the small requisite fund we are collecting for the purpose shall have been sufficiently augmented, to enable us to carry out these interesting researches with effect."

We hope on a future occasion to give representations of some other varied relics of antiquity lately brought to light at Cirencester, through Professor Buckman's well directed researches.

MR. GREVILLE J. CHESTER communicated the discovery of several curious bronze relics, of the Roman period, some of which were exhibited to the meeting. They were recently found at Sutton Courtney, in Berkshire, near Abingdon, and consist of a bronze strigil, a small bronze bell, and fragments of bronze chain, composed of links of various sizes. This part of the county of Berkshire has produced a remarkable variety of ancient remains at different periods, and many of these relics have been collected by Mr. Jesse King, of Appleford, who kindly contributed a large series of objects of antiquity, British and Roman, exhibited in the museum formed during the meeting of the Institute at Oxford. The *strigil* is formed of very thin metal, coated with a patina of fine colour, but unfortunately the extremity of the hollow part of this implement has been broken off, the metal being excessively fragile, and it is impossible to say positively what might have been its form in its complete state. It is of very good workmanship, and some incised ornaments, designed with elegance, appear upon the handle, although much encrusted with *æruugo*.⁶

There are several examples of the form of the strigil in the British Museum, but it does not appear to have been frequently found in our country with Roman remains. This may indeed be mentioned as a singular circumstance, since so many discoveries of Roman baths and sudatories have been made in various parts of England. Battely, in describing one found at Reculver, in Kent, of which a representation may be seen in his "*Antiquitates Rutupinæ*," p. 115, speaks of it as the only one discovered, to his knowledge, in Britain.⁷ A pair of bronze strigils formed part of the remarkable collection of objects of bronze, glass and pottery, one of the most interesting discoveries of Roman relics ever made in our country, namely, the sepulchral deposit brought to light in 1835 by the late Mr. Gage Rokewode, in one of the Bartlow Hills, Cambridgeshire. It is feared that these strigils perished in the conflagration of Lord Maynard's house in Essex: they were found deposited with a frame of a folding chair, of iron, probably a seat destined for use in the bath, and a little vessel of earthenware, or unguentary. These two strigils, of which representations are given in Mr. Rokewode's Memoir in the "*Archæologia*," vol. xxvi., were precisely similar, in size and form; and it might be conjectured from this that strigils were used, like brushes for the bath, in pairs; the handles were formed, as those of some continental specimens, with a very narrow opening, too contracted for the fingers to be passed through it, but as if intended to receive a band, the use of which, Mr. Rokewode observes, might be to suspend the strigil to the wrist, when not actually in use. It is seen thus suspended on one of the Canino vases. The strigil exhibited to the Society by Mr. Chester is so much damaged that it is not possible to assert that the *ligula*, or hollowed part, was recurved, usually its form; it pro-

⁶ The fragment, as now seen, measures in length, about 6½ in.

⁷ This strigil may now be seen in the Library, at Trinity College, Cambridge, with a few relics from Reculver.

bably was so, as appears by comparison with one formerly preserved at the Library of St. Genevieve, at Paris.⁸

With the strigil were found, as already stated, several fragments of bronze chain, formed of links of various sizes, and to the smallest are appended little pellets, forming a sort of tassel. It is to be regretted that these remains are in so fragmentary a state; enough remains to show that they composed one of those scourges, called *plumbatæ tribulatæ*, or *mammillatæ*, not often found in England. There is, however, in the Hon. Richard Neville's museum, one found at Chesterford, with Roman coins. A representation of it was given in the *Journal* in 1849. Another is figured in the "*Archæologia*," but it is not described as found in this country. These cruel scourges were used for the punishment of slaves, and by the Theodosian Code it was forbidden to punish a free-born person with the *plumbatæ*. They were used in gladiatorial conflicts, in the worship of Cybele, and in the torture of Christian martyrs: sometimes small bones were attached to the chains, or dentated rings of bronze, to make the punishment more severe.

In the fragments exhibited, found in Berkshire, it may be observed that the edges of the rings are sharp, and they are combined in pairs, giving greater flexibility, and rendering the lash more severe. It may deserve remark, that in a bas-relief published by Muratori, Cybele is seen striking a kind of drum or tambourine with a scourge of this kind.⁹

With these curious relics from Sutton, Mr. Chester exhibited two other ancient objects of bronze found in Norfolk, and laid before the Society by permission of Mr. Plowright, of Swaffham. One of these is a celt, deserving notice as being ornamented with engraved lines; examples of celts thus ornamented have been of rather uncommon occurrence in England until lately, although frequently found in Ireland; some very curious engraved celts have, however, been brought before the Institute by Mr. Brackstone and Mr. Dunoyer, found in Yorkshire and other parts of the North of England.¹ Mr. Plowright sent also a bronze hook, or *falx*, found in Norfolk. Implements of this kind are not uncommon in Ireland: they have sometimes been called reaping-hooks, although wholly unsuited for such a purpose. By other antiquaries it has been conjectured that they are the golden sickles with which the Druids, as supposed, used to cut mistletoe. Whatever may have been their use, it is worth remark that the active research of later years has brought to light in England many of the types of ancient remains, heretofore regarded as exclusively Irish. This is the second bronze *falx* communicated to the Institute within the last few months: the first was found in Cambridgeshire, and was exhibited by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.² It was unique in the peculiarity of being edged on one side, the *inner* side only—that now shown resembled the ordinary form of the Irish implement of this description, and is sharpened on both edges. These hooked instruments do not appear to be known to the antiquaries of Northern Europe, nor are they to be found, as far as we are aware, in the remarkable museum at Copenhagen.

M. PULSKI remarked that he had seen similar chains, but of larger size,

⁸ Du Molinet, Cabinet de la Bibl. de S. Genevieve, p. 26. There is a strigil in the Museum of the Corporation of London, found on the site of the Royal Exchange.

⁹ See a specimen of the *Plumbatæ*, Cab.

de S. Genev., p. 4, with pendants resembling those of the Berkshire example.

¹ See p. 91, in this volume.

² *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. vii. p. 302.

with pendant tags, found in Hungary, and that they had usually been considered by archaeologists, in that part of Europe, as appendages of horse-furniture.

MR. FREDERICK MANNING sent a notice of an ancient vessel of large size, discovered in May, 1848, deeply imbedded in the mud at Southampton. From peculiarities of construction, and other circumstances, it was affirmed by persons who examined the remains, that this vessel was of very ancient build, and the conjecture obtained credence, that it possibly had been a Roman galley. The station of *Clausentum* was not far distant; some antiquaries, indeed, have placed the site at Southampton.

MR. WILLIAM F. VERNON, of Hilton Park, Staffordshire, gave the following particulars relating to a curious bronze image, connected with the ancient manorial customs of his paternal property at that place, and still there preserved. This singular figure, which has been regarded by some antiquaries as an image of the German deity, *Busterichus*, was exhibited.

“The earliest mention that I can find of Jack of Hilton, in the deeds at Hilton, is in a bill, entitled—A Bill in the Court of Wards—‘Petition to the R^t Hon^{ble} Lord Burghleigh, Lord highe Tresorer of England, M^r of her M. highness’ court of Ward and Lyveries.—Gilbert Wakering, versus Townshend & others.’ Sir Gilbert Wakering, it should be observed, was appointed by the Queen guardian of Margaret Vernon, 39 Eliz., 1596–7. Lord Burleigh died 1598. The age of this document may thus be very nearly ascertained.

“This bill, after many complaints against the defendant, goes on to say—“And whereas there hath beene belonginge to the cheafe capital mesuage of the manner of Hilton, aforesaid, being parcell of the warde’s inheritance, tyme whereoff the memorie of man is not to the contrarie, an ancient statue, image, instrumente, or heir loome of brasse, of the fashion, proportion, and likeness of a boy, comonly called Jack of Hylton, which evrie yeare in the Cristmas tyme was accustomed to be placed in the hall of the manor house at Hilton aforesaid, where & when the tenante of the same mannor did and used to doe certayne servyces for the better retayninge of the same & their tenures in memorie; and the same statue, image, instrument, or heir loome, the said Henrie Vernon at the tyme of his decease (21 June, 1592) did leave in the saide capitall mesuage of Hilton, meaning & intending that the same should come & be unto his heirs and to the lawful owners of the said manner house of Hilton, yet so it is that the said Henrie Townshend and th’other parties aforesaid, or some of them, or some other person by their or some one of their meanes, direction, or privitie, hath lately embezeled and deforced, and keepeth and detayneth the same statue, image, instrumente or heire loome, in a place farre distante from the said mannor of Hilton, and doe withhold the same from her Maj^{ties} said warde, to the discontinuance of the services of the tenante of the said mannor of Hilton, and to the danger of the loss & utter extinguishment of the same services, contrarie to the meaning of the said Henrie Vernon, and against right, &c.’

“I also find another petition in the Court of Wards from John Vernon, the ward’s uncle, against Henry Townshend, dated 1598, and directed ‘To the right hon^{ble} Sr Robert Cyrell Deverax, of the most noble order of the Garter, knight, Earl of Essex & Ewe, and M^r of her Maj^{ties} Court of Warde & Lyveries.’

“‘In most humble manner sheweth, &c., &c., *inter alia*, that whereas

there hath beene belonginge to the said mannor of Hilton, tyme whereof the memorie of man is not to the contrarie, an ancient statue, image, instrument or heir loome, of brass, in proportion and lykness of a boy, comonly called Jack of Hylton, which comonly evrie yeare in the Christmas tyme was placed in the hall of the mannor house of Hilton, where the tenante that did holde of the said mannor did repaire and doe certain service for better continueinge in memorie theire tenure & service belonging to the said mannor of Hilton. this statue & image Mr. Townshend since his intermarriage hath ymbezelled or deforced, to the great hindrance of the services appertaininge to the said mannor in tyme to come, whereby it seemeth the said Walter Heveningham & Henrie Townshend do all that in them is to spoyle, deface, & prejudice the said mannor of Hilton, &c., and your said orator humbly desireth, that it would please your honor to give order, that the said Henrie Townshend and Walter Heveningham be compelled to bringe and restore to the said mannor house of Hilton, the said statue, or image of brass, to be employed and used as heretofore, accordinge to the tenure of such tenants as hold of the said mannor, &c.'

"It thus appears, that the custody of Margaret Vernon was granted to Sir Henry Townshend, 41 Eliz., 1598-9. Sir Henry Townshend had married the ward's mother, the widow of Henry Vernon, in 1594.

"The next account I find of Jack of Hilton, or rather of the service of the Goose, is from a Record in the Tower of London, headed a 'Bill of Reviver, Vernon & Uxor, versus Dame Eliz. Wakering, Jan. 1616. To the Rt Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Ellesmere, &c.' From this I will give the following extract:—

"Sir Gilbert Wakering having purchased divers messuages, lands, and tenements, lying within the aforesaid mannor of Essington, in the said county of Stafford, certain of which said messuages, lands, and tenements, within the said mannor of Essington, were held of your said orator, as of the said manor of Essington, by fealty suit of court, and two shillings and seven pence yearlie rent, and by drivinge a goose, with three heads of garlicke about her neck, in the tyme of Christmas everie year round about the fyre in the hall of the mannor house of Hilton aforesaid, &c., &c.'

"We now come to the only detailed account of Jack of Hilton and the service of the Goose, which is to be found in Plot's History of Staffordshire, published in 1680, page 433. He there says,—

"There are many old customs in use within memorie, of whose originals I could find no tolerable account, such as the service due from the Lord of Essington to the Lord of Hilton, about a mile distant, viz., that the lord of the mannor of Essington, now one St. John, Esq., late Sir Gilbert Wakering, shall bring a goose every New Year's day, and drive it round the fire in the hall at Hilton, at least 3 times (which he is bound to do as mean lord), whilst Jack of Hilton is blowing the fire. Now Jack of Hilton is a little hollow image of brass, of about 12 inches high,³ kneeling upon his left knee, and holding his right hand upon his head, and his left upon his pego or his veretrum erected, having a little hole in the place of a mouth about the bigness of a great pin's head, and another in the back about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch diameter, at which last hole it is filled with water, it holding about 4 pints and a quarter, which when set to a strong fire evaporates after the same manner as an æolipile, and vents itself at the smaller hole

³ The weight of this figure is 8 lb. 14 oz.

at the mouth in a constant blast, blowing the fire so strongly that it is very audible, and makes a sensible impression in that part of the fire where the blast lights, so I found by experience, May 26, 1680. After the Lord of Essington or his deputy or bailiff has driven the goose round the fire at least 3 times, whilst the image blows it, he carries it into the kitchen of Hilton hall, and delivers it to the cook, who having dressed it, the Lord of Essington, or his bailiff, by way of further service, brings it to the table of the Lord paramount of Hilton and Essington, and receives a dish of meat from the said Lord of Hilton's table for his own mess. Which service was performed, about 50 years since (1630), by James Wilkinson, the bayliff of Sir Gilbert Wakering,—the Lady Townshend being lady of the manor of Hilton,—Thos. a Stokes & John a Stokes, brothers, both living, having been present.⁴

"From 1635 (being the year of the death of Lady Townshend), I find by the court rolls at Hilton that this service was commuted for 8*d.* annually; and this 8*d.* was regularly paid till 1704, when the whole of the land became the property of H. Vernon, Esq., of Hilton. The little image is now in possession of the lord of the manors of Hilton and Essington.

"A bronze æolipile, almost precisely similar, found near Basingstoke about 1790, is now in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries. A representation is given of it in the 'Archæologia,' vol. xiii., pl. 27. A metal figure, almost precisely similar in fashion, was formerly preserved in a fortress of the Counts of Schwartzenberg, called Sondershausen, and is cited by Henninius, in his Notes on the Epistles of Tollius, as representing *Busterichus*. The resemblance is striking, the right hand is raised to the head, the right knee on the ground, the left hand resting on the thigh. This image had been kept at the ancient castle of Rottembourg.⁵ A more accurate representation is given by Wagener ('Handbuch der Alterthümer,' fig. 1138, text, p. 624). He describes it as the deity 'Püstrich,' and as found at Kelbra; it is actually deposited in the Cabinet of Antiquities at Sondershausen in Upper Saxony."

Whitaker, Mr. Vernon remarked, had considered that Jack of Hilton might represent the god Poust, the *Priapus* of the ancient Germans. M. PULSKI stated, that there was a similar idol known amongst the Sclavonic tribes. The word "püst" signified puffing, or making a blowing noise with the mouth, a circumstance deserving consideration in connexion with the functions of Jack of Hilton.⁶

MR. NESBITT gave an account of a magnificent Sepulchral Brass, hitherto undescribed, existing in the cathedral of Cracow. It is the memorial of Frederic, son of Casimir, King of Poland, and Bishop of Cracow, 1488—1503. An admirable rubbing of this grand example of early engraving was exhibited.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

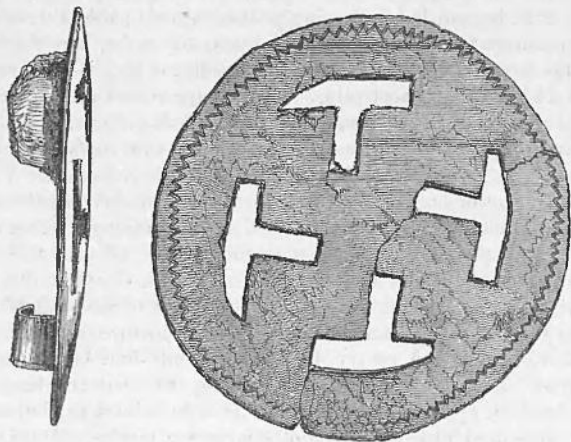
By M. PULSKI.—A selection of drawings representing antique bronzes, of the classical period, preserved in the museum of his relative, M. Fejervary, in Hungary, which had already supplied so many interesting subjects of various periods, produced at previous meetings of the Institute.

⁴ This account is cited in Blount's *Jocular Tenures*, p. 443.

⁵ See also Montf. *Antiq. Expl.* t. ii. p. 410, pt. 184.

⁶ Compare *Pausten*, *busten*, *sufflure*, *inflare buccas*, *paust*, *turgidus*. *Succis*, *pust*, *follicis*. Wachter.

By MR. DECK, of Cambridge.—A singular circular convex *fibula*, of mixed metal, the face apparently silvered: the fastening of the *acus*, which was of iron, appears at the back. This curious specimen, here represented, was found at Streetway Hill, Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire: the form may have been suggested by that of the *cetra*, or small round target of



Bronze fibula, found in Cambridgeshire.
Orig. size.

some barbarous nations. The fashion in which it is ornamented is very singular,—the metal is pierced with four apertures, in form resembling short-handled hammers, and a single incised zigzag line runs round the margin. This ornament has been regarded as belonging to the Anglo-Saxon period.

MR. HAWKINS exhibited, by the kind permission of WILLIAM WELLS, Esq., of Holme Lodge, Hunts, a remarkable collection of ancient plate and fictile vessels, found in the operations now in progress for draining Whittlesea Mere. They consisted of a beautiful silver thurible, with its chains, and the elaborate embattled, and crocketed ornaments in perfect preservation: its date may be fixed as *circa* 1350, weight about 50 oz. This unique specimen of English church-plate has supplied a subject for an admirable plate in Mr. Shaw's "Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages," recently completed.—A silver *navicula*, or ship for incense, standing on a raised foot; date, about the close of the fourteenth century. The two extremities of this boat-shaped receptacle are fashioned with rams' heads, issuing from an undécé ornament, denoting the sea, and forming, possibly, a kind of rebus of the name Ramsey. It has been supposed, with much probability, that this plate had belonged to Ramsey Abbey, and was thrown into the Mere for concealment, at the Dissolution. The armorial bearing assigned to that monastery was—Or, on a bend azure, three rams' heads couped, argent; and Peck states, that one of the abbots took as the canting device of his seal, a ram in the sea. With these sacred vessels were also found some chargers and plates of pewter, stamped with a ram's head, and apparently of considerable age. The fictile vessels are remarkable for their perfect preservation, and the grotesque character of the ornaments. One of them, a vessel nearly

globular, with one handle, and resembling a *demijean*, is of remarkable size, its height being 14 inches; its circumference, 43 inches. About the neck are some traces of green glaze; it is ornamented with patterns stamped in relief, fleurs-de-lys, cinque-foils, dragons, two birds picking at a branch, &c. The date may be as early as 1280—1300. The others are large jugs, one of them well coated with green glaze, ornamented most grotesquely with human heads, having peaked beards; the other with mottly glaze, the ornament consisting only of lines, or *striae*, lengthwise. The height of these remarkable specimens of medieval English pottery is 10½ inches, and 11½ inches respectively. The former vessel was rendered more curious by the occurrence of numerous small fresh-water shells (the *Dreissena polymorpha*) appended by their *byssus* to the surface of the ware. That species, it is stated, was introduced with timber, from the Volga, into some of the docks or harbours of the East coast, about twenty-five years since. It had made its way into several rivers, amongst others into the Nene, in Northamptonshire, and thence must have effected the transit to Whittlesea Mere. (See Turton's British Shells, ed. Gray, p. 301.)

By the REV. C. R. MANNING.—An enamelled pyx of the work of Limoges, ornamented with figures of angels and flowers, and surmounted by a cross. Date, twelfth century. A rosary, formed of twenty-four berries, of uniform size (diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch), precisely resembling the paternosters seen on sepulchral brasses, appended to the girdle of a merchant or civilian. Each berry is ornamented with a pattern of concentric circles. Date, probably the fifteenth century.

By MR. FRANKS.—A deep dish of Italian ware, of the kind known as *Mezza-Majolica*. The portrait of an abbot is delineated upon it. The design is carefully executed in blue and yellow, the latter colour having a splendid mother-o'-pearl lustre. On the reverse is hastily sketched a flower-pot, probably the mark of the artist. This interesting example appears to have been fabricated at Pesaro, during the latter half of the fifteenth century.—Also, four tiles, portions of the pavement of the Château d'Ecouen, near Paris, made by Bernard Palissy for the Constable Anne de Montmorency. The history of this decoration has not been accurately ascertained; some would question the supposition that it was the work of that remarkable artist, who styled himself, "*ouvrier de terre, inventeur de rustiques figulines du roi et monseigneur le duc de Montmorency.*" They were originally, in great part, mural *revêtements*, and suffered much at various times. Considerable remains may still be seen in the chapel and one of the great halls at Ecouen, displaying singular elegance of design.

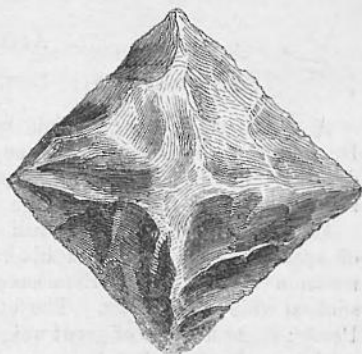
Mr. Franks laid also before the meeting some fragments of stone, coated with a vitrified crust of considerable thickness, found in a field, called the Abbot's Moor-field, near Ellesmere, Salop.

By MR. WEBB.—A magnificent example of the enamelled pictures produced by the artists of Limoges, in the latter half of the sixteenth century. This plate is of unusual dimensions, and the subject, representing the Crucifixion, exhibits great pictorial effect and skilful grouping. It has subsequently been purchased for the series in course of formation at the British Museum.

By MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A double-salt of silver, parcel-gilt, of curious fashion, in three portions or stages; the lowest, supported on three balls, has a small basin or cavity, as usual in ancient salts. Upon this a second portion fits as a cover, at the top of which is a similar cavity of

smaller size ; and this again is covered by a semi-globular lid, upon which is screwed a gilt ball, as a finial, pierced with holes like the top of a caster. There is no opening, however, from the lower part into this ball. The height of the whole is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It appears probable that this pyramidal arrangement was intended to receive several kinds of condiment. The date of fabrication, as Mr. Morgan stated, appears to be 1598 ; the year mark is the florid capital A. The other stamps are—the lion passant—leopard's head crowned—and two crescents, one within the other. The exterior is ornamented with bands and foliated patterns engraved. This piece of plate appears to be identical with the object bequeathed, in 1596, by John Stafford, described as a "double salt, with a pepper-box at the end."⁷ A similar salt, found concealed in the earth at Woodhouse, near Ashton, Lancashire, was exhibited in the museum of the Institute at the York meeting ; and a third, in their museum at the Norwich Meeting. A similar piece of plate is described, *Gent. Mag.* vol. xxiii., p. 136.

By MR. BRACKSTONE.—A numerous collection of arrow-heads of silex, found in Ireland, chiefly near Armagh, with one having very long barbs, described as of basalt, found in the county of Antrim. This selection served admirably as an illustration of the progressive varieties in form, presented by these primeval weapons, as set forth in Mr. Dunoyer's remarks on their classification.⁸ The chief variations in type were one of lozenge form, from Armagh (compare Dunoyer, fig. 9), much broader and less elongated in proportion than that there given ; and a remarkable rectangular



Lozenge-shaped object, of Silex, found in Ireland.
(orig. size.)

specimen, of which a representation is here given ; this, as far as we are aware, is unique. One side, as usually the case in objects of this nature, is much flatter than the other ; it is most skilfully fabricated of horn-coloured silex. Also, a remarkable assemblage of bronze celts, of various rare types ; one of them elaborately engraved with herring-bone and zig-zag ornaments ; another with the sides diagonally grooved. These curious specimens had been recently obtained in Ireland.

By MR. BERNHARD SMITH.—A bronze spear-head, formed with a socket to receive the haft, to which it was affixed by a lateral rivet. It was found, with a considerable deposit of broken weapons of bronze, in 1835, on the south-east side of the Wrekin, Shropshire, near some sepulchral mounds at the Willow Farm, on the road from Wellington to Little Wenlock. A single celt, and a few whetstones, lay with the heap. The various forms of these spear-heads are shown in Mr. Hartshorne's "*Salopia Antiqua*," p. 96. The example exhibited measured nearly 8 inches in length, the greatest breadth of the blade being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Also, a fine sword of Spanish workmanship, the hilt and pomel of which is chased most elaborately, out of the

⁷ Coll. Top. and Geneal., vol. i., p. 144.
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⁸ Archæol. Journal, vol. vii., p. 283.
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solid steel, representing numerous figures of mounted warriors, &c., grouped together, in high relief.

By SIR JOHN BOILEAU, Bart.—An interesting brace of Highland fire-lock tacks, the butts precisely similar to those of a specimen of the time of George II., in the Goodrich Court Armory. (Skelton's Illustrations, vol. ii., pl. 122, fig. 3.) The stocks and barrels are elaborately inlaid with silver. These arms appear to have belonged to John, the great Duke of Argyll, so distinguished by his military services under the Duke of Marlborough, and general of the forces in Scotland, in 1712. He died in 1743. On the lock is inscribed—*John Campbell*. On one side the arms of Campbell, quarterly with the galley of Lorn, within the garter. The duke was invested with that order in 1710. On the other side appear St. Andrew's cross and the thistle. On the barrels is introduced the crest, the boar's head, within a garter, inscribed—*Nemo me impune lacessit*; and, above, the Campbell motto,—*Ne Obliviscaris*.

APRIL 4, 1851.

SIR JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., Vice President, in the Chair.

A short memoir was read, which had been prepared by the late DR. BROMET, during his tour on the Continent shortly previous to his decease. It related to antique chariot-wheels, of bronze, preserved in the museum at Toulouse. (See page 163.)

M. PULSKI stated that he had seen two pair of antique chariot-wheels of bronze, in the course of his researches. One of these is now in the museum of the Prince Esterhazy, in Transylvania; each wheel has four spokes, which are hollow. The others, discovered in Hungary, are now at Pesth; these last are of great weight, too ponderous for use on any ordinary roads: each wheel has four massive spokes. Those in the Vatican, likewise, are of solid bronze and great weight. It may seem probable that these are the remains of votive chariots, or of chariots placed amongst the decorations of a trophy or triumphal arch, and are not to be regarded as portions of any car actually used in ancient times.

