

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

DECEMBER 2, 1853.

THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

The Rev. GEORGE TUCKER, Rector of Musbury, Devon, communicated, through the Rev. Dr. OLIVER, the following account of Roman remains discovered by him in that county, and produced a coloured representation of a tessellated pavement which had been laid open to view, in August, 1850.

“In a field, commonly called ‘Church Ground,’ part of Holcombe Farm in the parish of Uplyme, there is a heap of ruins overgrown with brushwood and trees, in length about 100 yards, and as far as could be ascertained only eighteen feet wide. Amidst these ruined walls, the popular notion has prevailed that an ancient church had stood, and various persons had examined the site without any satisfactory result. Having been requested by the owner of the land, Mr. Bartlett, to examine the place and make some trials within the angles of the walls, we found a horizontal stratum of mortar beneath a headway of earth, about four feet deep, which induced us to proceed at once to remove the superincumbent mass, in full assurance that we should find a Roman pavement. This anticipation was realised, and our labours on the first day brought to view enough to afford a good idea of the entire floor. On the second day, we ascertained that the room had measured eighteen feet square; more than half of the pavement was in sound condition, with the exception of some small parts where the tesserae had been uplifted by roots of trees, or crushed in by the falling ruins. Within a broad border of two bands of ornament which ran along the four sides of the room, forming a square compartment, was inscribed a circle, about ten feet in diameter, with foliated ornaments in the spandrels, and enclosing a singular figure composed of four circles intersecting each other, with a hexagon in the centre of all. These circles as well as that enclosing them are ornamented with the guilloche pattern; this is also introduced alternately with foliated designs in the outer band of the square border surrounding the room; the inner band being formed of the looped pattern, of frequent occurrence in such pavements. The tesserae are red, blue, white, and dove-coloured, gradually diminishing in their size towards the centre of the floor. When first exposed, the colours were clear and bright. Some fragments of pottery, a few bones which quickly crumbled to dust, some charred substances and a piece of metal which had evidently been subjected to a very strong heat, were found immediately upon the surface of the floor. There was, likewise, a great quantity of roofing-tiles, of uniform size, and of irregularly pentangular shape, scattered in confusion. We found an adjoining room floored merely with

lime and sand, and a third chamber, laid as far we could observe with square red tiles, of fine and brittle material.

"Whether these remains had any connexion with Musbury Castle, an ancient encampment about two miles distant, I am not competent to say."

The floor presents considerable elegance and variety in its design. The introduction of a multangular figure in the centre occurs in other examples; but the four interlaced circles over which it is laid, without combining with them, form a feature of more rare occurrence. The irregularity and inferior design of the central hexagon, lead to the conjecture that it may not have been part of the original work, but inserted possibly, to repair some injury which the floor had suffered. The looped-chain pattern surrounding the whole is not uncommon; it occurs at Woodchester and other Roman sites.¹ The roofing-tiles, above-mentioned, usually of stone, the form being in this instance a long irregular pentagon, have been found elsewhere in Roman villas in England, and more commonly of an irregularly hexagonal shape, as those at Bisley, Gloucestershire, figured in this Journal, at Mansfield Woadhouse, Notts, and at Woodchester.² In every instance they are perforated near one end, and were thus attached to the woodwork of the roof by means of iron nails.

During the past year some further remains have been found, described by Mr. Tucker as those of a bath, and situated about twelve or thirteen yards south of the pavement, in a direct line with the eastern wall of the room. The form is octagonal, the dimensions are as follows,—depth, three and a half feet; width from side to side, where there are no benches, eleven and a half feet; where the benches occur, ten feet. They measure two feet in height. The floor is laid with tesserae of pale fawn colour, and it is almost perfect. The same roofing-tiles occurred, as before described, and red floor-tiles were also found. Mr. Tucker reported that the tessellated pavement had become soft and had lost much of its colour.

These discoveries supply an interesting addition to the list of vestiges of Roman occupation on the confines of Dorset and Devon; it is, however, highly probable, that so agreeable and salubrious a part of the southern coasts was not neglected by the colonists from Rome, with the facilities also of access by the British Ikeneld Street, running westward from Dorchester, scarcely a mile north of the spot where the remains found by Mr. Tucker are situated, as also by the branch of the Fosse-way crossing the Ikeneld at Axminster, and passing at about a mile west of Uplyme, on its course towards Seaton, the supposed Moridunum of the Romans. Roman coins have been found at Axminster, and in several places in the vicinity. An urn containing a large number of Roman coins was found in Holcombe Bottom, in Uplyme parish, in removing a heap of stones provincially called a "stone barrow," and other vestiges are described by Mr. Davidson in his "British and Roman Remains" near Axminster. A remarkable discovery near the Ikeneld way, in Uplyme parish, deserves notice. In 1817, a labourer digging a hole for a gate-post turned up an ornament of pure flexible gold, about fourteen inches long, rather more than an eighth of an inch in diameter, except towards the ends, where it gradually became

¹ Lyson's Woodchester, plates xv. and xxi. fig. 23.

² Archæol. Journ. vol. ii. p. 44; Archæol. viii. pl. xxii; in this instance

they are described as slates; Lyson's Woodchester, pl. xxviii, fig. 6, these last are of the gritty stone found near Bristol or the Forest of Dean.

dilated, finishing like the top of a ramrod, and without any ornament. The weight was about two ounces. It was sold to a watchmaker at Axminster and condemned to the crucible, through apprehension possibly of the arbitrary claims of "Treasure-trove."³

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE gave a detailed relation of the discoveries made by him in a Saxon cemetery on Linton Heath, in Cambridgeshire, during the months of January and February, 1853. He exhibited a remarkable assemblage of bronze and silver ornaments, beads of amber, crystal and coloured paste, a few of the more curious objects of iron, and drawings by Mr. Youngman, of Saffron Walden, representing an unique funnel-shaped vase of glass; of admirable workmanship, and several cinerary urns. Mr. Neville's memoir will be given hereafter in this Journal. These remains, he observed, are similar in character to those found by him near Little Wilbraham, in the same county, in 1851,⁴ but he had reason to consider the cemetery at that place as of a rather later period than the burial-ground which had unexpectedly produced, in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Bartlow Hills and other Roman vestiges, so rich a harvest of Saxon relics. In immediate juxtaposition, however, with these Saxon remains had been found several Imperial coins, the earliest being a second brass of Vespasian, an urn of Roman ware and a few other objects of decidedly Roman character. The like occurrence of Roman relics, comparatively few in number, had been noticed in the examination of Saxon barrows in Kent, as related by Douglas in the *Nenia*, and shown by the original objects preserved in the precious Museum of Kentish Antiquities, now belonging to the family of the late Dr. Faussett. Some persons had been disposed to regard the burial-place on Linton Heath as the vestige of some deadly conflict, for instance, in the struggle between Edmund Ironside and Hardicanute, in the year 1016, of which those parts of the eastern counties had been the scene. The discovery of Roman relics appears, Mr. Neville observed, to indicate an earlier period; and other facts connected with his discovery had led him to the opinion that the cemetery had been that of a tribe settled near the site of Roman occupation at Bartlow.

Mr. WESTMACOTT proposed thanks to Mr. Neville for so valuable a communication, and for the opportunity he had so kindly afforded to members of the Institute of examining a series of Saxon ornaments, exceeding in their variety and preservation any collection hitherto displayed before an assembly of English Archæologists; he also expressed his concurrence in the opinion that the cemetery had been a regular burial-place of Saxons settled near Linton Heath, and should not be regarded as the result of some great battle. The careful comparison of these beautiful ornaments and vestiges of ancient customs and warfare in Saxon times with those of cognate tribes in Kent and other districts of England, would be full of interest to the antiquary, and throw a fresh light upon obscure questions of historical enquiry. In regard to the Faussett Collection, of which mention had been made, Mr. Westmacott had the gratification to know that it had been recently offered to the Trustees of the British

³ Davidson, *British and Roman Remains*, p. 27.

⁴ The collections formed by Mr. Neville at Wilbraham are represented in

his beautiful work, "*Saxon Obsequies Illustrated*," the first extensive display of Saxon ornaments and weapons found in England, hitherto published.

Museum at a very moderate price ; and the addition of so valuable a mass of evidence bearing on a period hitherto of great obscurity, and of which the National Depository at present comprises scarcely any vestige, would prove a most important auxiliary to archaeological enquiries. He was anxious to be informed whether the Faussett Collection had been secured for the benefit of the public.

Mr. AKERMAN offered some observations in regard to the curious objects produced by Mr. Neville, especially the *situlae*, or highly ornamented pails, of which the Linton Heath excavations had supplied several remarkable examples. Mr. Akerman thought they had incorrectly been supposed by certain antiquaries to have been the ale vessels of the Saxons, whereas he conceived them to have been of a sacerdotal character. In two instances the wood of which they were formed proved to be yew, and it would be very desirable to ascertain the material of other specimens of these singular vessels. Ornamented pails, presenting some features of analogy to the Saxon *situla*, had been discovered in Ireland, as may be seen in a recent part of Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua."⁵

Mr. WESTWOOD expressed his warm concurrence in the observations made by Mr. Westmacott regarding the Faussett Collection, and the earnest desire which he felt, in common with many English antiquaries, that it should be purchased to form part of the National Series, the commencement of which had been viewed by them with lively interest. It had been reported that proposals for its purchase for some Continental Museum had been received ; and it would be a disgrace if so instructive a collection were thus lost to the National Depository. Mr. Westwood thought that the occasion was one in which the members of the Institute would do well to represent to the Trustees of the British Museum their strong sense of the importance of securing such collections for public information.

It was stated that the Central Committee had addressed to the Trustees, since the last monthly meeting of the Institute, an appeal expressive of their feeling in regard to the high value of the Faussett Museum, especially as accompanied by a detailed record of every fact connected with the researches made by the distinguished antiquary, who had devoted his life to its formation and had preserved a Journal of all the excavations, with drawings of the relics discovered, comprised in five volumes. The authentic evidence thus preserved regarding the discovery of every object gave an unusual value to this collection, which had also supplied a great portion of the materials used by Douglas in preparing his "Nenia." The Central Committee had strongly urged their hope that the occasion thus offered might not be lost ; and they trusted that they should now find amongst the members of the Institute at large, not only a hearty approval of the step which they had felt bound to take in the emergency of the occasion, but concurrence and earnest endeavours for the attainment of so desirable an object. The Central Committee had received an intimation from the Trustees, in reply to their urgent appeal, that there were no funds available for making the purchase.

Some further discussion took place, in the course of which Mr. Akerman stated that a requisition to the same purpose had been addressed by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and that their President, the Viscount Mahon, had received assurance that in the event of the Faussett

⁵ Collectanea, vol. iii., p. 41 ; Irish Antiquities of the Saxon period.

Collection being secured for the British Museum, Mr. Wylie, who had formed a very valuable assemblage of Saxon relics at Fairford in Gloucestershire, had generously pledged himself to present the whole to the National Collection.⁶

The resolution was then proposed by Mr. WESTMACOTT, R. A., seconded by Mr. WESTWOOD, and carried unanimously, that the following expression of the strong feeling of the Society on this occasion should be conveyed to the Trustees of the British Museum :—

“This Meeting, having been informed of the steps taken by the Central Committee regarding the Faussett Collection, and cordially approving the same, desire to record their feeling of the great value of the Saxon antiquities lately in the possession of Dr. Faussett, as an addition to the series now forming at the British Museum. They entertain a hope that the Trustees will not suffer the occasion now offered for securing these Collections to be lost.”

It was further resolved, “That the Members of the Society at large be invited to signify their assent to this Resolution by adding their names to the signatures of those who were present at the meeting.”

The resolution, having subsequently been signed by the Noble President of the Institute and a large number of members, was duly submitted to the consideration of the Trustees of the Museum.

Mr. YATES gave an account of a Roman *acerra*, or box for holding the incense at sacrifices. This interesting and beautiful object was lately found near Mayence, and has been purchased for 75*l.* by the Trustees of the British Museum. The sepulchre in which it was discovered contained four square glass bottles and the handle of a glass *ossuarium*, which are preserved in the British Museum, being included in the same purchase. The *acerra* is of the usual oblong and rectangular form, and measures 11·7 centimetres in length, 7·2 in breadth, and 4·5 in height. It is of bone, perhaps ox-bone, but certainly the bone of a large quadruped, and this substance is perfectly well preserved, hard and firm, and has the exact colour and appearance of the combs, pins and other small articles of bone, which we often see among Roman remains. The box stands on four elegantly formed lions' paws, which are also of bone; but the two hinges by which the lid is attached to the lower part of the box are of silver. The whole exterior is very tastefully decorated. The lid represents in bas-relief the rape of Theophane by Neptune (Hyginus, *Fab.* 188). The princess throws her arms into the air, and is followed by her two sisters, who bewail her loss, whilst a Cupid, having laid hold of Neptune's trident, urges on the prancing steeds. The treatment of the subject is with a few slight variations the same which is published from a much larger bas-relief in Bartoli, *Admiranda Romanæ Antiquitatis*, *Tab.* 29, and copied from him in Montfaucon, *Antiquite Expliquee*, *Tom. I. c. 8. Tab.* 33. In front of the box is the head of Medusa, with beautiful arabesques, and at the two ends are seen a crab, and an eagle grasping the thunderbolt. But the most interesting feature is the following inscription, carved on the back and in excellent preservation :—

⁶ The important character and extent of the Museum in Mr. Wylie's possession is well known to antiquaries by his curious

account of the discoveries, entitled, “Fairford Graves,” Oxford, J. H. Parker, 1852.

I. H. D. D. D. NEPT. L. VERVS. AVG. PR. PROV.

GER. ET BRIT. ET HEREN. APOL. ES.

ET C. LVC. ET HER. BRIT. F.V.S.L.L.M.

which may be read,—*In honorem Domus Divinæ Deo Neptuno Lucius Verus Augustalis Procurator Provinciarum Germaniæ et Britannicæ et Herennia Apollinaris e suo et Caius Lucius et Herennius Britannicus filii votum solverunt læti libentes merito.* It appears that L. Verus was the Imperial Procurator for the Provinces of Germany and Britain, and that his life was endangered on a voyage from one province to the other. He called on Neptune to rescue him, and promised to dedicate a valuable present to the god, if his life were preserved. On reaching home he fulfilled his vow, his wife, Herennia Apollinaris, uniting with him in this expression of pious gratitude, the cost of which they defrayed out of their common property. They moreover showed their parental regard to their two sons, Caius Lucius and Herennius Britannicus, by associating them with themselves in what they considered as a becoming act of devotion, and possibly the *acerra* was carried at the sacrifice by C. Lucius, the elder son, in the manner beautifully represented on Trajan's Column at Rome.

The date of this box is probably about A.D. 200. A similar *acerra*, with a Medusa's head at one end, made, however, of bronze, formerly belonged to Paciaudi and Count Caylus, and it is now the property of John Disney, Esq. of the Hyde in Essex.⁷

Mr. YATES also exhibited a plaster-cast from a Roman comb, lately found at Mayence. The original is said to have been purchased there by an English traveller. In the middle of the comb, between the two rows of teeth, is a bas-relief representing Jupiter between Mars and Mercury. Under it is the inscription,—

I. M. M.

O. M.

which may be read, *Jovi, Marti, Mercurio, optime meritis.* A similar comb of bone, with a bas-relief representing the three Graces, is now in the possession of Mr. Boocke, of London. This sculptured relique also was found at Mayence.

Mr. YATES also gave an account of the discovery of a gold torc at Stanton, in Staffordshire, midway between Blore and Ellaston, in a field near the Stone Pits, about a foot beneath the surface. It was found early in the year 1853, and had been shown to Mr. Yates in July last by the Rev. H. Bainbrigge, of Stanton. As far as is known the field had never before been ploughed or dug. It was stated that when the finder first perceived the treasure, like a glittering serpent, to which possibly the elasticity of the object gave apparently a quivering motion, his alarm was so great that he ran home, and it was some time before he could summon up courage to return to the field and secure the prize. The weight is 5 oz. 18 dwts. 5½ gr.; the length 1 metre, 16 centim. (ab. 3 ft. 9½ in.) The section of the twist is a cross (+). The extremities are hooked about 2 in. in length, gradually increasing in size towards the ends which are cut off obtusely, as shown by the representations of the extremities of a gold torc in the British Museum, given in Mr. Birch's Memoir "On the Torc of the Celts," in this

⁷ See Caylus, *Recueil*, tome iv. p. 281, pl. 86; and *Museum Disneianum*, part ii. London, 1848. p. 177—180, pl. 78.

Journal.⁸ The ornament may have been attached by hooking these ends together, or by passing them through a separate ring. This type of the torc, termed by Mr. Birch "funicular," is referred by him to as late a period possibly as the fourth or fifth century. A gold torc, closely similar as it would appear to that lately found at Stanton, was discovered in the same county in 1700, at Fantley Hill near Patteringham; it measured four feet in length, the weight being 3 lbs, 2 oz., and the extremities were hooked.⁹

Mr. BIRCH communicated further notices which he had received from Mr. Jenkins, of Hereford, relating to ancient remains in the neighbourhood of St. Margaret's Park and the cruciform earth-work already noticed in this Journal. (See vol. x. p. 358.) With permission of the proprietor excavations had been made in that singular embankment, at three different places, but without making any discovery: it has also been cleared of the brush-wood which encumbered it, and may now be fully examined. Not far distant may be noticed several basins or cavities of considerable size, supposed to have been possibly the sites of ancient habitations, and in one of these hollows some ancient pottery had been found, which, it is hoped, may be obtained for examination, as this might supply a clue to the probable date of these works.¹ It was stated that a cross of metal had been found in the Park and sent to London. About 250 yards N.E. of the cruciform embankment in St. Margaret's Park there is a flat horizontal slab of limestone, like the upper stone of a cromlech. It is of an irregularly oval form, measuring about 27 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches; average thickness, 2 feet 6 inches in the direction of the longer diameter, being north and south. This stone lies on the declivity of the wooded hill, its face on the western side being level with the adjacent surface of the ground, and on this side there is a trench, 2 feet wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, which appears to have been at one time much deeper, and to have been filled up by soil brought down by the rain into it. On the east side, and partly on the north, the ground slopes from it, and a cavity appears under the slab. Half a century ago, as stated by an old man in the neighbourhood, it stood wholly free from the ground, resting on certain upright stones. There is still at the west end of the slab, but now at a slight distance from it, an upright stone, flat at top, which may have originally been one of those on which it was supported. It seems probable that these may be the remains of a fallen cromlech. About half a mile south of the cross-shaped mound and cavities above mentioned several objects of bronze have been found in ploughing, of a type hitherto, as it is believed, unnoticed. They may have been fixed on the ends of spear-shafts, to serve



⁸ Vol. ii, p. 379. Compare the torques found in Ireland, and belonging to the Earl of Charleville, *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. v. pl. 29.

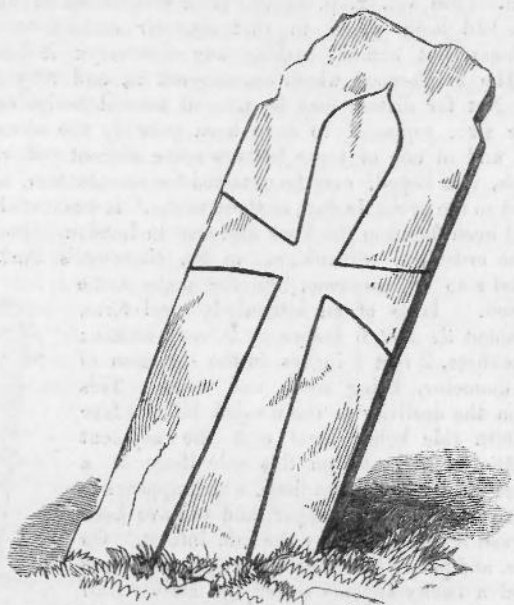
⁹ Shaw, *Hist. of Staffordshire*, vol. i. *Gen. Hist.* p. 32. Erdeswicke, note on

Patteringham. An ingot of gold was found in an adjoining field in 1780, round at top and flat beneath like a pig of lead.

¹ See the description of these cavities, *Gent. Mag.*, Oct. 1853, p. 388.

the purpose of a ferrule. (See woodcut, half length of original.) The length of this object is 5 inches, the socket within tapers to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the extremity.

Near St. Margaret's Church, about 500 yards west, and three quarters of a mile from the cross earthwork, the head-stone here represented (see woodcut) is to be seen in the fence of a tillage-field, under an aged yew tree, which leans, through the force of prevalent winds, in the same direction as the grave-slab at its foot. The dimensions are 4 feet by 17 inches. Tradition affirms that a lady was there buried, who came from London infected with the plague and died here. Another tale is, that seven persons were there interred at some remote period.



Cross Head-stone, St. Margaret's Park, Herefordshire.

MR. W. B. DICKINSON communicated, through Mr. B. Nightingale, a notice of various ancient reliques lately found in the bed of the river Sherborne at Coventry, during the dredging of the stream. He sent for examination the following objects, chiefly from that locality, and now in the possession of Mr. Hampden, of Leamington. A pair of small iron shears or scissors, length nearly five inches, in perfect preservation, the metal retaining its elasticity. Two spoons of pewter, from the Sherborne, and one of copper, originally perhaps gilt, found near Worcester. Of the former, one has a six-sided handle, the finial being an acorn; the other has a round handle terminating with a knop ornamented with spiral lines, and the copper spoon has a termination like that of a flat-topped mace or a small column. With these were sent three silver coins, one of Edward III., struck at York, and a penny of Henry V.; several jetons or counters, of lead or pewter, of an early period; also a small circular plate of brass, with a double-headed eagle on one side, and underneath is an escutcheon charged

with a fess (? Austria), the date 1590, and over the eagle is the initial G. ; the reverse plain. Mr. Dickinson observed that he had previously seen a similar plate with the same date, and with the blank reverse ; he conjectured that these objects served as ornaments upon horse trappings. He adverted to the fashion of the spoons, as compared with the description of such objects in the Winchester Inventory, given by Mr. Gunner in this Journal (vol. x. p. 236), and the earliest form of spoon described by Mr. Octavius Morgan (see his remarks given in vol. ix. p. 301), to which the example from Worcester bears a general resemblance. Mr. Morgan observed that the spoons which had been kindly sent by Mr. Hampden did not appear earlier than the XVIth century ; the shears were probably of more ancient date.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. BARTLETT, of Burbage, Wilts, through Mr. Quekett.—Two coins and a diminutive bronze axe, dug up in 1821 with some other coins much decayed, by Mr. Bartlett, at the Eastern gate of Silchester. A space about three feet square was excavated, and within the depth of three feet these reliques were found amongst ashes and fragments of bones, deers' horns, &c. One of the coins is a second brass of Maximian (A.D. 286—310) struck at Treves, and in good preservation ; the other is a British coin of silver. Mr. Bartlett stated that he saw several miniature axes at Silchester, in 1821, in possession of the widow of the schoolmaster, Mr. Stair, who had formed a considerable collection of coins. A bronze *securicula*, also found at Silchester, has been figured in this Journal, amongst the illustrations of Mr. Maclauchlan's Memoir (vol. viii. p. 245).² The example now produced is of ruder workmanship (see woodcut, orig. size) ; on one side diagonal lines are cut, the other side is plain. One of these bronze relics was found in the villa at Woodchester, and is described by Lysons as "a little votive axe."³ Similar *crepundia* have likewise been found with Roman remains in France and Germany, and a large variety of such objects, including axes, adzes, &c., may be seen in the Museum at Bonn.



We are indebted to the Rev. Beale Poste for the following remarks on the ancient British coin, which claims notice both as being struck in silver, and as having been found in such close juxtaposition with Roman remains. "This coin is of a type considered as belonging to the Karnbro class, as sometimes designated from the remarkable discovery in Cornwall in 1749, recorded by Borlase.⁴ It seems nearly similar to those in his "History of Cornwall," pl. xix. (pl. xxiii, 2nd edit.) figs. 9, 10, and 11 ; but it is exactly the same as

² See the remarks on these miniature objects,—*crepundia*, which were possibly charms, or worn merely as fanciful ornaments, rather than children's toys, as some suppose.

³ Lysons's Woodchester Villa, pl. 35. It differs slightly in form ; the dimensions are nearly the same. Two miniature bronze axes found with Roman remains

at Rennes, are figured by Toulmouche, in his Hist. de l'Époque Gallo-Romaine de Rennes, pl. 2, figs. 15, 16, p. 112. He supposed them intended for some uses of the toilet.

⁴ See further the observations in Mr. Poste's recent publication, "The Coins of Cunobeline and of the Ancient Britons," p. 139.

the coin engraved Ruding, pl. i., fig. 9. All these examples were of gold, but that represented in the Numismatic Chronicle, (vol. i. p. 209, pl. i. of British coins, fig. 9,) is of silver. The coins of this class are usually found in the southern parts of the kingdom, and it would appear that these types were struck in gold, silver and bronze; those in the two last metals seem the rarest. One of the bronze specimens of these types is engraved in Stukeley's plates, pl. i. fig. 2, but it varies from that found at Silchester. An account of several coins of this class, found in Dorset and Wilts, including some of silver and copper, was communicated to the British Archæological Association and may be found in their Journal, vol. ii. p. 336."

Mr. Bartlett sent also an impression from a Chinese seal of white porcelain, a cube with a monkey seated upon it, being precisely of the same form as the seals frequently found in Ireland; it was found many years since in turning the soil in his garden at Great Bedwyn, Wilts. One other example only has been recorded of the discovery of such a porcelain seal in England, namely, at a ruined mansion near Padstow, in Cornwall. That seal is in the possession of Mr. Kent, of that place.

By Mr. ROBERT FITCH.—A little relic of the Roman period, found not far from the Rectory at Caister, near Norwich, a few months since. It is a miniature bronze bust laureated and draped over the left shoulder. The features are full of expression, and it is supposed by Mr. Akerman to represent the Emperor Geta. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height. At the back there is part of a pin by which it was attached to some flat surface. An account of this object has been recently published by the Norfolk Archæological Society in their Transactions, vol. iv. p. 232, accompanied by accurate representations of both sides; these woodcuts were given by Mr. Fitch's obliging permission in the last volume of this Journal.⁵

By Mr. FRANKS.—A singular stone ball, found at Ballymena, co. Antrim, in 1850. The material is the hornblende schist of Geologists. This object presents six circular faces, which have a considerable projection, and are placed at uniform distances. Diam. $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A similar relic of stone, found in Dumfriesshire, is figured in Dr. Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals," p. 139. The projecting discs on its surface are less strongly cut than on the Irish example, but the two objects appear identical in purpose.—A flint knife, found in co. Antrim; length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—An oval bronze brooch, of the "tortoise" form, one of a pair found in the Phœnix Park; the other was obtained by Mr. Worsaae, and is now at Copenhagen. Dimensions, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. These brooches are very similar in their form, size and general design, to that found near Bedale, now in the Duke of Northumberland's collection at Alnwick Castle, and another example found near Claughton Hall, Lancashire, both figured in this Journal.⁶—A bronze bow-shaped fibula, found at Clogher, co. Tyrone.—Four specimens of Irish penannular "ring-money," two of them of solid gold, the others of copper cased in gold plate. The whole of these antiquities from Ireland have since been added to the collections in the British Museum.

⁵ Arch. Journ., vol. x. p. 373.

⁶ Arch. Journ., vols. v. p. 220, vi. p. 74. See also examples figured in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii. pl. 20; *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. ii. p. 331; *Prehist. Annals*, p.

553; and Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities of Denmark*, translated by Mr. Thoms, p. 53, where the adjustment of the *acus* is well shewn.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—Representations of three examples of “ring-money” of silver, one being a perfect ring, the others penannular, or with disunited ends. The weights are—2 dwts., 2 dwts., 4 grs., and 3 dwts. respectively. Two of these rings (see woodcuts, figs. 1, 2) were found in co. Waterford, in Jan. 1853, in making a railway-cutting; the third, fig. 3, in June following, in cutting a trench for irrigation on the lands of Carrigsohane, about four miles west of Cork, on the estate of Sir Edward Hoare, Bart. These rings are now in Mr. Edward Hoare’s collection. Silver rings of this description are rare in Ireland; notices of several specimens of various weights and form are given by Mr. Windele in his Memoir on “Irish Ring-Money,” in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Society, vol. i. p. 332. Annular objects of that metal are, however, usually of much larger dimensions than the specimens recently obtained by Mr. Hoare, one of which is described by him as the smallest hitherto known.⁷



Fig. 3. Weight, 52 grs.

Fig. 1. Weight, 72 grs.

Fig. 2. Weight, 48 grs.

Silver “Ring Money,” in the collection of Mr. Edward Hoare.

By the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.—A fragment (measuring about an inch in each direction) of the gold corselet found in October, 1833, in a cairn known as the Fairies’ or Goblins’ Hill, at Mold, Flintshire. This portion appears to have formed part of the upper edge around the throat or over the shoulders, as shown by examination of this remarkable corselet now in the British Museum. The facts connected with the discovery are highly curious, and are related by Mr. Rokewode in his Memoir in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 422, where representations of this “*aurea vestis*” are given. It is much to be regretted that several small pieces of this unique object were broken off and carried away, rings and ornaments having been formed from them, as stated in the letter to Mr. Rokewode from Mr. Clough, vicar of Mold. There spoliation has materially impaired the value of the corselet, and caused great difficulty in ascertaining its precise use.

By Mr. BRIGHT.—A circular silver brooch set with garnets (?) or red glass of brilliant colour. It was found on the confines of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. A representation of this beautiful ornament will be given hereafter.

By Mr. LE KEUX.—A series of drawings representing Stonehenge in its various aspects; views of ancient architectural examples in Salisbury and Wiltshire, and a view of the open timbered porch at Haslington, Middlesex, the approach to a Norman door with recessed mouldings.

⁷ See representations of gold “ring-money” in Mr. Hoare’s possession, and remarks on the curious questions con-

necting with these objects, *Arch. Journ.* vol. ii. p. 198; vol. v. p. 218.

By Mr. WILLIAM FIGG, of Lewes.—Drawing which represents the dial on the south side of Bishopstone Church, placed over the so-called Saxon porch, and supposed to be of the Saxon period. A sketch of this relic was



Dial placed over the South Porch, Bishopstone, Sussex.

also sent by Mr. Sharpe, who had examined this curious fabric during his survey of the churches of Sussex, in August, 1853, on the occasion of the meeting of the Institute at Chichester.⁸ He remarks that "this is probably a dial set up at the time of the Norman or Transitional additions to the church, more probably the latter; and the name which occurs on it, EADRIC, may be that of the early founder thus commemorated. It is not formed of the rough yellow sandstone of which the long and short work of the porch and west end of the church is constructed, but of Caen stone. The church is interesting as having remains of Saxon work, and for other architectural features." The precise position of this dial may be seen in the elevation of the south-side of Bishopstone Church, accompanying the memoir by Mr. Figg in the "Sussex Archæological Collections," published by the County Archæological Society (vol. ii. p. 272), where a description of the architec-

⁸ This dial has been described by Mr. M. A. Lower, and figured in *Gent. Mag.*, Nov. 1840.

tural details is given, as also a representation of the early sculptured slab found during the restorations in 1848, and now preserved within the church. This slab has been noticed in this Journal, vol. vi., p. 186.

This curious dial, as is shown by the accompanying woodcut from Mr. Figg's drawing, indicates four divisions, each of three hours, and marked by crossed lines. A similar indication of four principal divisions, marked in the same manner, is seen on the Saxon dial over the south porch of Kirkdale Church, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; but in that instance the intervening spaces are divided by a single line instead of two, as at Bishopstone. The dial there is supposed to have been made between the years 1056 and 1065, and an inscription beneath records that it was wrought by Haward, and Brand the *presbyter*.⁹ The name EADRIC upon the dial at Bishopstone church may possibly denote likewise the maker. It is probable that the principal divisions on both these early dials, marked by the crosses, indicated those five of the seven great divisions of the day whence the canonical hours are named, that a vertical dial on the south side of a church could show at any season of the year, namely,—prime (6 A.M.), undern or tierce, mid-day or sext, none, and even (*vespera*), three hours intervening between each of these divisions of time into which the day was distributed according to ancient usage.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—A volume of fac-similes from illuminations in various Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS., illustrating the progress of calligraphy and the peculiar types of ornamentation, as displayed in the minutely detailed drawings, which throw much light upon the age and classification of works in metal, sculptures, and other remains of an early period. The binding of this remarkable book is of wood elaborately carved and enriched with fac-similes of certain Saxon and Irish ornaments of metal.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A cut-and-thrust two-edged rapier, of the time of Charles I., with a cross-guard at the hilt; and a small rapier, with three-edged *poniard* shaped blade. The guard of the last is of steel, embossed with figures of cavaliers, masks, and foliage; the gripe is covered with a matting of silver wire over gold thread. Date, *t.* Charles II.

Matrices and Impressions of Seals.—By Mr. YATES.—Bulla of Pope Alexander IV., lately found amongst the pebbles on the beach at Brighton. He was elected in 1254 and died in 1261. (Engraved in Wailly's *Elements de Paléographie*, vol. ii. p. 376.)

By the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE.—Brass matrix of the seal of Edmund, Prior of Bilsington, Kent, 1349, lately found at Clavering, Essex.¹ Also a massive gold signet ring found at Easton, Essex; the impress is the initial E (of the "Lombardic" form) under a coronet, within delicately cusped tracery; the hoop is inscribed externally—**in*on*is*al*. This beautiful ring was found in ploughing, about 1850, and lately presented by Lady Maynard to Mr. Neville's *ductylothea*, already rich in examples of rings found in Essex and Cambridgeshire. The sepulchral brass of Sir John Wylcotes (1410) at Great Tew, Oxfordshire, presents a device introduced twice in the canopies,—a hand holding a scroll inscribed *fn on is al*. The posy on Mr. Neville's ring appears to be the same as that inscribed on a gold ring belonging to Mr. Hopkinson, of Edgeworth—*on. is. al. the*

⁹ See Mr. Brooke's *Memoir*, *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 188; Camden's *Brit. ed.* Gough, vol. iii. p. 330. Pegge's *Sylloge of Inscriptions*, p. 20.

¹ See *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. x. p. 332.

device being a figure of St. Catharine. A small plain hoop of gold found at Beverley, and belonging to Mr. Ellison, of Sudbrooke Holme, Lincoln, bears the words—*tut. vís. en. bn.* This posy may be classed with the “resoun”—*Une sanz plus*, and *en un sanz plus*, inscribed on certain ornaments enumerated in the Kalendars of the Exchequer. Camden states that it was the “word” of Henry V. (Remains, under “Impreses”).

By Mr. BRIGHT.—A brass seal, probably Italian, XIVth century, of pointed oval form; the device is a rudely designed representation of the capture of the Unicorn, according to the fable of romance, by a fair virgin. The lady is seated on the ground, and the unwary creature is about to repose on her lap. The inscription is as follows:—*+ s' FRATRIS. AB'TINI. D'. ASADIS.* The popular notion regarding the capture of the Unicorn is found in the “Bestiaire,” by William, a *trouvère* of Normandy in XIIIth century.²

January 6, 1854.

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

In opening the Proceedings of the Meeting, the noble President expressed the gratification which he felt in being enabled to take part in the first assembly of the Society at the commencement of a new year. He regretted that pressing occupations, more especially in connexion with the Industrial Exhibition and the arrangements for the “Archæological Court,” had precluded the possibility of his being present at their Monthly Meetings during the past year. He would take this occasion to advert to the success which had attended the formation of the collections at Dublin, illustrative of Antiquity and Art, in which he acknowledged with pleasure the cooperation and warm interest shewn by the Institute. He had witnessed with great satisfaction the gratification afforded to many members of the Society and to other English Antiquaries who had visited Dublin during the past summer, and had availed themselves of the opportunity, then for the first time presented, of examining an extensive series of the singular antiquities of the sister kingdom, and of forming a comparison with those more familiar to them. Lord Talbot expressed his conviction that important advantages in the extension of Archæological Science must accrue from the impulse which had been given, and the friendly intercourse established between persons engaged in kindred pursuits in the two countries; and he looked forward with satisfaction to the prospect that on an early occasion the Institute might extend the range of their Annual Meetings, and visit Dublin, where numerous Archæological attractions were presented to their attention. Meanwhile he would urge all who took interest in the advancement of the Society to use their best exertions in giving full effect to the meeting of the present year at Cambridge. He had received encouraging assurances of the cordial disposition there evinced towards the Institute; and he felt no slight anxiety that their Meeting in his own University

² See “Le Bestiaire Divin,” with introduction by M. Hippeau, Caen, 1852, pp. 126, 235. This myth is constantly alluded to by middle-age writers, as in *Poesies du Roi de Navarre*, t. ii. p. 70. The unicorn was the mediæval emblem of virginity.

See the treatise by the Abbe Cahier, entitled, “*Sur quelques points de zoologie mystique*,” Paris, 1842. See also various writers cited by Gesner, de *Quadrup.* lib. i.

should prove as successful as that at Oxford, so memorable amongst the Annual Assemblies of previous years, through the gratifying welcome with which they had been received in that ancient seat of learning, and the encouraging recognition of the value of Archæological researches.

In connexion with the display of Antiquities in the Dublin Exhibition, Mr. WESTWOOD stated, that having on a former occasion directed the attention of the members of the Institute to the extraordinary rudeness of the drawings of the human figure contained even in the finest of the Illuminated MSS. executed in Ireland (See Journal, vol. vii., p. 17), he had been anxious to ascertain whether the same style of Art prevailed in the sculptures of Ireland, executed either in metal or stone, of both of which numerous examples occurred in the Dublin Exhibition. This he had found to be completely the case, in proof of which he exhibited a number of casts in gutta percha, which he had been enabled to make of different objects of art in the Exhibition, by the kindness of their respective owners. Amongst these were several figures of the Saviour suspended on the Cross, of which the proportions of the body and limbs were most unnatural. In some the arms seemed to be simply formed of bent or flattened wire. The majority, however, of these crucifix figures agree in several curious particulars. The head is almost always crowned, the body naked to the waist, with a short tunic reaching nearly to the knees, and the feet pierced separately. In all these respects these figures bear a great resemblance to the enamelled crucifix figures of the Saviour executed at Limoges in the XIIth century, of which a very remarkable example was exhibited by Mr. Forrest at the previous November meeting of the Institute (Journal, vol. x. p. 369). The repeated occurrence of the crowned head is curious, as it is of very great rarity in the illuminations of contemporary MSS., and it was probably founded upon some legendary or symbolical theory, which it would be interesting to trace. Didron is silent on the subject. These figures are generally of bronze and gilt, and the features are entirely destitute of expression.

Mr. Westwood also exhibited casts of two small bronze sculptured groups of the Crucifixion, which quite agree in general treatment and details, as well as in their excessive rudeness of execution, with the curious representation of the same subject in the Irish Psalter at St. John's College, Cambridge (copied in *Palæogr. Sacr. Pict.*). The Saviour in both is represented of large size in comparison with the other figures; in both the head is uncrowned, with long hair, and in one the face has long moustaches curled at the lips, and a long forked beard; in the other the body is ornamented with interlaced riband-work. The feet are separately affixed, and the middle of the body clad with a tunic. On either side of the Saviour are the two soldiers with spear and sponge, and over his outstretched arms are two winged angels. We have here another striking peculiarity, as the ordinary mode of representation of the Crucifixion in the Latin Church, from the earliest times, has been to figure the Blessed Virgin on one side, and St. John on the other, whilst the two soldiers are more usually found in the representations of the Eastern Church, and we find them likewise on all our own earliest stone monuments, as on the curious carved cross found at Woden's Church, Alnmouth, a cast of which was exhibited in the Dublin Exhibition; the original fragment is at Alnwick Castle, in the Museum formed by the Duke of Northumberland. They appear likewise on the Cross at Aycliffe, co. Durham, represented in

this Journal (vol. ii. p. 260).³ The former of these two carved stones might reasonably be ascribed (from the style of the inscription) to the VIIth or VIIIth century, and the latter was certainly not much, if at all, more recent. These observations are, however, at variance with Didron's assertion, that the Crucifixion was never, or but very rarely, represented before the Xth or XIth century (*Iconogr. Chretienne*, p. 266) whilst the fact, that in the famous Syriac MS. of the VIth century at Florence, the crucifixion is represented exactly as it appears on these old British and Irish relics of art, and that in one of the finest of the Charlemagne Gospels of the IXth century (figured by Count Bastard), we find a similar illumination, renders it impossible to come to any other conclusion, than that the supposed non-existence of such representations results from the subsequent destruction in Western Continental Europe, or that their existence in the early relics of our own country, and in works actually executed in the East or which evince an Eastern influence, is the result of early communication between the Irish and British, and the Eastern Christian churches. Didron has, indeed, had the sagacity on two other occasions to hint at a supposed influence of Byzantine over English Art-works (*Icon. Chret.*, p. 389, n., and 557, n.), and the preceding observations will shew another instance of the same influence. The same treatment of the Crucifixion also occurs on most of the grand Irish sculptured stone crosses, whilst on the reverse of many of them we see another figure of the Saviour with outstretched arms, which had in some instances been considered as a repetition of the Crucifixion; but there are none of the usual accessory details, and it has been lately suggested by some Irish antiquaries, that this figure was rather intended as a representation of the Ascension. This is, indeed, a probable explanation, but until we have a correct series of delineations of these crosses, we cannot hope to arrive at a clear explanation of their sculpture. Thanks to Mr. O'Neill, this want is now likely to be in a great measure removed by his publication on the Irish crosses. These, of course, would be useless to the Archæologist unless they are strictly accurate in their details; but we know that Mr. O'Neill is fully convinced of this, and that fidelity in the minutiae of the ornamentation, &c., will not be sacrificed to picturesque effect; indeed, we have occasion to know that one of the plates in his first number will be replaced by another, some of the details not having been quite correctly given.