MR. W. SIDNEY GIBSON, local secretary at Newcastle, communicated the results of his recent correspondence with Mr. Kearney, the proprietor of the Roman station of Lanchester, county of Durham, supposed by Horsley to be the *Glanoventa* of the Itinerary,⁹ relating to the reported demolition of certain remains at that place. Mr. Gibson deemed it advisable to address a courteous remonstrance, having received information that a great portion of the rampart had lately been removed, and the materials employed in the construction of farm buildings. He took occasion to appeal, on behalf of the Institute and of antiquaries in general, against any injury to remains regarded by many with great interest, as monuments of a national character. To his arguments so suitably advanced, Mr. Kearney had, with much good feeling, replied, giving this gratifying and satisfactory assurance of his conservative intentions:—

“I beg to thank you for the politeness and delicacy with which you allude to my removing some stones from the Roman station. It is true, that having a great deal of building at the ‘the Ford,’ I had some cart loads of

⁹ See *Britannia Romana*, p. 450.

stones taken from the old wall, the interior of which only remained, the facings having been long since removed. I took particular care that nothing should be disturbed which seemed to me to be of the slightest interest. I have opened a quarry since then, at very great expense, which I might have avoided had I been as regardless of those monuments as I fear I may get credit for. I assure you that not one stone shall be ever removed during my occupancy; and I very much regret having touched any of the old walls, if, by doing so, I have rendered them less interesting to yourself, or to the members of the Institute."

MR. JOSEPH MOORE, of Lincoln, communicated the following notice of the examination of a supposed tumulus, in Lincolnshire, which he had undertaken, in order to ascertain whether it were of a sepulchral character:—

"Broughton, a parish in the north part of the division of Lindsey, is known to archæologists as connected with the singular custom of the Gad Whip, an account of which will be found in the *Journal* of the Institute, vol. vi., p. 239. It is a large parish, situate on the Roman way extending from Lincoln to the Humber, at the distance of about nine miles from the latter, and twenty-two miles from the former. Horsley considers it to have been the Prætorium, mentioned in the first *Iter* of Antonine, and the Presidium of the Notitia.

"Mr. De la Pryme, in describing this way (Philos. Trans., No. 203), refers to a hill close to the town of Broughton, which he supposed to be a Barrow, and from which he conjectured the name to have been originally Barrow-ton. In Domesday it is written Bertone, and in Pope Nicolas's Taxation (1291) Bergh-ton. In later times the name is written Braughton, which agrees with the present pronunciation, and appears to support Mr. De la Pryme's conjecture.

"The desire to certify the real nature of the tumulus, and the circumstance that it is called by the country people, 'the Barrow Hill,' suggesting the probability of its containing some Roman or other remains, led me to direct an excavation to be made, with the view of ascertaining its structure or contents; this operation, from the size of the hill, was attended with considerable trouble. It may seem desirable to place on record the result of this investigation, although of a negative character, since the total absence of antiquities or relics of any kind has deprived this hill of the interest its appearance and situation was calculated to excite, and refuted the popular notion of its artificial character, to which antiquaries had sometimes been willing to give credence. We are reluctantly obliged to consider it as a mere sand hill. There being, as Stukeley observes, 'at Broughton, a vein of deep sand well planted with conies.'¹ There is a tradition among the old inhabitants, that the hill was formed for the purposes of war; but, if used as what Horsley calls an 'exploratory mount,' some vestiges would most probably have been found during the recent excavation, tending to show that it had served such a purpose. The term Barrow, from which it has been supposed that the town was named, must therefore, if that derivation is accepted, be considered as signifying merely a hill."

It does not appear that any other barrows or tumuli were known or supposed to exist in Broughton, with the exception of the one alluded to,

¹ Camden says: "At Broughton are Roman remains, with fossil fish, and near this a petrifying spring and a barrow."

The Roman remains, fossil fish, and petrifying spring no longer exist.

until Mr. Joseph Moore, being the owner of an estate in that parish, drew the attention of Mr. Trollope to several mounds lying at the distance of about half a mile eastward of the Roman way. Of their subsequent researches, and the excavations carried out through Mr. Moore's liberal desire to throw light upon the early remains in this district, a detailed account will be given on a future occasion.

THE REV. JAMES GRAVES communicated the following notice of a little earthen vessel, found in Ireland, differing from the smaller British fictilia of the earlier period, in the pointed form of its base, which is so fashioned that, like the *rhytium* of the classical period, or the foxes'-head drinking cups of modern times, these cups could not stand erect. A similar fashion appears in certain glass drinking vessels attributed to the Anglo Saxon period.²

"The Urn, of which I forward a drawing, and which is at present deposited in the museum of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, was found in the year 1850 on the lands of Mayhora, near Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny, by some workmen employed in quarrying stones. On clearing off the superincumbent earth, they laid open a small circular cist built of dry stones resting on a flag about two feet square; another flag covered the cist at top, on removing which, there appeared an earthen cylinder without a bottom; within this the small and curiously moulded urn, represented in the drawing, rested on its mouth. Around it, and within the cylinder were many small calcined fragments of bones; a quantity of these was also found outside the cist. On removing the larger vessel it was unfortunately broken, and only one of the fragments preserved; this, which I have represented with the urn, exhibits a rudely indented chevron ornament. The smaller urn is composed of hard grey or ash-coloured ware, and exhibits considerable elegance of mould. This peculiar type, tapering so much toward the bottom, seems peculiar to Ireland. The urn in question bears a close resemblance, both in size and shape, to the small urn found near Bagnalstown, county of Carlow, and figured in the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. (Vol. iv., p. 36.) Urns of this form seem intended to have been placed inverted, perhaps over the ashes of the heart, and within larger vessels containing the other relics of the body. The fragment of the larger and outer urn is of red imperfectly-baked ware, and very rude manufacture. The bones found within it comprised fragments of the rib of an adult, with the phalangeal bones of a child, and had all been subjected to cremation. The accompanying representations are of the full size of the originals."

MR. T. HUDSON TURNER communicated some additional observations, on the subject of the negotiations between Edward I. and the Moghul Sovereign of Persia (see p. 45, in this volume). He observed that when he read the memoir, at a previous meeting, he was not aware that any other researches had been instituted, in relation to that interesting historical incident. His attention had since been called to the fact that Mr. Meadows, in an article in the Chinese Repertory, had pointed out the existence of two original letters in the Mongolian language, in the National Library at Paris, addressed by Arghun to the King of France, at the same time that he was corresponding with the King of England.³ These letters, translated by Mr. Meadows, prove very satisfactorily that it was

² Douglas, Nenin, pl. 4, 10, 16, 17.

³ See note, *ante*, p. 48.



Small Fictile Vessel, in the Museum of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society; with fragment of an earthen cylinder in which it was deposited.

Found in a Sepulchral Cist near Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.

the desire of the Moghul ruler that the French, and by inference the English Prince should unite with him in a general attack upon the Mohammedans.

MR. NESBITT read a further notice of sepulchral brasses on the continent, hitherto undescribed, and produced rubbings of some splendid memorials existing in the cathedral of Breslau, one of them representing Peter, second Bishop of Breslau, of that name; he died in 1456. Another brass, of great beauty of execution, commemorates Bishop Rudolph, who died in 1482.

MR. EDWARD RICHARDSON gave the following notice of the restoration of a statue which fell from its niche at Wells Cathedral, in August, 1850.

"Having been in communication with Mr. Markland, of Bath, as to the practicability of putting together the fallen statue, the opinion being strongly against the attempt, I proceeded to Wells, examined the various fragments, and considered the course to be pursued.

"The statue is in Daulting-stone, 8 feet 6 inches high, in a sitting attitude; it is of the time of John or early Henry III., and finely executed.

"To render it lighter for raising, it had been cored out from behind; this had so weakened the lower part of the statue, that, assisted by natural decay, it divided there, and the whole upper part was thrust outwards, and falling from the height of about 60 feet, was broken into numerous fragments. The head, which is full of fine character, had originally been fractured, and bolted together with lead; these massive bolts running from the forehead to the back of the neck were torn asunder by the fall; a third fragment with part of the beard was afterwards recovered from the niche, with remains of the plinth.

"Great difficulty was found in fitting the pieces of the statue together, and in several instances the intervening piece was wanting; as any two pieces were found to fit they were bedded together, and cramped or bolted. After a time the prostrate statue resolved itself into three parts; the head; part of the nose, and points of the crown alone being wanting; the trunk, to the waist-girdle; the left shoulder, arms from elbow, hands, and centre drapery wanting; and the lower part, consisting chiefly of the thigh and leg pieces, finely draped; the centre part, with feet and whole of plinth being wanting. These various parts were modelled, and afterwards carved in Daulting-stone and attached with cement, cramped and bolted, and a new plinth substituted of sufficient extent to serve also as a stay for the limbs and back support. The minor fractures were made good in a durable stone-cement. From 50 to 100 cramps and bolts were required. The new parts were turned down and left cross-dragged. The new base enables the statue to stand erect without support, so that when replaced, cramping will scarcely be necessary. As in the putting together, the figure grew as it were in two nearly equal parts, it was thought safer for raising to leave them detached, and the joint being at the waist-belt will be unseen when fixed. The weight of the lower piece is upwards of half a ton; the upper piece about a quarter.

"Carter, who has but slightly illustrated the whole of the beautiful series of statues of the west front, represents the statue with arms and other parts wanting. A deed or charter as I suppose depended from the right knee on which the right hand rests; the left holds the mantle-fastening. There appear to be two under-garments, the outer one sleeved to the elbow, and

girded by the waist-belt and buckle. The figure sits in a chair or throne, and has the left foot raised on a stool, giving a pleasing and natural variety of line to the lower part of the composition. It has less energy but more solemn grandeur than its companion figure on the opposite pier.

"With the exception of the apostles these two statues are larger than any others on the building. Tradition or modern conjecture suppose it to represent Edward the Saxon, son of Alfred. That it represented a royal benefactor to the church there can be no doubt. The greatest interest was evinced, and every kind attention shown during the work by the Bishop, the Dean, Archdeacon Brymer, and other authorities. For the restoration of the statue we are indebted to Mr. Markland, who, when the restoration seemed hopeless, offered funds for the attempt, and was nobly supported by the Archdeacon, who kindly furnished labour and materials. It is much to be regretted that accurate drawings to scale have not been made from these fine statues; every year adds to the risk of similar accidents to that above recorded, and many are the statues and subjects in relief which have already disappeared. In character and detail they are as fine and as carefully executed as any of our early monumental effigies."

The REV. EDWARD CUTTS exhibited an interesting series of drawings, accompanied by the following letter:—

"Through the kindness of the Rev. James Bell, of Doncaster, I have the pleasure of sending some drawings, which I think may be interesting to the Society:—

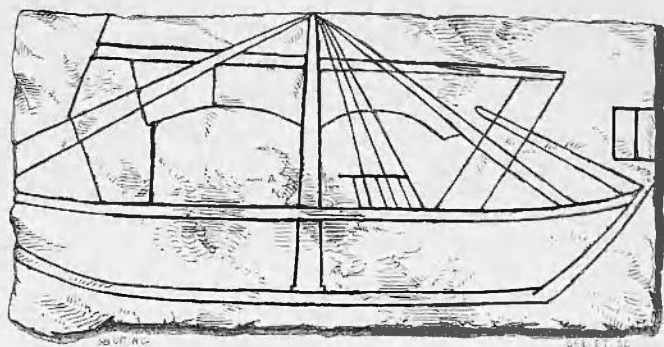
"A few weeks ago a crypt was opened under one of the side chapels of Doncaster church, the interior of this crypt is represented in the drawing: the vault is about 18 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 9 feet high. On removing the paving-stones at the entrance to the church-door, a round well or shaft is disclosed, which must be descended by a ladder, and then a few steps lead to the door of the crypt, which is seen on the left side of the drawing. At the end of the vault is a trefoil headed window, which appears to have opened into the churchyard, before the ground was raised so as to conceal it. Beyond the second rib is an opening in the roof, which appears to have been constructed for the purpose of throwing down the bones which now lie in the vault.

"The vaulting rests on moulded ribs; and one very interesting feature of the discovery is, that several fragments of ancient grave stones are worked up in the vaulting.

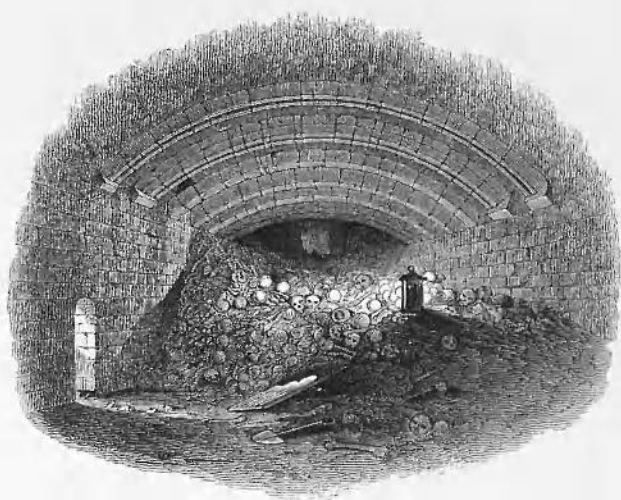
"The style of this crypt is clearly early in the Early English period; the moulding of one of the vaulting ribs very much resembles in character a moulding at Clee church, Lincolnshire—a church which has a dedication stone, giving us its date, 1192, A.D. This then may probably be about the date of this crypt; and therefore none of the monumental stones used in the vaulting can be of later date. It is not unusual to find monumental stones thus used up in the fabric of churches, for instance at Bakewell, in many of the churches of Jersey, &c. The series here disclosed presents several very beautiful designs, but only one novel one, viz., a ship (see woodcuts). I should think that none of the slabs, two only excepted, which may be rather more ancient, are much earlier than our limiting date, 1192; indeed I should have been inclined to think some of them of even a later period.

"On one, in addition to a very beautiful cross, we have the very common emblem of the shears, whose meaning appears yet undetermined.

DONCASTER CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

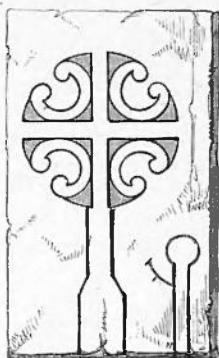
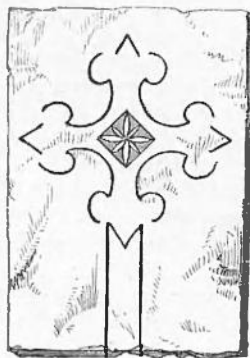
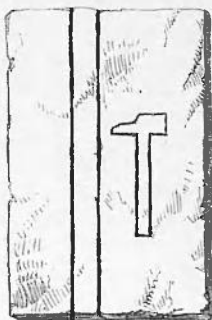
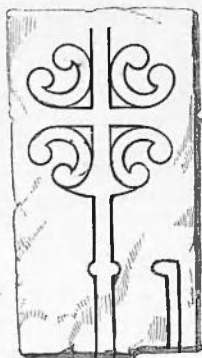
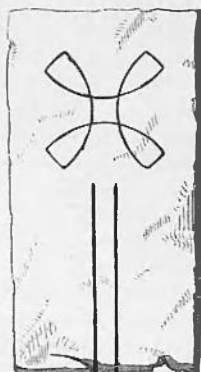
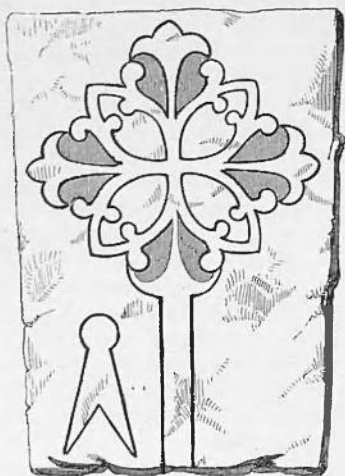


Sepulchral Slab, representing a Ship.



Crypt, discovered under one of the side chapels.

SEPULCHRAL SLABS DISCOVERED AT DONCASTER CHURCH.



It has been suggested⁴ that the broad-pointed shears, which we often find, were probably the symbols of a wool-stapler, while the sharp-pointed ones, like the present example, may have been the symbol of a woman. I may mention, in correction of the first part of this idea, that in the Add. MS., 10,293, Brit. Mus., of the fourteenth cent. at f. 5, is a representation of an abbess cutting off the hair of a queen with broad-pointed shears; and they occur again at f. 261. I may mention too, regarding shears, that in the Royal MS., 16. G. 6., Brit. Mus., date 1270. scissors of the ordinary modern shape appear at f. 157, and again at f. 158; and that scissors of similar shape appear, as a symbol, on an incised cross slab, at Bilbrough, Notts. On one of the Doncaster slabs we find what appears to be the head of a staff, possibly a pilgrim's staff, though, in such case, one would expect the scrip to accompany it. A pilgrim's staff of similar form appears on a slab at Haltwhistle, Northumberland. In the MS. before mentioned (Royal, 16. G. 6) at f. 172, is a palmer whose staff is shaped with a knob at the upper end, and another knob somewhat lower down (like the handle of a whip). On another of the fragments we find what appears to be a mechanic's implement (see cut), probably the symbol of a carpenter or a mason."

MR. HENRY SHAW gave the following account of a remarkable object of sacred use, exhibited to the Meeting:—

"By the kind permission of Mr. Magniac (to whom it now belongs) I have the pleasure of sending you, for the Society's exhibition to-day, a very beautiful relic, which has proved an enigma to many learned antiquaries. It was bought by Mr. Webb at the recent sale of the choice and valuable collection of Mons. Dugue, in Paris.

"In the sale catalogue it is called a double episcopal crozier. This, however, appears to be a mistake, though a very natural one; as this specimen, if not unique, is certainly a very rare example of its particular class. On sending a tracing of it to the Rev. Dr. Rock (whose authority in such matters is entitled to the highest respect) he informs me it is not the pastoral staff of a bishop, but what is termed 'the ruler of the choir's staff,' which is thus described in his recent work,—*The Church of our Fathers*, as seen in Saint Osmond's rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury.—

'The ruler of the choir's staff quite differed from the true pastoral staff, both with regard to shape and emblematic signification. The 'rectores chori,' or rulers of the choir, who were few or many, according to the solemnity of the festival, but always arrayed in alb and cope, and often having the precentor at their head, directed the singing of the choir all through the many parts of the divine service—at Matins, at Mass, at Even-song. As they arose from their stools, or went down from their stalls to cluster around the large brazen eagle, upon the outstretched wings of which lay open the heavy Grail, or widely-spreading Antiphoner—from the noted and illuminated leaves of which they were chanting; or as they walked to and fro, giving out to each high canon in his turn the anthem to be sung, these rulers of the choir bore in their hand a staff, sometimes beautifully adorned and made of silver, ending, not with a crook, but a short cross-beam, which carried some enrichment, elaborately wrought and richly decorated.'

"Dr. Rock adds, in a note, 'The enamelling, the imagery, the lace-like tabernacle work, bestowed especially upon the head of the English

⁴ In the Manual for the Study of Sepulchral Crosses, &c.

staff, for the rector of the choir, may be almost seen from the description of the 'Baculi pro chori regentibus,' set down in the list of plunder carried off by Henry VIII. from Lincoln Cathedral.—Imprimis, a staff covered with silver and gilt, with one image of our lady graven in silver at one end, and an image of St. Hugh on the other end; and having a boss, six-squared, with twelve images enamelled, having six buttresses, wanting one pinnacle and two tops. Item, two other staves, covered with silver and gilt, having an image of our lady, and a chanon kneeling before her at every end, with this scripture, 'Pro nobis ora,' &c.; having also one knop, with six buttresses, and six windows in the midst, one of them wanting a pinnacle, with this scripture about the staff, 'Benedictus Deus in donis suis.' Item, two other staves, covered with silver parcel gilt, having a knop in the midst, having six buttresses, and six windows in every staff, gilt, wanting one round silver plate of one crouches end.—(Dugdale, Mon. Anglic. t. viii., p. 1281.) From these, and other descriptions, it would appear that the head of the staff was made like St. Anthony's cross, or the capital letter, T. Upon the top of this were set the images.

"In the Dugue Catalogue the figure on the top of this beautiful staff is called St. Michael. This appears to be a mistake, as the head is clearly that of a female. It is, most probably, St. Margaret, one of the saints whose symbol was a dragon, and bore a spear and cross. The figures in the volutes are St. Valeria, virgin and martyr, A.D. 250, who is said to have brought her head to St. Martial while he was saying mass.

"From the general character of the design, the date of this interesting relic may, I presume, be placed about the end of the twelfth century."

A representation of this very curious staff has since been given by Mr. Shaw, in his beautiful work, recently completed, "The Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages." Mr. NESBITT observed that there is one of similar form in the Treasury of Cologne Cathedral.

MR. AUGUSTUS FRANKS read the following interesting document, hitherto unpublished, in relation to the early manufacture of porcelain at Stratford-le-Bow, in Essex. In classifying the miscellaneous collections at the British Museum, with a view to their more suitable arrangement in the "British room," now completed, Mr. Franks had found a curious bowl, richly decorated, a *chef d'œuvre* of the fabrication of Stratford-le-Bow, as appeared by the following memorial, affixed in the box in which it had been preserved.⁵

"This Bowl was made at Bow China Manufactory, at Stratford le-Bow, in the County of Essex, about the year 1760, and painted there by [me] Thomas Craft, my Cypher is in the Bottom; it is painted in what we used to call the old Japan Taste, a taste at that time much esteemed by the then Duke of Argyle; there is nearly 2 penny weight of gold: about 15^s. I had it in hand at different times about three months, about 2 weeks time was bestowed upon it, it could not have been manufactured, &c. for less than 4£. There is not its similitude; I took it in a box to Kentish town, and had it burned there in Mr. Gyles' kiln; cost me 3^s.; it was cracked the first time of using it; Miss Nancy sha, (*sic*) a Daughter of the late St. Patrick Blake, was christened with it, I never use it but in particular respect to my Company, and I desire my Legatee (as mentioned in my will) may do the same. Perhaps it may [be] thought I have said too much about this trifling Toy; a reflection steals in upon my Mind, that this said Bowl

⁵ This bowl measures, in diam. 8½ in.

may meet with the same fate that the Manufactory where it was made has done; and like the famous Cities of Troy, Carthage, &c. and similar to Shakspear's Cloud-cap't Towers &c. The above Manufactory was carried on many years, under the firm of Mes^{rs} Crowther and Weatherby, whose names were known almost over the World; they employed 300 Persons; about 90 Painters (of whom I was one), and about 200 Turners, Throwers &c. were employed under one Roof: the Model of the Building was taken from that at Canton in China; the whole was heated by 2 Stoves on the outside of the Building, and conveyed through Flews or Pipes and warmed the whole, sometimes to an intense heat, unbarable in Winter; it now wears a miserable aspect, being a Manufactory for Turpentine, and small Tenements and like Shakspear's Baseless Fabric of a Vision, &c. Mr. Weatherby has been dead many years. Mr. Crowther is in Morden College, Blackheath, and I am the only Person of all those employed there who annually visit him.

T. Craft, 1790."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. FRANKS.—Fragments of "Samian" ware, found at Bittern, Hampshire, near Southampton, the supposed site of *Clausentum*. They have subsequently been presented to the British Museum. The ornaments in relief are of unusually good design. Two marks occur—OF. NI... (*Officina Nigri*, a mark commonly found in London) and MANN—the latter in large letters upon a little compartment in relief. On the former is a figure of a panther, identical with that on a Samian fragment, found in one of the Roman shafts at Ewell. Numerous Roman remains have been discovered at Bittern, of which an account was given by Sir H. Englefield, in his "Walk through Southampton,"⁶

By MR. J. Y. AKERMAN, Secr. Soc. Ant.—A Daguerrotype representation of two Roman urns and a wooden *situla*, found in the rubbish-pit at Stone, co. Bucks (see *ante*, p. 95). A more full report of the discoveries there made has been given by Mr. Akerman in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv.

By the REV. W. COPPARD.—A facsimile of the inscription and interlaced ribbon ornament existing upon a sculptured stone at St. Cleer, in Cornwall, of which a representation is given by Borlase (*Antiqu. of Cornw.*, pl. 36, p. 396), with a dissertation at some length. It has been supposed to bear the name of Doniert, or Dungerth, King of Cornwall, who was drowned about the year 872. The inscription was thus read by Mr. Westwood, who considered the characters as early, possibly, as the seventh century—DONIERT ROGAUIT PRO ANIMA. This ancient monument is noticed by Lysons. (*Hist. of Cornw.* p. cccxii.) It is described as lying upon a tumulus, near the base of an ancient cross, called "the other half-stone," from a notion that it was part of an inscribed stone, which lies by the road between Fowey and Lostwithiel.⁷

By the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—Several relics of gold and silver, discovered in Ireland, recently acquired at the sale of the Collections of the Rev. Dr. Neligan, of co. Cork. They consisted of a penannular torc-ring, found at Cove, New Queenstown, co. Cork. It closely resembles the African ring, presented to the museum of the Numismatic Society by

⁶ Republished, with additions by Mr. Bullar, in the Edition of 1841. See also Mr. Roach Smith's Memoir, *Trans. Arch. Assoc. at Winchester*, p. 161. The frag-

ments here noticed were presented to the Brit. Mus. by Mrs. Stewart M'Naughten.

⁷ A notice of the stone bearing the name of Doniert was given in *Gent. Mag.* 1807.

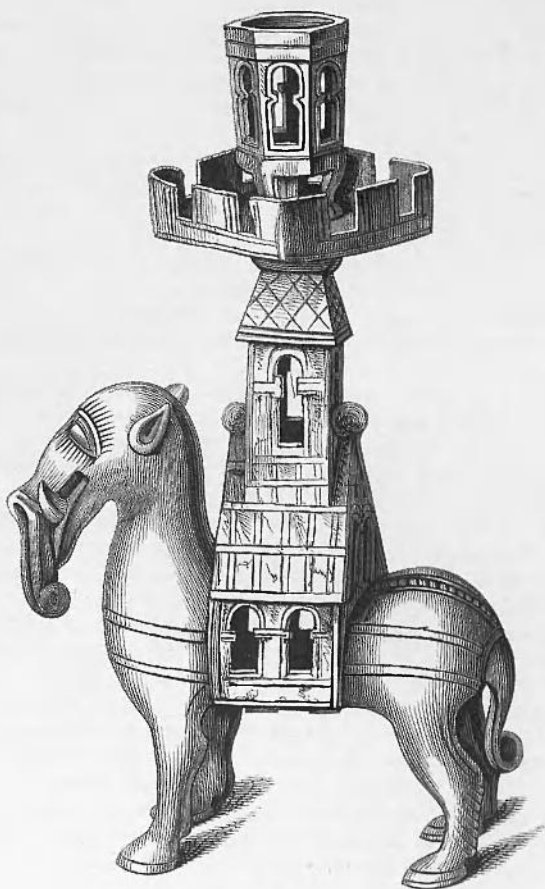
Mr. Dickinson, figured in the *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 58, no. 10. It is rather more massive, and weighs 7 dwt. 10 grs.—An armilla of gold, weighing 10 dwt. 22½ grs. found at Kanturk, co. Cork. It is a plain band, about a sixth of an inch wide, with the extremities looped. The silver ornaments consisted of an armilla, or bangle, a rudely hammered flat bar; and another, ingeniously formed so as to expand readily for the convenience of the wearer; each extremity terminates in a spiral twist, through which the other extremity is passed. This was found at Macroom Castle.