Mr. W. Figg communicated the following notice of the discovery of a British urn near Lewes, and sent for examination a drawing of this relique, which is similar in general form to other cinerary urns found in Sussex.

"On the 24th of October, having received information that some labourers, digging flints, had opened a barrow in which was a large urn, I went to visit the spot, accompanied by Mr. M. A. Lower; we found the men at work in a barrow to the south of Mount Harry, on the brow beyond the sheep pond at the turn of the race course, on Sir Henry Shiffner's hill, close on the southern side of the track leading to Plumpton plain.

"They had laid bare a large British Urn, which the drawing represents; its height was 1 foot 2 inches, greatest diameter 1 foot; its exact pro-

³ This peculiarity is likewise to be observed in the very curious fragment found some years since in the Calf of the Isle of Man. *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. iv. p. 460. It bears an extraordinary

figure of the Saviour on the cross, the feet separately attached, the body clothed in a long tunic. At his right side stands a soldier with a spear. The other side is broken.

portions are shown, the drawing being made to a scale of 4 inches to a foot. It was found in the usual position, that is, bottom upwards; it was very much cracked, and, upon an attempt being made to remove it, it fell to pieces, and, such was its state, that all efforts to collect the fragments in order to its restoration were ineffectual. I therefore took the dimensions, and completed the drawing from a fragment which we brought away. The mode in which this urn is ornamented is unusual, being a variation from the ordinary zig-zag fashion in the rudely scored ornament on the surface. This is the second urn found on this part of the Downs within about eighteen months." The rim, or upper portion above the projecting shoulder of the urn is scored with straight lines alternately horizontal and perpendicular, and at some distance below the shoulder a row of horse-shoe markings runs round the urn. The ornamentation by lines alternating in this manner occurs on the urns found at Broughton, Lincolnshire, figured in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 199.

Several sepulchral urns of the earliest period have been discovered on the Sussex Downs, the most remarkable being that disinterred at Storrington, measuring 21 inches in height, and those found at Alfriston, recently purchased for the British Museum. (*Sussex Archæol. Coll.*, vol. i. p. 55, vol. ii. p. 270). See also Horsfield's *History of Lewes*, p. 48, p. 5.

Mr. BARTLETT, of Burbage, Wilts, communicated a note of some ancient horse-shoes in his possession, considered by the late Mr. Bracy Clark and others to be Roman. One was found at the foot of Silbury Hill, between Marlborough and Beckhampton, in removing the boundary of the meadow on which the hill stands. It lay in a bed of chalk, and the nails remained in the shoe, but no trace of hoof or bones was found. The other was found in gravel on Beckhampton Down, about two miles distant from Silbury, nearly three feet under the surface. These shoes are so much alike in form and size as to give the idea that they might have belonged to the same set. The late Dean of Hereford obtained a similar horse-shoe, found with others and a skeleton, a short distance north-west of Silbury, and it is figured amongst the Illustrations of his Diary, given in the *Salisbury Transactions of the Institute*, p. 110, fig. 19.

The Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS communicated an account of Castel del Monte, near Ardrìa, in Apulia, an ancient hunting-seat of the Emperor Frederic II., illustrated by ten views drawn for the late Hon. Keppel Craven by a Neapolitan artist, Carlo Paris. It is a structure of octagonal form, with a central court, and angle-turrets, each side of the octagon forming a separate chamber. "This interesting building (Mr. Strangways observed), now in a state of partial ruin, seems to have been erected in the early part of the XIIIth century. It is remarkably well constructed and perfectly symmetrical. Built of the rough limestone of the country, it is, within, partially lined and decorated with white or grey marble, of which the windows and other enriched portions, not very numerous, are composed. The whole appearance of this deserted palace suggests the idea of its having been formed for enjoyment, but with a certain view to defence; the taste that appears in many features is that of a court in which the arts and refinements of luxury were appreciated. The great entrance especially shows an intention of an approach to the classical styles, and the coins of Frederic II. exhibit a desire to return to the Roman type rather than to retain the Gothic forms of mediæval monetary art. The situation of the castle, though not picturesque, is

striking ; it is placed upon an insulated hill rising in the midst of the vast grassy plain of Apulia, more like the Downs of the South of England than the general scenery of Italy, and far from any village or habitation larger than a shepherd's hut, and it is in consequence very conspicuous over a large extent of the province, and even of the Adriatic.

“ The walls of the best rooms are of rough limestone and probably were covered with hangings, for the base and cornice are of marble ; and the upper parts or lunettes, immediately under the vaulting, are lined with marble, not actually built in the manner of the *opus reticulatum*, but scored, in imitation of it, over the surface of the square slabs. This gives the work a resemblance to the triforia of Chichester cathedral, to some work in the west front of Lincoln cathedral, and other Romanesque buildings, and shows that the diagonal form was used as ornament as well as in construction. Unfortunately the artist has given no representation of an interior. The details are not unlike those to be found in England of the XIIIth century. Trefoiled foliation and plate tracery, approaching the principle of the geometrical, as also an early style of capital are conspicuous features.

“ The Castel del Monte may be easily visited by any traveller going from Naples to the Ionian Islands by Barletta, Bari, or Brindisi, the usual ports of embarkation.”⁴

Mr. SPENCER HALL communicated an account of the discovery of an extensive series of mural paintings in Pickering Church, North Riding of Yorkshire ; they were brought to light about September, 1853, in the course of repairs. A description of these paintings was also received from Mr. W. Hey Dykes, of York, accompanied by carefully detailed drawings, representing the sides of the nave and the entire series of subjects with which its walls were decorated. The church, not noticed by Rickman, is of various dates ; the plan consists of a spacious nave and chancel ; the nave having north and south aisles, with transeptal chapels at the east ends of the aisles, a fine west tower, and a south porch. The arcade of the nave and lower part of the tower are Norman ; the chancel, aisles, and transepts, and upper part of the tower are early decorated ; the clerestory of the nave plain perpendicular. The nave communicates with the aisles by four arches, those on the north are round-headed and spring from massive cylindrical piers with square cushion capitals : the piers on the south are composed of clustered shafts with foliated capitals. Above these arches the entire face of the wall and the space between the clerestory windows had been decorated with sacred and legendary subjects, painted in distemper on a thin coat of plaster laid on the ashlar walls. They formed a series, extending from the west end to the chancel arch, and their date, as shown by the costume and character of the design, appeared coeval with the clerestory, probably about 1450. The subjects of the paintings were thus described by Mr. Hall, commencing on the north side from the west end :—St. George and the Dragon, a spirited design, occupying the entire height from the spandrel of the arch to the wall-plate ; St. Christopher ; Herod's Feast, in one part of this design St. John appears in the act of reproving Herodias, in another his head is brought to her daughter : this and the following subjects are designs of smaller proportions than the two first, and are painted in two tiers ; the subject above the Feast is supposed by Mr. Dykes to have been

⁴ This interesting building forms one of the subjects in Mr. Lear's volume illustrative of scenery and Architecture in Calabria.

the coronation of the Virgin.—The martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury ; an interior of a church, with an altar at one end, a mitre is placed on the altar, and in front of it are two ecclesiastics, one kneeling ; the knights are in the act of drawing their swords.—The martyrdom of St. Sebastian, or, as Mr. Dykes supposes, of St. Edmund ; this subject had been much injured by the insertion of a mural tablet. On the south side, beginning from the east, appeared a series of subjects from the Life of St. Catharine, partly destroyed by the monument of a London citizen affixed to the wall. An inscription ran along these paintings, which were arranged in two tiers. The next is supposed by Mr. Spencer Hall to represent St. Cosmo and St. Damian ; two persons appear in the garb of pilgrims, and seem to ask hospitality from a man who stands at the door of a house ; beyond is seen another figure at the entrance of a house. The following subjects are, a death-bed scene, possibly representing the Sacrament of Extreme Unction ; an interment, the shrouded corpse is marked with a red cross. Beyond, on the same level, are subjects of Sacred History—Christ healing the Ear of Malchus ; Christ before Pilate ; the Flagellation ; Christ bearing the Cross ; the Crucifixion ; the Descent from the Cross ; the Entombment of our Lord. Beneath, occupying the spandrel between the second and third arches from the west end, appeared the Descent into Hell. These paintings formed three rows divided by ornamental borders ; the first row occupying the spandrels of the arches ; the second fills the space between the arches and the clerestory ; the third the spaces between the clerestory windows. It is to be regretted that the preservation of these works of early art was deemed impracticable or undesirable.

On Sept. 14th, Mr. Spencer Hall found a workman employed in concealing them anew with a coat of whitewash ; they have been wholly destroyed ; and the drawings exhibited to the meeting through the kindness of Mr. Hey Dykes and Mr. Procter, and specially prepared for the Yorkshire Architectural Society, now form the sole memorial of these curious examples of design. There were likewise in Pickering Church some vestiges of painting of earlier date. On the south wall of the north transept, a large representation of the Last Judgment was brought to light some years since ; it appeared to have been superior in design and colouring to the subjects recently discovered in the nave ; but it was condemned to destruction, and at the time of Mr. Hall's visit last year, only a pair of wings were visible. On the soffit of the arches on the north side of the nave were traces of figures, one on either side, immediately above the capitals, with a trefoil-headed canopy of Norman or Transitional style, and a foliated pattern filling up the head of the arch. There were also figures of apostles and saints painted on the splays of the clerestory windows. So remarkable an example of the prevalent introduction of mural coloured decorations in England has perhaps never hitherto come under observation. It would have been very desirable to have preserved at least some portion, which previous injuries had not rendered wholly unsightly to the eyes of modern "restorers," and which might have supplied evidence in regard to the arts of design in the XVth century.

Pickering Church, Mr. Spencer Hall observed, contains some tombs with effigies well deserving of notice. In the north aisle lies a cross-legged effigy, in good preservation. On the north side of the communion table, there is an alabaster tomb with figures of a knight and lady, of the early part of the XVth century ; the knight wears plate armour, a collar of SS. and an

orle around his helmet ; on his surcoat appear three lions, according to Gough's description (*Sep. Mon.* vol. i. part 2, p. 179.) Leland mentions, in his *Itinerary*, two or three tombs of the Bruces at Pickering, one of whom with his wife lay in a chapel on the south side of the choir ; "he had a garland about his helmet ;" this description seems to identify the tomb with that now removed to the north side of the chancel.⁵ It was still in the south chantry when Gough visited the church in 1785 ; but that chapel has been converted into a vestry, and the tomb displaced. Another tomb, described by Leland as in a chapel under an arch on the north side of the choir, was probably that of which the mutilated remains are now seen on the south side of the communion table, where it had been placed previously to Gough's visit, and the chapel destroyed. The more ancient effigy is not described by Leland, who, however, speaks of seeing "two or three tumbs of the Bruces," and this may be the third thus adverted to in his *Itinerary*. Gough describes it as a cross-legged figure on an altar-tomb against the north wall, in a round helmet with a frontlet, gorget of mail, plate armour, round elbow-pieces, mail apron and greaves ; on the shield a chief dancetty. There was a branch of the Bruce family settled at Pickering ; and Leland states that he saw the ruins of a manor-place there, called Bruce's Hall. These effigies claim the attention of the Yorkshire antiquary, and deserve to be carefully examined and identified.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE gave the following account of the recent discovery of a mural painting in Lincolnshire, and exhibited coloured drawings, carefully executed when this curious work of art was first brought to light :—

"During the process of cleaning down the walls of Ranceby Church, near Sleaford, preparatory to their being fresh painted, so as to shew the stonework in the interior, portions of an older coating of plaster were discovered below the more modern surface, which was condemned. It appears that the walls had been prepared in so slovenly a manner for the reception of this second coating, that whenever any portions of the first still remained in a tolerably sound state, these were allowed to remain, although wholly concealed by the new work above them, until they were once more separated in my presence by a skilful workman, who, having discovered remnants of painting, in consequence of the flaking off of a portion of the upper surface, carefully removed the remainder, so as to disclose the figure represented by the drawing which I send for examination. It formed a part of a subject 20 feet in length, and 5½ feet in breadth, enclosed by a red band or frame, and was painted in distemper upon the wall of the north aisle ; but the only portion remaining perfect, or indeed intelligible, was one extremity (to the right), which is the subject of my drawings. When first the object seemingly resembling a bag caught my eye, I hastily imagined that the figure was that of Judas, and that the curious tufted monster was intended to portray the instigator of his betrayal ; but upon observing the noble character so strongly stamped upon the countenance of this holy person by the artist, and after due consideration, I believed him to be St. Matthew, who, when painted as an Apostle, has usually a purse or bag in his hand, whilst the Book seemed to point to his character as an Evangelist, or Gospel writer, by the power of which the Devil was to be abased. The dress is

⁵ Leland, *Itin.* vol. i. fol. 71.

curious, being partly of the Monastic and partly of the Priestly character ; it is, indeed, difficult to determine whether the outer robe partakes most of the fashion of a cloak or of a cope, whilst underneath are visible the ends of a stole, and something like an alb, divided up the centre so as to display a red robe beneath. The dark train-like appurtenance is a little obscure, blending, as it does, into the ground below. The whole painting has been produced with the aid of three colours only, Venetian red, neutral tint, and reddish brown, employed in a very effective manner. The background is powdered or diapered with red stars, in the disposition of which the artist took particular pains, as he had twice or thrice partially erased his work by passing a white tint over the stars, and had then put them in afresh in a slightly different position. I believe, however, that they were stamped or stenciled on the plaster in the same manner as borders, flowers, &c., are now executed on ceilings, and in mural decorations in Italy, so that he could afford to be prodigal of his use of them. The date of the aisle in which this painting is displayed is about 1320. Though the execution of the design is somewhat coarsely and carelessly executed, it is effective, and I regret that much of its force is lost in reducing it to so small a scale. The head given in the larger drawing is a fac-simile of the original."

The representation of the animal at the feet of the Saint is mutilated, and it is difficult to determine with certainty what it may have been the intention of the painter to portray ; it has been suggested, however, that the figure may represent St. Anthony, accompanied by his usual symbol of the pig. The other customary accessories, described by Dr. Husenbeth in his useful "Emblems of Saints," are here wanting ; and the book carried in the hand is more commonly the emblem of an Evangelist, as Mr. Trollope has observed, whilst in representations of St. Anthony a book occurs suspended with his bell on his Tau staff, or attached to his girdle.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. YATES.—An engraving by Bartoli, representing the Rape of the nymph Theophane by Neptune, from an antique sculpture in *rilievo*, and illustrative of the ivory *acerra* in the British Museum, found at Mayence, as described by Mr. Yates at the previous meeting (See p. 53, *ante*). The attitude is slightly varied, sufficiently to shew that the subject on that interesting relic is not an imitation of the sculpture given by Bartoli. It is a subject of rare occurrence in antique works of art, and there is scarcely any allusion to the myth in ancient writers, with the exception of Hyginus, in whose fables the tale of Theophane is found.

By Mr. WAY.—A small Merovingian coin of gold, lately found in a garden at Brockham, between Reigate and Dorking. It is a *triens*, or *tiers de sol*, struck at Metz, of the coinage of the French kings of the first race, and of considerable rarity. Another coin of the same type occurred, however, in the remarkable collection found in 1828 on a heath in the parish of Crondale, Hants, as related in this Journal (vol. ii. p. 199). On the obverse appears a head, with a fillet on the forehead, and the legend METTIS CIVETATI. Reverse,—a cross, the letters C and A over the transverse limbs, and the name of the moneyer,—ANSOALΔAS MONET. The occurrence of the Greek Δ as a D in the name Ansoaldus may deserve notice ; Gregory of Tours speaks of the use of Greek letters

as introduced by Hilperic. The weight of this *triens* is a little more than 19 grs. It has been purchased for the British Museum. A representation may be seen amongst the Crondale coins given in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. vi. p. 171.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—A rubbing of the sculptured head of a small stone cross, at present preserved in the collection of the Architectural Museum in Canon Row, Westminster. The fragment is 18 inches high, and about 14 inches wide at the head. The arms are of equal size, and dilated gradually, being very wide at their extremities, which are united together by a narrow fillet, the intervening spaces being pierced. In the centre is a small boss, the remainder of the disc being sunk, within a marginal raised ridge of about an inch wide, extending all round the arms. On the portion of the shaft still remaining is the commencement of a simple interlaced riband pattern. (See wood-cut.) The fragment is about 6 inches thick, and the reverse is plain. It was found in 1810, in excavations at Cambridge Castle, where the curious early coffin slabs were found, of which drawings are preserved in Mr. Kerich's Collections, Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 6735, fol. 189, 190, engraved in the Archæologia, vol. xvii. pl. 15, 16, p. 228. The fragment here represented came into the possession of the Cambridge Camden (now the Ecclesiological) Society, and was transferred with their collections to London. On the formation of the Architectural Museum,



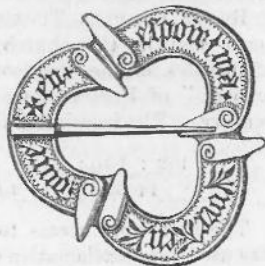
Stone Cross, found at Cambridge Castle.

the Society presented it with several casts, &c., in aid of so desirable an object.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE, of Cork.—A representation of a silver penannular brooch, dug up in 1853, about three miles south-east of Galway, and now in Mr. Hoare's collection. It was stated to have been found amongst the remains of a tumulus; the metal is of base alloy, the workmanship is curious, the extremities where the ring is divided being formed with circular ornaments, with a small central setting of a translucent substance, which Mr. Hoare believes to be amber. A third little boss of the same material ornaments the middle of the hoop. Around the circular terminations are set three crescents, and small heads of some animal, which has been regarded by certain Irish antiquaries as that of the wolf; but it bears more resemblance to the head and beak of a bird. The penannular portion of this curious brooch measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; the *acus*, which is formed so as to traverse freely round the ring, measures in its present state $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; but it appears to have been longer. A correct representation of this brooch has been given in the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1854, p. 147. This kind of brooch occurs in Ireland, remarkably varied in the elaborate character of its ornamentation, as has been well shown by Mr. Fairholt in his Memoir on "Irish Fibulæ," in the Transactions at the Meeting of the British Archæological Association at Gloucester, p. 89. The decorated ends of the hoop frequently assume a form termed a "lunette," as shewn by some of those examples and the bronze fibula found in co. Roscommon, figured in this Journal, vol. vii.

p. 79, from a representation communicated by Mr. Hoare.⁶ He observes, that silver ornaments of this class are of much greater rarity than those of bronze.

By Mrs. WEEKES, of Hurst Pierpoint.—An impression from a small oval cameo, described as an onyx, representing two winged genii leaning upon inverted torches (?), with one leg crossed over the other, and seen in profile, looking towards each other. The dimensions of the gem are nearly three quarters by half an inch. It was found in a barrow in St. Leonard's Forest, Sussex, with a Roman brass coin in very imperfect condition, with apparently an imperial head on the obverse, bearing some resemblance to Hadrian, and on the reverse a circular object resembling a buckler, with several concentric rings: no trace of the legend remained. A small etching of these relics, then in the possession of the Rev. Joseph F. Fearon, F.S.A., was executed by the late Mr. T. King, of Chichester.—Also, an impression from a gold trefoil-shaped brooch, found near Brighton Place, at Brighton, in 1811; it is formed of three scrolls, thus inscribed:—+ *en esport. ma. hpe. endure.* (See woodcut.) Date, XVth cent. Mrs. Weekes sent also a sketch of a gold ornament of later date, a plain heart-shaped variety of the ring-brooch, inscribed,—*Is thy Heart as my Heart.* It was found at Newtimber, Sussex, in 1790. Diam. about 2 inches.