By M. PULSKI.—A massive object of gold, found in Hungary, in form resembling the head of an axe, and apparently intended to be affixed to a haft. Several similar relics of unknown date have been found in that country. Weight, about 39 oz.

By MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A papal ring and four massive episcopal rings; the latter display armorial bearings, which have not hitherto been appropriated.—A steel shuttle, for ladies' work, very elegantly damascened with silver and gold; and another curious specimen of metal-work, a folding knife and fork in an *etui* of engraved steel.—An interesting production of turnery, consisting of three separate rings, loosely inter-twisted with one another, turned out of one solid piece of ivory, without join. Persons of the highest skill in the use of modern improved machinery declare their inability to produce such a work, or explain by what sort of engine it was made. Mr. Morgan gave the following particulars, in identification of the history of this interesting object:—"It is well known that skill in turnery, and other ingenious arts, was much appreciated in the seventeenth century in Germany, and was even fashionable—that is, practised by persons of distinction. Works of great skill were therefore highly esteemed. Nuremberg was celebrated for its artists in the different handicraft arts, and their skill is commemorated in a curious volume by Doppel-mayer, who wrote their history.⁸ Amongst them is mentioned Stephan Zick, born in 1639, son of Lorenz Zick, a skilful turner, who was even surpassed by his son. 'This (remarks his biographer) is proved by the trinity rings, which, with great pains, he turned out of a single piece. Of these, he turned only three, in size like the figure in the engraving. Of these, two are in the museums of Vienna and Dresden, and the third fell to the lot of an amateur collector of curiosities in Nuremberg, as a precious work of art.' Stephan Zick died in 1715. The rings are undeniably identified by Doppelmayr's engraving. They are enclosed in a box of *lignum vitæ* of the same date, probably about 1680. The third of the trinity rings, thus described, is, probably, the same now laid before the Institute." Mr. Morgan exhibited also a singular box of white mixed metal, of Oriental workmanship, combining numerous cells for the reception, probably, either of spices or of drugs.

By MR. WEBB.—Two bronze candlesticks of very remarkable character, figured and described in the "*Mélanges d'Archéologie, par MM. Cahier et Martin.*" One of them represents a wyvern, from whose back springs foliage, and a flower terminating in a pryket for the candle. The other is very curious, but of less elegant design. It is a figure of an elephant, bearing a tower of two stories on its back, surmounted by an embattled stage and Gothic nozzle. Early XIII. cent.—The enamelled cover of a book,

⁸ *Historische Nachricht von der Nürn- von Johan G. Doppelmayr. Nürnberg, bergischen Mathematicis und Künstlern:* 1730. Fol.



Bronze candelabrum, in form of an Elephant, bearing a series of turrets.

Date, early in XIIIth. Cent.

(See "Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages," by Henry Shaw.)

probably a *Textus*, Limoges work, early XIII. cent. The central subject is the crucifix between the Virgin Mary and St. John. Above, are two demi-angels holding books. The figures are in relief; the field enriched with engraved ornament. The border set with gems *en cabochon*.—A curious vessel of bronze, probably intended as an ewer, in the form of a lion, the spout issuing from its jaws; a naked human figure seated upon its back, with a wyvern seizing him from behind, and forming the handle of this strange example of medieval caprice. These singular vessels of bronze occur in several collections: this has subsequently been deposited in the British Museum. They seem closely analogous in fashion and purpose to the vessel of green-glazed ware found at Lewes, communicated to the Institute by Mr. Figg. (See a representation, Arch. Journal, vol. iv., p. 79.) By some antiquaries these vessels are regarded as æolipiles.

By MR. JAMES P. POLLARD.—A “puzzle mug,” formed with a concealed syphon, of red ware, well glazed, and ornamented with yellow and dark brown laid on in a thick slip or encrustation. Possibly of English manufacture, about the year 1600. These mugs were used as posset-cups.

By MR. ROHDE HAWKINS.—A bowl of mixed metal, inlaid with silver and black paste, of Oriental workmanship; the engraved ornaments in imitation of Cufic inscriptions. Also an elegant Persian incense burner, of gilt metal.

By MR. HAILSTONE.—A long narrow *plaque* of enamelled metal, of *champlevé* work, twelfth century; portion of the ornament either of a Book of the Gospels or of a shrine. In rectangular compartments appear busts of two Evangelists,—St. Mark, accompanied by a winged lion holding a tablet, inscribed with the first words of the Gospel—*Sicut scriptum est*; and St. John, with the eagle and words—*In principio*.⁹ There are also busts of Peter, Andrew, John, James, Bartholomew, and Judas. The other evangelists and apostles were doubtless portrayed on the corresponding piece on the opposite side. The figure of *Jacobus* is curious; he wears a white dress, probably the pilgrim's slaveyne, with a hood of the same drawn over his head, fastened over the throat by an oblong plate, like the *rationale*. The nimbus is pure turquoise blue.—An elegant priket candlestick, from the Dugue Collection. The base is a truncated cone, from which springs the long spike to receive the candle. It is richly enamelled, exhibiting four armorial decorations, the bearings introduced on lozenge-shaped scutcheons, whilst the field of the base is deep blue, with *fleurs-de-lys*. The arms are (alternately) chequy or and azure, a quarter argent, a bordure gules,—Dreux (the ermine on the canton possibly omitted, owing to the difficulty of showing it in so small a space). The other two lozenges display—Gules, two fish (*bars adosseés*) between three trefoils slipped or. This is possibly Clermont, although the fish and trefoils are *or* instead of *argent*. Date, thirteenth century.—Raoul de Clermont, Constable of France, 1287, married Alix de Dreux, Vicomtesse de Chateaudun, and died in 1302. Their third daughter, Beatrix, married Aymer de Valence. This interesting example of enamelled art may have belonged to Alix, or to her elder daughter, of the same name, previously to her marriage with William of Flanders. Another priket of like fashion, with enamelled heraldic ornaments of the lozenge form, is figured

⁹ This mode of designating the Evangelists is curious, being in accordance with

the conventional rule of the Greek artists. See Durand, *Manuel d'Iconographie*, p. 300.

in Mr. Shaw's "Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages."—Two very singular specimens of cuir-bouilli work, probably Italian, of the fifteenth century. They are cases for knives and other appliances for the table, intended to be appended to the girdle, or worn by a baldric, and probably served as the *etui* of the *trencheator*, the official carver, or the sewer. The ornaments are impressed and curiously pounced. On one is a scutcheon, charged with a lion rampant, and the motto, *fidelis . esto . dn'o*.—Two lozenge-shaped medallions of alabaster, sculptured in low relief, and enriched with gilding; they represent a warrior and a lady, and are framed so as to hinge together as a diptych. On the outside is an armorial achievement, apparently of Flemish design—argent, a lion rampant, the crest a demi-gryphon. Sixteenth century.

By SIR JOHN BOILEAU, Bart.—An enamelled coffer or shrine, of Limoges work, thirteenth century, ornamented with figures of angels and apostles. Also a cabinet, probably of Italian workmanship, the covering of purple velvet, the interior furnished with numerous small drawers, ornamented with engraved metal, partly gilt, in imitation of the damascened and inlaid metal-work of the sixteenth century.

By MR. FORREST.—A sepulchral brass and inscribed plate, a small figure of a priest, formerly in the church of St. Nicholas, Warwick:—*Hic jacet Rob'tus Willardsey Prim' vicari' isti' Eccl'ie qui obiit xiiij^o die mens' marci anno d'ni Millo CCC^o xxiij^o Cur' a'te p'picietur Deus. Ame.* The church was anciently appropriated to the collegiate church of Warwick, but, in consequence of some neglect, the portions due to the priests, by whom it should have been served, were withheld; and, in 1401, Tydeman, Bishop of Worcester, ordained a vicarage there, the first vicar being Robert Willardsey. On his death, in 1424, he was succeeded by Simon Oldenhale, the first in Dugdale's list. The church having been rebuilt some years since, this memorial remained a long time loose in the vestry: and at length was "borrowed" by an artist in the neighbourhood, on whose death it may be presumed that it was sold, the circumstances connected with it being forgotten. In the list given in the "Manual of Sepulchral Brasses," Oxford, 1848, p. 15, this memorial is described as "formerly in the lady-chapel, St. Mary's, Warwick."

By MR. THOMAS HART, of Reigate.—A small oval miniature, the portrait of Robert Car, the favourite of James I., created Viscount Rochester in 1611, and Earl of Somerset in 1613.¹ He became prime minister of that sovereign on the death of the Earl of Salisbury in 1612, and lord-chamberlain in 1614. His influence declined when Sir George Villiers supplanted him in the royal favour; and he was tried and condemned in 1616, for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, by poison, whilst a prisoner in the Tower. He died in 1645. The Earl is represented in a black close-fitting dress, with a very large ruff, his hair and beard of a light sandy colour, the background bright blue. This interesting miniature appears to be one of the undescribed works of Isaac Oliver.

By MR. ROBERT FITCH.—A small ivory bottle, curiously sculptured, in the form of a small calibash. Date, about 1625. It may have been a kind of pouncet-box, or receptacle for perfume; or, not improbably, the earliest form of the *tabatiere*, when the fashion of snuffing rappee first came into vogue.

¹ The most curious engraved portrait of the Earl of Somerset is that by Simon Passe. There is a portrait of him by

M. Vandergucht, and one by Houbraken, in Birch's *Illus. Heads*, vol. ii. p. 19.

MAY 2, 1851.

The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.

LORD TALBOT, on taking the chair on the first occasion since he had been chosen President of the Institute, desired to express his gratification in acknowledging the compliment paid to himself, and the painful recollections with which he entered upon the functions of the office conferred upon him. Every member of the Institute must cordially unite with him, in the heart-felt sorrow and deep sense of the loss they had sustained, by the decease of the Marquis of Northampton. Lord Talbot regretted that his present occupations in Ireland had hitherto prevented his participation in the Proceedings of the Society, since the melancholy event which had deprived them of their most valued friend and patron. He was highly gratified now to perceive the abundant evidence of the vitality and cordial spirit which continued to pervade the meetings of the Institute. He rejoiced to mark their advantageous effects, in bringing to view so freely numerous treasures of antiquity and art: and affording opportunities for comparison of the productions of various periods. These meetings, moreover, tended essentially to advance the scientific character of Archaeology, by promoting an intelligent discussion and appreciation of the varied vestiges of all ages, brought under review on these occasions; and they appeared, with each succeeding session, to stimulate an increasing interest in the investigation of all those subjects to which the attention of the society was properly addressed.

Lord Talbot then adverted to some information of an Archaeological nature, which had lately come under his notice in the sister kingdom. As an evidence of what had been achieved in later times in Ireland, notwithstanding the recent suffering and calamities which had affected all classes, he had brought for presentation to the library of the Institute, a complete series of the publications of the Irish Archaeological Society. Never had there been a time of greater active interest in the investigation of national history and antiquities, than in the late sad times of popular distress; and these publications formed a memorable proof of the successful struggle against difficulties in adverse times, and of the determination of the Irish Society to give to their publications the highest possible character. He alluded to the profusion of ancient relics daily brought to light in Ireland; and especially to some which of late had attracted the notice of many antiquaries—the seals of Oriental porcelain, frequently discovered in that country. Great difficulty has been found in assigning a period to their introduction: the character inscribed upon them is certainly of an archaic nature, but, like black-letter in our own country, the ancient Chinese character had certainly continued to be used for a long period, and its occurrence cannot be regarded as a sufficient indication of any particular age. This curious subject had, however, received considerable light from the recent publication of Mr. Getty, of Belfast. One of these porcelain seals had recently come into Lord Talbot's possession; it was found in a pasture in the parish of Kinsaly, with, or near, spears and other relics of bronze. He had made a visit to the spot, and made careful inquiries, which had confirmed the belief that this specimen had actually been found near the field of a memorable conflict between the Irish and the Danes, of which

the bronze weapons were probably vestiges. If this were so, this seal might seem to be associated with the remains of the Danish period.

Lord Talbot remarked that Mr. Yates had recently brought before the Society some singular relics of a minor description, rollers of clay, to which the name of "pipes" had been assigned, and which were supposed to have served in the manufacture of false hair. He had ascertained that large quantities of these objects had been found in Ireland, precisely identical in form, but rather smaller than those which had been submitted to the Institute and to the Society of Antiquaries.² In the neighbourhood of Dublin, especially, they had been discovered in such abundance, that it might be supposed there had been a manufactory of them at the spot.

MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN rose to express the gratification, in which he felt assured the meeting must heartily participate, caused by the address of their noble President, and the kind liberality with which he had augmented the rapidly advancing collections in their library. He proposed a vote of acknowledgment, to which the meeting gave most cordial assent.

The PRESIDENT stated, in reply to an inquiry, that a variety of the porcelain seals exists with the base oval instead of a cube. The specimens hitherto known are now in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland. They were not accompanied by any tradition of discovery in Ireland, as in most other cases, but were met with in an extensive collection of Oriental porcelain, which had remained, he was assured, for upwards of two centuries in the possession of a family in Ireland.

MR. BIRCH communicated the addition of a fresh example to the list of "Oculists' Stamps," several of which had been noticed in the *Journal* (vol. vi., p. 354). The attention of antiquaries in England had recently been called to this class of inscribed Roman remains, through the able Dissertations of Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh.

The inedited specimen, of which impressions were produced, had been found amongst the Collections of the late Rev. Trafford Leigh. He had been unable to discover the place where it was found. The collyrium indicated upon it is the *Stactum*, or liquid medicament to be dropped into the eye.³



MR. EDWARD RICHARDSON reported the discovery of some mediæval remains of the Abbey Church of Vaudey, or de Valle Dei, in Grimsthorp Park, Lincolnshire.—"Twenty years since, in making a private road through Swinstead, some fragments of moulded stones were discovered. Nothing, however, was then further investigated. Last autumn, Swinstead Church being under repair, the incumbent received permission from the noble proprietor of Grimsthorp to use any old stone from the same spot. Gradually a broad and massive base presented itself, some feet below the present surface; it presented the vestige of a rich cluster of columns, 11 ft. in diameter. This was carefully cleaned, and covered over during the winter. A few weeks since, the Rev. Wm. Emmerson Chapman, incumbent of Edenham, adjoining Grimsthorp, received the permission of Lord Willoughby de Eresby to excavate further, and two more of the central bases have been brought to light, also part of a large Norman capital, some plain tile pavement, and several pieces of thick glass, both plain and decorated, of a deep tone of colour.

"The workmanship and state of preservation of these broad bases is

² *Archæol. Journ.* vol. vi. p. 398.

³ *Monthly Medical Journal*, January and March, 1851.

excellent. The mouldings and splay rather flat, though bold. The centre shafts have been ribbed; several stones present traces of fire. The magnitude of these bases gives some idea of the extent and grandeur of the Church, independent of the monastic buildings. The site of the fourth base is actually being explored; and Mr. Chapman has kindly promised to forward an account of any further discoveries. This Cistercian Abbey, it is stated by some writers, was founded by Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, in Stephen's reign, or rather, by William, Earl of Albemarle, about 1147. The monks selected here, as usual, a beautiful spot, in a wooded dell, close to a trout stream. White, in the history of Lincolnshire, mentions the site as situated in Grimsthorp Park, about a mile from the Castle, and states that three or four sculptured stones alone remained to be seen. Visiting the spot two years since, I hinted my suspicions that remains probably existed on the same site, not, however, knowing it at that time to be the site of the Abbey."

MR. JOHN J. ROGERS communicated notices, the result of the examination of a group of churches near the Lizard Point, Cornwall, namely, Mawgan, Grade, Cury, Landewednack, and Wendron; illustrating especially the obscure subject of the intention of "Lychnoscopes," or low-side windows. They will be given in a future *Journal*.

THE REV. JOSEPH HUNTER observed that he had noticed a curious example of this curious feature in church architecture at Crewkerne Church, Somerset.

MR. WESTWOOD read an account of recent excavations on the site of the Abbey of Eynsham, or Egnesham, Oxfordshire, which he had received from Mr. Shurlock, of that place. The site is actually a nursery-ground, in which a considerable extent of flooring, formed of decorative tiles, has been exposed to view. Mr. Shurlock has sent drawings of two patterns, one representing a mounted knight brandishing his sword; a small shield on his arm bears a chevron; the trappings of the horse are very long. Date about 1300. The other tile presents the sacred monogram — ihc. — in bold character, yellow on a red quarrel. He had found eighteen other perfect designs, the eagle displayed, lion rampant, &c. Mr. Shurlock stated that the occupant of the ground, Mr. Day, had already sold three cartloads of decorative tiles, for the repairs of the parish roads. A chamber had been discovered, supposed to be a bath-room, indications still appearing of the mode by which water had been conveyed: the floor was likewise of decorated tiles. Mr. Shurlock sent a section of a respond of Early-English character. A stone coffin and other remains had been brought to light. These vestiges of an important monastery, which dates from times prior to the Normans, had been wholly unheeded: no one but himself in Eynsham, Mr. Shurlock observed, cared to take the trouble to go and inspect them, or took the slightest interest in their investigation. There exists a drawing, taken about 1657, in one of Anthony Wood's MSS. (in Mus. Ashm. No. 8505), representing the west end, with its towers and a large window, as also some piers of the Conventual Church, and parts of the cloisters.

Mr. Westwood expressed his surprise that, within a few miles of Oxford, and within the immediate influence of an Architectural Society of so prominent a character as that instituted in the University, such heedless neglect and destruction of the remains of a monastery of such note could have occurred.

MR. ASHURST MAJENDIE produced a very interesting volume, the Survey, or Terrier, of the Honor of Hedingham, Essex, made by Israel Armyne, in 1592, by the orders of Burleigh. He pointed out the actual value of this document, not merely in an antiquarian point of view, but from the accuracy with which copyhold lands are marked out, so as to render it of frequent utility as an authority in any disputed question. There are also numerous plans, including one of the Castle and adjacent buildings, which are carefully detailed. He pointed out an evidence of the early cultivation of hops in Essex, a plot near the castle being designated as the lord's hop-ground. It is generally stated that they were introduced into England from Artois, about 1524; and Edward VI., in 1552, granted privileges to hop-grounds. A more detailed notice of this MS. will be given hereafter.

MR. BURTT communicated a transcript of a letter from Babington, praying mercy from Elizabeth, in consideration of his wife and children. He had lately found this copy amongst papers at the Chapter House, supposed to have been the Collections of Sir W. Cecill, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. STRADLING, of Roseville, Bridgwater.—A singular metallic ring, supposed to be of tin, one of a considerable number found by the late Samuel Hasell, Esq., deposited in a rudely-fashioned urn, of which a fragment was kindly sent for examination. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, as Mr. Stradling observed, had considered the tumulus upon the hill known as "Dundon Beacon," in the parish of Compton Dundon, near Somerton, to have been merely a mound raised to support a beacon. Mr. Hasell, who resided in that parish, where he discovered the interesting Roman Villa, at Littleton, determined to investigate the real character of the tumulus; and beneath its base he found a cist of the rudest construction, enclosing the bones of a skeleton deposited in a kneeling posture, the body thrown backwards, and the head forward. When first exposed, the skeleton was in perfect preservation, and the position had been preserved by a mass of small stones in the cist, in which also was found the urn containing the rings, which had been regarded as of the nature of "ring money," formed of tin. The metal is now much oxidated: the ring massive, and penannular, diam. rather more than three quarters of an inch, bearing close resemblance in dimension to the small type of golden ring-money often found in Ireland, and occasionally in this country. Mr. Stradling considered these remarkable rings of white metal to have been the circulating medium in very early times.

MR. WILLIAM BAKER, of Bridgwater, Secretary of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, communicated a sketch of another interesting relic of the same class. It is a penannular gold ring, (see wood-cut) found in 1848, in digging brick-clay at Hamp, in the parish of Bridgwater, about 6 feet from the surface, and resting in the firm alluvial deposit. Its weight is 120 grs., (a precise multiple of six). This curious relic is in the possession of John Brown, Esq., of Bridgwater, on whose property it was discovered. Mr. Baker stated that a specimen of ancient pottery, rudely ornamented, had been brought to light, some feet deeper in the clay than the spot where the ring was found.



By the REV. EDWIN JARVIS, of Hackthorn, Lincoln.—Several ring-fibulæ of bronze, of the Saxon period, found in Lincolnshire: presenting varieties from the flat ring, impressed with a border of lines or punctured marks, to the type formed of a rounded bar, grooved around, as if in imitation of a cord. The *acus* was invariably of iron. The dimensions of these ornaments varied from 1½ to 2 inches. Fibulæ of similar form, from Careby, were exhibited at a former meeting by the Rev. Hugh Maclean.

By MR. JOHN NICHOLL, F.S.A.—Three ancient relics, consisting of a mazer, diam. about 6 inches, mounted with silver; a silver salt, parcel gilt, and a standing cup formed of a cocoa-nut harnessed with silver gilt. They are part of the ancient plate of the Ironmongers' Company. A pair of mazers remain in their possession, formed of wood, apparently of the maple: in the centre of each, on the inner side, is a flat boss of metal, to which is affixed an enamelled roundel of the arms of the company—Arg. on a chevron gules, three swivels or between three steel gads azure.⁴ These enamelled plates have been renewed in recent years. The rim of one mazer is plain, the other bears the inscription—*Aue . maria . gra' . plena . d'ns . tecum . b'ndicta . tu . i . mulieribz . t . benedictus . fructus*. These mazers are not raised upon feet: it has been customary to display them upon the buffet of the Company by raising them on two silver salts, in form resembling an hour-glass, of which one was exhibited. These last appear to be of the early part of the sixteenth century. No notice of these bowls appears in the inventories of the Ironmongers' Company; this is accounted for, Mr. Nicholl observed, by their having formerly belonged to the Yeomanry, whose records being unimportant have not been preserved. The form of the mazers is very similar to that of one in the possession of Mr. Evelyn Shirley, represented in *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ii., p. 263.

MR. JOSEPH CLARKE sent for exhibition another flat mazer, mounted with a silver-gilt rim, and having a silver roundel within the bowl, on which is engraved a figure of the Virgin and Child, surrounded by rays. The material seems to be the wood of the maple; and the grain is mottled and curiously curled, appearing to show that it was formed from the bulging knot or knurle of the tree. This bowl has been preserved at the charitable Institution at Saffron Walden, Essex, now designated as Edward VIth's Almshouses. The present rules for its government were drawn up in his reign, in 1550; but the foundation is much earlier, and the following record occurs in one of the registers: "In the year 1400, the most worshipful men and parishioners of Walden, by the help of the commonaltie of the said town, ordained and made a house of charitie in Daniel's lane, in honour of God, and the sustentacion of xij. poore men." In the oldest books of the charity mention is thus made of a mazer: "Yt ys wrytyn and set in mende and memorye, how that in y^e ferste foundacyon and begynnynge of this dede of charyte, a worschipful man, naymed Mayster Rogere Waldene, at that tyme Erchbyschop of Cauntyrberry," &c. gave certain benefactions; as also did others, and a list ensues, with value of each item, including—"a mazer, price of xls. the wheche mazer Margaret Breychman gaf to serve in the foreseyd house perpetual, for the soules of her and Stephen Breychman, and all her friends." Roger Walden, a native of the town, was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 1398,

⁴ These arms are said to have been granted in 1455. The company was incorporated in 1462. The year mark on

the silver mounting of the mazer is the florid Roman capital A.

when Archbishop Arundel was charged with treason and left the realm: on the accession of Henry IV., in 1399, Roger was removed as an intruder.

The mazer is thus mentioned by Pepys, in his Diary, 1659—60, when he passed by Walden, and visited Audley End.—“In our going, my landlord carried us through a very old hospital or almshouse where forty poor people were maintained; a very old foundation; and over the chimney-piece was an inscription in brass, *Orate pro anima Thomæ Bird, &c.* They brought me a draft of their drink in a brown bowl tipt with silver, which I drank off, and at the bottom was a picture of the Virgin with the child in her arms, done in silver.” This ancient drinking vessel may possibly be the same which was bequeathed by Margaret Breychman; the silver rim (*circulus*) is quite plain, and bears the year-mark *k.*, appearing to indicate the year 1507 as the date when this ornament was attached.

MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN and MR. FRANKS mentioned several other mazers, preserved in the collegiate treasuries at Oxford, and in private collections. MR. DAVIES mentioned the fine specimen existing in the Sacristy at York Minster, and known as “Archbishop Scrope’s Indulgence Cup.” He had given a dissertation upon this curious bowl in the volume of Transactions of the Institute at the York Meeting. It deserves mention that in an ancient inventory, that “*ciphus magnus de murro*,” which is of remarkable size, is valued at the same price as the mazer at Walden, namely, 40s.

By MR. WILLIAM LEVESON GOWER, of Titsey Park, Surrey.—Two rings, one of silver, parcel gilt, found in the ancient burial-ground of the parish of Titsey, and seemingly a betrothal ring, the hoop bearing the inscription, ✠ *ihc. nazaren. rex.*, with conjoined hands. Date about XIVth cent. The other is a most interesting relic, the betrothal or marriage ring of Sir Thomas Gresham, an exquisite specimen of enamelled goldsmith’s work, long preserved at Weston Hall, Suffolk, in the possession of the Thruston family. The miniature coffer in which it was kept was likewise shown by Mr. Gower. A more detailed notice of this ring will be given hereafter.

By the REV. C. R. MANNING.—Impression from a seal recently found at East Rudham, Norfolk. The device is two peacocks.—✠ *LE SEEL PASKER DE TVRNAI.*

By MR. FITCH.—A signet ring of mixed metal, found at Grundisburgh, Suffolk, date XVth cent., the device a rebus, the letters—in, over a hart couchant.