By Mr. FARRER.—A small Saracenic coffer of ivory of the Xth century, elaborately sculptured with eagles, foliated and interlaced ornaments, in pierced work (*opus triforiatum*). The hinge and the band which forms a fastening are of white metal, inlaid with a kind of *niello* (?). An inscription in Cufic character surrounds the upper part. This curious object measures 4 inches in diameter; it was formerly in the collection of Eugene Piot. The following explanation of the inscription has been given by the learned archaeologist, M. Reinaud—

“On lit sur le rebord du couvercle du coffret une inscription Arabe en caractères Koufiques, dont voici la traduction.—Une faveur de Dieu au serviteur de Dieu Al Hakem Al-Mostanser-billah commandeur des croyants. Le Prince dont il s'agit ici est le Khalife Ommiade d'Espagne, qui regna à Cordoue entre les années 961 et 976 de l'ère Chretienne. Quant au personnage dont le nom est placé à la suite de celui du prince, c'est probablement le nom de l'artiste.”

Mr. Farrer produced also a richly ornamented casket, recently brought from the church of St. Servatius at Maestricht. It is of gilt metal, set with gems, and decorated with enamelled and chased work of beautiful execution. Upon the lock is an escutcheon charged with these arms, *Gules*, a wall embattled *Or*. Ginanni gives as the bearing of *Dal Muro* in Spain, “di rosso con un muro d'oro merlato di 5 pezzi.”⁷

⁶ See another curious example of bronze, in Mr. Brackstone's collections, which is analogous to Mr. Hoare's “Galway brooch,” in the trefoiled ornamentations of the ends, and presents an intermediate type between the ring-brooch and the “penannular.” *Journal*, vol. ix. p. 200. The “Galway brooch” above described

is figured, *Proceedings Kilkenny Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii. p. 11.

⁷ Ginanni, *Arte del Blazone*, p. 255. It is, however, scarcely probable that the bearing upon Mr. Farrer's casket is Spanish. Wirsberg bore such a coat, but the wall *argent*.

By Mr. WILSON.—Several sculptures in ivory, two diptychs with figures of saints, and a figure of the Good Shepherd, placed on the summit of a kind of rocky pyramid with various devices around the base. It measures nearly 9 inches in height. Several of these singular figures have been brought to England within recent years. A more full description of one exhibited in the museum during the Norwich meeting and brought, as it is believed, from Portugal, may be found in the Museum catalogue. (Norwich volume, p. 45.) Also a chalice of gilt metal, with a silver bowl, and four small *nielli* around the knop; on the under side of the base is the date 1517 (?) in Arabic numerals. (See woodcut.)

I Q I 7

By Mr. CHARLES TUCKER.—Representation of the inscription upon the tenor bell in the church of Bedale, Yorkshire. The characters are majuscules, of the form sometimes termed “Lombardic,” the “Gothique arrondi” of French archaeologists, and they are probably of the XIVth century. The inscription forms the following Leonine distich^s :—

✠ IOU : EGO : CUM : FIAM : CRUCE : CUSTOS : LAVDO : MARIAM :
DIGNA : DEI : LAUDE : MATER : DIGNISSIMA : GAUDE :

The first word seems to be the interjection *io*, the greek *ἰω*, which was used as an exclamation of rejoicing, of applause, or of invocation. Sometimes, but rarely, *io* occurs as a monosyllable; it is so used by Martial. This couplet may be thus rendered :—*Io!* when I am made a guardian (or protector) by the cross, (*i.e.* am consecrated) I praise Mary. O thou! worthy of praise divine, most worthy mother, rejoice.

By Mr. BURTT.—An original document of the early part of the XIIth century, being a grant to the monastery of St. Martin des Champs, at Paris, by Peter de Blois, Bishop of Beauvais, and bearing his seal, a remarkable example of the mode of sealing *en placard*. This grant, unknown apparently to French writers, will be more fully noticed hereafter. It has been purchased for the British Museum.

By Mr. FRANKS.—An Italian Majolica dish, upon which is represented Phalaris being burnt in the brazen bull. In one corner are introduced the arms of Guidobaldo II., Duke of Urbino. On the reverse is written *Perillo*, probably erroneously for Phalaris. The date of this fine example is about 1550.

By Mr. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—A jar of red ware with numerous micaceous particles in its substance, it had originally two handles.—Also, some decorative pavement tiles, of the XIVth century. These relics were found at a considerable depth in the course of recent excavations at Haberdashers' Hall, London.

By Mr. LE KEUX.—A green-glazed jar with four little handles or rings round the neck, probably intended for tying down the cover, which as it was said was found closing the mouth of the vessel. It is stated that it had been recently found at Ealing, in preparing the foundations for a new church, and that it was filled with coins, which came into the hands of four labourers engaged in the work. They had absconded, and Mr. Le Keux had endeavoured in vain to ascertain the age of the coins thus discovered.

By Mr. C. HALSTED, of Chichester.—Impression from a gold betrothal

^s The stops between each of the words are in the original formed with three points placed perpendicularly.

ring, described as having been found in one of the piers of old London Bridge, during its demolition. It is inscribed thus :—In God I trust.

Matrices, and Impressions from Seals.—By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—Impressions from the seal of Joseph, Dean of Armagh, a brass matrix in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. It is of pointed-oval form, the device is an eagle, with the legend, ✠ s' : IOSEB : DECANI : ARDMACHANI. According to a notice by Mr. John O'Corry which accompanied the impression, the matrix was found on the site of "Teampul Breed," or the Church of St. Bridget, in Armagh, about 1820. He considered the date to be about *t.* Henry II., and the name does not occur in the list in the Registries of the Primates, from the time of Archbishop Colton, in 1398. A representation of this seal is given in the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. ii. p. 112.

By Mr. HAILSTONE.—Impression from a matrix stated to have been found recently at Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire. The form is pointed-oval ; the device is the Virgin and infant Saviour, within tabernacle work ; underneath is a seven-leaved plant growing on the top of a hillock (?). Inscription,—✠ s' : BERENGARI : CANO'I : s' : SATVRNI : As no Saint named *Saturnus* occurs in the calendar, the name may be an error for *Saturnini*, and the owner of the seal was possibly a canon of the church of St. Saturnin, at Toulouse.

By Mr. ROLFE HAWKINS.—A seal of polished jet, in form of a blackamoore's head, the impress being an eagle displayed, with the Spanish words around it, ESO ES DE AGUILA REALE.—(This is of the Royal Eagle.) The date appears to be about 1550. On various parts of the little bust, which is carefully finished, are certain initial letters, the import of which has not been explained.

By Mr. WAX.—Impression from a seal of pointed-oval form found at Canterbury on the site of St. Laurence's Hospital, and now in the possession of Mr. Austin, of that city. It represents the martyrdom of St. Stephen, who appears kneeling in the midst between two men who are throwing stones upon his head ; above is the hand of Providence in the gesture of benediction, and beneath, the head and shoulders of a tonsured ecclesiastic with his hands upraised. SIGILL' : MATHEI : CAPELLANI* Date XIVth century.

FEBRUARY 3, 1845.

THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. WILLIAM TURNER, Vicar of Boxgrove, communicated an account of the discovery of a cemetery and cinerary urns of remarkable workmanship on Ballon Hill, co. Carlow, by Mr. J. Richardson Smith, in June last. Twelve of these urns were exhibited in the Archæological Court, at the Dublin Industrial Exhibition. The hill is remarkable from its insulated position in a rich plain, commanding an extensive view ; nine counties may be discerned from the summit. The granite of which it is composed had been quarried at the top of the hill where the soil is of little depth. The first account of any discovery of urns or relics of antiquity was given by an old man living near the place, who said that forty-six years since when digging in a Rath, or mound of earth, he saw a granite slab under which was found an urn of beautiful fashion ; he destroyed it from a superstitious notion which still exists in Ireland that such urns were made by witches. Since that time it is stated that large numbers of such

ancient vessels have been destroyed in planting trees with which the hill is partially covered. One man reported that he smashed four perfect urns in a day; and a quarryman said that he had broken eleven found close together in the quarry. In consequence of these reports, Mr. Richardson Smith commenced his exploration of the hill on June 14, 1853. The diggings commenced at a large block of granite on the hill-side: it proved to measure 22 feet by 12 feet, greatest breadth, the thickness being 10 feet; it was called by the peasantry, "Clochymorra haun," or little stone of the dead. It proved to be supported on granite blocks at each end; and, on clearing away the soil, so as to make search beneath, three skeletons were found, huddled together in a small space not above 2 feet in length. There was no trace of cremation. On further excavation, so that a person could sit upright beneath the great covering-stone, four large blocks of stone were turned over, and at a considerable depth a bed of charred wood appeared, with broken urns of four distinct patterns. At another spot also a fine urn was found deposited in sand, but it could not be preserved.

The next excavation was made at the top of the hill, and a large bed of charred wood and burnt bones was found two feet under the sod. The quarry was also searched and an urn was found, laid on its side in the sand; it was quite hard and perfect; the ornamental pattern upon it very curious. Many bones lay around this urn and a few within it. The old Rath was then examined; here digging proved most difficult, as it was paved with great blocks of stone fitting close together. Great quantities of burnt bones and charcoal appeared between stones set on end, under the pavement. The moiety of an urn was found and fragments of two others. The excavation was carried on to the depth of six feet; bones were still found at that depth, but no urn. On June 23 a large urn was uncovered, placed in an inverted position and quite perfect. The sod which had been used to cover the mouth of the vessel and prevent the bones falling out still held together. This urn was decorated with a diamond pattern and two rims round it; it measured $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and nearly 14 inches in width; near it was found a second, of large size but broken, of very strong pottery. There were many beds of bones, &c. After various trials in other places, the work was resumed at the old Rath and a great layer of burnt bones and charcoal found: at last a large slab (above 2 cwt.) appeared, and on turning this over a grave was discovered under it, very carefully made, measuring 2 feet long, and 1 foot wide. Its direction was north and south, and it was filled with fine sand in which lay an urn of very curious and elaborate pattern, but squeezed in on one side, and it appeared to have been placed in the sand whilst in a soft or unbaked state, an observation which may lead to the supposition that these urns were fabricated on the spot, and at the very time of the interment.

In the course of further investigation a five-sided chamber was found, walled in with long slabs placed in a workman-like manner, and covered over by a large stone. This was removed; the cist was filled with sand, a bronze spear much decayed lay near the top: deeper in the sand was a very small urn, of remarkable character and carefully finished workmanship, appearing as fresh as if newly made; it contained very small bones. At a greater depth in the sand was found a large urn, placed inverted, and perfect, less striking in form and in the design of its ornament than the former. On raising this larger urn there were seen on the flag-stone beneath, three round highly polished stones, placed in a triangular position,

with a few pieces of burnt bone around them. The colour of these stones is black, white, and green, the latter being thinner and of less weight than the others. It was conjectured that they might have been deposited as a charm, or they might have been sling-stones, a purpose for which they appeared suitable.

The workmanship of these examples of ancient pottery is far more elaborate than that of the Celtic urns with which we are most familiar in England. The ornaments are not simple scorings, zig-zag or other patterns, but tooled or chiselled, so as to present portions in high relief; amongst the forms frequently occurring on Irish urns are lozenges and scalloped patterns, with strongly projecting ribs, much decorated; the inside of the mouth of these vessels is usually ornamented with much care. In these particulars some analogy may be noticed amongst the sepulchral vessels found in Northumberland, preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle and that formed at Alnwick Castle by the Duke of Northumberland. A certain resemblance may also be traced in the urns found in North Britain. The examples found at Ballon Hill surpass for the most part in richness and preservation those hitherto found in Ireland. The facts here given will suffice to shew the very curious character of the interments; a full account of Mr. Smith's investigations there will be published, as we believe, by the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, with representations of the urns.

The description of the cist enclosing a diminutive urn with bones of small size, probably those of a child, with one of large dimensions, will recall to our readers the interesting relation by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, of the interment at Porth Dafarch, Holyhead Island, in 1848. (Journal, vol. vi. p. 226.) The deposit of the burnt remains of an adult, it will be remembered, were there found with those of an infant, placed in a kind of rude cist and in separate urns; this interment was moreover supposed to be a vestige of the Irish, to whose predatory incursions the coasts of Anglesea and adjacent parts were much exposed.

Mr. HENRY O'NEILL stated that Mr. Richardson Smith had subsequently prosecuted his researches in co. Carlow with great success, and had succeeded in preserving a large number of beautiful urns. The sepulchral chamber rudely formed with stones had been noticed in other ancient Irish interments; and one of the most remarkable examples is the cromlech discovered in a tumulus in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, known by popular tradition as the "Hill of the Mariners." The bodies had been deposited unburnt; near the heads of each were a number of small shells, the *Nerita littoralis*, perforated to form necklaces.⁹ They might, however, have served as a kind of currency like the strings of cowries in Africa.

Mr. O'NEILL desired to bring anew before the Institute the important class of remains of a later age, the sculptured crosses to which he had invited attention on a former occasion, and to which the notice of antiquaries had recently been attracted by the exhibition at Dublin of several casts of these remarkable early Christian monuments, which have since been transferred to the Sydenham collection. Mr. O'Neill produced a series of "rubblings" from the most characteristic examples, namely the stone crosses of Graignamanagh, Kells, Graigue, Monasterboice, Kilkispeen, &c., and some of the plates prepared for the forthcoming second part

⁹ See an account of this remarkable tomb in Mr. Wakeman's Handbook of Irish Antiquities, p. 9.

of his work on "Irish Crosses." He pointed out certain curious details in these sculptures, and stated that a tradition existed at Monasterboice that the crosses existing there, which are amongst the finest monuments of their class, had been obtained from Rome. Mr. O'Neill observed, however, that if any argument were wanting to disprove the notion of their foreign origin, it might be found in the fact that the Irish crosses are formed of granite and other materials obtained in Ireland. He showed one example from Kells, representing the type of the Sacrifice of Isaac. Amongst the most singular forms of the peculiar ornamentation may be cited a portion of the cross at Killispeen, on which four human figures appear interlaced together. Subjects of the chase occur amongst these sculptures, intermingled with those of a sacred description; of these Mr. O'Neill noticed an instance on the base of a cross at Kells, in which also a chariot and horsemen are represented; there are similar details also amongst the sculptures on the base of the great cross at Monasterboice, which had been wholly concealed by accumulated earth around it, until its recent removal under Mr. O'Neill's directions.¹ Of these sculptures he exhibited a facsimile.

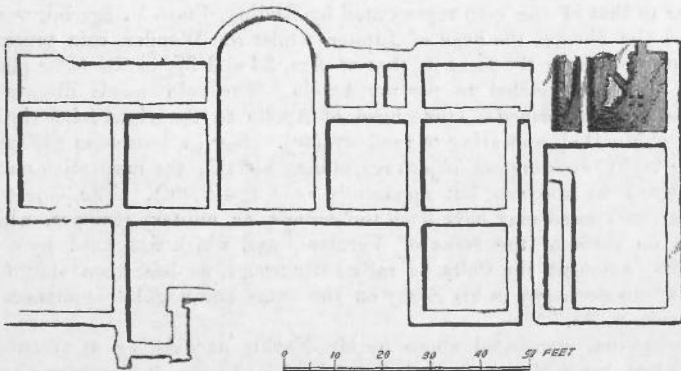
Mr. WESTWOOD remarked that the close analogy between the peculiar ornamentation of these sculptured monuments, and that of Irish illuminated MSS. of the same period, may serve to demonstrate the fallacy of the notion that they are of Italian or foreign workmanship. He had pointed out, on a former occasion (see p. 64, *ante*), the conventional features of design by which these Irish works of early art are characterised as compared with those of an Eastern type. One of the latest writers on the subject had gone so far as to affirm that these sculptures are Italian and that no Irishman could have executed them. Mr. Westwood was firmly convinced that such a conclusion is unfounded.

Mr. WESTMACOTT observed that this remark appeared worthy of most careful consideration, as it opened a very interesting question. "The character of the *rilievi*, as well as the style of the ornament, certainly exhibited many points of difference when compared with the Italian types of similar subjects, of what might be assumed contemporary date. The latter especially (referring to the ornament) is very peculiar, and has little or no resemblance to that which usually occurs in early monuments of Italy. But it has enough in common with some of the Art met with in the East to make it worth inquiry whether the design of these ornamented crosses may not have been derived, directly or indirectly, from that source. Among the reasons that would somewhat strengthen this speculation, the stiff, hard, and ugly forms given to the human figure, wherever it is introduced, are, in my opinion, very powerful. We know that the Art representation of sacred persons was, at a very early period, a subject of considerable discussion. The greatest difference of opinion prevailed among the highest authorities and most learned and pious ecclesiastical writers, as to the character of form that should be admitted for this purpose. Certain of these, chiefly of the Eastern Churches, insisted that the Saviour should not be represented under a form of beauty; but, on the contrary, of a repulsive character. This strange opinion was founded on the literal translation of that passage in Isaiah, which declares—'He hath no form or comeliness . . . and there is no beauty that we should

The base of this remarkable cross has been excavated since the cast was prepared for the Industrial Exhibition in

Dublin. This portion will be added on the cast being placed in the series at Sydenham.

desire him.' From this they seem to have concluded that our Saviour's person was even deformed ! and the followers and admirers of the advocates of this strange doctrine—especially the monkish orders of St. Basil for instance—adopted these views to their full extent. Thus, a peculiar character of stiffness and even ugliness is found to pervade the illustrative Art of the Eastern schools, as well as wherever the same influence extended. Happily for Art, another and entirely different view was taken by other learned doctors of the Church, of quite equal authority and orthodoxy. They rejected the reasoning of the Eastern divines and adopted the more philosophical principle, that beauty of sentiment should be illustrated by beauty of form ; and argued that no beauty could be too great to represent the founder of Christianity, or to illustrate so divine and perfect a religion as that which He had taught. The influence of Pope Adrian I., supported by the high authority of St. Ambrose and others, went far to establish this opinion ; and fixed, indeed, that type or character of representation which has prevailed generally in the Latin (or Western) Church—and which led, eventually, and by slow degrees, to those affecting and beautiful representations of the Saviour, the Virgin, the Apostles and other holy persons which are found in the painting and sculpture of the Italian schools of the purer times of Christian Art. With respect to the strange adaptation of the human figure to the tortuous shapes of the ornament on those crosses, I am disposed to think that no particular meaning is intended by it. It is probably a mere exercise of ingenuity on the part of the artist to try how far the figure could be made to fill or fit into the spaces. I am further confirmed in this opinion from seeing the outrageous liberty that is taken with the human form in order to accommodate it to the very inconvenient and distressing postures it is made to assume."



Ground-plan of a Roman Villa at Wenden, Essex, excavated by the Hon. R. C. Neville, in 1853.

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE communicated the following notice of a Roman Villa lately discovered in the course of his excavations near Audley End, of which mention had been made at previous meetings :—

" The remains of this building are in a field called Chinnels, on Lord Braybrooke's property, in the parish of Wendens Ambo, which, as

the name indicates, was formerly divided into two parishes, designated *Magna* and *Parva*. Each had a church and separate parsonage; but in 1662, when the parishes were consolidated, the church of the smaller and the vicarage of the larger, being out of repair, were pulled down. The smaller vicarage was then attached to the larger church, which stands at a considerable distance. The arch of the west doorway in the tower of this church appears to have been constructed with Roman tiles, and this may satisfactorily explain the ruinous condition of the hypocausts in the adjacent villa now laid bare. As the smaller church seems to have stood within two fields of the foundations recently discovered in Chinnels, a large portion of them were in all probability used in its construction. The only vestige of this church now remaining is a curious piscina, the bason of which is placed on a stone column, being formed within the capital, which is ornamented with foliated patterns of a Romanesque character. This stands on the lawn in the vicarage grounds; and, in a part of the same garden, some years since a number of skeletons were found, doubtless indicating the site of the grave-yard of the demolished church; an old door in a barn on the opposite side of the road may probably have been taken from the sacred structure thus demolished in the XVIIth century."

We are indebted to Mr. Neville's kindness for the ground-plan of the villa which is here given (See woodcut). The site lies west of Wenden church, and to the south of the road which leads from that place to Arkesden. Several Roman relics, found in the course of the exploration of this villa, have been noticed in this Journal.² A bronze armilla and ring set with a glass paste and there discovered were exhibited by Mr. Neville at the Meeting in April last. Amongst the coins which have enriched his cabinet from this locality may be mentioned one of Cunobeline, regarded by the Rev. Beale Poste as an inedited type. He has kindly given the following observations on this coin. "The reverse is very similar to that of the coin represented by Ruding, Plate V. fig. 33, which has on the obverse the head of Jupiter, whilst the Wenden coin presents an obverse nearly the same as that of figs. 34 and 37, in the same plate, which appears intended to portray Apollo. The coin newly discovered may be thus described.—Obv., head of Apollo to the right; inscription partly obliterated, appearing to read—TA(SC). Rev., a horseman galloping to the right, wielding an object resembling a staff; the inscription partly intercepted by the rim, but apparently reading—V(ER). The object in the warrior's hand may have been the *carnyx*, or military trumpet, which occurs on some of the coins of Verulam, and which was used by commanders amongst the Celts to rally their troops, as has been shown by the Marquis de Lagoy in his Essay on the arms and warlike appliances of the Gauls, p. 25."

The piscina, mentioned above by Mr. Neville as existing at Wenden, bears some resemblance to that found by Mr. Lower at Pevensea Castle (see woodcut, in this volume of the Journal, p. 83.) The character of the sculpture is of an earlier period.

Mr. ASHURST MAJENDIE gave a short notice of certain tombs of the De Veres, preserved at Earl's Colne, Essex, and he exhibited drawings executed by Mr. Parish of Colchester. One of these memorials had attracted the notice of Horace Walpole, as appears in his letters to Montague. These monuments were removed from the Priory church, and Weever notices

² *Journal*, vol. x. pp. 170, 357.

several which no longer exist.³ The drawings exhibited by Mr. Majendie represented the following monuments :—A cross-legged effigy, a knight in a long surcoat, the feet resting on a boar ; date about 1300 ; the figure is placed on an altar-tomb with deeply recessed niches at the side. An effigy in plate armour, camail, military belt over the hips, the arms of De Vere on the jupon ; date late in the XIVth century. On the sides of the altar-tomb are niches in which small figures are placed. Cole supposes this to be the tomb of Robert De Vere, Earl of Oxford, who died 1392. An altar-tomb with effigies of a knight and lady ; he wears plate armour, with the arms of De Vere on the breast, an orle around his helmet ; in the niches at the sides of the tomb are angels holding rectangular escutcheons, charged with the arms of De Vere ; De Vere impaling Sergeaux ; De Vere and Warren, quarterly ; De Vere impaling Badlesmere ; and De Vere impaling Fitzwalter. This tomb has been assigned to Richard, tenth Earl of Oxford, K. G., who died 1417 ; he married the heiress of Sir Richard Sergeaux, of Cornwall. Mr. Majendie brought also for examination a curious fragment of stained glass, of a rich blue colour, found in excavations made by him at Hedingham Castle.

Mr. GEORGE VULLIAMY brought before the Society some relics of the game of *Paille maille*, so much in vogue in the XVIIth century, especially in the reign of Charles II., as appears by numerous entries in the Diary of Pepys. These objects had been lately found in an old house in Pall Mall, a street which had received its name from the favourite amusement there practised. Some notices of the game were read, which will be given in this Journal hereafter.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE.—A silver ring of very peculiar form, lately found at Great Chesterford, Essex, with relics of the Roman age. The *pala*, or head of the ring, is composed of a small rectangular gold plate, chased in relief, and representing a lion. From one side of this plate is a piece of similar dimensions turning outwards nearly at right angles to it, bearing in chased work, partly pierced, a representation of a vase between two birds (?).

By Mr. FRANKS.—Two bronze blade-weapons lately found in the Thames, one of them, resembling the Irish blade presented to the Institute by Mr. Kyle, and figured in this Journal, vol. x., p. 73. ; length, nine inches. The other is of a type found in Wiltshire and other parts of England, of which various forms are shown in Hoare's Ancient Wiltshire, plates 14, 15, 23, 27, and 28. This example has only two rivets to attach it to the handle, but these weapons usually have three, four, or five rivets. The broad part of the blade, close to the handle, is engraved with a vandyked border and hatched diagonal lines. Length, 8 inches. A bronze blade with two rivets only but of longer dimensions, found in the Thames near Vauxhall, was exhibited by Mr. Kirkmann to the British Archæological Association, and is figured in their Journal, vol. ii., p. 60. Mr. Franks produced also a "pomander," or globular frame-work of

³ Funeral Monuments, p. 614. Coles' account (written in 1746) is to be found in his MSS. in Brit. Mus., vol. x. p. 25. See also Dugdale's Mon. Angl. Caley's edition, vol. iv. p. 98. Gough, Sep. Mon.

vol. i. pp. 36, 53 ; vol. ii. p. 49. Morant vol. ii. p. 212. Daniel King made drawings of these monuments of the De Veres in 1653, which came into the possession of Walpole.

massive gold, chased and wrought with considerable taste ; it was intended, probably, to hold an aromatic pastille or preservative against poison and infection. The diameter is nearly two inches ; at one end there is a small ring, the attachment at the other end is lost. The weight is about two and a half ounces. An earthy matter was found within, which proved on exposure to heat to be highly aromatic. This ornament, of the close of the XVth or early part of the XVIth century, had been lately found on the Surrey side of the Thames by a bargeman who was endeavouring to fix his anchor in the bank of the river. A good example of the use of such "pomanders" is supplied by the portrait of a citizen of Frankfort, in the Stædel gallery in that city : it is dated 1504. A gold ball of like proportions is appended to his string of paternosters.⁴

By Mr. FORREST.—A Majolica dish, from the Baron collection at Paris, representing the finding of Romulus and Remus, painted by Francesco Xanto Avello, of Rovigo, at Urbino, in the year 1533. It is a beautiful example of gold and ruby-coloured lustre.—A small stove-tile, of Nuremberg pottery, date about 1560, on which is represented in relief a demi-figure of a crowned personage holding a covered cup ; two escutcheons are introduced, or (?) a lion rampant *azure*, and *argent*, a bend *sable*.—A small tankard-shaped vessel of stone ware, of the XVIth century, ornamented with a medallion in relief, representing a male and a female head conjoined, their faces turned in contrary directions.

By Mr. W. DEERE SALMON.—The iron cross-bar, part of the frame-work of a pouch or aulmoniere, found in ploughing at Newark Priory, Surrey.

By Mr. FARRER.—Two fine plates of enamelled copper. One represents the Nativity : Joseph is seen seated at the foot of a bed in which the Virgin is reposing, and above is introduced the infant Saviour in swaddling clothes. The other bears a figure of St. Peter. The field is richly gilt in both examples, which are of the early part of the XIIth century.

By Mr. GEORGE V. DU NOYER.—A drawing representing the emblems



of the Passion, carved in low relief on the soffit of the arch of a window at Ballinacarriga Castle, Dunmanway, co. Cork. (See woodcut.) The building was erected in 1585, and that date appears with the initials—R·MC·C—being those of Robert McCarty, called McCarty Carriga, carved on stone, as shown by a sketch sent by Mr. Du Noyer. With the more usual emblems, — the scourges, pillar, the ladder, spear-head, hammer and pincers, the foot pierced by a nail, and the pierced hand with a nail pointed

towards it,—this curious carving presents some of less common occurrence.

⁴ Hefner, Costumes, Div. iii.

The crown of thorns has here the three nails (one for each arm, and a single nail for the two feet of the crucifix) inserted in it, the points converging towards the centre ; by its side appears a heart, transfixed in like manner by three swords. The cock, the symbol of Peter's denial, is introduced standing on a tripod pot, probably representing the vessel of vinegar mingled with gall. According to a strange local tradition, as Mr. Du Noyer observed, it was supposed that the bird was one that had been killed, and was actually being boiled in the high priest's kitchen ; but in order to mark the crowing of a cock at that particular time as a miracle, it was restored to life, and issued from the caldron as here shown to fulfil the prophecy. Amongst a series of these emblems on a sepulchral slab, dated 1592, found at Christ Church, Cork, in 1831, the heart occurs pierced with seven swords, explained as signifying the seven wounds of our Lord.⁵ With this were the tripod pot and other emblems, and amongst them the uncommon symbol of a rose.⁶

By Mr. LE KEUX.—A view of part of St. Ethelbert's Tower, at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, a remarkable fragment of Norman work, with numerous so-called Roman wall-tiles amongst the masonry. The drawing was executed by Mr. Deeble, in 1814, and the greater part of the tower fell two years subsequently. It appears in perfect state in the bird's-eye view taken, about 1655, by Thomas Johnson, and engraved by King for Dugdale's *Monasticon*.⁷

By Mr. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—Two MSS., one being an Antiphoner of the XIVth century, with illuminated initials ; the other a collection of sermons and theological treatises by St. Ambrose, St. Bernard, St. Anselm, and other writers, bound up together, the writing being of various periods, about the XIVth and XVth centuries. It appears to have belonged to a monastery of friars at Tongres, in Belgium. Also several decorative pavement tiles of the XIVth century, found under Haberdashers' Hall during works now in progress. On one is the coat of Fitzwalter (?) a fess between two chevrons.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A small model of a helmet with a visor, of the time of James I., it is of steel with brass studs, and ornamented with gilding and with patterns formed by the punch and graver. An English dagger, date about *z.* Henry VII., found, as it is believed, in the Thames, near the Houses of Parliament, with the arming-sword exhibited at a former meeting. (*Journal*, vol. x. p. 368.) Also an English poniard, with a triangular-grooved blade. Three Venetian poniards with triangular or prismatic blades, variously mounted ; the blade of one of them has slight cavities on its surface, possibly to hold poison (?), and another has a blade graduated, and the divisions numbered. Some have conjectured that the bravo might have received remuneration according to the depth of the wounds inflicted ; but it seems more probable that such graduated poniards were used in trials of strength by Italian fencers, indicating the force of the stroke by the depth to which the blade penetrated in some hard object. A Spanish dagger with flamboyant blade, fabricated at Toledo.

⁵ The brass of Robert Beauner, at St. Albans, date about 1470, represents him holding a heart pierced with six wounds.

⁶ *Gent. Mag.*, vol. ci., part i., p. 599.

⁷ *Monast. Ang.*, vol. i., p. 23, orig. edit. ; copied in Caley's edition, vol. i., p. 120. See also Battely's Appendix to Somner's *Canterbury*, p. 161.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MARCH 3, 1854.

WILLIAM H. BLAAUW, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

MR. YATES read a notice, by Dr. C. Leemans, of axe-heads, wedges and other ancient implements of stone, discovered in Java and Borneo, and preserved in the Museum at Leyden, of which Dr. Leemans is the Curator.¹ Mr. Yates invited attention to the remarkable series of the stone weapons and implements of Scandinavia, presented by the King of Denmark to Mr. C. Roach Smith, who had kindly sent them for the inspection of the Institute.

MR. MORGAN observed, that the comparison of such vestiges of the rudest conditions of society in various and remote quarters of the globe presents a subject of very interesting enquiry. He had been struck with the similarity to forms familiar to European antiquaries on examining the stone reliques which he had obtained from North America, exhibited at the Meeting in June last.² Amongst these he noticed one which appeared analogous to some of the stone objects described by Dr. Leemans; it had been described as a skinning knife, and possibly the antiquities discovered in Java might comprise implements intended for a similar purpose. Mr. Franks stated, in reference to remarks made by Dr. Leemans on the popular superstition of the natives, by whom these stone weapons were preserved as amulets, and suspended in their houses, that to an Etruscan necklace in the British Museum is appended an arrow-head of flint, probably with some notion of its talismanic virtue.

MR. O'NEILL offered further observations on sculptured crosses in Ireland, and explained some curious subjects presented by that at Kilkispeen, on which is represented a funeral procession, accompanied by seven bishops, the headless corpse being conveyed on the back of a horse. He produced rubbings from this cross, and from that recently brought to light at Tuam. The base only had remained in the Market Place, and it had been customary to attach the bull to it at bull-baitings. The shaft had disappeared, but in preparing models for the Industrial Exhibition in Dublin, the broken portions were, with one exception, discovered. The original height of this remarkable example, which is of very slender proportions, is not less than thirty feet. It bears two inscriptions, requesting prayers for Turlogh O'Connor, the King, who lived in the XIIth century, and for Edan O'Hoisin the Abbot. The sculptor's name, Gillu-Christ, is also recorded. The

¹ Printed in this volume, *ante*, p. 116. Dr. Leeman's Memoir "Over steenen Wigen op Java," appeared in the Dutch periodical entitled, "Tijdschrift voor de

Wis-en Natuurkundige Wetenschappen," with three lithographic plates.

² Archaeol. Journ., vol. x., p. 260.

cast of this cross, which has an additional value as being a dated example, will be placed in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Mr. WESTWOOD expressed his opinion of the very great value of these sculptured monuments as the only existing materials of their class for the History of early art. Mr. O'Neill would render good service to the archaeologist by collecting and publishing accurate representations of the Irish crosses, and Mr. Westwood could not urge too strongly the necessity of the most conscientious fidelity in reproducing the details of sculpture, which, in their present weather-worn condition, frequently demand the closest attention and study in order to comprehend the character and motives of their ornamentation.

Mr. CHANTRELL remarked that many early sculptures exist in the northern counties, not less deserving of attention than those in Ireland. He had in his possession some valuable fragments of a sculptured cross discovered in Yorkshire, which he had brought before the Institute at their Meeting in York.

Mr. NESBITT gave the following description of several fine Sepulchral Brasses in Saxony, Prussia, and Poland, hitherto wholly unknown in England, of which he exhibited rubbings.

In the Cathedral of Erfurt there exists a brass commemorating Johan von Heringen, a canon of that church. The upper part of the figure is engraved upon a plate of brass measuring 2 ft. 4½ by 1 ft. 11, while the lower is sculptured in low relief in the slab of stone into which the brass is inserted. A sort of canopy is formed over the head by the interlacing of branchwork, an arrangement very frequent in late German architecture. A curtain hanging from a rod fills up the background.

The head of the effigy is covered by a cap, and the shoulders by the furred cape or aumuse usually worn by canons; a chalice is held in both hands. The stone portion of the figure is extremely worn; but it would seem that the vestments represented are those composing the usual sacramental dress. The effigy is surrounded by broad fillets of brass bearing the following inscription in a very bold black letter:—"Anno dni m.ccccc. quito die xxviii. mensis septembris decessit Venabilis et Egregius vir Johannes de heringen In decretis licenciatus huj ecclie Cator et canonicus Cuius aia requiescat In pace Amen." At the angles of the inscription are escutcheons bearing the following arms:—

1. A lion rampant contourné, or counter-rampant.
2. Two sceptres, with fleur-de-lis heads in saltire.
3. A bend sinister counter-compony.
4. Per pale, three charges, resembling hoe-irons, with rounded edges, two and one.

Two other brasses from which the rubbings exhibited by Mr. Nesbitt were made are in the choir of the Cathedral of Breslau, where they lie near the high altar.

The earlier of the two commemorates Peter the second Bishop of Breslau of that name, called of Nowagk from the place of his birth, a village in Silesia, not far from Neisse. His origin was humble, but having entered the Church, he gradually rose until he became Præpositus, or (Provost) Dean of the Cathedral of Breslau. On the vacancy of that see in 1447, he was elected bishop by the unanimous vote of the canons, and their choice was approved of and confirmed by the Metropolitan Vincentius, Archbishop of Gnesen. The new Bishop is said to have owed his election

to his reputation for virtue, learning, and prudence in business. Notwithstanding his merits, his elevation displeased some of the Silesian magnates, and William, Duke of Oppeln, did not confine himself to showing his displeasure merely by words, but turned the opportunity to account by invading and plundering the episcopal estates, and exerted himself with so much diligence, that in a few days he laid waste almost the whole of them. Wladizlaus, Duke of Teschen, (and Glogau ?) however, espoused the cause of the bishop, and after a battle, William of Oppeln condescended to submit to a reconciliation with the church. Bishop Peter held the see for nine years, during which he managed the affairs of the church with prudence, and relieved it from much of the weight of debt with which it was burdened. He obtained from Ladislaus, King of Bohemia, the right of coining money, and from the Pope two bulls, one respecting the sale of Schweidnitz ale in the isle of St. John (the island in the Oder on which the Cathedral of Breslau stands); the other to relieve the inhabitants of the island from paying toll on eatables, drinkables, and building materials. The first matter seems scarcely "*dignus vindice nodus*," but it had been the cause of many very serious quarrels between the authorities of the city and the cathedral, and in 1381 had led to an interdict being placed on the city, the flight of the ecclesiastics, and the plunder of their houses by the force which Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, brought down in order to settle the dispute.³

Such appear to have been the chief memorable acts of Bishop Peter; and on the 6th of February, 1456, he died in the Castle of Ottmouchau, near Neisse, and on the 9th was buried in his cathedral. The inscription runs :—"Reverendus in Xpo Pater ac Dns, Petrus Dei Gracia Epus Wratislaviensis obiit anno Dni MCCC L VI. mensis february die sexta."⁴

The execution of this brass is coarse and irregular, far inferior to that of some of about the same date which are in the Cathedral of Bamberg. Neither is the drawing at all good. The face is not incised, but in low relief; it is now somewhat worn, but originally the point of the nose was probably raised about three-fourths of an inch above the general surface. This is probably one of the earliest examples of the use of this method of representation, there is, however, a curious female figure in the church of St. Mary at Cracow, which, judging from the style and costume (as no inscription remains), may perhaps be as early as the commencement of the fifteenth century. In later times the system of low relief was very much used in Germany, and many magnificent works of the kind still remain; they are often of great size and the most finished execution, and the heads have frequently much character and expression. The earliest noticed in which the system is fully developed is one of a bishop in the Cathedral of Bamberg, dated 1475. There are many fine examples at Bamberg, Marburg, Cracow, and a fine one by one of the Vischers of Nuremberg, in the eastern chapel of the Cathedral of Breslau. The background by the sides of the bishop's figure is curiously ornamented; on the right side of the head is the *Textus*, below are two dragon's heads, and on the right side of the figure is a nondescript fish, and on the left two dragons with intertwining tails.

³ Dlugossi, Hist. Pol. Book x. p. 24. is the original name of which Breslau is

⁴ Wratislava, in Latin Wratislavia, a corruption.

It is a curious question in this, as in many like cases, whether these monstrous figures are to be considered as merely ornamental, or whether any symbolical meaning is to be looked for. If in this instance a symbolical allusion was intended, it is certainly not very clearly brought out.

The niches on each side of the bishop contain twelve small figures. Those on the right represent canons, or other ecclesiastical officers; those on the left, officers of the bishop's household.

The first series consists of

1. A figure habited in a large cap, long gown, and almuse, probably the præpositus of the cathedral.

2. A figure in a gown, almuse, and cap, pointed at the top, a book held in the right hand.

3 & 4. Two figures in capes and caps, with large falling tops; each holds an immense candle, and No. 3, what seems to be a thurible.

5. A figure in a gown and almuse, the hood of the latter over the head, the hands joined.

6. A figure in a gown and almuse, and cap, pointed at the top; carrying a large book on the left shoulder.

The other series contains—

1. A figure in a long robe and hat, holding a scroll and a book, probably the bishop's chancellor.

2. A figure habited in a short coat, over which is a belt worn below the hips, and attached to the belt are a sword and a purse. This figure holds in the right hand a cup, and in the left a bunch of keys, and no doubt represents the bishop's chief butler. The head is covered by a cap with a falling top.

3. This figure is habited in a sleeveless cloak, reaching below the knee, and a cap like those of the canons. It holds a scroll, and may possibly represent the steward.

4. A figure bareheaded, carrying a miner's pick and a wallet on the back. The legs appear to be covered by boots lined with fur. This probably represents the Berg Hauptmann, or chief miner.

5. A figure in a cloak reaching to the knees, and with long sleeves. Though the head has much the appearance of being tonsured, probably a small flat cap is meant. A dog is at the feet held in a leash. This, no doubt, represents the chief huntsman.

7. A figure with tonsured head, habited in a long gown, much like a monk's frock. In the right hand is what seems to be a bottle—probably the physician.

The arms on the escutcheon on the right side of the effigy at the top, are those of the Duchy of Silesia: Argent, an eagle displayed, sable, on which a crescent of the field. Those on the left, six fleur-de-lis, three, two, and one, will be seen to occur again on the other brass, and appear to be those of the see or of the chapter. In the Deutsches Wappenbuch the arms of the Bishop of Breslau are given as quarterly, 1st and 4th, gules, six fleur-de-lis, argt.; 2nd and 3rd, those of the Duchy of Silesia. The arms of the see of Gnesen, the archbishop of which was metropolitan of Breslau, are three fleur-de-lis.

The arms on the shield, at the right angle at the bottom, are said by Dlugossi and the author of the anonymous lives of the Bishops of Breslau, published in the collection of *Rer^m Siles^m Scriptores*, edited by Von Sommersberg, to have been borne by this bishop, and are given as—Gules, a rose argent.

The remaining coat, a wolf salient, is not so easy to assign. The arms of the Bishopric of Passau are—Argent, a wolf salient gules; and those of a Silesian family, Wolfen, are given in the Wappenbuch as—Or, a wolf salient, probably proper, as no colour is given.