By MR. HEWITT.—Impressions from the monumental brasses of Ralph de Knevyntone, 1370, at Aveley, Essex (probably of Flemish execution); Sir Ingelram Bruyn, 1400, at South Ockendon, Essex, singular in having his name inscribed on the breast of his jupon; and an interesting effigy of a lady; her mantle displays on either side a rampant lion, its shoulder vulned in three places: she wears a Tau cross. This memorial lies in the church of Great St. Helen’s, Bishopsgate.

Annual London Meeting.

MAY 8TH, 1851.

The Annual London Meeting for receiving the Auditors’ Report was held on this day, according to announcement, WILLIAM H. BLAAUW, Esq., in the Chair.

The Auditors submitted their Report, which, having been unanimously adopted, was ordered to be printed in the *Journal*, in accordance with prescribed usage, and is here annexed.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

WE, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the "Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," do report that the Treasurer has exhibited to us an Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Institute from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1850 ; and that we have examined the said account, with the vouchers in support thereof, and find the same to be correct ; and we further report that the following is an Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Institute, during the period aforesaid.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance, as per last Audit	107	13	4
Annual Subscriptions, including arrears.	557	1	0
Entrance Fees	48	6	0
Life Compositions	72	9	0
Receipts, by sale of Books, Maps, &c.	24	8	8
Donations for Illustrations of Journal	8	11	0
Net receipts at Oxford, as per Rev. Edward Hill's account .	390	7	0

£1208 16 0

FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1850.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
House Expenses, viz :—	£	s.	d.
House Rent	160	0	0
Secretary's Salary, three-quarters of year .	112	10	0
Furniture	29	3	0
Stationery	9	4	10
Advertising	1	14	0
			312 11 10
Publication accounts, viz. :—			
Printing	331	11	0
Lithographs and Maps	114	19	8
Artists and Engravers	246	11	6
			693 2 2
Library account, viz. :—			
Purchase of Books, and Binding	19	15	6
Miscellaneous Expenditure per Petty Cash :—			
Housekeeper's Wages	25	16	10
Messenger's ditto	18	8	2
Postage	9	2	9
Stationery	5	9	6
Advertising	6	18	6
Gratuities	1	4	0
Booking Parcels	2	19	11
Post Office Orders	1	3	3
Lighting, Gas, Carpenter for packing-cases for objects exhibited, &c., Duty on Foreign books, and small Office-Expenses	15	4	5
Petty Cash in hand, December 31st, 1850	3	12	6
			90 0 0
Balance at Bank, December, 31st, 1850 .	81	16	6
Ditto in hand of Secretary	11	10	0
			93 6 6
			<u>£1208 16 0</u>

AND we, the Auditors, further report, that the Arrears of Subscriptions for former years have been much reduced, and that the order regarding the issue of the Journal works well in causing the Subscriptions of the Members to be paid up with greater regularity ; and that a large addition of new Members, among whom are men of eminence, have joined the Institute during the past year.

Audited and approved, the 8th day of May, 1851.

(Signed)

EDWARD HAILSTONE,
C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD. } *Auditors.*

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ANNUAL MEETING, BRISTOL, 1851.

Patrons.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.,
High Steward of the City of Bristol.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF BATH
AND WELLS.

President.

JOHN SCANDRETT HARFORD, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
President of the Canynges Society, and of the Bristol and West of England Archit. Soc.

Presidents of Sections.

History.—HENRY HALLAM, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Antiquities.—THE RIGHT HON. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, M.R.I.A.

Architecture.—JAMES HEYWOOD MARKLAND, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.

GENERAL PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, July 29.—RECEPTION ROOM at the Council House.—Introductory Meeting at 12, at the GUILDHALL, by permission of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.—Resignation of the President's Chair by the Lord Talbot de Malahide to John Scandrett Harford, Esq., PRESIDENT ELECT.—The Regalia and Muniments of the Corporation will be displayed in the Council Chamber.—Visits to the Cathedral, Churches, and objects of interest in or near Bristol.—The MUSEUM of the Institute will be opened at the BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Park street.—Meeting and Conversazione in the evening at the INSTITUTION, Park Street, at Eight.

WEDNESDAY, July 30.—Meetings of Sections at ten.—The Historical section will assemble in the Theatre of the Bristol Institution, Park street.—The Architectural section in the Chapter House of the Cathedral, by permission of the Dean and Chapter.—At two o'clock a visit is proposed to St. Mary Redcliffe Church, when the striking features of that structure, and the progress of its Restoration will be pointed out by George Godwin, Esq.—Meeting of the Section of Antiquities in the evening, at the Bristol Institution, Park Street.

THURSDAY, July 31.—Sectional Meetings at Ten.—Annual celebration of the Canynges Society, at St. Mary Redcliffe Church, at Two.—The members of that society will join the members and visitors at the Public Dinner of the Institute at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, at Six; J. S. Harford, Esq., the President of both Societies, in the chair; Ladies are especially requested to honour this joint banquet with their presence.—Conversazione in the Evening.

FRIDAY, August 1.—Excursion to Wells.—Professor Willis will discourse on the architectural history of the Cathedral.

SATURDAY, August 2.—Sectional Meetings at Ten.—Short Excursions to objects of interest near Bristol.

MONDAY, August 4.—Excursions, of which detailed particulars will be given hereafter.

TUESDAY, August 5.—Meeting at Ten, at the Theatre of the Bristol Institution, for reading communications to the several Sections which may have been unavoidably deferred at previous Meetings.—Concluding general Meeting at the GUILDHALL at Twelve (for One).

The RECEPTION ROOM, (by the kind permission of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,) will be at the Committee Room, at the Council House, Corn street. Tickets for the Meeting will there be issued, and every information given regarding hotels, conveyances, the excursions, and other proceedings of the week. Price of Tickets for the Meeting. For Gentlemen—One Guinea (*not transferable*), for Ladies (*transferable*), Half a Guinea, entitling the bearer to take part in all meetings and proceedings of the week, to visit the Cathedral, the Churches, and public buildings in Bristol, the Museum of the Philosophical Society, and the Museum of the Institute, &c.

A detailed notice of Churches and objects of Archæological interest in Bristol, or easily attainable from thence, will be provided. Amongst those, readily accessible from Bristol, may specially be mentioned—Bath, the Abbey Church, the Museum and Roman Antiquities; Roman remains at Keynsham and Wellow; Druidical vestiges at Stanton Drew; tumuli on the Mendip Hills; Thornbury Church and Castle; Berkeley Castle, Uley Camp, &c.; Glastonbury Abbey, Chepstow Castle, Tintern Abbey; Caerleon, with its Roman remains and Museum, Norman Church at Newport, Caldicot Castle, ancient entrenchments on the Severn, &c. By the kindness of the President, the members of the Institute will have access during the week to the grounds of his seat at Blaise Castle, commanding views of great picturesque interest, and within which is situated the remarkable camp of Henbury, the site of the chapel of St. Blaise, where Roman remains have been found; and “Goram’s Chair,” connected with the singular legendary history of St. Vincent.

The TEMPORARY MUSEUM of the Institute, by kind permission of the Lord Bishop of Bristol, will be formed at the BISHOP’S COLLEGE, at the upper end of Park Street. All persons disposed to contribute Antiquities or Works of Art for Exhibition, are requested to communicate at their earliest convenience with the Secretaries of the Institute in London, or with the Local Committee at Bristol. Every precaution will be taken to ensure the safety of objects thus entrusted; glazed cases provided for their exhibition, and they will be returned *carriage free*.

It is particularly requested that all gentlemen who may purpose to read MEMOIRS, or to make any communication to either of the Sections, will announce their intention as soon as possible, with the title of the proposed Memoir.

The Sectional Committees will assemble at the COUNCIL HOUSE, at the earliest opportunity in the week of the meeting, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reading of memoirs, and other preliminary business of the Sections. It is requisite that memoirs should be submitted with the least possible delay—if practicable, previously to the commencement of the meeting, to facilitate arrangements for their being read in the Sections.

Subscriptions and Donations towards the expenses of the meeting, and general purposes of the Institute, may be paid to the account of the Treasurer, at Messrs. Miles’s Bank, Corn Street, Bristol. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the Society, are requested to communicate with the secretaries.

By Order of the Central Committee,

CHARLES TUCKER, }
GEORGE VULLIAMY, } *Secretaries.*
ALBERT WAY, }

OFFICES OF THE INSTITUTE,
26, SUFFOLK STREET, PAUL MALL EAST, July 7th, 1851.

* * It is proposed to publish the TRANSACTIONS of the Bristol Meeting, comprising the chief subjects of local interest, with Illustrations, *by Subscription*. All persons who may desire that such permanent record of the Proceedings should be published, are requested to send their names to the Secretaries.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

JUNE 6, 1851.

THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

MR. BIRCH made some observations in reference to certain interesting relics of Roman times, of very rare occurrence, namely, moulds and stamps of terra cotta, used in the fabrication of fictile wares, those especially usually designated as "Samian." He produced three examples from the collections of Mr. B. Hertz, one of them being a portion of a stamp for impressing the mould for ware of that kind, bearing the potter's mark,—OFFI. LIBERI . . . : it is a small naked figure, found at Mayence. Also part of a mould for a Samian dish, described as found at Rheinzabern, in Alsatia. On another (see cut) appears a circular buckler, inscribed. Mr. Birch

remarked that a few specimens of this description may be seen in the Musée Céramique at Sevres; they are figured by M. Brongniart in his *Traité*, pl. xxx. They comprise a stamp marked—AVSTRI. OF. with other fragments found at Lezoux, in Auvergne; one for impressing the figure of a boar, found at Rheinzabern; and a fragment discovered at Arezzo. Some curious portions of moulds for "Samian," found at St. Nicholas,

near Nancy, may be seen figured in the "Antiquités Gauloises et Romaines," by Grivaud de la Vincelle, pl. xvii. No relic of this nature has hitherto been noticed, as discovered in England.

THE PRESIDENT of TRINITY COLLEGE communicated the following account of recent discoveries of Roman remains in Oxfordshire, near the residence of Lady Croke; and, by her kind permission, he laid before the meeting fragments of Roman wares there disinterred, comprising a remarkable variety of fictile fabrication, from the finest "Samian" to the coarsest productions of the Romano-British potteries. The particulars of the late examinations were thus stated:—

"At Ilorton, Oxfordshire, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is a large tract of wood-land, between one hundred and two hundred acres in extent, now known by the name of Studley New Wood, and formerly by that of Horton Wood. In July, 1839, the late Sir Alexander Croke, the proprietor, in causing a trench to be made, in order to drain a particular part of it, found a quantity of stones, and, on digging deeper, a pitched pathway was found, and some fragments of pottery were turned up. The result, on making further search, was that many pieces of Roman ware, and some embossed 'Samian,' of great beauty, were discovered. The excavation was not then continued; and, in consequence of the growth of the under-wood, it had never been renewed until March last, when, by the kind permission of Lady Croke, further search having been made, a great quantity of pottery of various patterns, some glass, portions of pudding-stone for querns, and other relics, all of Roman date, have been brought to light, indicating either the site of a Roman villa, or that the spot had been in some other manner occupied by the Romans. The precise site may be



described as on the slope, and below the brow of the hill, looking towards Woodperry and the S. W. ; its furthest point examined is about 97 yards from the outside of the wood, on the north side, being that next to the mansion of Studley Priory. Upon opening the ground the workmen found, at different depths, from 1 foot to 18 inches, a sort of pitching of rough stones set edgewise, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. This they were directed to follow, in the hope that it might guide them to the discovery of the main building ; but, after tracing it for about 76 feet in one direction (from NN. W. to SS. E.), to a point from which the pitching diverged, nearly at right angles, (direction E. by N.) no building or termination was brought to light. A considerable quantity of the same kind of stones were found dispersed around, all of them appearing to have been worn by use, and to have undergone the action of water, which oozed freely from the ground as it was moved. The pottery and other relics were found in part upon, or near, this pitching, but principally in a line of black mould adjacent to it (on the eastern side), which seemed to afford clear indication of former occupation of the site, and it was accordingly searched with care. The diggings were not discontinued until this ceased, and remains were no longer found ; but the investigation, although it produced some interesting remains, which are sent for examination, afforded no sufficient ground for conjecture as to what had been the precise nature of the Roman occupation here indicated. The pitching was left undisturbed for the benefit of future antiquaries ; the pottery and other relics are in the possession of Lady Croke ; and, as the ordinary timber of the wood consists of oak, the spot examined was marked by a spruce fir and three elm trees, planted by the proprietor for the purpose of indicating it.

“ The ‘ Samian ’ ware here found appeared of superior quality to that discovered on the opposite hill at Woodperry,¹ and at the villa at Wheatley, examined by Dr. Buckland ;² nor do the remains found at Headington Wick and Elsfeld, at Drunshill, or on the hill above Islip, the old Common,³ offer anything which can be compared with it.”

HENRY NORRIS, Esq., of South Petherton, Somerset, sent a detailed notice of discoveries of Roman coins in Somersetshire, at various periods, which is reserved for a future occasion.

W. W. E. WYNNE, Esq., gave an account of excavations prosecuted under his directions in Wales, and he exhibited several iron arrow heads, knives of different sizes, one of them with the wooden handle still attached to it ; also a portion of a curious comb, of bone, and other objects found during the autumn of 1850, in excavating within the ruins of Castell y Bere, in the county Merioneth. This castle is supposed to have been erected by one of the Norman Earls of Chester when he held Griffith ap Cynan, the Welsh Prince, a prisoner at Chester, and there is good reason to believe that it has never been occupied, excepting perhaps a portion of it, during the Wars of the Roses, since the close of the reign of Edward I., who passed a week at the castle in 1284, and in that year granted a charter to the ville of Bere. Nothing could be more unpromising than the appearance of the ruin, prior to the commencement of the excavations. A few fragments of walling, and traces of foundations, with one or two rude arches, were all that was visible amongst the thick brushwood with which the castle rock and area of the building are covered ; not a fragment of moulding,

¹ See *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii., p. 116.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 350.

³ See Hussey's *Roman Roads*.

not even a bevelled edge, was to be seen. In a few days, however, it became evident that the spot was one of much archæological interest.

Besides the objects above enumerated, architectural fragments of the purest *Early English* period, including *dog-tooth* and other mouldings, and the capitals of columns, one of which is not surpassed by any at York or Westminster, have been dug up; also many fragments of mediæval pottery, a small piece of chain armour, and two querns. Only a small portion of the interior has been cleared, but, it is evident that this almost unknown fortress has been one of the largest (it is more than 400 feet long, and in one part nearly 100 in width) and, in its architectural details, by far the most beautiful of all the North Wales castles.

From the great quantity of charred wood, and other burnt matter dug up in most part of the ruins, and many arrow heads found scattered about, in digging within the court-yard, it would seem that the castle was burnt down immediately after sustaining the attack of an enemy. May we not conclude that if, as would appear, the building has been untenanted—with the single exception referred to—since the reign of Edward I., the siege took place prior to the final termination of the struggle between that monarch and the Welsh. If so, these arrow heads, it is presumed, are unique. None of that date are in the collection at Goodrich Court, nor, it is believed, are there any in the Tower, or elsewhere. In Leland's *Collectanea*, (vol. i., p. 178) the taking of this fortress, during the wars of Edward I. with the Welsh, is thus recorded,—“Anno 1224, comes Penbrochiæ castrum de Bere, quod erat Leolini principis, cepit. Hoc factum est ante pontem confectum super Meney.”⁴

MR. WYNNE also laid before the meeting some specimens of the external vitrified facing of the walls at Gatacre House, Shropshire, a very ancient residence of the Gatacre family. He stated that the material employed in that structure is chiefly red sand-stone, and that the heat applied to the exterior, by which, for some unknown purpose, the face of the work had been covered with a coarse vitrified crust, had been of sufficient intensity to fill up the joints of the masonry with this singular molten substance.

MR. FRANKS observed that this curious fact, noticed by Mr. Wynne, might throw some light upon the discovery of the singular fragments of stone, coated with vitrified crust, found in the Abbot's Moor Field, near Ellesmere, and exhibited at the previous meeting. (See p. 196.) A very curious instance of the use of such superficial coating, doubtless to preserve the face of the work from the action of the air, had been described by Major Rawlinson on the sculptured rock of Behistun; the engraved tablets there found being coated with a remarkable siliceous varnish.⁵

MR. EDWARD HOARE, Local Secretary at Cork, communicated a notice of the discovery of two ancient drinking-vessels of mixed white metal, found in February, 1850, about six feet below the surface, near the ruins of Kilcoleman Castle, about two miles N. W. of Doneraile, co. Cork. They are both preserved in his collection. The spot where these cups were found had been, as supposed, an outer vaulted chamber, or passage from the castle. Possibly, the burial place of the castle in former times might have been near that place. The metal is very hard and sonorous. Kilcoleman Castle is a site of considerable interest and note, having been the property

⁴ See a Notice of Castell y Bere, commonly known as Caerberllan Castle, and a ground plan of the remains, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iv., p. 211.

⁵ See Vaux's *Nineveh*, p. 372.

and the residence of Spenser the poet ; and the place where, as it is believed, he composed the "Faery Queene." The ruined remains are noticed in Dr. Smith's "Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork," (Vol. i., p. 333.) The poet had attended Lord Grey de Wilton, appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1580, in the quality of his secretary, and having received a grant from Elizabeth, in 1587, of more than three hundred acres in the co. Cork, portion of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Desmond, Spenser fixed his residence at the picturesque castle above mentioned. There was an original portrait of the poet preserved at Castle Saffron, in the neighbourhood.⁶



The curious cups, here represented on a reduced scale, from Mr. Hoare's drawings, measure, respectively, in height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., and 3 in. diam. at the mouth ; diam. of the foot at bottom, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. Mr. Hoare supposes that they might have been chalices, but it is more probable that they served as drinking cups, and that their date is not prior to the sixteenth century.

Mr. HOLMES, referring to the communication made at the previous meeting by Mr. Burt, (see p. 212) regarding the conspirator, Babington, and his fruitless appeal to the commiseration of Elizabeth, brought before the Society the draft of the proclamation for ensuring his apprehension, now preserved amongst the Lansdowne MSS. This document, of which a transcript was sent, presents numerous interlineations and additions in the hand-writing of Lord Burghley, and amongst them is the curious precaution that portraiture of the conspirators should be set forth in public places, to prevent the possibility of their escape.

The REV. J. HAMILTON GRAY remarked that the expedient sagaciously devised by Burghley, was not without counterpart in recent times. He alluded to the romantic history of Lady Ogilvie, the heroine of the young Chevalier's enterprise in 1745. On her flight, portraits of her were directed to be sent to the sea-ports, to be taken on board vessels outward

⁶ Biogr. Brit., vol. vi., pp. 3307, 3613. It is stated that this portrait was subsequently removed to Cork. In 1750 it

was in the possession of Mr. Love, of Castle Saffron. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxxviii., part i., p. 224.



Silver Medallion, the work of Heinrich Reitz, of Leipsic, in the time of Augustus, Elector of Saxony (1553—1586).

In the Collection of Augustus W. Franks, Esq.

(Described, *Archaeological Journal*, vol. viii., p. 317.)

bound, so that escape might be impracticable. The tradition, however, is preserved in the family, that such lively portraiture was actually brought on board the ship in which Lady Ogilvie had taken her passage; when, with singular presence of mind, she observed that the likeness was remarkable, and that with such a guide they could not fail to detect the fugitive.

MR. AUGUSTUS FRANKS read the following Notice of the productions of Heinrich Reitz, of Leipsic, and laid before the meeting three specimens of the singular skill of that artist. Of one of these, the finest known to exist, Mr. Franks has kindly enabled us to give the accompanying representation.

"This large silver medallion is a remarkable specimen of the work of the German goldsmiths during the sixteenth century. On the obverse is represented the Holy Trinity, with accompanying angels; round the margin is incised, PROPTER SCILVS POPVLI MEI PERCVSSI EVM. ISAIAE LIII. On the reverse, on a tablet supported by angels, is inscribed a portion of the Athanasian Creed, and part of the hymn, "O veneranda Unitas adoranda Trinitas," &c.; round the margin, REGNANTE AVGVSTO D. G. DVCE SAXONIAE &c. GROSSVM HVNC LIPSIAE HR CVDEBAT. Notwithstanding the use of the word *cudebat*, this medallion is not struck but cast. It must have been cast in a very imperfect state, exhibiting only the portions which are least in relief. All the more important accessories have then been soldered on; such as the crucifix, dove, sceptre, and the hair and beard of the principal figure, and all the other prominent portions. The whole has been then worked over with a tool and finished.

"The inscription just mentioned furnishes us not only with the place where the medallion was made, but also with the name of the artist: the letters H R denote Heinrich Reitz of Leipsic, one of the best goldsmiths of his day. Nothing is known of this artist's history beyond what his works supply. The medallion now under consideration is one of his most famous productions. It is greatly valued by collectors in Germany, where it is usually known as the Mauritzthaler, the greater number being made under the Elector Maurice, in 1544. The present specimen is the only one I have ever heard of, which was made under the Elector Augustus. It is not known for what purpose they were made: the quantity of silver produced by the Saxon mines caused many large works to be executed in this metal. The other works produced by Reitz are—1. A medal of Charles V., of very beautiful workmanship, which, through the kindness of Mr. Pfister, I am able also to exhibit to the Society. On one side is a portrait of the Emperor, on the other the imperial eagle and the initials H R.

"2. A medal with the bust of the Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg, Archbishop of Mayence; on the reverse of this there are represented two allegorical figures, portraying religion and worldly pomp. This is also signed with the artist's initials. 3. Another medal of the same person is also supposed to be by Reitz; it is of exquisite workmanship, though small. 4. The last work I have to mention by this artist is a medal less rare than the others, of inferior workmanship: on one side is represented the temptation of Adam and Eve, on the other the Crucifixion. At the foot of the cross is a monogram formed of the letters H R with the date 1536. Mr. Octavius Morgan has kindly exhibited a very fine example of this medal. It appears to have been executed by order of John Frederick, Elector of Saxony. Another specimen of this medal was recently exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, by Mrs. Ellison, of Sudbrook Holme, Lincoln."⁷

⁷ See Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 30., 1851, vol. ii., p. 124.

The REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D., communicated a detailed pedigree of the Courtenay family, the result of careful investigation by himself and Mr. PITMAN JONES, of Exeter; he sent also a transcript of an interesting document connected with the history of that noble house, being the will of Katherine of York, seventh daughter of Edward IV., married to William Courtenay, Earl of Devon. She died in 1527. The original, bearing her signature and dated May 2, 19 Hen. VIII., is in the possession of the Earl of Devon, at Powderham Castle.

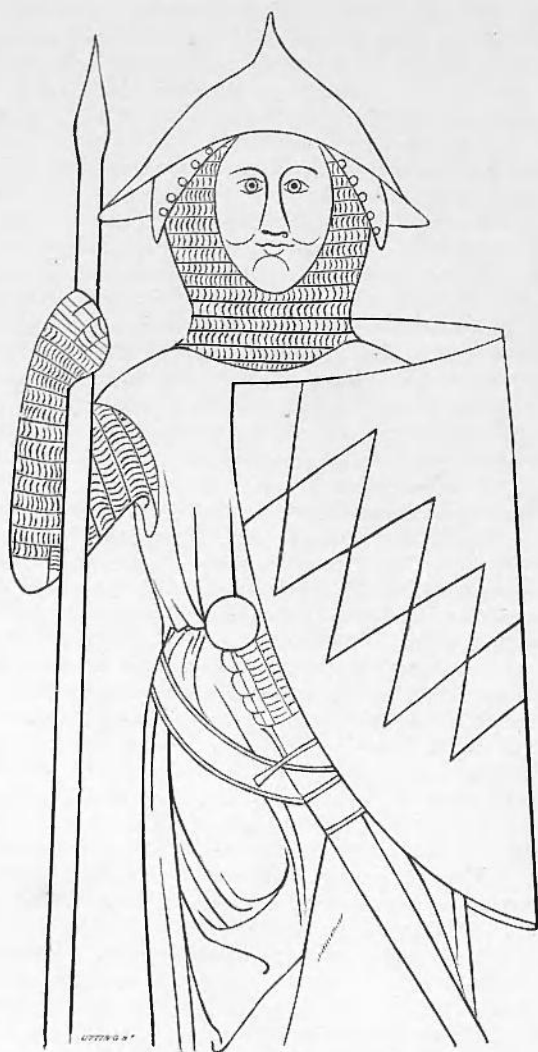
Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the REV. EDWARD WILTON.—A cast from a singular bronze figure, in high relief, apparently of late Roman work, representing Minerva, with the customary attributes of that goddess. Mr. Wilton stated that the original had been brought to him by a shepherd, who said he had found it lying on the green sward in one of the "tinings" or enclosed pasturages on Salisbury Plain, in the neighbourhood of an ancient encampment. From the fractured appearance of one part, the figure seemed to have formed portion of a group. Numerous coins and a bronze figure, about 3 in. in height, had been found near the spot, which is situate on Charlton Down, near Devizes, the property of Lord Normanton. A large tract of the Downs at this place seems to have been covered by habitations; vestiges of buildings are clearly to be traced upon it, and careful excavation would doubtless bring numerous remains of interest to light.

By Mr. SAMUEL P. PRATT.—Two remarkable ancient relics of stone, found in excavations near Alexandria. One of them had been supposed to be a kind of hatchet. Representations will be given in a future Journal.

By the HON. ROBERT CURZON, JUN.—Several beautiful relics of ancient art and goldsmith's work, reliquaries and ornaments of a sacred kind, recently added to his choice collections. They comprised a crucifix of the enamelled work of Limoges, of the most ancient form; the figure is crowned, draped with long garments to the feet, a girdle around the waist. Each foot is attached to the cross by a separate nail. Above is the Almighty hand issuing from a cloud. This was described as a copy of the *Santo volto* of Lucca, supposed to be the most ancient crucifix existing; it is said, according to the legend, to have been carved in wood by Nicodemus, and brought from the Holy Land to Lucca, A.D. 780.—A circular brass pyx, diam. 4 in., height 5 in., curiously ornamented with Oriental characters, formerly inlaid with silver and a kind of enamel. The inscription has been thus read: Al Melik Annr, al ali, al Melud, al Melek Daher; signifying—The Prince Amr, the magnificent, the son of the Sultan Daher. Al Daher was king of Egypt, A.D. 1021; he was the son of Caliph Hakem, founder of the Assassins. It is supposed that this box was intended to contain *nashish*.—Circular silver plate (diam. 2½ in.), exhibiting the head of the Saviour in profile, in high relief, surrounded by a cruciform nimbus. Around the margin is inscribed, VIVA . DEI . FACIES . ET . SALVATORIS . IMAGO. The characters are of the twelfth century.—A small pectoral cross of exquisite Greek workmanship, carved in wood, and encased in gold set with gems. The carving is shown through openings in the goldsmith's work. On one side is the Crucifixion, the Blessed Virgin and St. John, and an angel above: on the other, the Virgin and Infant Saviour. The workmanship appears to be of the twelfth century. The intervals between the gems are enriched with blue and green

INCISED SEPULCHRAL SLAB.



Portion of an Effigy, in the Chancel, Ashington, Somersetshire.

Date, about 1300.

enamel; length, 2 inches.—A plate of metal, formerly gilt, exhibiting a figure of the Blessed Virgin, in bas-relief. It was obtained from Torcello, in the Lagoons of Venice. The inscription, in modern Greek, is as follows: *Θεε Κυριε ερωθητο σο δουλο Φιλιπο επισκοπο*—O Lord! strengthen thy servant Philip the Bishop. Philippo Balardo, Bishop of Torcello, lived about A.D. 1377; but this bas-relief bears the aspect of greater antiquity, and the inscription may refer to some other prelate of the same name, under the Greek empire.—A reliquary of silver gilt, of the form and size of a finger, and placed erect upon an embattled base, around which is inscribed—*os DIGITVS : s : THEODERI*. The finger-bone is seen through openings pierced like little windows, the extremity of the bone being gilt. The base rests on three feet, formed of little branches. Entire height, 4 in.—Another reliquary, a cylinder of crystal containing a finger-bone; the foot, mountings and conical cover, are of silver gilt; upon the summit is a crucifix: height, 5 in.—A beautiful mirror-case, of sculptured ivory, representing a gentleman and lady playing at chess. (See woodcut.) Date, about 1320.

By the REV. R. F. MEREDITH.—A rubbing from a singular sepulchral slab, existing in the chancel at Ashington church, about four miles from Yeovil, Somerset. The upper portion of the figure alone remains: it is rudely designed, but the costume is very curious, as shown by the accompanying representation. Around the margin of the slab may be traced a few letters of the inscription, so imperfect, that they are not here shown: they suffice merely to indicate that it was in old French, and that the characters used were the large uncial letters commonly found on tombs of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The curious *chapel de fer* worn over the *cervelliere* of plate, does not occur in any other sepulchral portraiture hitherto noticed: the spear held in the right hand is very unusual: the *coudière* and the curved shield, by which the left shoulder is surround, deserve notice. The hand grasping the sword is much damaged. The arms, a bend fusily, have been supposed to be those of Raleigh, but they were borne by other Somersetshire families. There was, however, a connexion between that family and the possessors of Ashington, about the time to which this effigy may be assigned. Sir Matthew Furneaux, lord of the manor, and sheriff of Somerset, 34 Edward I., married Maud, daughter of Sir Warine de Raleigh, of Nettlecombe. The basin-shaped helm appears not unfrequently in illuminations of that period, for example, in Roy. MS., 2 B. vii. It may be seen also in the curious subjects from the Painted Chamber (Vet. Monum., vol. v. pl. 30, 32). The singular obtuse projection at the top is unusual. This part of the design on the slab is not damaged, and the blunt peak of this singular "Mambrino" head-piece seems to have been originally represented precisely as here given.

By MR. G. PERCY ELLIOTT.—The head, with its pomel, a circular band, and ferrule, of a pastoral staff, of brass, richly gilt, described as found about seventy-five or eighty years since in a tomb amongst the ruins of Hyde Abbey, near Winchester. The workmanship is very good; the style pure "Early-English," and the date may be assigned to the reign of Henry III., *circa* 1250. A portion of the wooden staff remains fixed in the ferrule. These relics are probably the same which are noticed by Dr. Milner as found in 1785, when the site of Hyde Abbey was appropriated for the erection of a Bridewell, and the ruins recklessly destroyed. Besides

chalices of pewter, remains of vestments and orfrays, with many other relics, he mentions "the crook, rims, and joints of a beautiful crosier, double gilt," as found at that time.⁸

MR. ELLIOTT exhibited also a memorial of Sir Francis Drake, an oval box of horn, bearing on the cover the arms of that distinguished navigator, with a ship; on the sail is the date 1577, being the year in which he sailed on his voyage round the globe. At the bottom is inscribed—"John Obrisset fecit."

By MR. HART, of Reigate.—A small painting on panel, being a copy of an ancient portrait of our Saviour, thus inscribed.—"This Semilitude of our Saviour Christ Iesus was found in Amarat and Sent from y^e great Turke To Pope Innocent y^e 8. to Redeeme his Brother Which was Taken Prisoner By y^e Romans." The head is turned to the left, and painted on a gilt ground. Mr. Hart requested information regarding the origin of this legend. The portrait seems to have been in estimation, and repeatedly copied. A similar painting is described by Mr. T. Woolston, of Adderbury, in 1793, being then in the possession of Mr. J. Barker.⁹ The inscription is thus slightly varied—"This present figure is the similitude of our Lord III^e our Saviour, imprinted in Amirald by the Predecessor of the Great Turke," &c.

DR. CHARLTON laid before the Society, by the obliging permission of Cardinal Wiseman, a curious MS. in his possession, being the ceremonial observed at the consecration of cramp rings, and at the Healing. At the commencement are emblazoned the arms of Philip and Mary; one of the illuminations represents the Queen kneeling, a round charger, containing the rings which she is about to consecrate, being placed on each side of her. The service is thus entitled.—"Certyn prayes to be used by the queenes heignes in the consecration of the crampe rynges." At the close of these prayers there is another curious illumination. Mary appears kneeling, and placing her hands upon the neck of a diseased person, who is presented to her by the clerk; the chaplain, vested in alb and stole, kneels on the other side. This service is entitled—"The Ceremonie for y^e heling of them that be diseased with the kynges Evill." The hallowing of rings is mentioned by Andrew Boorde, in his "Introduction to Knowledge;"—"The kynges of Englande doth halowe every yere crampe rynges, y^e which rynges worne on one's fynger doth helpe them which hath the crampe;" and again in his "Breviary of Health," 1557, f. 166. It is stated by Hospinian that this custom was observed on Good Friday, and that it originated from a ring preserved at the Abbey of Westminster, supposed to have great virtue against cramp and falling sickness, and reported to have been the identical ring given by Edward the Confessor to the pilgrim.¹

By MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—An interesting series of ancient dials and horometrical instruments. 1. A boxwood *viatorium*, or pocket horizontal sun-dial; date, XVI. cent. 2. A *viatorium* in a case of gilt metal, engraved with arabesque patterns and flowers; XVI. cent.

⁸ Milner's Hist. of Winchester, vol. ii., p. 238. Carter's Sculpture and Painting, p. 39, new edit.

⁹ Gent. Mag., vol. lxxiii., pt. 2, p. 1177.

¹ De Orig. Festorum Christ. See further on this subject in Brand's Popular

Antiqu. Observations and additional Notes on Good Friday, and on Physical Charms. The ceremonial of blessing cramp rings on Good Friday is given in Waldron's "Literary Museum."

3. Horizontal dial, made by Nicholas Rugendas, a celebrated clockmaker of Augsburg, in XVI. cent. 4. An inclined horizontal and equinoctial dial, of the end of XVI. cent. 5. An inclined and equinoctial dial of XVII. cent. 6. A nocturnal, or star-dial, and vertical sun-dial; early XVII. cent. 7. An ivory *viatorium*, and general dial; date 1609. 8. Another, of smaller size. 9. A silver pocket sun-dial, made at Paris at the close of XVII. cent. 10. An astronomical ring-dial, made early in XVIII. cent.

By MISS FFARRINGTON, of Worden, Cheshire.—A silver salt with a cover, a beautiful relic of former days, preserved in her family. The ornaments are elegantly designed and executed in *repousse* work; and the cover is surmounted by a figure in armour, bearing an escutcheon, charged with these arms,—a chevron between three leopards' faces. Mr. Octavius Morgan observed, that this curious piece of ancient plate appears to be of the latter part of the sixteenth century; in design and workmanship it closely resembles the celebrated salt, preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, given by Archbishop Parker in 1570. The "upper part of the cover, in that instance, is formed so as to serve as a *pixis pro pipere*," as designated in an inscription upon the base. A representation of that fine piece of goldsmith's work is given amongst the "Specimens of College Plate," published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1845.

By JOHN E. W. ROLLS, Esq.—A service of silver plate, of very curious character and elaborate workmanship; the designs being groups and garlands of flowers hammered up in high relief. This plate was taken by General Paroissien from the mint at Lima, on the occasion of the entry of General San Martin into that place. It had remained at the mint, as it was stated, for upwards of a century, having been deposited there at the expulsion of the Jesuits from Peru. It is supposed that these fine salvers, which exhibit a style of ornament rather of Spanish than South American character, had been manufactured by Indian artificers in the fifteenth century, under the direction of Europeans, possibly for use in the establishment of the Jesuits. Mr. MORGAN called attention to the peculiar marks of manufacture upon this plate, one of them being a complicated monogram; another presents the letters—O.R.T., hitherto unexplained.

Mr. ROLLS exhibited also three fine enamelled *plaques*, specimens of the embedded, or *champlevé* process of the work of Limoges.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An iron dagger, mounted with a pomel of brass, and having traces of gold inlaid on the blade. It was found in dredging, in the bed of the Thames, near Kingston, with a human skull, in which, when discovered, the blade was transfixed.

By Mr. THOMAS BIRD, of Upton-on-Severn.—Two specimens of glazed white stone ware, ornamented with foliage and flowers in deep blue and rich purple-brown colours. One of them is of Dutch fabrication, a large globular vessel, exhibiting busts in relief of a King and Queen, probably William III. and Queen Mary, with the date 1691, and the lion of the United Provinces. The other is a mug of later date, a standard measure, possibly of the time of George I. Among the ornaments occur the initials G. R. crowned; near the rim is incised the number 6.

Annual Meeting, 1851.

HELD AT BRISTOL, JULY 29TH, TO AUGUST 5TH.

THE first annual assembly of the Institute, held in the western parts of England, in compliance with the wishes of many members of the Society, assembled at Oxford, in the previous year, commenced in the city of Bristol on Tuesday, July 29th. The Municipal authorities liberally placed at the disposal of the Institute the Council House and Guildhall, with the adjoining buildings, commodiously situated for the occasion ; and the proceedings of the week were opened with the customary inaugural meeting.

At twelve o'clock the President, the LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, accompanied by JOHN SCANDRETT HARFORD, Esq. (President elect), with several eminent foreign archaeologists and members of the Institute, were received by the Mayor, Sir JOHN KERLE HABERFIELD, the Town Clerk, Chamberlain, and civic authorities ; and proceeded to the Guildhall. The chair was taken by Lord Talbot, who addressed the assembly, observing how highly gratified he felt in witnessing the cordiality with which the Institute had been welcomed in that ancient and celebrated city, eminent by the leading position it had long sustained as connected with the extension of commercial enterprise, and by the leading part which it had taken in those great struggles through which had been perfected the constitution of our country. His duty, on the present occasion, was to transfer to their future President, the authority with which he had been invested since the untimely and lamented decease of their late noble friend and patron, the Marquis of Northampton. It was impossible that any person should have taken part in any of those numerous institutions for the extension of scientific, literary, or artistic objects, to which their late President had constantly given the most efficient support, without feeling in the most lively manner how great was the loss they had sustained. Lord Talbot alluded to his first attendance at the meeting of the British Association, when he had met Lord Northampton in that very city, and had witnessed the ardour with which he engaged in promoting every scientific purpose. He then, in presenting to the Institute their future President, adverted to the efficiency and the zeal with which he had long-time promoted every literary and scientific interest in that city ; and especially to the energetic part which Mr. Harford had constantly taken in preserving the public monuments and works of art which formed some of the most attractive objects there presented to the notice of the Society. The active and liberal impulse which he had given to the admirable restorations of St. Mary Redcliffe, had fully evinced his cordial sympathies with all who desired to preserve national antiquities, and to advance the purposes for which the Institute had been constituted.

JOHN SCANDRETT HARFORD, Esq., then took the Chair. He expressed the satisfaction which he felt, in common with many distinguished inhabitants of Bristol, in offering a cordial welcome to a Society devoted to the investigation of objects, of which the interest was daily more truly and extensively appreciated. He alluded with much feeling to the circumstances under which he had assented to take the position which he now occupied, at the especial request of his lamented friend, lately their

President, the Noble Marquis, whose loss all around him must remember with the keenest regret. Mr. Harford continued his address, setting forth his views of the proper scope and objects of archaeological studies, and he eulogised many antiquaries of recent times who had prosecuted these investigations with signal success. He adverted especially to the acute intelligence, and persevering skill, by which the mysterious vestiges of Egypt, of Etruria, and, in more recent times, the extraordinary remains discovered in Assyria, had been expounded, and brought into scientific order. Mr. Harford spoke also of the advance made within a few years past in arousing a more lively esteem for all national monuments, and the desire for their preservation; and alluded to the importance of the noble ecclesiastical structures existing in England, those venerable edifices especially, to which the attention of the Institute would be called during the meeting now commencing. He would commend to their notice the useful summary, indicating the chief objects of interest in Bristol, which had been specially prepared for their gratification by a most deserving and well-informed antiquary, Mr. WILLIAM TYSON, to whose merits he gladly paid this tribute on the present occasion.¹

His Excellency the CHEVALIER BUNSEN rose to propose a vote of thanks to their noble President, who had that day vacated his post—LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. The Society had sustained during the previous year a most severe loss, by the untimely decease of a nobleman endeared to all who had the honour of knowing him, and whose memory must especially be held in veneration by the Archaeological Institute. In the trying occasion when that kind and generous patron was suddenly removed from the sphere of zealous exertion, in fostering every intelligent purpose for the promotion of science or of art, Lord Talbot had, with kind readiness, consented to supply the place of their lamented President. His attainments, cultivated taste, and knowledge of those subjects to which the efforts of the Society were devoted, had eminently qualified him for that distinction. The Chevalier Bunsen, in most feeling terms, spoke of the friendship which had subsisted for thirty years between Lord Northampton and himself; they had been associated in the formation of the Archaeological Institute of Rome, of which the late Marquis was one of the first founders, and most constant friends.

The MASTER OF TRINITY COLLEGE seconded the motion. He felt high gratification in being called upon to express his cordial sympathy in the thanks which it was proposed now to offer to their late accomplished President. Dr. Whewell observed that he had first become acquainted with that nobleman some years since in the University, where he hoped men had always learned, and would continue to learn, to have a veneration and love for antiquity, whilst their minds became disciplined for the fulfilment of the highest duties, social or public, to which they might be called. Whilst, however, it was grateful to him to bear testimony to the attainments of their late President, he could not refrain from expressing also his deep sympathy in the sad tribute paid by that eminent person,

¹ These succinct and useful notices of objects of curiosity and antiquarian interest in Bristol were drawn up by the kind care of Mr. W. Tyson, F.S.A., by whose friendly assistance and unwearied

co-operation the proceedings of the Institute at Bristol were greatly promoted. The sad intelligence of his untimely death reached us whilst these pages were in the printer's hands.

who had just addressed the meeting, to the memory of that lamented patron, whose place Lord Talbot had been called upon to fill.

MR. HARFORD then informed the meeting that a memoir had been provided for their gratification on the present occasion, by a gentleman well known to many present for his assiduous and able researches regarding the antiquities of their city: he regretted that he was not permitted to mention him by name. The memoir, relating to the municipal antiquities, the high civic offices, and muniments of Bristol, must be highly acceptable, especially since, at the close of the present meeting, the regalia and charters, with many of those ancient objects to which the observations referred, would be submitted to the inspection of the Society, in the Council Chamber.

MR. TUCKER, at the President's request, then read the memoir in question. The author observed, that the mayor and civic authorities, fully appreciating the honour conferred upon them by the visit of so many persons eminent in literature and science, and desirous of promoting the object of the Society, had considered that a display of the ancient municipal relics, the regalia and muniments of the Corporation, would not fail to afford gratification to their visitors. He had thought, accordingly, that some introductory observations upon the civic dignities, the charters, ancient seals, plate, and insignia of the city, would form the most suitable subject for the inaugural meeting of the Institute. He proceeded to give many interesting details regarding the chief magistrate, in earlier times styled Custos or Prepositor, the distinguished persons by whom the office had been filled, especially William Canynges, the builder of Redcliffe church, six times mayor of that ancient city. The office of High Steward had always been filled by statesmen and noblemen of the highest distinction; the civic annals comprise many curious particulars regarding their connexion with Bristol; and a fine series of their portraits grace the Council Chamber, to which the members of the Society would forthwith be invited to repair, to view the display prepared for their gratification. The muniments, now in the custody of the Town Clerk, comprise a series of royal charters, commencing from Henry II., with numerous evidences eminently interesting to the historian and the antiquary, in excellent preservation, having been ever transmitted from generation to generation, as a sacred deposit; and, as justly remarked by an author of note, "their preservation is worthy of national example."

The city and mayoralty seals, seven in number, are of great curiosity, and have supplied a frequent subject of discussion to antiquarian writers. With the design of the most remarkable of these seals, the members of the Institute had already become familiar, since it had appropriately been selected as the device of the admission tickets on the present occasion. The author proceeded to describe the curious plate and other precious objects, the four state-swords, one of which, originally inclosed in a scabbard garnished with pearls, was presented in 1431 by a Lord Mayor of London. A splendid salver, of the times of Elizabeth, would be viewed with interest, not merely as a relic of ancient civic grandeur, but from the circumstance of its having been stolen by the rioters in 1831, and cut into 167 pieces, which fortunately, with one exception, were recovered, and had been riveted together with singular skill.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE moved the cordial thanks of the meeting to the author of this memoir: he wished that they might have had the satisfaction

of conveying this acknowledgment to him by name; but it would be sufficiently evident to all who had heard the curious details and quaint anecdotes relating to the ancient history of the city, that the writer must be a distinguished member of the Corporation, who alone could have access to the precious documents referred to, and at the same time must be an antiquary of no ordinary attainments in archaeological research.

The CHEVALIER KESTNER, Vice-President of the Archaeological Institute of Rome, seconded the motion. He assured the meeting of the gratification he felt in participating in the proceedings of a Society, formed for kindred purposes to those which he had long felt the deepest interest in promoting. He congratulated them on being assembled in a city so rich in ancient recollections, and expressed the hope that the members of the Institute might be encouraged to extend their researches to Italy, assuring them of a cordial reception at the museum he had formed in Rome.

A vote of thanks to the PRESIDENT, proposed by MR. MARKLAND, and seconded by SIR JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., was carried with acclamation, and the meeting adjourned to visit the display, appropriately prepared in the Council Chamber. The members were there received with the utmost courtesy by the Town Clerk, DANIEL BURGESS, Esq., and the Chamberlain, THOMAS GARRARD, Esq., F.S.A., whose attention and remarks upon the numerous objects displayed, materially enhanced the gratification of the visitors. The regalia were disposed with much taste at one end of the fine saloon, of which the walls are covered with full-length Royal and distinguished portraits. The charters and appendant seals, some of great rarity, were admirably shown in glazed cases. A number of interesting records and autographs were exhibited, and the company withdrew highly gratified with this unique display, and demonstration of the cordial feeling of the city of Bristol towards the Society on the present occasion.

The visitors, on quitting the Council House, dispersed to visit various objects of interest, the Cathedral, the Churches, and other points of attraction, with the aid of concise notices compiled for their use by MR. W. TYSON, F.S.A., whose researches, for many years devoted to the investigation of the antiquities and recollections of his native city, had been in the kindest manner rendered available to promote the objects of the Institute. The majority repaired to the "temporary Museum," which by the obliging permission of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the council of the Institution, had been arranged at the Bishop's College, Park-street. The limits of the present notice will not permit of any enumeration of the antiquities, and objects illustrating ancient arts or manufactures, there brought together. Amongst the attractive features of this collection may briefly be mentioned a series, scarcely equalled in variety and extent, of the relics of the "Stone Period:" the curious specimens from the Somersetshire Turbaries, contributed by Mr. Stradling, were compared with analogous objects from Dorsetshire and other parts of England, a large assemblage also of examples from Ireland, brought by Lord Talbot.² Mr. Brackstone sent an interesting group of Danish relics of the same age presented to Dr. Thurnam by Herr Worsaae of Copenhagen. The extensive collection of drawings, sent for exhibition by the Royal Irish Academy, and

² An unique specimen, a primitive knife of silex, rudely adjusted with a wrapper of peat-moss, as discovered in

Ireland, was one of the most curious relics exhibited by Lord Talbot.

displaying all the objects in their valuable museum, presented in this, as in almost every period of Archaeological classification, a most interesting opportunity for the comparison of various types of ancient weapons, ornaments and other remains. In the "Bronze Period," the collections from Somersetshire, composed of antiquities contributed from the Museum of the Bristol Institution, with the produce of the Turbaries, from that formed by Mr. Stradling ;³ the unique massive torc or collar sent by Mr. Coathupe, antiquities from the Polden Hills, brought by Mr. H. Harford, and torques of more simple fashion, by Mrs. Phippen, presented a group of singular interest, as compared with numerous Irish remains of bronze, from the collections before mentioned. Romano-British relics in great variety, found in Somerset, and deposited, after the death of the late Rev. John Skinner, of Camerton, in the Museum of the Institution, were here instructively placed in comparison with numerous remains lately disinterred at *Corinium*, and brought by Professor Buckman. Amongst antiquities of the Saxon age, the fibula, enriched with filagree, found near Abingdon, claimed especial notice : it was brought by the President of Trinity College. A very remarkable cruciform fibula, enriched with coarse enamels, found not many days before the meeting, near Warwick, with a large perforated crystal and other relics, was produced by the Rev. W. Staunton. The works of art, in ivory, chasings in metal, enamels, carvings in wood and stone, embroideries, specimens of plate, seals, intaglios and other curious objects of the medieval period, were numerous and varied. Mr. Loscombe, of Clifton, Mr. Tyson, Mr. Cookson, the Rev. H. Ellacombe, Mr. Jere Hill and Mr. Stradling were amongst the chief contributors. The Somerset Archaeological Society, and Messrs. Bindon and Clark, of Bristol, exhibited an extensive series of the sepulchral brasses of Bristol and Somerset. The Hon. Board of Ordnance, Sir John Boileau, Dr. Dalton, Mr. Paget, Mr. H. Harford, of Frenchay, and Mr. Hill, sent for exhibition, armour and weapons, from the age of mailed defences to the interesting Highland tacks used by the great Duke of Argyll, of which Sir John had recently made acquisition. The Great Western Railway Company sent an interesting contribution, the remains of the tessellated pavement found at Keynsham, during the formation of the line ; in this class, however, of ancient art, the fac-simile tracings of the mosaics brought to light at Cirencester, and exhibited by Professor Buckman, presented the most valuable examples, probably, hitherto found in England. A very large assemblage of drawings, chiefly representing architectural remains in Bristol and Somerset, were contributed by Mr. Britton, Mr. Tovey, Mr. Hansom, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Colbrook Stockdale.

In the evening a meeting took place in the theatre of the Philosophical Institution, LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presiding. A memoir was read by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, Esq., M.A., on the preservation of ancient monuments ; in which he opposed the prevalent practice of "Restoration," or renovating architectural structures, unless for some essential purpose of practical utility. He strongly advocated, also, the principle of leaving ancient remains in their integral condition, *in situ*, and abstaining from those mutilations, and the dispersion of their most precious accessories, by which museums were enriched, and specimens accumulated, whilst the deep

³ See his curious memoir on the Turbaries near Bridgwater : Proceedings of Somerset Archaeological Society, p. 48.

interest associated with such monuments was wholly, and in some instances, wantonly, sacrificed.

An animated conversation ensued, in which Lord Talbot, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Nash, of Clifton, discussed the merits of the proposed principle in regard to the conservation of ancient monuments of architecture and sculpture. LORD TALBOT considered that, whilst all must admit the wanton abstraction and disintegration of such vestiges to be highly reprehensible, their removal under peculiar circumstances, for instance, as regarded the Elgin marbles, or the antiquities brought to light by Dr. Layard, was perfectly justifiable and expedient.

At the close of the discussion refreshments were served, by the kind hospitality of the Institution. During the whole meeting the Institute received from that Society the most friendly and liberal encouragement; every facility was afforded, with free access to their museum, library and collections.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

This day was devoted to an excursion to Wells, to examine the Cathedral, and the various architectural structures at that place. Professor Willis had promised to deliver his customary discourse upon the architectural history of the Cathedral: and Professor Cockerell, R.A., offered the additional inducement of a demonstration, to illustrate the import and peculiar character of the sculptures, those especially of the west front.

With these attractions in view, a numerous party quitted Bristol at an early hour to traverse the Mendip hills, a tedious journey of some difficulty: that mode of access being, unfortunately, the only means by which the desire generally expressed by the members, that Wells should be included in the arrangements of the meeting at Bristol, could be gratified. By an unforeseen disappointment, this expedition, originally fixed for the following Friday, was inevitably transferred to this day; since the two learned Professors, who were prepared to discourse upon the architectural and artistic features of the Cathedral, were unexpectedly summoned to present themselves on that very day at the entertainment offered by the city of Paris to the eminent personages connected with the Great Exhibition.

The lectures were delivered in the Court House at Wells. A numerous party of residents in that place and the neighbourhood having joined the visitors from Bristol, Professor Willis delivered one of those masterly discourses, which have so materially enhanced the interest of the Annual Proceedings of the Institute, at their successive meetings; but of which it is impracticable to give any notion in a concise report. By facilities, kindly afforded to him by the Dean and Chapter in his researches into the records, he had elicited facts of signal advantage in prosecuting his enquiry; and his lecture was received with scarcely less satisfaction, than was afforded by his subsequent demonstration, and actual inspection of the fabric, with the adjacent buildings.