The prelate commemorated by the other brass, Rudolph, the first Bishop of Breslau of the name, bore an active and distinguished part in the political and ecclesiastical transactions of his time in Poland, Bohemia, and Silesia.

He is said to have been a native of Rüdismeim, on the Rhine, and of good family, but though Dlugossi says that his father's name was Henry, and his mother's Catherine, he appears not to have known his family name, nor is the information to be found either in the Series Epis^m Wrat^m of Henelius von Hennenberg, or in the anonymous lives before referred to. He seems to have gone early to Rome, as at the age of twenty-four he was Auditor of the Rota, soon after Auditor Camerae: according to Henelius, he was chosen Auditor Camerae at the Council of Basle. He was Referendarius to the Popes Pius the Second and Paul the Second, and afterwards Bishop of Lavamund in Carinthia. After the election of George of Podiebrad in 1459 to the crown of Bohemia, the Silesian Magnates and the City of Breslau, on account of his leaning to the Hussite opinions, refused to recognise him as King; and about this time Rudolph seems to have been sent as legate to Breslau. In 1466, he appears as the chief agent in the conclusion of peace between Casimir the Fourth of Poland and the Teutonic Knights; the conditions of this peace were very favourable to the former,⁵ and in token of his gratitude the King offered to Rudolph many valuable gifts, among which are enumerated four silver dishes and two basins, four hundred florins in gold, four gilt cups, many garments of purple or scarlet lined with sable and martin, fine horses, &c. These, however, he refused; but he afterwards accepted a pension of 200 florins per annum, assigned to him from the salt mines of Cracow or Bochnia, and the title of Conciliarius Regius.

In the same year the Pope (Paul the Second)⁶ excommunicated George Podiebrad, and pronounced his deposition from the throne of Bohemia. In 1467, an assembly of the Bohemian magnates of the Roman Catholic party was held at Iglau,⁷ by direction of the Pope, and in this Casimir was elected King of Bohemia, to which dignity he had indeed some claim through his wife.⁸ The office of tendering the crown of Bohemia was deputed to Rudolph, but to his vexation the King of Poland, after much deliberation and consulting the diet, determined to decline the offer.

In 1471, upon the vacancy of the see of Breslau, he was chosen bishop and held that dignity until his death in 1482. During that period he was actively employed either in the affairs of his church, or in various embassies and negotiations between the Teutonic Knights and the King of Poland, and Matthias Corvinus and the Emperor Frederic.

⁵ By this treaty of peace, the Knights ceded West Prussia, with Dantzic, Marienburg, &c. to Poland, and consented to hold East Prussia as a fief of the Polish crown.

⁶ Longe acrior (i.e. than Pius the Second) acerbiorque in Georgium apparuit interdictis, censuris, execrationibus in eum desæviens, postremo anathemate eundem feriens abrogata ei Regia dignitate, Re-

gisque Bohemiæ titulo ad Mathiam, Regem Hungariæ connivente ipso Cæsare translato. Dubravius, Hist. Boh. b. xxx., p. 781.

⁷ Dlugossi, Hist. Pol. b. xiii. "Juxta unanimem electionem de eo (Casimir) Iglauze per Barones Bohemiæ de mandato S. P. celebratam.

⁸ Daughter of Albert, king of Bohemia.

He is described as having been dark-haired and swarthy, of good stature, of a benignant and religious disposition, and especially learned in the law.

Some points in his history, it will be seen, are alluded to in his epitaph, which runs as follows :—

“ Missus ab urbe fuit, legatus presul ad istas
 Rudolphus terras, Renuis eum genuit.
 Ex Levantina clero auctus atque popell . . .
 . . . s mitis accipit hic cathedram.
 Actus ab adversis quam fauste rexerat et post
 Mortuus in Domino clauditur hoc tumulo.
 1482.”

It will be seen that the brass has received an injury at the bottom, by which a word has been lost, only the letter s remaining. If this gap be filled by the word “suffragiis,” and *meritis* be read for *mitis*, the sense would be tolerably made out.

The year of the death, it will be observed, is in Arabic numerals, and the whole of the date is in a very unfinished state, the plate, no doubt, having been laid down in the life of the bishop, and a space left for the insertion of the date of his decease. This brass is executed upon a system quite different from that in use either in England or in Flanders, the whole, with the exception only of the ornaments on the mitre, and those in the spandrels of the foliations, being in very low relief. The letters of the inscription are not merely raised above the ground, but all, except the capitals, are so formed as to imitate ribbons, or similar articles, bent across at their ends.

The face of the effigy of the bishop is in higher relief; the nose has been a good deal worn down, but it seems to have been originally raised about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The saints, figures of which occupy niches at the sides, are, St. John the Baptist, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Hedwiga, wife of Henry the Bearded, Duke of Silesia, and Great Poland. She died in 1243, and was canonized in 1266. The church which the figure holds probably refers to the monastery of Trzebnitz, not far from Breslau, which she founded. St. Hedwiga and St. John are considered the Patron Saints of Silesia.

The arms are, Silesia on the right hand of the effigy, and those of the see or the chapter of Breslau on the left. Those in the centre are said by Dlugossi and others to be his paternal coat.

Another fine brass, brought before the notice of the Institute by Mr. Nesbitt, commemorates Frederic the Sixth, son of Casimir IV., King of Poland, who was Bishop of Cracow, Archbishop of Gnesen, and a cardinal. He was born in 1468, made Bishop of Cracow in 1488, Archbishop of Gnesen and cardinal by the title of St. Lucia in Septifolio, in 1493, and died in the reign of his brother, Alexander, in 1503, aged thirty-five years.

This monument was erected to his memory in 1510, by his brother Sigismund, who became King of Poland in 1506, as appears from an inscription upon it. It is placed in the middle of the choir of the Cathedral of Cracow. The eastern part of the choir is raised a few feet above the western, and on this raised part the coronation of the kings of Poland used to take place. The brass in question lies on this raised platform, which is reached by steps on each side. On the upright end of the tomb, which is between the steps, is a work in relief in brass, or other mixed

metal, representing a figure in a mitre and episcopal vestments, kneeling before the Virgin Mary, who is seated, with the infant Saviour in her arms; behind the kneeling figure stands another bishop. The subject probably is, the presentation of the cardinal to the Virgin by St. Stanislaus. This relief is well designed, the heads have much character, and that of the Virgin much beauty, and the execution is very careful and finished. Over it is the inscription:—

“Hoc opus Federico Cardinali Cazimiri filio (qui quinque et triginta annis exactis MDIII. Marcii XIII. obiit) fratri carissimo Divus Sigismundus Rex Poloniæ pietissimus posuit, ab incarnatione Domini MDX.”

The engraved plate or “brass” is level with the pavement of the raised part of the choir, and as may be seen by the rubbing, is of large size, measuring about 9 feet 2 inches, by 5 feet 3 inches. It is drawn in a free and unconventional manner, and must have been the work of an artist of considerable ability; the execution also is very good, being delicate or bold as the nature of the various parts required. It is quite free from the coarseness of execution which is observable in the contemporaneous English brasses, and none of the Flemish ones, hitherto noticed, can be considered equal to it as a work of art. The face of the cardinal is evidently a portrait, and is finished with great delicacy; the figure is no doubt above life size, as it measures 6 feet 8 inches from the ground to the point where the top of the head may be supposed to be. Although he is recorded to have been of lofty stature, he was probably not of this gigantic height. From the ground to the top of the mitre is 7 feet 4 inches.

Near the top are escutcheons surmounted by crosses and cardinals’ hats. The arms on these escutcheons are those of the kingdom of Poland—Gules, an eagle displayed argent, regally crowned or.

In niches on each side are figures of St. Stanislaus (written Stentzlaus) patron saint of Poland, bishop of Cracow, and murdered there in 1079, by Boleslaus; and of St. Albert, or Adalbert, the second archbishop of Gnesen, martyred in 997, on the coast of the Baltic by the heathen Prussians.

Near the base are two escutcheons, over the one of which, which is on the right side, is an archiepiscopal cross, surmounted by a mitre; over the other is a crozier, also surmounted by a mitre. The first escutcheon bears three fleur-de-lis, the second three crowns. It appears from Okolski (*Orbis Polonus*, art. *Korony*), that the chapter of Cracow used as arms—Argent, three regal crowns or. The other shield is for the archbishopric of Gnesen.

The inscription which runs round the plate is as follows:—

“Hic Federicus adest, Cazimiri clara propago,
Regis et augustæ spes erat alta Domus.
Namque sacer culmen cardo venisset in altum
Ni tantum raperet mors properata decus.
Sed dum sæva tamen voluit fortuna nocere
Profuit, humanis cessit et astra tenet.”

In this the rule “*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*,” has been followed without much attention to that of “*De mortuis nil nisi verum*,” for the character

given of the cardinal by historians does not at all justify the eulogistic phrases which fraternal affection has inscribed upon his tomb. The following is the account given of him by Cromerus (*De Orig^e et Rebus gestis Pol^m*, p. 451)—“Fuit Federicus procera statura, aspectu decoro, ac dignitatis pleno, ceterum ingenio nullo, iners, ignavo ocio crapulæ et assiduis computationibus in fumo et sordibus cum gregalibus suis quibusdam marcescens, et ad extremum morbo Gallico confectus est, teste Mathia Miechoviensi Medico. Unum illud nominis sui monumentum in basilica Cracoviensi reliquit quod thecam calvæ divi Stanislai martyris auream et multis preciosis gemmis distinctam contulit.”—Stanislaus Sarnicius (*Ann^m. Pol^m. Lib. VII. apud Dlugossi*), suggests some excuse for his unworthy way of life in the following words:—

“Erat Fridericus aspectu decoro ac dignitatis pleno sed animi mœrore cito consenuit. Cruciabatur enim quod fortuna eum cum fratribus non æquasset regios honores ei denegando. Ideo velut despondens animum inertię sese dederat, in computationibus turpique luxu ac sordibus cum quibusdam suis marcescens.”

As, however, he was the sixth son, and had elder brothers living at the time of his death, his vexation at his not having succeeded to the throne does not seem well founded. If, however, we are to suppose that there is any truth in this statement, the passage taken in conjunction with the third line of the epitaph—“Namque sacer culmen cardo venisset in altum,” suggests the idea that his brother Sigismund may have been accustomed to console him by placing before him the prospect of a possible accession to the papacy.

It is somewhat curious to remember that the grandfather of this prince of the church, although an European potentate in the fourteenth century, was a pagan up to the time of his marriage; Jagjel, or Jagello, Duke of Lithuania, not having been converted to Christianity until his marriage with Hedwiga, in 1386.

This memorial possesses some additional interest from its connection with Sigismund, so distinguished a patron of letters and of arts, and himself a worker in metals, if the reliefs in silver over the altar of the chapel built by him in the Cathedral of Cracow, which represent the events of the life of our Saviour, are, as they are said to be, the work of his own hands.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE communicated an account of a Decorative Pavement originally in the church of St. Nicaise at Rheims. (Given in this volume, p. 38.)

Mr. HAWKINS desired to call the attention of the Institute to a subject which appeared of urgent importance, and in which every member of a society founded not less for the conservation than the study of all national memorials, must feel a deep interest. There were many who shared with himself the feelings of regret and painful apprehension which the proposed Bill now before Parliament must unavoidably occasion, in contemplating the reckless destruction and devastation of so many parish churches with the cemeteries attached to them, converting the latter, according to the arrangement contemplated by some parties, into public gardens or places of recreation. No provision appeared to have been made for the preservation of monuments or inscriptions in these churches or their burial-grounds; and whilst in many instances such memorials possess a considerable antiquarian or historical interest, their sacrifice, as in other

cases, cited by Mr. Hawkins, of the removal of churches for alleged purposes of modern convenience, appeared on various grounds highly reprehensible and injurious to public as well as private interests. Mr. Hawkins considered that this was an emergency in which the Institute might with great propriety request the consideration of the Government to the evils which must accompany the proposed measure, unless averted by the enactment of suitable conservative precautions. He would accordingly submit to the meeting the following memorial:—

To the Right Hon. Henry John, Lord Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Your Memorialists beg leave to call the attention of your Lordship to the very great importance at the present time of preserving Monumental Inscriptions and Tombstones, those more especially which are threatened with destruction in consequence of the permanent closing of churchyards, and the removal of churches in course of the execution of public works, or for other causes.

In the City of London, according to the arrangement recently proposed, it is to be apprehended that a large number of parish churches will be destroyed or closed, and propositions have been formally and officially entertained to pave some of the churchyards, and to convert others into gardens and shrubberies. No provision appears to have been contemplated for the preservation of the monumental inscriptions, many of which in the city churches and churchyards are not only of much interest and value in genealogical and biographical researches, but of the first importance as legal evidence in support of rights to property and personal privileges. It may be unnecessary to remind your Lordship that, even in a legal point of view, the Registers would not supply the loss of these inscriptions, because they contain many statements of material facts of which they would be admissible as evidence, that are not generally found in the Registers, and which even when inserted in the Registers could not be proved by them. On which account monumental inscriptions often form a considerable part of the proofs adduced in support of pedigrees before courts of justice, not less than on other occasions.

This projected destruction of memorials so valuable in themselves, as well as dear to the feelings of surviving relatives and friends, and to the descendants of the deceased, is not limited to the metropolis, or consequent only on the closing of churchyards.

Your Memorialists beg to submit the following facts in reference to this subject.

The church of St. Benet's, Threadneedle-street, was demolished, and the churchyard destroyed, when the Royal Exchange was rebuilt.

The churchyard of St. Martin's in the Fields was destroyed about twenty years since, and the monumental records have perished.

The churchyard of St. Clement's Danes has been sold to King's College Hospital, and is at the present time a place for the deposit of building materials, no precautions having been taken for the preservation of the sepulchral memorials.

The church of St. Michael's, near London Bridge, was removed, and the churchyard destroyed in making the approaches to the New London Bridge.

Many Monumental Inscriptions mentioned by the Topographer Lysons, in his well known works on London and the adjacent parishes, as existing about sixty or seventy years since, have disappeared. Even in Westminster Abbey several inscribed memorials are actually concealed under the pavement of the choir. Numerous other instances might be adduced not only of the destruction of Monumental Inscriptions in London and in the country, through the recklessness of individuals, but also of the sacrifice of churches and churchyards, to the alleged requirements of local convenience.

In none of these cases, as your Memorialists believe, has any authenticated record been preserved of the inscriptions thus destroyed or concealed from view ; and even if in any of them copies have been preserved, it is apprehended they may be of no avail in a court of justice.

A further destruction of such memorials is actually threatened by the Bill, about to be brought before Parliament by the Metropolitan Railway Company, with the object of obtaining the power of purchasing several churches and churchyards, and no provision appears to be contemplated for the preservation of the monumental memorials.

Your Memorialists are of opinion that the destruction of these Monumental Inscriptions must greatly facilitate the fabrication of fictitious and falsified memorials, such as have been adduced as evidence even in courts of justice on more than one occasion in recent times.

Your Memorialists beg therefore to request your Lordship's consideration of a matter in which, in common with a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, they feel deeply interested. They would submit to your Lordship's judgment whether a remedy for the alleged evils may not be found in the establishment of some system by which the preservation of sacred edifices and the Monumental Memorials themselves might be as far as possible ensured. And also whether carefully authenticated copies of the inscriptions on such memorials, more especially on those threatened with injury or destruction through requirements of public convenience, might not be preserved and registered under Government authority, and made by Act of Parliament legal evidence in all cases when the originals would have been admissible.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER expressed his cordial interest in the object under consideration. He considered it highly desirable that some system should be brought into operation throughout the kingdom to preserve sepulchral inscriptions, a class of evidence constantly liable to be lost through the decay of time or wanton injury. Some persons might entertain a doubt as regarded the value of such memorials in a legal point of view, but they were on various grounds well deserving of preservation, and he thought that the charge of registration might well be intrusted to the incumbents of parishes.

It was then moved by Mr. J. H. MATTHEWS, seconded by Mr. W. S. WALFORD, and carried unanimously that the Memorial proposed by Mr. Hawkins be adopted, and that the noble President of the Institute should be requested to add his signature thereto, on behalf of the Society.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. C. ROACH SMITH.—Two large celts or axe-heads of flint, found at Hillyards, near Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, one of them measuring 9 in. in length by 3 in. greatest diameter; the other nearly 8 in. by 2½. Their form is similar to that of celts occurring in all parts of Great Britain (compare the second example in Mr. Dunoyer's *Classification of Celts*, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv. p. 2);¹ they are of unusually large dimensions, and shaped with remarkable symmetry and skill. A collection of stone weapons, chisels, wedges, &c., from Denmark, illustrative of the chief varieties of form occurring in the North of Europe, and presented to Mr. Roach Smith's Museum by the King of Denmark.² Also, a cast of a chisel of bone (of the *Bos Urus*), found in a bog in Seeland, near Kallundborg. It has been regarded as showing that the Urox existed in that country within historical times after the settlement of inhabitants there.

By MR. WESTWOOD.—Two combs of sculptured ivory, brought by kind permission of the possessor, Mr. Boocke. One of them, a relic of Greek art, was found, as stated, at Pompeii; on one of its sides are sculptured the Three Graces, on the other a naked goddess in a car drawn by two leopards. The second comb, found in Wales, is unusually large; it is carved with foliage, figures, and riband ornament, and bears an inscription in which the monograms *IMC.* and *XRS.* occur.

By MR. W. W. WYNNE, M.P.—A bronze disc of unknown use, diam. 3½ in., thickness about ½ in. It is marked on one side only with three concentric circles engraved upon it. Found in the excavations made by Mr. Wynne at Castelly Bere, July, 1853. A similar disc, found on Wolsonburg Hill, Sussex, where Celts and various ancient reliques have occurred, was sent by Mrs. Weekes to the Museum at the Chichester Meeting of the Institute. Also a leaden dove, with extended wings; there are traces of gilding and silver on the surface, and the body is perforated with two holes, for a chain or cord, so that the dove might, it is supposed, be adjusted as the counterpoise of a lamp, or possibly some sacred object, which it might be requisite to raise and lower at pleasure. Found at Valle Crucis Abbey, Denbighshire. Another found there is now at Corsygedol. Several leaden birds, closely similar to this, have been found, occasionally with or near Roman remains, which has naturally led to the supposition that they may have been eagles attached to a Roman standard. There are three in the Hon. Richard Neville's Museum at Audley End, discovered in the Roman Station at Chesterford, and described in his "*Antiqua Explorata*"; another was found at Dunstable, by Mr. Inskip, and is now in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.³

¹ See also the celts found on Upton Lovel Down, "*Hoare's Ancient Wilts.*," vol. i. pl. iv. and v. Similar celts of large size found in the Channel Islands are figured in *Journal Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. iii., p. 128.

² An extensive series of the various forms of stone antiquities in the North may be seen in the plates accompanying a Memoir published in 1832, by the Northern Antiquaries in the "*Nordisk*

Tidskrift for Oldkyndighed," b. i., p. 421.

³ *Journ. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. iii., p. 177. Mr. Roach Smith states that he knew of three others in Cambridgeshire, all precisely similar, and he is inclined to think them doves for mediæval lamps. One found near the bridge at Lewes, and described as a Roman eagle, was exhibited in the museum at the Chichester meeting.

By MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A circular plate of brass, representing the *Agnus*, with a cross-nimb around its head, and a circle thus inscribed : "AGNVS DEI QUI TOLLIS PECCATA MVNDI, MISERERE NOBIS," the last word being in the field, under the head of the lamb, and the letters not reversed. A border of foliated ornament surrounds the whole. This plate was probably used for bossing out ornamental metal work, such as the lid of a pyx, which being hammered up on this mould would present the *Agnus* in relief, with the letters of the legend in their proper direction. Diam. 2 in. Mr. Morgan received it from a watchmaker at Newport, Monmouthshire ; it had been in his possession upwards of thirty years ; its origin or place of discovery could not be traced.

By MR. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—Fragments of "Samian" and other pottery of various periods, including portions of a fine salver of Moorish ware with metallic lustre in the decorations, found under Haberdashers' Hall during excavations recently made ; also several pavement tiles of the XIVth century, one of them bearing a representation of a mounted knight. These reliques lay at a depth of about seventeen feet. A silver betrothal ring, parcel-gilt ; the hoop formed with hands conjoined, and inscribed, IHC^S NAZAREN^S. Found in ploughing near the ruins at Sudbury.