Professor Cockerell also gave an admirable discourse upon the sculptures, to the elucidation of which he had devoted so much attention during some years past. The results of this highly interesting investigation have been given to the world, since the meeting at Bristol, in the "Iconography of the West front of Wells Cathedral," a publication in which our readers will find

a development of the Professor's views of this curious subject, well deserving of their attention.⁴

A large party of the Archaeologists having accepted the hospitalities of the Deanery, whilst the remainder of the numerous assembly repaired to the Ordinary, at the Judges' lodgings, the Mendip range was again crossed, and it was nearly midnight before all the travellers had safely returned to Bristol.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

The earlier part of this day was appropriated to the meetings of sections. At ten o'clock, the Historical section assembled at the Theatre of the Institution. The chair having been taken by the President, HENRY HALLAM, Esq., he observed, in opening the proceedings, that in regard to the subjects usually brought before that division, it had not been customary, nor was it perhaps important, to prescribe any strict line. So far as it could be drawn, he considered it most advisable to enjoy that all communications founded principally upon books or written documents should fall within the department of history, whilst those directly relating to material objects should be brought under the head of antiquities. The practice of the Institute on these occasions had been to give a preference to subjects of local interest and importance, but it should be understood that this was by no means considered as an invariable rule ; and he particularly mentioned this, anticipating that very morning an important communication from an eminent archaeologist, who had honoured their meeting at Bristol with his attendance ; he alluded to the Chevalier Bunsen, who had prepared a discourse on a subject wholly unconnected with the scenes and historical recollections by which they were actually surrounded.

The REV. JAMES LEE WARNER then read a memoir on the first octavo edition of Tyndale's New Testament, entering at length into the literary and typographical history of that important work, of which the most perfect copy, known to him, formerly in the Harleian Library, and now submitted to the meeting, is preserved in the city of Bristol, in the valuable collection in the library of the Baptists' College. Another, but imperfect copy, is in the library of St. Paul's Cathedral. He concluded that this rare volume was printed at Worms, in 1525. The history of this translation is a matter well deserving attention, and independently of the existence of this book, known probably to few persons, in the city where the Institute had assembled, it might be remembered as a circumstance of local interest that it was, as it has been stated, in the county of Gloucester, in the manor-house of Sir John Welch, at Sodbury, a place which some present might possibly be induced to visit in the course of the excursions of the week, that Tyndale formed his determination to translate and print the Scriptures.

His Excellency, the CHEVALIER BUNSEN, then delivered a most interesting dissertation upon the Lake Mœris, demonstrating its artificial character, and the intention with which it had been formed, for purposes of artificial irrigation. Ancient writers as well as modern had been at variance on this question ; the lake is noticed both by Herodotus and Strabo, but one describes it as a natural lake, whilst the other attributed it to human

⁴ Published by J. H. Parker, Oxford, 4to. with Illustrations.

industry. The CHEVALIER entered into a curious argument to show when this vast work was constructed. He believed it to have been the work of Mæris, successor of Sesostris, who was the Pharaoh by whom Jacob and the Israelites were settled in Goshen.

At the close of the discussion which ensued, a Meeting of the Section of Antiquities commenced, LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presiding, who opened the proceedings with observations on the flint weapons of the early Irish people, of which many rare and well characterised examples might be seen at the Temporary Museum. He called attention, especially, to the singular knife of silex, which he had brought for the inspection of the Society, having by way of haft some of the fibrous bog-moss wrapped around it, so as to be commodiously grasped by the hand.

PROFESSOR BUCKMAN, F.G.S., of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, gave a dissertation on the chemical composition of some ancient British and Roman beads of glass, with the view of distinguishing those of different periods. He produced numerous specimens found at Cirencester and other places, and gave some notices of recent discoveries of Roman remains at Corinium, such as coins, relics of bronze, pottery, &c.

The Architectural Section assembled, by the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, in the Chapter House. J. H. MARKLAND, Esq., President of the Section, opened the proceedings with an address, pointing out the advantages which must accrue from the Meetings of the Institute, especially, in encouraging a higher appreciation of Ecclesiastical Architecture, and arresting the injuries that have arisen from the debasement of public taste in that respect, which characterised the period from the days of Elizabeth till recent years.

A Memoir by JOHN BRITTON, Esq., entitled, Remarks on the Topography and Archaeology of Bristol and its vicinity, was then read by Mr. GODWIN.

MR. EDWARD FREEMAN made some observations upon the church towers of Somersetshire and Bristol, and their proper classification, and requested information regarding the age or history of those admirable examples of architectural skill.

MR. JOHN NORTON contributed a paper on the proposed restoration of the Bristol High Cross, of which he exhibited a model, and explained the arrangements now in progress for the erection of the cross in College Green.

At two o'clock the Sections dispersed, the Annual Service at St. Mary. Redcliffe, having been fixed for that hour, commemorating the establishment of the Canynges Society, instituted for carrying out the restorations of that church. On this occasion, the sermon was preached by the Very Rev. the Dean of Bristol. At the conclusion of the service, a Memoir on the history and architectural features of the fabric was read by GEORGE GODWIN, Esq., F.R.S., the architect engaged in the restoration; and he accompanied the visitors in an examination of the structure, pointing out the progress of the repairs, hitherto carried out in a most satisfactory manner, and the extensive works of renewal still requisite, should the requisite funds be supplied.⁵

⁵ A detailed report of Mr. Godwin's interesting observations was given in the *Bulder* of August 2.

The Annual Dinner took place this day at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, and the Members of the Canynges Society joined the Members of the Institute in a joint banquet, the Chair being taken by MR. HARFORD, President of both Societies. With the customary toasts on these occasions, were united several, expressive of sympathy and cordial interest in the undertaking promoted by the Canynges Society. Amongst those distinguished guests by whom the company were addressed, may be mentioned the Chevalier Bunsen, Lord Talbot, the Bishop of Oxford, the Mayor of Bristol, Mr. Alderman Pountney, Mr. Hallam, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Principal of Brasenose College, Sir Charles Anderson, and the Dean of Bristol.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.

The Section of Antiquities assembled at ten, in the Theatre of the Institution, LORD TALBOT presiding. A Memoir was read by JAMES YATES, Esq., F.R.S., on the statue known as "The Dying Gladiator." He considered the person represented to have been of one of the northern nations, long engaged in conflict with the Romans: he bore the insignia of the torc, a curious ornament of which several remarkable examples found in Somersetshire might be seen in the Museum at the Bishop's College. He directed attention to the long horn, broken and lying with his sword. Such horns were used in fight by the northern nations, and examples are preserved in the Museums of Copenhagen and Schwerin, as also several in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, represented in the drawings sent for exhibition at the present meeting.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., offered some interesting remarks upon the assay and year marks used by goldsmiths in England, and stated that he had been able to carry back the latter to a much more distant period than was comprised in the lists of the Goldsmiths' Company, thus affording the means of precisely ascertaining the date of fabrication of ancient English plate.

The REV. W. GUNNER read some curious extracts from the Roll of household expenses of William of Wykeham, in the year 1394.

In the Historical Section, Mr. HALLAM presided, and EDWIN GUEST, Esq., F.R.S., communicated a dissertation upon the Saxon Conquest of West Britain, in continuation of his Memoirs delivered at the previous Annual Meetings at Salisbury and Oxford. The first portion of this important subject will be found in the Salisbury Transactions, the publication of which has just been announced by Mr. Bell:⁶ and the discourse given by Mr. Guest, at Oxford, will be found in this volume. (See p. 143.)

CAPTAIN CHAPMAN, R.E., communicated observations on names of places, supposed to be of Celtic origin, and brought before the meeting the ancient lists of the citizens of Bath at various periods, preserved in the Subsidy Rolls, *t.* Edw. III.; the Poll Tax of 2 Rich. II., and the list of citizens elected to serve in Parliament, from the year 1298, with detailed observations upon the derivation of the surnames occurring in these documents.

⁶ This volume, of which the publication had been undertaken by Mr. G. Bell, 136, Fleet Street, is now ready for delivery.

Price to Subscribers, 15s. It may be obtained through all booksellers.

The Architectural Section again met in the Chapter House, and the Chair was taken by Mr. MARKLAND. A notice was read, detailing the recent restoration by Mr. E. Richardson, of two sculptured statues, on the west front of Wells Cathedral, noticed in the *Journal*, (see p. 201.)

The REV. JOHN-ECCLES CARTER made some remarks on the Architectural History of Bristol Cathedral, and accompanied the visitors in an examination of the fabric.

CHARLES WINSTON, Esq., gave an account of the painted glass existing in the Cathedral and the Mayor's Chapel, at Bristol, as also at Wells, Gloucester, and Exeter.

An interesting memoir was then read by Mr. J. A. CLARK, of Bristol, describing the sepulchral monuments and brasses in the various churches of that city. A large series of facsimiles of the latter had been kindly placed by him in the Museum of the Institute.

At the close of the meeting, the Chamberlain of Bristol, accompanied by Mr. Pope, under whose direction the restoration of the Mayor's Chapel had been carried out, accompanied the members to that interesting building, to examine its architectural features, the curious sepulchral effigies, and pavement of decorative Spanish tiles, there preserved.

In the afternoon, many of the members availed themselves of the permission liberally offered by William Miles, Esq., M.P., to visit his celebrated gallery of pictures at Leigh Court. Other parties visited Berkeley Castle,—Bath, with its interesting vestiges of Roman times, or Thornbury, where every arrangement for their gratification had been most kindly made by Mr. HOWARD.

A conversazione took place in the evening at the Institution. The Chair was taken by the HON. W. FOX STRANGWAYS, in the absence of the President.

A Memoir was read by Mr. D. W. NASH, of Clifton, foreign Secretary of the Syro-Egyptian Society, on the Kassiteros of the Greeks, and the name Kassiterides applied to the British Islands.

The next communication was made by Mr. J. W. PAPWORTH, relating to surnames, with the intention of showing the common origin of many families, by the identity, or similarity of their armorial bearings, whilst their names are now seemingly quite distinct. The attention of the author had been called to this subject, in the course of preparing his "General Ordinary of British Armorial," as announced in a former *Journal*.*

A memoir on some public transactions in Bristol, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. was then read by Mr. TYSON, F.S.A., the results of his researches amongst the city archives.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

The meetings of sections were resumed this morning. In the Historical division the following subjects were brought forward :—

Observations on the connexion of Bristol with the party of De Montfort. By SAMUEL LUCAS, Esq., M.A.

* This useful work, the converse of Burke's "Armory," is so arranged as to supply by a simple reference the name to which any coat belongs. It is ready for

publication, and Mr. Papworth only waits for sufficient encouragement from Subscribers. His address is 14 A, Great Marlborough Street, London.

The Descent of the Earldom of Gloucester, from Robert, natural son of Henry I. By JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A.

In the section of Antiquities, the chair was taken by EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., and a communication was read, addressed by HENRY HARROD, Esq., of Norwich, and accompanying a series of beautiful illuminated drawings, sent for exhibition by the kindness of DAWSON TURNER, Esq. They represented ancient stained glass at Martham, near Yarmouth, with portions of the series, formerly at that place, which Mr. Harrod had succeeded in tracing to the adjacent church of Mulbarton. They had been removed by a former incumbent. Mr. DAWSON TURNER sent also a drawing of a very singular Roman fictile vase, the neck having the form of a female head; it was recently disinterred at Burgh Castle.

PROFESSOR BUCKMAN gave an account of some very early sculptures, discovered at Daglingworth Church, Gloucestershire, and exhibited drawings.

GEORGE ORMEROD, Esq., D.C.L., of Sedbury Park, communicated a notice of the discovery of Roman remains near Chepstow, and of the vestiges of Roman occupation in that locality. He kindly presented to the society an altar, found in a tumulus on Tidenham Chase, and sent by him for exhibition in the Museum.

A covered cup of crystal mounted with silver gilt, was exhibited to the meeting by Mr. QUICKE, of Bristol, who detailed the singular circumstances of its discovery in the cloisters of the church at Hill Court, Gloucestershire.

MR. E. W. GODWIN gave a notice of a singular and ancient coffin-lid, in St. Philip's church, Bristol, ornamented at the side with circular intersecting arches. It was supposed to be of the twelfth century.

MR. DANIEL PARSONS laid before the meeting a collection of Heraldic book-plates, and offered some remarks on their introduction and early use.

MR. FRANKS read some observations on Heraldic pavement tiles, existing in churches in Somersetshire, communicated to the Institute by Mr. LEWIS WAY, and illustrated by numerous drawings. In connection with the same subject, Mr. Franks gave a notice of the unique pavement of Spanish tiles, properly designated as *azulejos*, existing in the Mayor's Chapel. They are enamelled in various colours, and closely resemble specimens brought from the Alcazar, at Seville. They appear to be of the times of the Emperor Charles V., and were probably procured by some Bristol merchant who traded with Spain.

In the Architectural section, Mr. MARKLAND again presided. Mr. POPE stated some interesting facts regarding the former state of the Chapter House, in which the section was assembled; he described the discovery of many curious interments, and vestiges of ancient date, during the removal of the old floor, and the arrangement of the room in its present state. He gave also an account of certain remains of an earlier Norman nave, bases and plinths, brought to light, in the course of works under his direction, on the South side, within the walls of the cathedral.

A memoir was then read by Mr. JOHN BINDON, on the destroyed and desecrated ecclesiastical buildings in Bristol, as indicated on a map of the city which he had prepared, after careful research. He exhibited numerous sketches of the remains, which from time to time had been brought to light.

MR. CHARLES WICKS, of Leicester, read some remarks on Church towers and spires, more especially as illustrated by those in Somersetshire, the

towers of St. Mary Redcliffe, St. Stephen's, Bristol, with other examples. He exhibited a series of admirable drawings in illustration of his subject.

The members of the Institute were received, in the afternoon, by the President, at his seat, at Blaize Castle, adjacent to the ancient fortified heights of Henbury.

In the evening a conversazione was given by the Bristol Society of Architects, at their apartments in the curious ancient mansion in Small-street, known as "Colson's House." The majority of the members of the Institute, still remaining in Bristol, were present. The most friendly and gratifying feeling had been evinced by the Society on all occasions throughout the proceedings of the week.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

This day was devoted to an excursion to the Roman remains of *Isca Silurum*, the Institute having received a very cordial invitation from the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, conveyed by their President, SIR DIGBY MACKWORTH, Bart, to attend their anniversary meeting at that place. A steamer conveyed the party to Chepstow, where they visited the Castle and Church, and proceeded by railway to Newport. Here they examined the curious Church of St. Wollos, a structure presenting several peculiarities. The nave is of Norman date, with a fine western door; west of the nave, and uniting it to the Perpendicular tower, is a portion of an ancient structure, by some regarded as more ancient than the nave itself. They thence proceeded to Caerleon, and were welcomed by the members of the Monmouthshire Society, who conducted their visitors to the Museum, recently completed, in which, through the praiseworthy and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Lee, a large assemblage of local antiquities has already been arranged, with the happiest effect. The archaeologists then visited the Castle Mound and remains of the Roman Villa, discovered in the grounds of Mr. Jenkins, of which some notices were formerly given in the *Journal* (vol. vii., p. 97). Of this building great part has unfortunately been removed by the proprietor, but numerous objects of interest were brought to light during the excavations. They were then invited by Mr. Lee to his residence at the Priory, replete with objects of antiquarian interest, and where some valuable remarks on Monmouthshire Antiquities were offered by the Rev. J. M. Traherne. After examining the other objects of archaeological interest at Caerleon, the visitors were guided to the Roman Amphitheatre, commonly known as "Arthur's Round Table," in which hospitable entertainment had been provided by the members of the Caerleon Association. Sir Digby Mackworth took the chair, and the festivities of this gratifying reception passed in a manner highly agreeable to all who participated in them. Lord Talbot proposed the Health of the President and members of the Association, through whose kindness they had witnessed the interesting results of the archaeological movement in Monmouthshire. He commended warmly the benefits accruing from such local institutions, and the valuable efforts of an energetic and able antiquary, Mr. Lee, to whom antiquaries were chiefly indebted for the establishment of the Museum they had visited, and the preservation of a great number of ancient vestiges, of singular local interest, which must otherwise have been dispersed or destroyed. Sir Digby acknowledged the compliment, and proposed, Prosperity to the Institute, with the health of his noble and distinguished

guests. Some of the members then visited Christ Church, and some other objects of architectural interest in the neighbourhood of Caerleon; and in the evening, the party returned to Chepstow, and were safely landed at Bristol, after a day of very agreeable and social enjoyment.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

A meeting again took place at the Institution, LORD TALBOT in the Chair, when a paper was received from Mr. Tyson, regarding the ship called the "Nicholas of the Tower," mentioned in Hall's Chronicles and in the Paston Letters, in connexion with the murder of the Duke of Suffolk in 1450. Mr. Tyson believed that this ship belonged to the port of Bristol, and was named from the Tower which there stood on the quay fronting the river Frome.

Two curious communications were made by MR. JOSEPH BURTT, regarding matters of local interest, detailed in certain documents which he had found in the Chapter House, Westminster. One of these related to a singular civic dissension, on the occasion of the election of a Mayor of Bristol, in the fifteenth century, which appeared to have escaped the researches of local historians. The other consisted of the petitions of the merchants, drapers, fishmongers, &c., of Bristol, in the reign of Henry VIII., against the establishment of a fair. From the allegations in these memorials, it appeared that the traders regarded this fair as an injurious interference with the regular and extensive inland traffic, by which Bristol had been able to disperse through the western counties, by the sole agency of the inhabitants, the rich produce imported by its merchants,

CAPT. CHAPMAN, R.E., communicated some suggestions regarding the expediency of supplying a Map of British and Roman remains in the district surrounding Bath and Bristol.

A letter was read from SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS, BART., relating to the family of Rowley, and certain persons supposed to be connected with the person of that name, associated with the history of Chatterton.

MR. CROCKER communicated a notice of the recent discovery of two stone spear-moulds in Devonshire, of a type hitherto unknown in England.

At the close of these Proceedings Mr. YATES addressed the meeting, being desirous to invite the attention of the Society to the deficiency of any public collection of casts from antique statues, and other objects of value to those engaged in archaeological inquiries. He considered that the erection of the "Crystal Palace," and the accumulation of large funds still unappropriated to any public purpose, afforded a most favourable occasion for supplying this defect. Collections of this nature exist in most foreign capitals. The want of such a repository has been frequently lamented, not only by artists and scholars, whose attention is given to the examination of antique remains, but by many classes of manufacturers, to whom such a series might prove of much practical value. MR. YATES suggested, accordingly, that a petition to Parliament, or a memorial, should be addressed on behalf of the Institute, in such manner as the Central Committee should deem expedient, and proposed a resolution to authorise and request the Central Committee of the Society to use their best endeavours to prosecute this desirable object.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, assenting cordially to the suggestions

made by Mr. Yates, submitted to the Meeting the proposed resolution, which was unanimously adopted; and recommended that the subject should be referred to the Central Committee, requesting them to prosecute this object as they might find favourable occasions arise, for the achievement of a purpose so desirable for public gratification and instruction.

The Architectural Section assembled in the Chapter House, and the Chair was taken by EDWARD FREEMAN, ESQ. MR. GEORGE PRYCE read a paper relating to the period of the erection of St. Mary Redcliffe church, and the persons by whom the various parts were built. He read also a memoir on examples of the early use of the pointed arch, in buildings existing in Bristol.

MR. POPE laid before the meeting a plan of the vestiges of a Norman nave in Bristol Cathedral, the discovery of which had been related by him at a previous meeting of the section.

MR. MOORE called the attention of the Society to the demolition of the ancient architectural features of Bridgwater Church, under the pretence of "Restorations." Mr. Freeman stated that he had used remonstrance in vain on this subject, and regretted to learn that the Somersetshire Archaeological Society had interfered, without any effect.

The concluding meeting took place in the Guildhall at One o'Clock. The Chair was taken by the President, J. SCANDRETT HARFORD, ESQ., who communicated the letters which he had received from Lord Teignmouth, the Archdeacon of Bristol, Sir Thomas Acland, Col. Rawlinson, and other persons whose presence had been anticipated during the week, expressing their regret at having been unable to take part in the Proceedings.

The Annual Reports of the Committee and of the Auditors were then submitted, and unanimously adopted.

The following list of members of the Central Committee, retiring in usual course, and of members of the Society nominated to fill the vacancies, was then proposed to the meeting, and adopted.

Members selected to retire;—The Earl of Enniskillen, *Vice-President*; Henry Hallam, Esq.; T. W. King, Esq. York Herald; H. B. Lane, Esq.; Rev. S. T. Rigaud; Edward Smirke, Esq.; and Sir Richard Westmacott. The following gentlemen being elected to supply the vacancies:—The Lord Talbot de Malahide, *Vice-President*; The Hon. W. Fox Strangways, M.A.; W. J. Bernhard Smith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Joseph Burt, Esq., Record Office, Chapter House, Westminster; F. C. Penrose, Esq., M.A.; Samuel Peace Pratt, Esq., F.R.S.; and Anthony Salvin, Esq., F.S.A.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected as Auditors, for the year 1851:—Charles Desborough Bedford, Esq., Doctors' Commons; Edmund Oldfield, Esq., British Museum.

The occasion having now arrived to determine the place of meeting for the ensuing year,

THE PRESIDENT stated, that the Institute had received several very cordial invitations from various parts of the Kingdom, especially from Lichfield; from the Archaeological Institute of Suffolk; and from Newcastle. The central committee wished to recommend to the Society the place last mentioned. It was accordingly resolved, that the meeting of the following year should take place at Newcastle; it was also proposed by Lord Talbot, seconded by Mr. Hawkins, and carried by acclamation, that His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Patron of the Society of

Antiquaries of that place, and from whose kindness the Institute had repeatedly met with the most gratifying encouragement and support, should be requested to honour the Society by officiating as President at their next meeting.

The customary expressions of thanks were then moved, to those distinguished persons and public Institutions, by whose friendly assistance the proceedings of the society had been aided and encouraged.

LORD TALBOT proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation, by whose kindness the Guildhall and Council House had been placed at the disposal of the Institute; alluding, likewise, especially to the unusual demonstration which had given so much gratification at the commencement of the week, in the display of all the ancient municipal treasures.

MR. YATES proposed thanks to the British Philosophical Institution, and to Mr. Nash Sanders, for that cordial welcome which had been so liberally shown, and essentially promoted the success of their proceedings.

MR. FREEMAN moved a suitable acknowledgment to the Dean and Chapter; to the Bristol Academy of Fine Arts; the Bristol Society of Architects; and various local Institutions, by whose kindness the gratification of the society had been enhanced.

LORD TALBOT proposed a resolution, acknowledging the courtesies and hospitality shown to the Institute by the Dean of Wells, by Sir Digby Mackworth and the Caerleon Society, who had most kindly invited the society to Monmouthshire,—by those noblemen and gentlemen, especially naming Mr. Miles, of Leigh Court, whose friendly consideration towards the Society claimed their most cordial thanks.

Similar acknowledgments were also moved, expressive of the feeling entertained by the Society for facilities liberally afforded in the arrangement of the museum, at the Bishop's College; and for the kindness shown by the numerous contributors to that collection. Thanks were proposed to the local committee, and especially to the Town Clerk, Daniel Burges, Esq., and the local secretary of the Institute, William Tyson, Esq.

These votes having been severally proposed from the chair, and most cordially carried, LORD TALBOT moved the hearty expression of the thanks of the Institute to the President, whose kind efforts and considerate attention had ensured the successful voice of the meeting, held under his auspices. The vote was seconded by Mr. Hawkins, and carried by acclamation.

The following Donations were received, in aid of the expenses of the Bristol meeting:—J. S. Harford, Esq., *President*, 10*l.*; the Mayor of Bristol, 5*l.* 5*s.*; R. P. King, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., 5*l.*; A. H. Palmer, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dr. Symonds, 2*l.* 2*s.*; William Salt, Esq., 5*l.*; Rev. G. M. Traherne, 2*l.*; W. M. Gore Langton, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Robert Bright, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Albert Way, Esq., 2*l.*; Henry G. Tomkins, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*

A strong desire having been expressed by many members of the Institute that the series of annual volumes should not be interrupted, it is proposed to carry out the publication of the transactions of the Bristol Meeting by a separate subscription, as in the case of the Salisbury Volume, now ready for delivery. Members who desire to encourage this publication are requested to send their names, at their earliest convenience, to the Secretary, at the apartments of the Institute, 26, Suffolk-street.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

NINEVEH AND PERSEPOLIS: an Historical Sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia: with an Account of the recent Researches in those countries. By W. S. W. VAUX, M.A. Third Edition.

THE attractive little volume produced by Mr. Vaux may, very probably, be already known to many readers of the Journal. It has effected much towards inviting public attention to the interest of those precious acquisitions which have been secured for the National Depository. The appreciation of these remarkable remains has thus been extended; and, whilst more recent discoveries have augmented, in a very important degree, the evidences regarding the ancient History of Assyria, rescued from oblivion in so remarkable a manner, the useful treatise before us still presents, as we believe, the best and most comprehensive guide which we can commend to the notice of our readers.

The object of this work is to lay before those who may have little time for deep research, the general results of the labours of several remarkable travellers in the East, and more particularly in Western Persia and Mesopotamia. With this view the author has separated what seemed to bear most directly on the subject from the more elaborate volumes of Chardin, Niebuhr, Morier, Ker Porter, and Rich, and has endeavoured to bring down the history of the discoveries, and of the discoverers, to the time of the publication of volumes lately put forth by M. Botta and Mr. Layard, and which contain the narrative of the most important investigations of ancient monuments which have taken place in the East. The author, however, appears to have felt that, if his compilation was confined to a simple account of the travellers themselves, there would still be a considerable want unsupplied—viz., of a succinct statement of what is generally known of the history of those countries previous to the arrival of the travellers, to whom modern students are somewhat indebted. He has therefore added to his account of the discoveries a concise sketch of the history of the countries from which the most curious monuments have been brought, or in which they still remain. His object has been, generally, to elucidate two main points:—first, The History of Assyria and Persia, and, as connected with it, that of the Medes, the Jews, and the Chaldees, so far as it can be ascertained from the Bible and the works of classified authors; and, secondly, to give the results of those modern inquiries which have been carried on by European travellers. In the first part, an outline is given of those empires from the earliest notices in the Sacred writings, down to the time of their decay at the commencement of the historical and classical age; in this the changes which have taken place are stated, and the order in which the different empires succeeded each other, are laid before the reader. From the commencement of the classical times some account is given of the state of those countries subsequent to the rise of Muhammed, and the entire extinction of their ancient records, owing to the conduct and peculiar principles of the Mussulman conquerors. The author considers that such a sketch may be found of some use, from the additional facility which it will give to the student of the later discoveries; at the same time that he hopes, by this means, that such students will

approach the subjects of their investigation with greater interest as it may confidently be anticipated ; while, such an outline may prove not devoid of amusement to those who have not time for the more laborious task of separate investigation.