By MISS JULIA M. BOCKETT.—A silver tetradrachm ; a medal relating to the victory by the King of Prussia, at Rosbach, in 1757, dug up at Hurst, near Reading ; and a pack of playing-cards, each card bearing an engraved subject connected with the history of the Spanish Armada. The description of each is engraved underneath. The costume of the figures appears to assign these cards to the time of Charles II. They may possibly have been produced by Randal Taylor, a dealer near Stationers' Hall, who about 1679 put forth an advertisement of a pack of cards, price one shilling, forming a history of all the Popish plots from those in Queen Elizabeth's time to that against Charles II., with the manner of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's murder. Mr. Chatto, the author of the most complete work "On the origin of Playing Cards," had not been able to discover a pack of these, of which he found the advertisement only in the Bagford Collections, British Museum.⁴ Mr. Chatto describes many fanciful packs of cards published about the close of the XVIIth century, some of them being political or satirical, whilst others related to costume, mathematics, astronomy, and even the art of carving at table.

By MR. LE KEUX.—A series of engravings representing the restored Cathedral of Trondhjem, or Drontheim, in Norway, assigned to the XIth century. That city was long the residence of the Norwegian kings, and their ancient throne may still be seen in the palace, now an arsenal. The Cathedral was a remarkable structure, partly destroyed by fire in 1719 ; it has been partly rebuilt, and the choir is still used. Many portions of the building are remarkable for the details and sculptured ornaments, the massive piers, and other architectural features of good Norman character, as also of a subsequent period. The earlier work bears much resemblance to that which is found in certain buildings in the North of Scotland. Since the union with Sweden, this cathedral has had the privilege of being the place where coronations are performed.

By MR. NESBITT.—A collection of casts from Medieval ivory carvings of

⁴ Harl. MS. 5947. See a memoir on a remarkable pack of political cards, t.

Charles II., Journal of Archæol. Assoc. vol. ix., p. 121.

various periods, taken by Mr. Franchi, and comprising two mirror-cases in the possession of Mr. Fountaine; also some choice specimens in the Museum of M. Sauvageot, at Paris. Amongst the latter is a folding tablet sculptured in bold relief, representing the Coronation of the Virgin and St. John the Evangelist. In the spandrels of each portion are introduced a flower and an escutcheon charged with a cross; and some French antiquaries, regarding these as the English rose and St. George's cross, had inclined to suppose the sculpture to be of English work.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—Two remarkable bosses of gilt copper (diam. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.) ornaments probably of a shrine or tomb, with an enamelled escutcheon in the centre of each, surrounded by open work formed of five dragons curiously interlaced. One of the escutcheons is charged with the bearing of Créquy; *Or*, a tree of seven branches, *gules*, called a *Crequier* by the French heralds, each branch terminating in a fruit like a small pine-cone. On the other escutcheon is the bearing of La Tremouille,—*Or*, a chevron between three leaves (?) *azure*. Date, XIIIth century. A small carving in ivory, portion of a coffer, representing three figures in high relief; the date, from the costume and design, may be as early as the IVth or Vth century. A carving in ivory, of rude execution, representing the Saviour enthroned; part of a coffer, probably of North German work, of Xth or XIth century. A carved mirror-case of ivory, XIVth century, representing a hawking party on horseback. A small silver pendant ornament, representing the crucifix between the Virgin and St. John; it has a little ring above and below, and was possibly intended to be attached to a rosary. Date XVth century. A small piece of carved mother o'pearl, in open work, representing the Entombment of our Lord. Date XVth century. Early European work in this material is very rare.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A collection of tobacco-pipes, showing the progress of the manufacture and the forms of the bowl from the earliest period of their use in England. These specimens had been chiefly obtained in Surrey, Middlesex, Staffordshire, and Shropshire; the manufacture having been chiefly practised, probably, in the county last mentioned, at the little town of Brosely, whence the popular name of "a broselly" for a tobacco-pipe, in various parts of England, as stated by Mr. Hartshorne in his "*Salopia Antiqua*," p. 338. He observes that the diminutive bowls turned up by the spade or the plough are called in Shropshire "Fairishes pipes," as also in the North of England, according to Brockett.⁵ They are so termed, also, in Ireland, where they are often found, and have sometimes been assigned to a remote period, under the supposition even that they may have been brought by the Danish marauders of the Xth century. Mr. Crofton Croker has refuted this absurd notion, and gives representations of several examples in his collection from the times of Elizabeth to the reign of William III. ("*Dublin Penny Journal*," vol. iv. p. 28.) In Scotland they are known as Celtic or Elfin Pipes. The occasional juxtaposition of these reliques with objects of more remote antiquity, has, indeed, occasionally given an appearance of probability to the supposition that they may be more ancient than the introduction of tobacco in the reign of Elizabeth; thus the talented Historian of the Roman Wall seems reluctant to recognise

⁵ See his "*Glossary of North Country Words*," v. Fairy Pipes. He cites a curious memoir on the subject of the

discovery of such pipes near entrenchments, &c. in Ireland, in the "*Anthologia Hibernica*," for May, 1793.

those found in the Roman stations of the North as undeniably medieval.⁶ The pipes in Mr. Bernhard Smith's collection bear various makers' marks stamped on the spur, amongst which occur the names and initials, John Roberts—Mich. Brown—Joseph Hughes—Thomas Evans—W. G.—W. S.—C. B.—P. C.—I. H.—within a heart; E. E. and W. B., a hand being in the last two instances placed between the initials. They were found at Much Wenlock. The significance of this symbol appears to be set forth by Fuller, who in his account of the manufacture of pipes, the best being made at Amesbury in Wilts, asserts the superior excellence of "Gauntlet-pipes, which have that mark on their heel," and relates the ingenious defence of a maker who was sued for pirating the mark, and alleged that the thumb of his gauntlet stood differently to the plaintiff's, and the same hand given dexter or sinister in heraldry is a sufficient difference.⁷ The tobacco-pipe makers were incorporated in 1619; at a later period they petitioned in vain to become a livery company of the City of London.

By Mr. M. A. LOWER.—Impressions from a brass seal of pointed-oval form, presented to Mr. Lower by the Rev. J. Carnegie, of Seaford. In the centre in a circular compartment appears the tinsured head of an ecclesiastic, seen in profile to the left; the spandrels above and below the circle being filled with tracery. The inscription around is as follows: + BENEDICTIO D'NI SVPER CAPVT WALTERI. Date XIVth cent.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—Brass matrix, presented to him by the Duke of Hamilton, by whom it had been found amongst the collections at Hamilton Palace. The device is a demi-figure of St. Catharine, with the head and arms of an ecclesiastic in a suppliant attitude beneath.—LAVEDI SAINT KATERIN' PRAI FOR IO. Pointed-oval, XIVth cent.

By the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS.—Impressions from matrices of seals in the possession of Mr. Walrond. Silver matrix of the fraternity of tailors at Exeter. It is of circular form; the work elaborately finished. It represents the Baptist, clad in camel's skin, and holding the *agnus*; this figure is placed in a quatrefoiled panel, with an escutcheon at each side, each charged with a pair of shears. The inscription is as follows:—

Sigillum cōmune fraternitatis . sissorū . ciuitas . exonie.

The handle is attached by a hinge, so as to fall flat on the reverse of the seal, which is of circular form. The ancient guild of tailors has been recently broken up; their documents passed into private hands, and their seal came into the hands of a pawnbroker, by whom it was sold to a working silversmith in the west. The date of this seal may be assigned to 1475, when the corporation of tailors in Exeter obtained a new charter from Edward IV., which gave great offence to the mayor and common council as a supposed infringement on their liberties, and they commenced a suit, which was terminated by the interference of the crown after two years, but the animosity continued for a considerable time.⁸—Seal of

⁶ See Dr. Bruce's account of Minor Antiquities, "Roman Wall," sec. edit., p. 441, where two of these fairy pipes are represented—one bears the stamp G. C. Dr. Wilson, in his "Prehistoric Annals," seems inclined to assign such pipes to an age long prior to that of Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh. See a "Celtic pipe"

figured, p. 679. Compare Brongniart's remarks on pipes of the XVIIth century, "Traite des Arts Céramiques," vol ii., p. 189.

⁷ Fuller's "Worthies of Wiltshire," Manufactures.

⁸ Jenkyns' "History of Exeter," p. 85.

pointed-oval form, XIVth cent., the device is the Virgin with the infant Saviour, within rich tabernacle work; under an arch beneath are four figures in the attitude of supplication. s' COLLEGI. DOCTORVM (LEGIS?) CANONICI. STVDII. BONONIESIS.—Pointed-oval seal, XIVth cent., the device being two figures, probably of saints, under a double arched canopy surmounted by a cross—† s' PRIORISSE ET CONVENT' MON D' CASSANDRA. This may be the seal of a Priory at Cassandra, or Pallænæ, in Macedonia.

April 7, 1854.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the Chair.

THE subject of the memorial regarding the preservation of sepulchral memorials and monumental inscriptions was again brought under the notice of the Society, and the following reply received from the Home Office, was read—

WHITEHALL, March 15th, 1854.

SIR,

I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., forwarding a Memorial from the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain, calling attention to the great importance of preserving monumental inscriptions and tombstones, with reference to the closing of church-yards and the removal of churches in the execution of public works, &c.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE VULLIAMY, Esq.

HENRY FITZROY.

A communication was received, in reference to this subject, from Mr. Markland, expressing his strong feeling in regard to the reckless demolition of churches to be apprehended from the proposed measure. He anxiously hoped that the emergency of the occasion might call forth the most earnest endeavours on the part of the Central Committee, as also of the members of the Institute at large, in order that every available influence might be exerted to avert, if possible, the desecration of churches and grave-yards in a manner so repugnant to the feelings of a large class of the community, and which must be viewed with deep regret by all who sincerely appreciate the value of all national as well as personal memorials. Mr. Markland fully concurred in the object of the memorial submitted to the Home Office. If the London churches, he observed, are to be pulled down, nothing could be more judicious than a compliance with that memorial, and he suggested that not only the inscriptions should be carefully copied, but that an outline representation of the monuments or tablets should be preserved. In the course of the discussion which ensued, it was stated by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, that he had witnessed within the previous week the removal of sepulchral memorials which had been carted away through the streets of the city, as he believed, from the grave-yard of St. Benet's Fink. Amongst the most interesting city churches, he observed, are St. Ethelburga's and St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, both of which present valuable architectural features of early Decorated work; and the latter contains effigies and memorials of no ordinary historical value, namely, those of Sir John Crosby, of Gresham, of Sir William Pickering and of Sir Julius Cæsar, now in jeopardy through the project of church-destruction, the effects of which it was feared would not be limited to the city of London.

It was finally suggested and determined that the Central Committee should request the Bishop of London to receive a deputation composed of influential members of the Institute, who should urgently solicit his consideration of the evils apprehended through this threatened sacrifice of so many consecrated sites, and the painful profanation of the resting-places of the dead by which it must be accompanied.

The Rev. Dr. TODD gave an account of the recent discovery of a remarkable hoard of gold ornaments in the county Clare, in the course of railway operations. He produced some of the most curious specimens, which had been acquired for the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, presenting certain unusual features, and valuable as additions to the series of ancient ornaments intended apparently to be worn as collars or gorgets. The precise spot, he remarked, where the discovery had occurred, had not been ascertained, and a small part only of the treasure had been produced. In this, as in too many cases, the apprehension of the claims of "treasure-trove" had rendered it impracticable to preserve the evidence of essential value for the purposes of science. Such discoveries in Ireland, are usually attended with much mystery, and the relics hastily condemned to the crucible; in the present instance, Dr. Todd had reason to believe that the mass of treasure found had been very great; but the greater portion had been sold to a jeweller in Limerick and immediately melted down. The unusual forms presented by the few pieces which he was enabled to lay before the Meeting, must cause great regret that the entire hoard had not been examined by some antiquary competent to make a selection of the novel types. The ornaments consisted chiefly, as it is believed, of massive gold armlets with dilated or cup-shaped terminations; three examples of these were exhibited, as also two remarkable objects of thin gold plate, which may have been worn upon the neck; these are of novel types.

Mr. HAWKINS made some observations on the serious injuries in regard to the advance of science constantly experienced from apprehension on the part of the finders of being compelled to give up the treasure, and he observed that the successful results which had attended the more liberal regulations introduced in Denmark claimed the serious consideration of government.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Newcastle, stated certain facts which had occurred in the North, showing the prejudicial results which arise from the existing law; and the Rev. JOHN WEBB offered some remarks to the same effect, citing, especially, an important discovery of Roman gold coins in Worcestershire, of which the greater portion had been speedily sold at Evesham. He observed that the fact seemed worthy of note, in connection with a question of so much moment to archaeologists, that the gallant career of Richard Cœur de Lion had been brought to an untimely end at Chaluz, through his determination to enforce this feudal claim.

Mr. HAWKINS gave an account of the recent discovery of a mosaic pavement on the site of the Excise Office, Old Broad Street, Bishopsgate. The floor in its perfect state had measured not less than 28 ft. square; the central subject appeared to be Ariadne seated on a panther, and the accompanying designs are of a Bacchanalian character, suggesting the supposition that the pavement had decorated a banqueting chamber. The work is of fine character, and Mr. Hawkins had entertained the hope that this pavement might have been obtained for the British Museum, where a good example of mosaic work would form a valuable accession to the col-

lections of National Antiquities: it was, however, destined to be removed to the Sydenham Crystal Palace. The Rev. THOMAS HUGO stated that vestiges of another pavement had been found adjoining that first discovered, and apparently even of greater antiquarian interest.

Mr. WESTWOOD remarked that the recent excavations in the city had brought to light some vestiges of another period, deserving of mention. Upon the site of the church of St. Benet's Fink, portions of two sepulchral slabs had been found, one of them with riband ornament of Anglo-Saxon character; this lay at a depth of ten feet, and five feet lower was discovered a fragment of a slab with a foliated cross, and part of an inscription on the edge, as follows—LEM : BRVN : PRIEZ : PATER : ✠. supposed to have been the memorial of Willem or William Brun.

Mr. H. O'NEILL resumed his remarks upon sculptured crosses in Ireland, and produced rubbings from certain details upon those at Monasterboice and Termonfechin. The latter presents a very singular example of the serpent-ornamentation; the crucified figure of the Saviour appears on one side of the head of this cross, and on the other is a naked figure holding a cross in the left hand, and a staff with a double volute in the right: on the transverse limbs are introduced human heads, possibly representing angels. This sculpture may possibly typify the Ascension, in accordance with the notion to which allusion was made by Mr. Westwood at a previous meeting. (See p. 64, *ante*.) Mr. O'Neill sought to demonstrate, by certain examples selected from the materials of his work on Irish Crosses, that the origin of the interlaced or riband ornament had been, as technically termed "zoomorphic," or derived from animal forms, and that the serpent-patterns had been suggestive of the singular "triple-whorl" ornament.¹ He illustrated this curious subject of enquiry by details taken from the crosses above mentioned, showing first, intertwined serpents, then interlaced designs, in which serpent-forms are partially combined, and lastly, interlaced ornaments and triple-whorls devoid of any trace of animal forms.

Dr. TODD, in reference to the curious symbol of a staff with double volutes, shown upon the cross at Termonfechin, described a very curious relic which he had recently seen in Ireland, and of which a full account would soon be given in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society. This unique object had excited much attention; it is a short staff of metal, originally of longer dimensions, richly wrought in the same style as the shrines and sacred objects, with interlaced work chased and partially enamelled. The head is formed like a crutch, of which the handle or cross-piece presents two animal heads turned upwards and recurved. By some antiquaries this singular object, of which Dr. Todd showed a sketch, had been regarded as analogous to the pastoral staff used by the bishops and abbots of the Greek church. Mr. WESTWOOD remarked that examples of objects of this description now used in the Russo-Greek church, are represented in the magnificent work on the Antiquities of Russia. Mr. NIGHTINGALE stated that the pastoral staff which he had seen commonly used in the oriental churches, bears much resemblance in its general form to that lately found in Ireland; the construction of that staff, however, appeared rather to indicate that it had served as the handle of a cross or other sacred object, which was fixed between the dragon-like heads of the cross-piece above mentioned.

¹ See Mr. Westwood's memoir on Irish ornamentation, in this Journal, vol. x. p. 297.

Mr. HOWLETT, chief draftsman to the Board of Ordnance, gave a description of the various mechanical means which had been devised for facilitating the accurate delineation of buildings, landscapes, &c., and explained the objections to which each is liable. He wished to invite the attention of antiquaries to a method which he had devised, and used with advantage, well suited, as he believed, to assist those who are not adepts in the arts of design, or who might desire some aid in correctly producing representations of ancient buildings and objects of smaller dimensions. Mr. Howlett's mode of proceeding is to draw with a crayon upon a glass placed in an erect frame, so that the eye being fixed by means of a stationary sight or point of view in front, the objects seen through the transparent plane may be delineated, and the crayon lines afterwards traced on paper.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A celt of cream-coloured flint or chert lately found at Sunning Hill, Berkshire, under the roots of a tree on the property of Mr. Forbes, by whom it was presented to Mr. Bernhard Smith. A bronze spear-head with side-loops, and the point slightly bulbous, a peculiarity of form, possibly intentional, in order to inflict a more dangerous wound : it was stated to have been found at Littlemore, near Oxford.—Two Oriental weapons, one being a Malay dagger in its sheath of wood coated with leather (compare Skelton's Goodrich Court Armory, vol. ii., pl. 147, fig. 11); the other is an Indian weapon known as the "Paiscush," of which Skelton gives examples, differing chiefly in being formed with a knuckle-guard (*Ibid.* pl. 139, 141).

By the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.—A bronze armilla of Roman workmanship, described as found in Bucklersbury, in the present year.

By Mr. FORREST.—A tablet of alabaster, sculptured in high relief, and in perfect preservation. It represents the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, who is represented kneeling on the steps of an altar; the four knights stand behind him; one, most in front, is in the act of striking the head of Becket, whilst another, holding his sword with both hands, stirs the brains with savage cruelty; the other two knights are seen in the back-ground with their swords drawn. On the altar is placed a chalice, and in a small ambry at the side of the altar are seen the two cruets. Beyond, on the other side, stands Edward Grim, holding a cross-staff and a book. The date of this sculpture is about 1450. It was obtained from France, and is possibly a work of the artificers of Lagny.—Four enamelled plates, bearing the evangelistic symbols.—A covered tankard of pewter, from the collection of Robert Napier, Esq., of Glasgow; it is engraved with the signs of the zodiac and figures of heathen deities.—A round covered vessel of bell-metal, a beautiful specimen of casting, ornamented with arabesques in relief, and demi-figures of Faith and Hope. The name of the owner is introduced, and an escutcheon charged with a dimidiated fleur-de-lys.—HANS HEINRICH SCHALCH SECKEL MEIST'R. 1635. Seckelmeister signifies the "Treasurer."—Several Moorish pavement tiles, from Spain.

By His Grace the DUKE OF HAMILTON.—A cup or goblet of silver gilt of a very rare form, of which an accurate notion may be obtained from the accompanying representation by Mr. Shaw. The dimensions of the original are as follows—height, 5 inches; diameter at the top, 3½ inches;



Ancient cup, of silver-gilt. Date, XVth cent.

IN THE COLLECTION OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

breadth of the handle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The date appears to be the latter part of the fifteenth century, and it has been regarded as belonging to the peculiar class of ancient vessels, of which two examples were brought before the Institute by Mr. Morgan; see vol. viii., p. 299, where one of them, formed of wood, is represented.

The Hon. ROBERT CURZON, jun., stated, in regard to these curious cups, that in the Pitti Palace at Florence, in a glazed case placed in a passage leading from one of the back rooms in the picture gallery, there are six or eight vessels of this sort, all made of a light-coloured wood, very richly mounted in gold; they are double, that is, as if a second cup was used in each case as a cover. Mr. Curzon supposes that they were the common drinking cups of Austria, the north of Italy, and the south of France, and that they took the place of our mazers in those countries. In a MS. of the "Livre de Genese," date about 1380-1400, in Mr. Curzon's collection at Parham Park, there are three representations of cups of this description, the bowls being melon-shaped, the covers are smaller cups of similar fashion but of smaller size, and the lower portion only has a handle on one side. He observed that about the same period when these double cups were in vogue, it was the fashion to use double basons for food, one inverted upon the other. It is probable that the curious piece of ancient plate exhibited by the Duke of Hamilton, had originally a globular cover, like those described by Mr. Curzon; this peculiar form of cup is well shown in the woodcuts in an edition of Virgil, printed at Lyons, 1529, from which the upper woodcut has been copied, occurring in the third Eclogue. This form may be noticed likewise amongst the charges of ancient German heraldry. The second example here given is taken from the works of Spenser, where it occurs amongst *Calices sive scyphi*, as the bearing of the Carinthian family of Leininger; and three such vessels are given with the family name of Brock. (Spenser, Pars Generalis, plates, No. 19).