One thing, at all events, the author hopes that he will have succeeded in showing—the labours with which the travellers have had to contend, and the slender aid which they have received from those in their own countries, who might naturally have been expected to have co-operated most warmly and most readily with them—in his own words, he states that “It will at least give the reader some idea of the nature of the countries themselves, and some insight into the physical difficulties with which the travellers have had to contend in their adventurous career. It may serve to elevate their labours to a higher place in the estimation of the public, and to show that such pursuits may have a value in themselves which well deserves the honour they have at all times received from men of science and letters. It will, moreover, show with what rare exceptions the results of such exertions have been due to anything but individual enterprise and exertion, and how seldom the nations, which have reaped the fruit of such inquiries, have in any way contributed to their advancement or success.”

In pursuance of his scheme, the author gives, first, a sketch of the early history of Assyria, and mentions all that is known about Nimrod from the Bible and profane tradition ; showing that there is some ground for imagining that he is typified under the Greek name Ninus ; that the legendary stories of the latter apply really to the former ; and that we may infer, from the prominence given to his name in the brief and scanty historical record of Holy Scripture, that he was in his days an illustrious chieftain. The position, and probable extent of his empire, are then discussed, and the natural reasons for the early celebrity of Babylon, and of the long permanence of her name and power, are deduced from the character and energy of her people, and her peculiar geological and geographical position. Some remarks are, at the same time, offered on the relation of Babylon and Nineveh to one another, as regards their size and their importance ; and reasons are given why Nineveh, though so great a city, was probably never at any time so celebrated, or so mighty as its sister, Babylon. From this slight sketch of early Assyrian history our author proceeds to develop that of the early Jewish people, and of the trade established in Judea during the prosperous reign of Solomon ; and then continues his historical narrative through the better-known reigns of Tiglath Pileser, Shalmaneser, and Sennacherib, till he comes to the final overthrow of Nineveh, and the union of all Mesopotamia, Western Asia, and Syria, under the hand of Nebuchadnezzar. Under the reign of Nebuchadnezzar the author makes a digression, in order to take in the history of the Chaldeans, ancient and modern, and with a view of putting together all that is known about them. He appears to have been induced to do so mainly from the interest which has been lately laid round them ; first, by Dr. Grant’s book on the Nestorians, in which he claims the modern inhabitants of the mountains of Kurdistan as the descendants of the lost Ten Tribes : and, secondly, by the accounts of the visits lately paid to these tribes by Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Layard. Our author differs entirely from Dr. Grant’s views, which he considers at once hasty and unsupported by any reasonable evidence ; and concludes, with the latest travellers, that they are an original race, who, once occupying both mountain and plain, have since retreated to their native

fastnesses, as their only safeguard, and that to a hardly effectual one, against the craft of the Persians and the tyranny and bigotry of the Turks. The author then proceeds to narrate the different accounts of the taking of Babylon; and, in his remarks on Cyrus, and the curious fact that though the most distinguished of the ancient Persians, we have no satisfactory account of his ultimate fate; he points out the real value of early Persian history, and how little really satisfactory historical truth can be extracted from the mass of fables and legendary tales with which its history is so full. With a short notice of Zoroaster, who has been generally supposed to have lived during the reign of Darius the son of Hystaspes, our author gives a rapid sketch of the chief characters who appear upon the field of Oriental history—Darius, Xerxes, Alexander the Great, and the Greek Empire of the Seleucidæ in Syria and Western Asia; and then, with a passing allusion to the Roman invasion of Asia, and the gallant resistance made by the Arsacidæ, he comes to the rise of the first strictly Oriental Empire, in the successes of Ardeshir, the son of Babegan, the founder of the House of Sassan. To this portion of the history, no less from its intrinsic interest and value, than from the fact, that during the maintenance of power by this family many of the finest works of art, still remaining in Persia, were executed, our author has been induced to devote a considerable portion of his limited time and space. On the decline of the Empire of the Sassanidæ, we have the rise pointed out of the Mohamedan power, and a sketch is given of the history of the principal chieftains and conquerors whose arms won for the disciples of Muhammed the empire of central Western Asia—the conquests of Mahmud of Ghazna and Timur are especially dilated on, and the latter is shown to have been much more than the mere ruthless destroyer of life and property which he has been too generally, and too hastily esteemed. From the death of Timur, the history of Persia and indeed of Western Asia, presents few features of any peculiar interest, and our author therefore passes almost immediately to the second division of his work—the account of the travellers themselves who have, in modern times, made Eastern lands the subject of their investigations.

“The commencement of Travels in the East” was, as our author has stated “mainly due to the natural wish of Christians to visit scenes which had been consecrated by the sufferings and death of their Lord”—and hence, Pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulchre were the first instances of travels properly so called. Hence even in very early times we hear of long journeys performed for this holy purpose, and the names of Arculf, Willibald, Bernard the Wise, and Sæwulf, are well known to those who have studied the History of Europe before the commencement of the middle ages. As time went on, travellers of a different description are met with; and the journeys of Benjamin of Tudela, Marco Polo, and Maundeville, bear some resemblance to the more scientific expeditions of late times. From the return of the last of these travellers there seems to have been a cessation of such journeys, till, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we hear of one John Eldred, an English merchant, who left England for Tripoli in 1583, and who was one of the earliest, if not the earliest modern, who mentions having himself beheld what was called the Tower of Babel. Eldred was followed by many others, travellers of more or less note, Pietro della Valle, Emanuel de St. Albert, Chardin, Lebrun, and others, till at length Niebuhr, the father of the celebrated historian, visited Babylon in 1765, and has left an excellent description of what he saw there and

at Persepolis, in his account of his Voyages in Arabia. Finally, Ker Porter, Morier, and Rich, investigated Babylon and Persepolis, leaving little for subsequent travellers but to confirm their accuracy. While M. Botta, at Khorsabad, and Mr. Layard, at Nimroud, and in its neighbourhood, have succeeded in making excavations, and bringing monuments of Assyrian art and history to light, such as the earlier travellers in those countries had no idea still existed under the soil they had trodden unconsciously.

Our author has drawn from these different sources a complete account of three great cities, at Babylon, Nineveh, and Persepolis ; and has endeavoured to tell the story of the late discoveries in the very words and language of the discoverers themselves. He has appended a full and interesting account of the progress which has been made in the discovery of the interpretation of the Cuneiform characters, in which the national records of Western Asia were kept since the time of Darius Hystaspes, to the establishment of the Sassanian empire, in the third century of our era—together with considerable extracts from papers written by Major Rawlinson, and published in the Journals of the Royal Asiatic and Geographical Societies. He has in this way been enabled to lay before the public much of the history of these discoveries, which had not hitherto been known beyond the few readers of those journals, or the members of those societies ; and has been able to show what a deep debt of gratitude the lovers of Eastern literature owe to that distinguished scholar, for the indefatigable exertions he has made in unravelling the ancient records of the Persian nation.

Miscellaneous Notices.

We regret to be compelled to defer to a future Journal reports of Proceedings of several kindred societies, to which we had hoped to invite attention. Several recent publications of importance are also unavoidably reserved for notice hereafter.

It is gratifying to learn that the investigation at Cirencester, where such remarkable vestiges of the Roman Period were brought to light, through the active researches of Mr. Newmarch and Professor Buckman, have been resumed, with the fullest promise of success, under their direction. The funds available are inadequate to the undertaking : any contributions in aid of the enterprise will be thankfully received. The object deserves the liberal co-operation of archaeologists.

Amongst the sites of Roman occupation, Aldborough (*Isurium Brigantum*) has presented a field of singular interest, known doubtless to many readers, who may have enriched their collections with the beautiful chromo-lithographs produced through the spirited exertions of Mr. Eeroyd Smith. He has announced the publication (by *subscription*) of the "*Reliquiæ Isurianæ*," amply illustrated, and which will form a valuable monograph. Antiquaries desirous of encouraging the undertaking should address the author, at 20, Old Bond-street, London.

The completion of the TRANSACTIONS of the SALISBURY MEETING has been announced by the publisher, Mr. Bell, 186, Fleet-street. Members of the Institute who desire to continue the series of annual volumes, may now obtain this, the Fifth, comprising some highly interesting Memoirs. It may be obtained through any bookseller.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

NOVEMBER 7, 1851.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer, in the Chair.

THE list of members elected since the last meeting of the Institute in London, having been read, and that of presents to the library and collections of the Society, the Chairman took occasion, in opening the proceedings of another session, to congratulate the Society upon the success which had attended the Annual Meeting, held at Bristol, since they had last assembled in London,—the valuable communications there received, and the extension of friendly relations between the Institute and the kindred Societies and Archaeologists of the west. The “Salisbury Volume,” of which the publication had been undertaken by Mr. Bell, had been announced as ready for delivery in the present week, and he (the Treasurer) anticipated that the Bristol Transactions, the sixth volume of the Annual Series, would prove not less acceptable to the Society at large, than any of the Memorials of their previous meetings; and that, through the present arrangements, its completion would be more promptly effected. In the absence of their Vice-President, the EARL OF ENNISKILLEN, he had been requested by that nobleman to lay before the meeting an account of recent discoveries, in Ireland, of certain insular strongholds of the class termed *crannoges*, to which the attention of the Society had been called by Mr. Evelyn Shirley, in a communication to the meeting at Winchester, subsequently printed in the *Journal*.¹ These curious ancient dwellings are also described in his “Account of the Dominion of Farney,” (p. 93.) Mr. Hawkins then read a letter addressed to Lord Enniskillen, by Mr. D. H. Kelly, describing a *crannog* lately examined during certain operations for the drainage of the county Roscommon.

This insulated site was found in the lake Clonfinlough, it was evidently artificial, being raised on piles of oak, many of which bear the marks of fire. There is a triple stockade of timber forming a circular enclosure of piles compacted by means of rough logs of oak fixed between them horizontally; within this fence, or rudely constructed coffer-dam, appears a layer of oak trees laid so as to meet in the centre, like the spokes of a wheel, and forming a perfect platform. On the western side were laid great logs fixed parallel to each other, and supporting others laid across them, so as to form a jetty, or landing-place: whilst outside the stockades there are piles driven without any regularity, and amongst these the greater part of the curious objects here collected had been found. On the central platform the little island appears to have been formed, measuring about 128 feet by 121 feet. A trench having been opened, there appeared about 7 inches under the surface, a regular well laid pavement of boulders, which was broken through with difficulty. Under this was a stratum of rich black earth, about 8 inches deep, and then a layer of clay and burnt

¹ Vol. iii. p. 44.



Silver Medallion, the work of Heinrich Reitz, of Leipsic, in the time of Augustus, Elector of Saxony (1553—1586).

In the Collection of Augustus W. Franks, Esq.

(Described, *Archaeological Journal*, vol. viii., p. 317.)

earth of about the same depth. Beneath was found a second pavement of large flat stones, very closely laid upon a stratum of earth, marl, and burnt clay, mixed with some bones of pigs, deer, and fowls. On carrying the excavation still deeper, the timber platform was brought to view. Amongst the earth all around the stockade, large quantities of bones of horned cattle, deer, hogs, sheep, dogs, and fowls, have been found; amongst these are many antlers of the red deer, some horns of fallow deer, with a very few of the ancient elk. Some of the deers' horns had been cut by the saw. With these remains, for the most part, were found relics of metal and bone in great number, and of various periods, some of them, as bronze celts, spear-heads, pins, brooches, &c., appear to be of a remote age, whilst other objects may be of as recent date as 150 or 100 years ago, possibly, the production of some artisan who had established himself in the island, and was provided with a turning lathe, as appearances led Mr. Kelly to suppose. A bronze hatchet was found, and one of iron, having the steel edge riveted on in a very singular manner; a bronze cauldron, formed of plates curiously riveted together, needles, and a comb of bone, rings of stone, a pestle and mortar, &c. The pins and brooches were very numerous and varied in fashion, some being of extremely beautiful workmanship. Two canoes of oak, each formed of a single tree, were found near the island. Many other curious relics have been disinterred in the drainage of this district, and two other *crannoges* have been noticed, one at Clonfree Lake, just opposite to the site traditionally designated as the remains of a palace; the other is an island in Ardekillan Lake, opposite to a ruined church. Near this *crannog* had been found a canoe, formed of a single oak, 30 feet long, and 4 feet across near the bow; and in this were discovered a spear-head and a skull, with the frontal bone perforated, and twenty sword-cuts discernible upon it. Close to this island were discovered some fetters of extraordinary size, and a huge padlock by which they were fastened. These, with the *cranium*, had been secured for the Museum of the R. I. Academy.

Professor BUCKMAN communicated a report of the recent investigations commenced by him, in concert with Mr. Newmarch, amongst the exterior remains of Corinium. They have been chiefly promoted by a zealous local antiquary, Mr. Thomas Brown, who had hitherto liberally defrayed the chief expense occasioned by the excavations. The vestiges of the city walls, the structure of the amphitheatre, and other points of interest had been examined; whilst, in the course of some works for building purposes, a rich addition had been made to the collections of coins, ornaments, and implements of bronze, and fictilia. Permission having been obtained to explore during the ensuing winter, a site of more than ordinary promise, known as the Leauses, where many valuable Roman relics have been from time to time discovered, it is very desirable to carry out a systematic excavation; and the friendly aid of archaeologists is requested to augment the small subscription fund, available for the purpose, and give encouragement to an undertaking to which local resources are not fully adequate. Contributions may be sent to James Buckman, Esq., Cirencester.

The Rev. F. WARRE, Vicar of Bishop's Lydeard, Somerset, communicated the following account of his recent examination of the remains, as supposed, of ancient habitations, within one of the bill-fortresses in that county;—"Having obtained permission from Mr. Pigott, the owner of the property, I began on Thursday, Oct. 17, to make excavations in the area

of the British fortified town, situated on Worle Hill, near Weston super Mare. I commenced clearing out a square space where there was an appearance of walls, thinking it possible that it might be the entrance to a well; in this, however, I was disappointed, as it proved to be merely a rectangular excavation in the rock, about 16 feet from east to west, by about 13 from north to south, having a facing of dry masonry on the north, east, and west sides; that on the north about 2 feet 8 inches high, the other two sloping to the south with the natural declivity of the hill; the south side being merely the natural rock, without any facing of masonry, and not more than a few inches below the surface; the floor was composed of the solid limestone of the hill imperfectly levelled. For what purpose this chamber was formed I cannot conjecture; at first I thought it might be a tank for water, but the floor being of mountain limestone renders this improbable. On the following day I proceeded to clear out one of the Hut-circles, of which there are many within the ramparts. This proved to be a rude excavation in the solid rock, about six feet deep, and rather more in diameter. With the exception of a few fragments of very coarse pottery, and a little wood, having the appearance of charcoal, this pit contained nothing deserving of notice. On the following day I was absent, but the work was continued under the superintendence of Mr. Atkins and Dr. Tomkins, and on clearing a similar cavity, at about 5 feet 6 inches below the surface, was found a skeleton lying on the right side, close to the rock, with the head to the N. W.; this skeleton, though in a very decayed state, was nearly perfect, with the exception of the lower part of the legs, which had disappeared. On clearing the skull, three cuts entirely penetrating the bone, and evidently inflicted with some heavy and very sharp weapon, appeared upon it; the collar bone and the left arm, a little below the shoulder, also bore the marks of very severe wounds, apparently from the same cutting weapon. There was nothing else deserving of notice. On Monday, on opening another circle just by, at the depth of 3 feet 6 inches from the surface, they found the rock faced with dry masonry in a nearly circular form. From the top of this masonry to the solid rock at the bottom, was, on the E. side 23 inches, on the W. 27 inches, on the N. 24 inches, and on the S. 23 inches. The diameter of this chamber was in the broadest part, 4 feet 6 inches, and in the narrowest 3 feet 11 inches; the total depth of the excavation being about 5 feet 6 inches. About 4 inches below the top of the masonry were discovered the remains of two skeletons, lying nearly across each other, the head of one being nearly due south; that of the other skeleton west south-west. These were lying on their sides with the legs drawn up. About 6 inches lower a third skeleton was found, the head lying nearly due north. One of the skeletons, which was that of a very large man, bore marks of great violence, the skull being severely gashed by a sharp cutting instrument, and fractured by a large stone, which lay upon it; part of the collar bone was forced up into the arch of the lower jaw, and on the left thigh bone was the mark of a deep cut. Under these bones was a quantity of dark mould, covering a thin layer of broken stones; then, thin plates of lias, which are not found on Worle Hill. Under these, immediately upon the rock, was a quantity of wheat mixed with a little barley, quite black, whether from the action of fire or through natural decay is not certain. With the skeletons were a few horses' teeth, and mixed with the grain were small bones, apparently of birds.

“During the remainder of the week several other circles were opened, in most of which were found small fragments of coarse pottery, bones of various animals, some of which appeared to have been burnt, pieces of blackened wood, but no masonry, or any relics of interest. The deposits in all were nearly the same;—first, earth washed from the surface, then rubble and pieces of rock to the depth of about 5 feet; beneath this, black earth with fragments of wood, then broken stones, and lastly, the solid rock. On Saturday was found the skull of a pig, the back part of which, being close to the rock, seemed to show that it must have been separated from the carcase before it was placed in the hole; with it were many fragments of coarse pottery, some blackened wood, and a small piece of spar, which appears to have been rubbed down at one end, and might, perhaps, have been used as the head of a very small arrow. In the early part of the week the area contained within a large circle, 50 feet in diameter, which occupies nearly the centre of the place, was searched, but no cavities or deposits were discovered, the solid rock being found a few inches below the surface. Near the centre of this circle were found many fragments of pottery, thinner and of rather a finer texture than that found elsewhere.

“On Monday, October 27th, we found some more fragments of coarse pottery, bones of various animals, and a piece of spar, similar to that before-mentioned. On Tuesday, at about 5 feet from the surface, we found the jaw of a pig and a few bones; and a little below these lay a human under jaw, the atlas vertebra, the bones of one arm and hand, and those of the right foot in a very perfect state. This hole was much wider than most of the others, and those bones only were preserved, which had fallen on the driest spots. Enough, however, remained to show that the skeleton was lying on its face, and about 8 or 9 inches below the jaw lay an iron spike, about 4 inches long, which appears to have been the head of a dart or javelin with which the man might have been killed, and have fallen forward into the excavation. Under the skeleton was the usual deposit of black mould and pieces of stick, such as might have been used in the construction of a wattled roof: under this was a large quantity of wheat and barley, which seemed to have rested upon a flat board, the different kinds of grain having been kept separate from each other by thin pieces of wood placed between them. Among this grain was found what I at first supposed to be a piece of plaited straw, but on closer inspection, it appeared to be part of a sedge mat, or basket, in which the corn might have been kept. The investigation of this curious store was not completed till Thursday; on that day another excavation was opened, in one corner of which was a ledge of rock which might have served as a seat. On the left side of this were the fragments of a large earthen vessel, and on the right a small store of grain. Near the bottom of the hole was found part of a very small ring, apparently of bronze; and in the corner quite on the floor, seemingly put away with care, two rings of iron about an inch in thickness, and about the same in diameter. On Friday nothing was discovered, and on Saturday, in the last cavity which has been searched, we found many bones of animals, a considerable quantity of broken pottery, and just above the floor a piece of iron about 8 inches in length. This, though quite rusted through, appears to be the head of a large spear. Besides these remains, we have found a great number of pebbles, all nearly of the same size, which, as the hill is 300 feet above the sea,

must have been brought thither for some purpose ; we noticed also many pieces of red earth, apparently containing ochre, one of which seems to have been rubbed down into the form of a small egg. Nothing has been found, as far as I can judge, indicative of Roman occupation. This fact, together with the nature of the cuts on the skulls, which are such as might have been inflicted with the Saxon broad sword, and also the circumstance that the wounded skeletons were found nearly opposite to a spot where it is evident that a breach had been made in the south rampart, has induced me to suppose, that the place was probably deserted immediately after the occupation of the country from the Avon to the Parret, by Ostorius Scapula, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. The fortress had remained, possibly, in a state of ruin till the West Saxon invasion, in the sixth century, at which time it might have been used by the Romanised Britons as a place of refuge, and the corn and pigs might have been part of their slender stores of provision. The place, as I imagine, was taken by storm, and in the desperate struggle that ensued, some of the killed and wounded fell into these huts, which, having been deserted for some centuries, were then open holes ; their wattled roofs, covered with brushwood, having fallen in, furnished the dark mould and blackened sticks, which have been found in almost every instance. The skeletons of these bodies being in some degree protected from the weather, and covered by the loose stones and earth, which in the lapse of 1200 years have filled up the excavations, had been preserved to the present time ; whilst those which remained uncovered on the surface have totally disappeared, through the action of the elements, or have been destroyed by beasts and birds of prey. I shall thankfully receive any information or suggestion on this subject which members of the Institute will give me. I have Mr. Pigott's permission to proceed with the investigation in the course of next summer."

The cavities described in this interesting relation of Mr. Warre's recent researches, appear to be of that curious class of early remains, regarded by some archaeologists as primeval habitations. Sir Richard Colt Hoare gives a description of the most extensive assemblage of these supposed sites of British huts, existing at Pen, on the borders of Somerset and Wilts. (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i. p. 35.) He appears to have considered the evidence insufficient to prove that they were dwelling-places. Daines Barrington, in his *Account of Cole's Pits*, at Little Coxwell, Berks, has asserted the notion that such excavations were habitations ;² and the same opinion is maintained, with much probability, by Mr. Bateman, in his curious description of Pit Steads and vestiges of huts discovered on Harthill Moor, Derbyshire.³ Pits of a similar nature surrounded by walls or margins of stones laid without mortar have been noticed on the moors near Whitby, and are described by Mr. Young in his *History of that place*.⁴

SIR FREDERIC MADDEN exhibited (by favour of George Borrett, Esq., of Southampton) an ancient signet, set in gold as a ring, stated to have been found in the year 1845, in the episcopal city of Sessa (the *Suessa Aurun-corum* of the ancients,) situate in the Terra di Lavoro, kingdom of Naples,

² *Archæologia*, Vol. vii. p. 236.

³ *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, p. 126. Leland mentions similar

pits on the Black Mountains, Carmarthen-shire. *Itin.* vol. viii. p. 119.

⁴ *Young's Hist. of Whitby*, vol. i. p. 666—682.



✠ CHRISTUS VINCIT CHRISTUS REGNAT CHRISTUS IMPERAT.
✠ ET VERNUM CARO FACTUM EST ET HABITAVIT IN NOBIS.

Gold Ring found at Sessa, in the kingdom of Naples.

In the possession of George Borrett, Esq.

among the ruins near the old church there ; and to have been purchased shortly afterwards on the spot by the present possessor. The stone which forms the signet is of a deep red colour, and apparently a species of agate. In the centre are engraved two right hands joined together, with the following letters above and below, C.C.P.S.I.P.D. Judging from the workmanship of the signet, it is believed to have been executed in the period between the reign of Severus and that of Constantine, or, in other words, about the middle of the third century. The interpretation of these letters must be left to conjecture, since they probably refer to the individual for whom the stone was sculptured. It would appear, however, to have been regarded as an object of value or interest at a later period, when it was set in gold for the person whose name appears round the stone in capital letters, which are to be thus read—

✠ SIGILLV · THOMASII · DE · ROGERIIS · DE · SUESSA.
Sigillum Thomasi de Rogeriis de Suessa.

On the outer side of the hoop of the ring are two other inscriptions, also in capital letters. The first reads—

✠ XPS · UINCIT · XPS · REGNAT · XPS · IMPERA.
Christus vincit Christus regnat Christus imperat.

And the second—

✠ ET VERBU : CARO : FACTU : E : ET ABITAVIT : INOB.
Et verbum caro factum est et habitavit in nobis.

The workmanship of these inscriptions is exceedingly good, and the letters well formed and sharply cut. It will be remarked, that in the first legend on the hoop the letter T in the word IMPERAT is omitted for want of space ; and in the second, for the same reason, not only the final M (as usual) is twice suppressed, but the word EST is given in the abbreviated form of E ; several letters are joined together ; the aspirate is omitted in HABITAVIT ; and the letter N is made to serve for the final of IN and the initial of NOBIS.

As to the date of this ring, it may very probably be ascribed to the thirteenth century. There can be no doubt that the owner, *Thomasius de Rogeriis*, must have been a member of the Neapolitan family of *Roggieri*, some account of whom may be found in Aldemari, "*Memorie storiche di diverse famiglie nobili, così Napoletane, come forastieri*," folio, Nap. 1691, p. 440. The earliest persons of note in this family mentioned by him lived in the reign of Charles I. of Naples (1265—1284), namely, Matteo and Giovanni, both of whom were *Cavalieri*, and held high civil appointments. Matteo was a member of the Consiglio Reale in 1269, and subsequently Proveditore of the Terra di Lavoro, (in which the city of Sessa is situated,) and Viceroy of Calabria. But an earlier personage of this family occurs in a document printed by Muratori in his *Antiquitates Italicae Medii Aevi*, vol. i., p. 704, being a sale of territory to the Pope, executed in the year 1236 at Anagni, in the States of the Church, and within a reasonable distance of Sessa. His name appears as *Dominus Thomasius Rogerius* ; and it would seem highly probable that this is the very individual to whom the ring belonged, which has occasioned these remarks. Indeed, it may be strongly suspected that the reading in Muratori is erroneous, and that, instead of *Rogeriis* (an unusual form), we ought to have *de Rogeriis* ;

but in either case the same person is intended. As his name occurs in the deed among other witnesses of rank, he must have been a person of station, and, no doubt, a layman, as otherwise his ecclesiastical title would have been added. It must not, however, be concealed, in case this ring should be thought to belong to the fourteenth rather than the thirteenth century, that Aldemari mentions a *Tomaso* of the same family, who he says, "fù Armato Cavaliere dal Rè Roberto, per cui nel 1316, era non solo Mastro Ostiario del regno, mà anco Vice-Re della Capitanata; fu Signor di Lorignano, Lazono, e Puzzolano." It only remains to be added, that the legend on the ring, *Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat*, is found also on the series of Anglo-Gallic gold coins from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VI. inclusive; and probably other instances of its use might be pointed out.

MR. HEWITT gave the following account of an early helmet, recently added to the Tower collection, and exhibited, by his kindness, on the present occasion.—"This helmet is of the well-known type seen on the seals of Richard I. and the English monarchs of the thirteenth century. Though somewhat differing from these in the arrangement of the apertures for sight and breathing, it seems safely assignable to the early part of the thirteenth century; and, as far as I know, it is the most ancient example of a mediæval helmet yet on record. (A representation is here given.)

"A flat-topped helmet of nearly equal antiquity has been lately added by Lord Brooke to the interesting collection at Warwick Castle. It has been represented in the *Journal of the Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. vi. The Warwick helmet differs in type from the one now exhibited, closely resembling those of the well-known effigies in the county of Durham; one of which is figured in Stothard's *Monuments*, and another in Surtees' *Hist. of Durham*.

"Much of the damage sustained by the Tower example has resulted from wantonness, and ignorance of its worth as an historical relic. It was latterly used by the peasants in their village festivities. The last relic of the grim Baron of the thirteenth Century—a sturdy extorter, perhaps, of *Magna Charta*—was lighted up with a candle, and made to figure at the top of the Maypole in rural merry-makings. This remarkable helmet presents a peculiarity in form, being convex over the face and ears, and slightly concave behind: a similar curved outline may be noticed in the helm seen in one of the sculptured spandrels of the arcade, in the Presbytery at Worcester, at the southern side of the choir. Compare also those of the knights figured by D'Agincourt, from a French MS. XIII. Cent. Plate 71.

"Another interesting acquisition has lately been made for the Tower collection, consisting of an iron-hooped cannon, with carriage and chamber; exhibiting with curious completeness the arrangement and accessories of a ship-gun of the earliest fashion. Unable to lay these relics on your table, I may be allowed to say that they will well repay a visit to the Tower, to any who are interested in antiquities of this class.

"The history of the relics is curious. Originally forming part of the armament of the *Mary Rose*, a vessel of the time of Henry VIII., they were lost in the wreck of that ship at Spithead, in 1545. In 1841 they were recovered by the diving operations of the Messrs. Deane, and subsequently presented by them to the South-Eastern Railway Company. Lost sight of subsequently, they were suffered to lie neglected on the shore at



Helmet of the Time of Richard Cœur de Lion.

From the Original, recently purchased for the Tower Armory.

Folkstone; where at length they were noticed by our secretary, Mr. Way. In consequence of his representations exertions were made to rescue these interesting memorials from further injuries; and about a month ago the Directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company most obligingly presented the whole of them to the Board of Ordnance, to be deposited in the national collection at the Tower.

“The length of the gun (from one end of which a portion has disappeared) is 6 feet, 10 inches; the diameter of the barrel is 6 inches. The piece is formed of strips of iron welded on a mandrel, and bound at intervals with rings of iron. The most curious feature, however, of this old gun is, that it still retains the stone shot with which it was loaded at the time of its submersion.

“The gun-carriage is constructed out of a solid beam of timber, measuring in breadth and depth 21 inches by 17. It has belonged to a piece of larger calibre than that described. With the carriage itself is still found the block which served to wedge in the chamber when fitted to the barrel.

“The iron chamber accompanying these relics has suffered a good deal from the action of the salt water, but it appears to have belonged to a gun of 8-inch diameter in the barrel.

“It will be remembered that in the *Archæologia* are figured some iron pieces found in the Isle of Walney, which the possessor, from their rude construction, was disposed to assign to the period of Richard II. They were, however, exactly like the examples described above. A gun of similar material and construction has lately been fished up on the coast of Norfolk. A drawing of it was sent to the Tower within this week; but here the Tudor *pattarero* was labelled ‘A cannon of the thirteenth century.’”

The REV. J. L. PETIT sent a Memoir on the distinctive features of Ecclesiastical Architecture in some parts of France, recently visited by him, comparing the peculiarities of the various periods with those of the contemporary styles in England, especially as shown in Anjou and the Beauvoisis, and he presented to the Library a valuable work, by Woillez, on the Churches of that district, recently published in Paris.

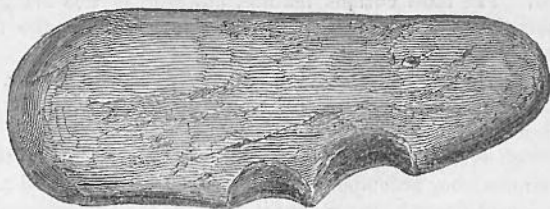
MR. A. W. MABERLEY communicated an account of Rising Castle, Norfolk, explanatory of an interesting series of plans and sections, exhibiting the details of that remarkable Norman fortress, from actual survey made by Mr. Cruso and himself, on the occasion of the Meeting of the Norfolk Archæological Society, at Lynn.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. J. P. PRATT.—Four ancient objects of stone, found in excavations made near Alexandria. Their use is unknown: two are in the form of scallop shells, and possibly were used as cleaving implements without being hafted, or were fitted with a sallow, or some flexible tough stick, twisted around, to serve as a handle. Of the larger of these, measuring 8 in. by 6 in. broad, a reduced representation is here given; the smaller has no longitudinal lines on its surface, and measures about 4 in. by 3 in. greatest diam. Another is an oval stone, of which the form is shown by the annexed woodcut: it has been conjectured that it was used as a

weight, or for pounding some substances used as food. In the Museum of the Bristol Philosophical Society a stone relic is preserved, stated to have been brought from Africa, which bears much resemblance in form and size to that first described above, but it has no longitudinal grooves.

By MR. BRACKSTONE.—A flat stone celt from the co. Westmeath (see woodcut). It presents an unusual peculiarity, having two notches on one edge, seemingly to receive the fingers and give a firmer hold when used in the hand, without a haft. Length, 8 in., greatest breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., thickness, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is of a dingy green material (serpentine?).—



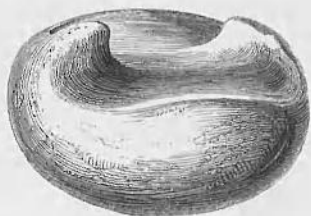
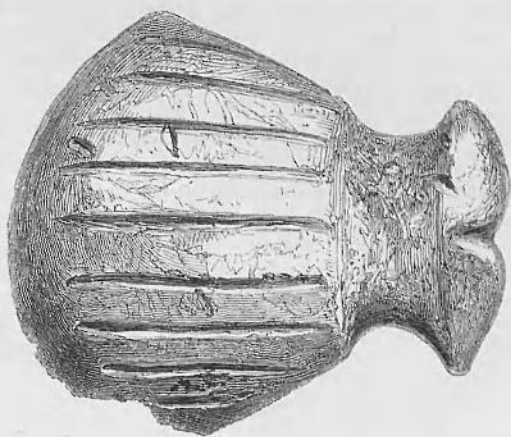
Stone celt found in Ireland.

Three bronze socketed celts, with the loops at the side, two of them found near Upnor Castle, Kent, at a depth of about 10 ft., the third from Holy Cross, Ireland.—Two remarkable implements formed of a siliceous stone, found, about 1810, with three others in a cave, two miles from the coast, in the Bay of Honduras, in South America. One of them was presented to the British Museum. One is a kind of weapon, pointed at both ends, the central part wider than the rest, and serrated with five teeth on each side. Length $16\frac{1}{2}$ in., greatest width 4 in. The other is of even more remarkable dimensions and form, a sort of crescent, with three strong projecting teeth on each side, resembling the tines of a stag's horns, and having a sort of handle, serrated with five teeth on each side, like the former. Length 17 in., greatest width 13 in. They are chipped with extraordinary regularity and skill.—Representations of these very singular objects will be given in a future *Journal*.—An iron dagger, found at Aldborough, in Yorkshire, with a skull and other human remains, in forming a drain near the Manor House. It lay about 4 feet from the surface. Date, late fifteenth century.

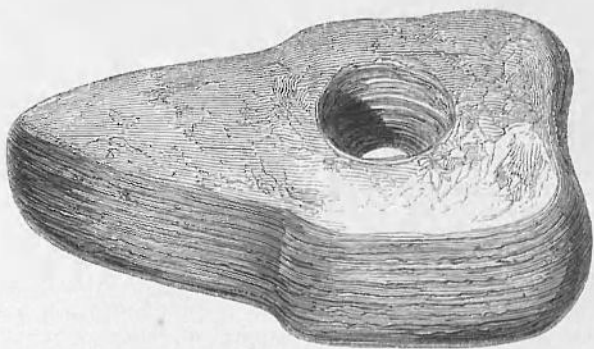
By the REV. S. W. KING.—Two stone weapons, found in Scotland, one of them of unusual size and massive proportions. (See woodcut.) It is perforated for a haft; the length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., greatest breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., thickness, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. It is formed of a piece of stratified rock, and was found in one of the three trenches which surround the top of the remarkable hill called "Cumming's Camp," at Barra, co. Aberdeen, in the parish of Bourtie, often termed a Pictish fortress, but renowned for the exploits of the Bruce and the Cumin, on its site.¹ The other, a hatchet of more ordinary form, nearly resembling the flint celt, the second figured in Mr. Du Noyer's Memoir (*Journal*, vol. iv., p. 2), was found in a "Druidical circle" in the same locality. Its length is 9 in.; one end has a cutting edge, the other is sharply pointed.

By MR. BERNARD SMITH.—Some ancient relics from St. Domingo, brought to England by the late Mr. Hearne, Swedish Consul at Hayti. A

¹ See the Statistical Account of Aberdeenshire.



Ancient Stone Implements found at Alexandria



Stone Axe found in Aberdeenshire.

letter written by a French gentleman, resident in 1835 at "L'anse à Veaux," in that island, gave some particulars regarding these relics of the Aborigines, which had been found in their subterranean retreats, wherein they concealed themselves from the Spaniards. The writer had penetrated into these caverns by a sort of shaft, 60 to 80 feet in depth, known as the "Trou de Hine," and leading to spacious vaults, of which four had been examined. He found therein about fifteen round bullets, of which one was exhibited (diam. 3 in.), of limestone stratified in very thin layers, and rounded with great skill; also two worm-eaten objects of wood, described as a sort of cannon, for projecting these balls; many utensils for cooking and for bruising maize, *manioc*, and other grains or vegetables. The balls, however, as the distinguished American archaeologist, Mr. Squiers, has observed, may very probably have been tied up at the extremity of a thong, as a sort of life-preserver, or "sling-shot." The precise locality seems to have been known as "*Le Petit Trou*." Besides the ball, Mr. Bernhard Smith exhibited a small axe-head of greenish coloured stone; a kind of pestle or muller, the handle carved in form of a human head, on that account supposed to have been an idol; and some fragments of pottery, grotesque similitudes of human faces. Several objects of this nature, monstrous figures, beads, &c., found about 1797 in a cavern in St. Domingo, near Cape Nicholas, superstitiously regarded as "a god's cave," are in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, and represented in the *Archæologia* (vol. xiii., p. 206).

By MR. C. FAULKNER.—Fragments of "Samian" ware, of very fine quality, discovered at Blacking Grove, near Deddington, Oxon., where Roman coins have frequently been found. On the bottom of a small saucer was the potter's mark, *VIRTVTIS*, a name recorded by Mr. C. Roach Smith as occurring on Samian ware found in London, and in his collection.² Mr. Faulkner brought a small brass coin found at the same site,—Obv., a galeated head, *CONSTANTINOPOLIS*; Rev., Victory in a galley, T. R. P. Besides these Roman relics he exhibited several beautiful fragments of painted glass of the fifteenth century, and rubbings from sepulchral brasses, John Chetwode and Amabilia his wife, at Warkworth, Northamptonshire, and the memorial of Laurence Washington, his wife and children, found on removing the pews at Sulgrave Church. The great general of that name was descended from the Northamptonshire family, and Mr. Faulkner observed that the discovery of this memorial had been mentioned with considerable interest in the American journals.

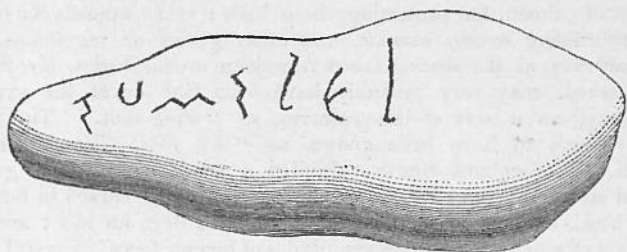
By the REV. J. M. TRAHERNE.—Casts in plaster from an inscription in Cheriton Church, Glamorganshire. The characters were considered by Mr. Westwood to be possibly of as early date as the fifth century, and he read them thus,—*CANTORIS — FILI FANNVC—*.

MR. WESTWOOD exhibited a facsimile of the ornamental fascia which surrounds the fine circular-headed doorway of the great Western entrance of Kenilworth Church, Warwickshire; and a decorative pavement tile, representing a mounted knight, date early fourteenth century, from the ruins of Eynsham Abbey, noticed at a previous meeting. (See page 211, *ante*). The shield is charged with a chevron.

A representation of an inscribed slab found in Devonshire was laid before

² *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., p. 155. Mr. Smith gives *Virtu*, *Virtus*, *Virtus fecit*, and *Of. Virtutis*, all on fragments found in London.

the meeting, communicated by his Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, during the recent meeting of the Institute at Bristol. The stone exists at Stowford, in the hundred of Lifton: it measures about 5 feet in length. The word incised upon it was explained by Mr. Westwood as being a personal name, either GUMGLEL or GUNGLEL. The form of the characters would fix the date as the fifth century. Mr. Westwood remarked that this inscription is of the same period as that bearing the name—GOREVS, at Yealinton, Devon, of which a rubbing had been sent to the Institute.



Inscribed stone at Stowford, Devon. From a drawing communicated by the Duke of Northumberland.

By the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—Crania found during recent excavations at Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, at the spot where the curious Saxon remains described by Mr. Deck were discovered. (See page 172, *ante*.) Mr. Neville's researches there had proved most successful, and weapons, fibulæ, beads, and other ornaments in great variety had been added to his interesting museum at Audley End. The *crania*, presented by Mr. Deck to the British Museum, had excited attention on account of their remarkable conformation, and these subsequently brought to light in the same cemetery were produced for comparison.

By MR. JOSEPH SULLEY.—Portions of two iron swords, with a spear-head of remarkable form and length, found during the previous month at Nottingham, with two skulls and other human remains, at a depth of three feet, in a field adjoining the new baths and wash-houses, outside the town. The spear-head had been affixed to a wooden haft by a brass pin, passing through the socket. Also, a Norman spur, a long-necked rowelled spur of the fifteenth century, and a piece of chain, found in making the public walks near Nottingham. The swords (see woodcuts) have been considered as earlier than Norman times. This supposition seems to be corroborated by comparing the form of the flat pomel, and especially the broken example, with some representations of Saxon swords, as in the MS. of Cædmon's paraphrase, in the Bodleian, written about A.D. 1000. (*Archæologia*, xxiv., plates 74, 81; and the sword held by Canute, Strutt's *Horda*, pl. 28). In these earlier swords it will be observed that knob or counterpoise, in later times formed of one round piece, called from its form a pomel, was of semicircular form, and frequently composed (as is this broken specimen) of two portions, a short cross-bar, and a second piece escalloped, somewhat resembling the knuckles of the hand. There are two very curious swords of this type, found in the Thames, in Mr. Roach Smith's Museum, and a remarkable example, found with iron spears of great length (21 inches) in a log canoe near Horsey, is figured by Mr. Artis, in his *Durobrivæ*,

pl. 56.³ A curious Danish inscribed sword of this type is represented in Lord Ellesmere's translation of the "Guide to Northern Archæology,"

p. 50. It deserves notice that the long spear-head, sometimes barbed, appears in Cædmon and other Ante-Norman drawings, with one, two, or three short cross-bars, which are likewise seen on the example from Nottingham. This spear measures 24½ in. long, by 2½ in., greatest width of the blade, on which are seen in several places the traces of woody fibre, as if some flat objects of wood had rested upon it. The length of the two fragments of the sword is 36 in., but some portion may have been lost at the fracture: width of blade 2¼ in., cross-guard 5½ in., the gripe, where traces of wood appear, scarcely more than 3 in. The Norman spur is a good example; the shanks are straight, the neck short, slightly recurved, and the point pyramidal. It may, probably, be assigned to the eleventh century.⁴ The long-necked rowelled spur nearly resembles a brass specimen at Goodrich Court, of the middle of Henry VI.'s reign.⁵ These curious relics have been subsequently deposited in the Tower Armory.

Mr. Sulley sent also a gold ring, date about *t.* Henry VI., found not long since at St. Ann's Well, near Nottingham. The impress is a "Merchant's Mark," of which a representation is given. It appears to be composed of the orb of sovereignty, surmounted by a cross, having two transverse bars, like



a patriarchal cross. The extremities of the lower limbs terminate with the Arabic numerals, 2—0, the cypher being traversed by a diagonal stroke, as frequently written in early times. Mr. Wright, in his interesting memoir on the Abacus, observes that the *siphos* seems to have been intended for a Greek Θ, and hence, possibly, this transverse

line.⁶ On one side of the hoop is seen the Virgin and Child, on the other

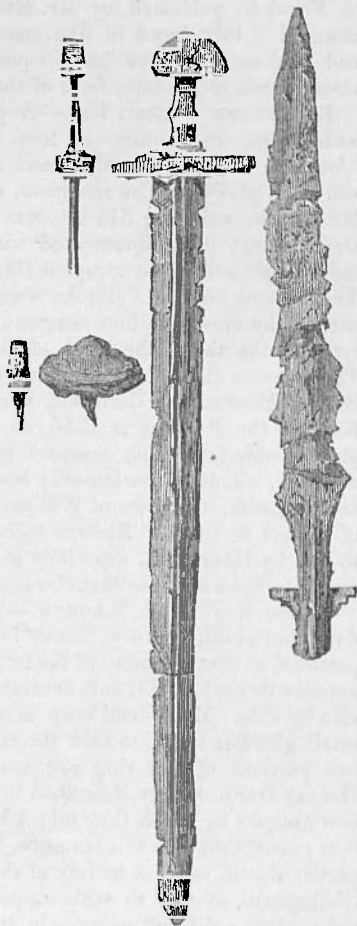
³ This fashion of the knuckle-pommel is well illustrated by the fine Danish specimen in *Worsaae's Primeval Antiq.*, Transl. by Thoms, p. 49.

⁴ The Frankish spur of the tenth century, at Goodrich Court, has a much longer neck. Compare the iron spurs

found in a Roman building at Woodchester. *Lysons*, pl. 35. A brass spur very similar in form to that from Nottingham, is in the York Museum.

⁵ Skelton, vol. ii. pl. 80.

⁶ *Journal of Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* vol. ii. p. 71.



the Crucifix: these were originally enamelled. Within is inscribed—*mon cur abet*. Weight, 7 dwt. 21 gr. In the large collection of merchants' marks in Norwich, published by Mr. Ewing, may be noticed two, having the numeral 2 introduced in like manner. Another presents the Arabic 4; and it deserves notice how frequently these singular symbols assume a resemblance to the later form of that numeral.

By EDWARD HUSSEY, Esq.—A globular stilyard weight of lead, cased with brass, resembling in form that found in the moat at Fulbroke, (*Journal*, vol. ii., p. 203), and two found near Norwich (*Archæologia*, vol. xxv., pl. 64). The specimen, exhibited by the obliging permission of Mr. Chuck, weighing $51\frac{1}{2}$ oz., was brought amongst some old lead from Oxfordshire: it is ornamented with three escutcheons—a double-headed eagle displayed, a lion rampant (Marshal?), and three chevrons (Clare?). The bearing on the Fulbroke weight was, a lion rampant, crowned; on one of the others, a lion rampant, a double-headed eagle, and a fleur-de-lys; on the third, the arms of England, with the double-headed eagle. The arms on the weight exhibited are supposed to be referable to Richard, Earl of Poitou and Cornwall, younger son of King John; being elected King of the Romans in 1256, he assumed the bearing, Or, an eagle displayed sable: the lion rampant may be the arms of Poitou (the crown omitted), which he customarily bore with a bordure bezanty; or those of his first wife, daughter of William Marshal Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Gilbert de Clare. Richard enjoyed various lucrative privileges granted to him by Henry III., especially in farming the Mint; and it was probably owing to some of these that the standard weights bore his arms.

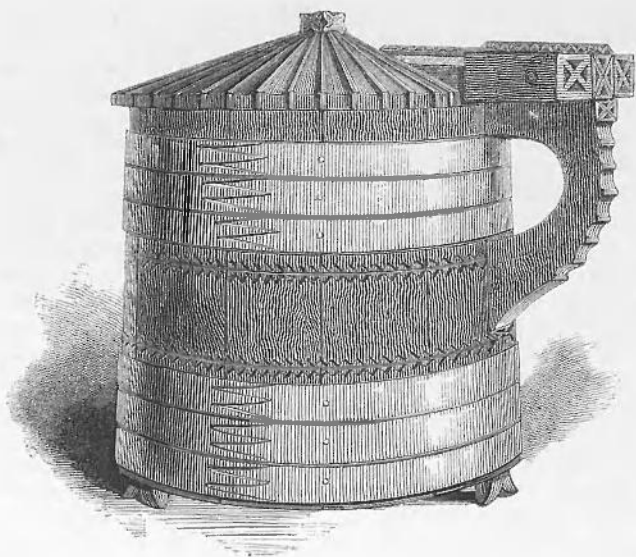
By the REV. C. W. BINGHAM.—A silver gemel-ring, of unusual fashion, date fourteenth century, found in Dorsetshire, the hoop formed in two portions, so that a moiety of the letters composing the legend—*AVE MARI*, appears on each, and it only becomes legible when they are brought together, side by side. Each demi-hoop is surmounted by a projecting neck, and a small globular knob, so that the ring appears to have a bifid head. The two portions of this ring are not intertwined, like the gemel found at Horsley Down, Surrey, described in the *Archæologia*,⁸ and as no adjustment now appears by which they might be kept together in proper juxtaposition, it is possible that, in this instance, it was intended that each of the affianced parties should retain a moiety of the gemel. Dr. Johnson, in his notes on Shakspeare, alludes to such supposed division of the gemel, as throwing light upon a difficult passage in "The Midsummer Night's Dream," Act iv., Scene i.

By MR. WHINCOPP.—An inscribed ring of mixed yellow metal, found in a garden at Capel St. Andrew's, near Ipswich. On the exterior is the following posy, the letters in relief; the field was probably once filled up with enamel or coloured paste—*Tout pour bien feyre*. Between each word there is a fleur-de-lys. Date, about 1450.

By W. W. FROULKES, Esq.—Two perforated discs of stone, measuring about two inches diameter, one of them found in Bodfari Camp, Flintshire, supposed to be the site of a Roman settlement (*Bodvri*, the mansion of Varus). The other was discovered in a morass, on the mountainous district east of Dolgellau. This has one side slightly conical, the former is

⁷ Notices of Norwich Merchants' Marks, by W. C. Ewing, in the Transactions of the Norfolk Archæol. Society, vol. iii.

⁸ *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 7. pl. 1.



Ancient Wooden Tankard, or "Sapling Cup," Preserved at Worden Hall,
Lancashire.

From a Drawing, communicated by Miss Ffarington, the present possessor.

perfectly flat. The use of these ancient relics is uncertain ; they may have been used to fasten the dress, or as pieces for some game, like that of "tables," or drafts.

By MISS FFARINGTON, of Worden Hall, Lancashire.—Drawings representing two drinking vessels, the more ancient described as "a Sapling cup—an oaken tankard for drinking new ale." It is formed of wood, with staves hooped like a diminutive barrel, and has a wooden cover. The *barillus*, and tun, are mentioned in ancient inventories amongst the appliances of the table. A representation of the tun, preserved as a family relic at Worden, is here given, by the kindness of the present possessor. The other is a handsome silver-mounted black jack, a pint measure.

By MR. BERNHARD SMITH.—Two matchlock guns, one of them elaborately inlaid with mother-of-pearl and brass : it is either of Dutch or Flemish manufacture, sixteenth century. It has a common tubular sight. The other is a tricker-lock wall-musket, date about 1660,—FRANCIS DOOMS. A LOVAIN. This piece is formed with a moveable smooth barrel within a rifled one ; and there is a singular round projecting appendage on the lower side of the stock, to give a firmer hold in taking aim. Compare the French tricker match-lock of *t.* Charles II. in the Goodrich Court Armory, Skelton, vol. ii., pl. 116, showing another form of the projection above-mentioned.

By MR. P. DE LA MOTTE—Six enamelled pavement tiles from Tunis, such as are used in baths. They were recently shown in the Great Exhibition, and are illustrative of the Moorish manufacture of decorations of this nature. These African examples are interesting for comparison with the *azulejos* of Spain, and the imitations produced in Flanders.

In Mr. Wynne's notices of excavations at Castell y Bere (*ante*, p. 315), the date of the capture of that fortress should be 1284. The passage, cited from Leland's *Collectanea*, was extracted "ex quodam Chronico Tinemutensis cœnobii, autore incerto. Incipit anno 43 Henr. III."

We regret that by an inadvertent omission in the summary report of the Bristol Meeting (p. 325), the remarkable collection of Irish relics of the "Stone Period," kindly contributed by Mr. BRACKSTONE to the Museum, appears as having consisted of antiquities from *Denmark*. It was intended to allude to the interest of Mr. Brackstone's series from Ireland, as illustrative, by comparison, of the close analogy of Irish primeval remains with those of Scandinavia, exemplified in the collection from Denmark exhibited by Dr. Thurnam. Besides these objects of stone, the Museum was enriched, through Mr. Brackstone's kindness, with a remarkable series of Irish weapons of bronze, including some very rare types. The detailed account of the curious collections arranged in the Museum, will be given in the forthcoming Bristol Volume.

The publication of the TRANSACTIONS at the BRISTOL MEETING has been undertaken by Mr. George Bell, who has recently completed the SALISBURY VOLUME. Those members who feel interest in the continuation of the Annual Series, are requested to add their names without delay to the list of subscribers, either at the apartments of the Institute, or at the Publisher's, 186, Fleet Street. The work is in forward state of preparation.

The Central Committee have the satisfaction of acknowledging the donation of five pounds from Sir John Boileau, Bart., *Vice President*, in addition to the sums contributed in aid of the Bristol Meeting, previously announced.—(See p. 336.)