By Mr. FRANKS.—A small tripod pedestal of bronze, elaborately worked, and representing animals grotesquely contorted, thirteenth century. Also a gold ring of beautiful workmanship, bearing on the facets figures of St. Christopher and St. Margaret (?) and the posy—*tout mon cuer au;*.

By Mr. FIGG.—A representation of a small bronze relique from a tumulus near Mount Harry, Lewes: probably portion of a buckle, and enamelled with saltires, *gules*.

By Sir John G. REEVE DE LA POLE, Bart.—An iron prick-spur, found in the moat of a castle near Tharaud in Saxony: it is probably of the twelfth century, and was intended apparently to be attached by means of a single strap; the shanks are much curved, the point pyramidal, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length.—An iron arrow-head, found in the walls of the Château les Cles, on the confines of France and the Canton de Vaud: its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The point is forged pyramidally, somewhat like the English piles of arrows in the Goodrich Court armory, Skelton, vol. i. pl. 34, but the socket, in all instances slit open at the side, is much shorter in proportion to the point. Arrow-heads, attributed to the time of Edward I., and precisely similar to that now produced, were found by Mr. Wynne in his excavations at Castell y Bere.

By Mr. CHARLES TUCKER.—A massive gold ring set with a sapphire, and

bearing the posy—*droit . asape . pur . fere . quere . gape*. — Another gold ring engraved with a representation of the Trinity, the words,—*nul . cy . bien*,—and flowers, originally enamelled. Both these rings were found at Exeter.—A small oval watch, in form of a shell of silver enamelled, with a crystal over the face. The maker's name, *Henry Beraud fecit*. A curious little piece of old German plate, of silver ornamented with sacred subjects in *repousse* work ; it is in the form of a cabinet with moveable drawers.

By Mr. BLACKBURN.—A remarkable ivory drinking horn, elaborately sculptured in longitudinal bands, with figures of various animals,—dragons, an elephant with caparisons, hares, antelopes, peacocks, an harpy, &c., Two human figures are introduced, each holding a sword and a small very convex buckler ; they wear dresses reaching to the knee, the upper part being possibly intended to represent mail or padded work, and the waist surrounded by a sash or girdle. The mouth is raised on an eagle's gamb of silver boldly chased, and the smaller end on two little wyverns, which as also the tip, mouth-piece, &c., are of silver. The whole of the workmanship has an oriental character. The length is 27 inches. Mr. Blackburn stated that this relic, long preserved in his family, had been regarded as a tenure-horn, like the celebrated horn of Ulphus at York Minster.² He exhibited at the same time another relique which had been handed down in his family. It is a large shirt or tunic of linen, elaborately worked with lace, and ornamented with small bows of blue and red riband. The tradition had always been that it was worn by Charles I. at his execution. It bears stains, supposed to be of blood. With this garment were produced various articles of linen for an infant, of very fine quality and manufacture, supposed to have been worn by Charles in his childhood. These reliques, with the horn, had descended to Mr. Blackburn's mother from the family of Hare, of Stow Hall, Norfolk, descended from the Harcourts of Lorraine. Sir John Hare, knighted by James I., married the only daughter of the lord Keeper Coventry ; and their eldest son, Sir Ralph Hare, was created a baronet by Charles I., in 1641. It had not been ascertained by what means these royal reliques had come into the possession of the family.

By Mr. W. V. HELLYER.—A set of silver toilet implements, viz. tooth-pick, ear-pick, nail-pick, and tongue-scraper, united together so as to turn on one pivot. United with them is a seal of crystal on coloured foils. The date 1589 is engraved upon this little object. Other examples of such implements may be seen in Sussex Archæol. Coll., vol. v., p. 201, and Gent. Mag., vol. xcix., part 2, p. 401. The last was found in Lancashire, near Furness Abbey.

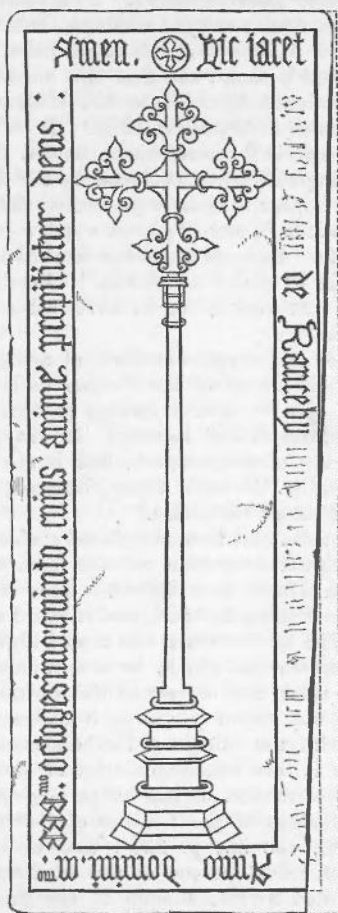
By Mr. ROLFE HAWKINS.—A collection of *azulejos*, or Moorish paving-tiles, of vivid colouring, from Spain.

By Mr. C. C. BABINGTON.—Impression in gutta percha, from a gold ring of the XVth century, lately found under Nottingham bridge. It is now in the possession of Mr. Litchfield, at Cambridge. Around the hasp is engraved thrice, the posy,—*pernez en gre*, with foliated ornaments tastefully introduced in the intervening spaces.

² Figured in the Guide to York Cathedral, by Rev. G. Poole, p. 191. Several tenure-horns are represented in the Archæologia, vol. iii. A remarkable

sculptured horn presented by Frederic III. to the antiquary, Wormius, is figured in the description of his Museum, p. 330. It is probably oriental.

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—Drawings of a sepulchral arch and incised cross-slab lately brought to light through the removal of woodwork &c. in Rauceby Church, near Sleaford. It appears to have formed the



monument of the builder of the south aisle of that church, towards the east end of which it is situated. The name is unfortunately illegible, although the date, 1385, is preserved. The slab (see woodcut) has suffered much from friction, and a portion has been cut away from one side in order to make the slab fit in better, probably with some later work. The slab measures 7 feet by 2 feet 7 inches. The design of the cross differs, Mr. Trollope observed, in some features from all examples known to him, and it is of graceful character. The cross had never been filled in with the black composition which still remains in the surrounding lines and inscription, so that it has a lighter and more subdued appearance than the surrounding border.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—A sketch of a portion of wooden frame

found *in situ*, in unblocking a small circular-headed, double-splayed window in the chancel of Framingham Earl Church, Norfolk. It is pierced with eyelet holes, in different directions, round the edge, doubtless for the purpose of affixing some kind of lacing. Fragments of similar frames were found in the other double-splayed windows, but very much decayed. Mr. Manning thought it possible that this might have served for fixing a substitute for glass in early times, and that the material might have been canvas, which is mentioned by the late Mr. Hudson Turner as having been used at Westminster Abbey about 1270.³ It had also been supposed that these holes were merely for cords to be passed through to keep the birds out, the rain being sufficiently excluded by the double splay. Contrivances of this kind appear to have been termed fenestralls, *fenestralia*. Horman in his *Vulgaria* says that "glasen wyndow is to let in the lyght and kepe out the winde. Paper or lyn clothe straked acrossse with losyngys mak fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes." Possibly the "losyngys" in this case imply a net-work of cords stretched across to preserve the paper or linen from damage.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—Representations of a singular silver crucifix, originally gilt, having the image of the Saviour on both sides; the cross is curiously formed of open work in a lozengy pattern, and a spiral twist all round the edges. Date, XVIth century. It was probably intended to be attached to a string of paternosters, and it was found in digging a deep grave, in 1844, at St. Cronan's Abbey, Roscrea, co. Tipperary. This relique is now in Mr. Hoare's Collection.

Mr. BLAAUW presented a cast from the glazed surface of a block of terracotta, part of the external decoration of the ancient residence of the Pelhams at Loughton Place, near Lewes. This moated mansion was erected by Sir William Pelham in 1534, and it was for two centuries the seat of the family. The buckle which was their badge, appears in several places amongst the ornaments, which, as also window cases and other dressings of moulded brick, are of very skilful workmanship. The block from which the cast was taken measures 8 inches in thickness, and it displays the buckle with the initials of the builder of the house—W. P. and upon the buckle is this inscription—LAN DE GRACE 1534 FVT CEST MAYSO' FAITE. A representation of this badge is given by Mr. Lower in his *Memoir on the Badges of the families of Pelham and De la Warr*, *Sussex Archæol. Coll.*, vol. iii., p. 228; and in his "Curiosities of Heraldry," p. 161. A model of one of the windows, ornamented with arabesques, was exhibited by Mr. Blaauw in the Museum formed during the meeting of the Institute at Chichester.

By Mr. NIGHTINGALE.—Two reliques of baked clay found in digging graves in the churchyard of St. Nicholas', Wilton. One of them is a perforated disc, diameter about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of perforation $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It resembles one represented in "*Artis' Durobrivæ*," plate 29, fig. 6, found with Roman remains and described as a weight, possibly from its being marked with three impressed cavities at equal distances, a peculiarity occurring in other examples. A massive ring of baked clay, closely similar to that found at Wilton, was dug up in the churchyard at Hurst Pierpoint,

³ Pipe Rolls, 50, 55, Henry III., cited in the Introduction to *Domestic Architecture in England*, p. xxx. A payment

occurs also in 1293, "*pro canabo ad fenestras ad scaccarium Regine apud Westmonast'. iijd.*"

Sussex, and it is in the possession of the Rev. C. Borrer, of that place. It has been supposed that those objects served to support large candles, which may have been thus ranged on the floor of a church around the corpse in funeral obsequies. The other resembles a salt-cellar or a small saucer raised on a stem; it had, however, probably served as a rude funereal lamp or cresset; a Roman relique of rude ware, very similar in form but furnished with a nozzle, was found in a sepulchral cist at Avisford, Sussex, now in the Chichester Museum, and exhibited at the meeting of the Institute in that city by Lady Elizabeth Reynell.

By the Rev. JOHN BYRON.—A rubbing from a small sepulchral brass found in Newark Church under the pews, during restorations now in progress; it represents a man, probably a merchant, in a long gown; date, XVIth century. Also an escutcheon of the arms of the Drapers' Company: three clouds radiated in base, each surmounted by a triple crown. The Company was incorporated 17th Henry VI., and received a grant of arms in 1561. Mr. Byron presented these rubbings to the collection of the Institute.

Impressions from Seals.—By Mr. CATON.—Seal of Sir John de Burgh, Sheriff of Shropshire, 1442; he was son of Hugh de Burgh, Sheriff 8th Henry VI., and married the heiress of Sir William Clopton, of Radbrooke, Gloucestershire. The seal bears an escutcheon placed diagonally, charged with three fleurs-de-lys ermine; on the helm is a crest, a falcon ducally gorged, with wings expanded. The legend is—*burgh' S' : dolonde : p' : le chastel : de churbourgh'*. Sir John de Burgh, Mr. Caton stated, entitled himself Seigneur d'Olonde, from a lordship possessed by him in Normandy; he was probably captain or governor of Cherbourg, and this was his official seal for that post. That place was taken by Henry V. in 1418, and it was the last fortress given up by the English in 1450, after a spirited resistance by Thomas Gonville, who at that time was captain there.—Seal of Sir Thomas More, probably engraved on his appointment by Henry VIII. as Treasurer of the Exchequer, in 1520. It bears an escutcheon, quarterly, a chevron engrailed between three moor-cocks, and, on a chevron between three unicorns' heads erased, as many bezants. The crest, placed upon a helm, is a Moor's head in profile. Legend—*SIGILLV. T. MORE. EQVITIS. AVRATI. SVBTHESAVRARI. ANGL.*—The matrix is in the possession of a gentleman in Northamptonshire. Seal of Anthony Gell, of Hopton, Derbyshire, date about 1600. It represents a man in a long robe, with a ruff, a flat bonnet on his head, his right hand raised. Under his feet is an escutcheon charged with three mullets in bend: crest, a greyhound statant—*IMAGO : ANTHONII : GELI : DE : HOPTON : ARMIGERI.*—Official seal of Sir Job Charlton, Bart., of Ludford, Herefordshire, and Park Hall, Salop., Chief Justice of Chester, in the reign of Charles II., Speaker of the House of Commons, 1673. He died in 1697. The seal bears an escutcheon of the Royal Arms within a garter, and surmounted by a crown, with the initials C. R. On a label underneath is inscribed, *CONCILIVM MARCHIAR*: and around the margin, *CAROLVS II. D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. F.D.*

By Mr. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.—Impressions from the Mayoralty Seal of London, in its present singularly defaced condition: the matrix appears to have been rubbed down until only the deepest intaglios remain. A representation of this fine seal, in its perfect state, has been given in this Journal, vol. iii., p. 74. The matrix is now kept at the Mansion House,

in the custody of the Gate Porter.—Copies in gutta percha of several seals appended to documents relating to the Channel Islands, in the possession of M. Metivier, of Guernsey. They comprise—s'. BALLIVIE. INSVLE. DE. GERNEREYE, (*sic*) used in 1215 and 1329 ;—s' BALLIVIE. INSVLARVM PRO REGE ANGLIE, in 1286 ;—the seals of Sir William de Chayne, 1153, and of Edmond de Chaeney, Gardein des Isles, 1365 ;—of Masse de la Court, Bailiff of Guernsey, 1315 ; of John de Pratellis, 1200 ; and of Sir Thomas de Pratellis, 1276 ;—of Sir Otho de Gransson, 1316 ;—of Richard de St. Martin, Bailiff of Jersey, 1317 ;—of Hugh de Turbelville (*sic*) ;—and of Philip de Albignei, 1218.

By Mr. WAY.—Copies in gutta percha from seals in the treasuries at Queen's and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, taken by Mr. Ready, to whom access has recently been permitted by the authorities of several colleges (Pembroke, Gonville and Caius, and Queen's), and an extensive collection of fine examples thus obtained.⁴ Those now produced comprised a seal of John de Balliol, not described in Laing's Catalogue of Scottish Seals ; a fine seal of Sir Peter de Courtenay, 14th Richard II., 1391, bearing an escutcheon of the arms of that family suspended to a tree ; the bearing differenced by a label of three points, each charged with three annulets ; and a beautiful seal of John Avenell, of a Cambridge-shire family, 26th Edward III. The bearing is a fesse between six annulets, the crest being a demi-dragon, with wings expanded. Amongst several remarkable seals of the De Veres obtained at Cambridge by Mr. Ready, that of Maud, daughter of Sir Ralph de Ufford, and wife of Thomas de Vere, Earl of Oxford, deserves especial notice. It is of circular form, and displays an escutcheon of the arms of Vere impaling Ufford, borne by an eagle with its wings displayed.—* *Sigillum : maulde : ber : comitisse : oronie* : she survived her husband, who died in 1370, and died in prison in 1404.

ANNUAL LONDON MEETING,

MAY 26, 1854.

The Annual Meeting announced for this day was postponed to the first week in June, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the senior auditor. The accompanying balance-sheet, as audited immediately on his return to London, was then submitted and approved.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

For the Year ending December 31, 1853.

We, the undersigned, having examined the accounts of the Archaeological Institute for the year 1853, do hereby certify that the same present a true statement of the receipts and payments for that year, and from them we have prepared the following abstract.

⁴ Impressions from any of these seals 2, St. Botolph's-lane, Cambridge, at very moderate cost.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1853.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bankers, December 31, 1852	161	6	0
„ in hands of Secretary	0	16	2
Annual Subscriptions, including arrears	563	14	0
Entrance Fees	33	12	0
Life Compositions	30	9	0
Receipts per Sale of Works	116	11	6
Net Balance from the Chichester Meeting, including Donations	144	9	5

£1050 18 1

Examined and found correct, June 5, 1854.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
House Expenses, viz.						
House Rent	160	0	0			
Secretary's Salary	150	0	0			
Insurance	3	0	0			
Coals	2	10	0			
Housekeeper's wages and disbursements	20	16	0			
Clerk's ditto	18	13	0			
Postages, including delivery and postage of Journal one year, carriage of antiquities, &c. { sent for the Meetings, booking parcels, and other Office expenses }	70	11	0			
				425	10	0
Publication Account :						
Printing	400	0	0			
Engraving	97	14	0			
Artists	53	13	0			
Lithography	20	0	0			
				571	7	0
Purchase of various Archæological Publications				5	16	0
Subscription to Pevensey Excavations				3	0	0
Balance at Bank, Dec. 31, 1853				43	8	5
„ in Secretary's hands				1	16	8
				£1050	18	1

(Signed)

FREDERIC OUVRY,
GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT. } *Auditors.*

NOTE ON SACRED SYMBOLS OCCURRING IN IRELAND.

PAGE 81, *ante*.

We are indebted to Mr. Daniel Parsons for the following note on the explanation given in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1831, cited in this Journal (see p. 81, *ante*) in reference to the emblems of a heart pierced with seven swords, and a rose, occurring on an ancient grave-slab in Ireland. Mr. Parsons remarks that the former is incorrectly described, as "signifying the seven wounds of Christ," and that the emblem is the heart of the Blessed Virgin. The sorrows or dolours of the Virgin, as venerated by the Roman Catholic Church, are seven:—1. At the Presentation of Our Lord, when Simeon said, "Yea, a sword shall pierce through thy own soul," Luke ii., 35. 2. At the Slaughter of the Innocents. 3. At losing Our Lord for three days. Luke ii., 46. 4. At seeing him condemned, bound, scourged, and sinking under the cross. 5. At seeing him crucified. 6. At seeing his side pierced by the spear. 7. At receiving his body in her arms after the descent from the cross. At each of these times in the history of the life on earth of the Son of God, the Church recognises the fulfilment of Simeon's prophecy. Accordingly, on Friday next before Good Friday, is appointed the "Missa Septem dolorum B. M. V.," the sequence in which, the hymn commencing "Stabat Mater dolorosa," contains, it will be remembered, an allusion to the words of Simeon. On the third Sunday of September is appointed the "Festum Septem dolorum B. M. V.," and at this period may be seen in Roman Catholic churches an image of the Virgin pierced with seven swords. The rose, among the emblems on the Irish memorial before mentioned, is also allusive to the Virgin; it may suffice to mention, that one of the titles applied to her in the Litany of Loretto, is "*Rosa mystica*."

It was obviously an error in the description communicated to Mr. Urban, as we believe, by an able antiquary still resident at Cork, to make mention of the *seven* wounds of our Lord, amongst the curious symbols, in some instances so singularly introduced in heraldic fashion on an escutcheon, and described as "the arms that longeth to the Passion." The wounds of Our Lord, it is well known, are five, those inflicted by the crown of thorns or by the scourges being never symbolised as one separate wound. In reference to the symbol of the heart, it may deserve mention, that upon the ancient clog-almanacs, the Feasts of the Virgin are designated by that emblem. It is found, probably in allusion to the Virgin, on decorative tiles at Worcester, Malvern, and other places, and in one instance, the heart is charged also with a flower, possibly intended as a rose. At Malvern the heart pierced by nails may be seen amongst the sculptured ornaments of the groined porch. A more close attention to these details would doubtless often give a clue to the import of certain architectural and other decorations. Mr. Parsons may, we hope, aid us in the explanation of the heart pierced with *six* wounds, occurring on a Sepulchral Brass at St. Albans.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MAY 5, 1854.

THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, VICE-PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

MR. NEVILLE described a singular discovery which had occurred, in January last, in the course of his excavations at Chesterford, Essex, at a spot just outside the limits of the Roman station, and adjoining to the churchyard of that place. Several deep pits had been found, excavated in Roman times in the gravel, and containing a number of reliques of pottery, glass, bronze and other metals. In one of these depositories Mr. Neville had discovered a large deposit of iron implements, such as scythes, chains, tires of wheels, hammers and other tools, shackle bolts, and padlocks of very curious workmanship, the metal being in excellent preservation, owing probably to the precautions which had been taken in closing the mouth of the pit with a thick layer of chalk. Mr. Neville produced drawings by Mr. Youngman, of Saffron Walden, exhibiting the principal objects in this remarkable deposit.

Mr. WAY sent a notice of a Roman pig of lead found in August, 1853, near Blagdon, on the northern flank of the Mendip Hills, Somerset. There are traces of extensive workings, of the Roman age, on that range of hills, and a company has recently been formed, for the purpose of obtaining lead by fusing the slag which is found in large quantities near these ancient sites of mining operations on the Mendip. The pig was found by a countryman in ploughing, and brought to the patent shot-works of Messrs. Williams, at Bristol, by whom it has fortunately been preserved. It bears this inscription—BRITANNIC . . . AVG. F I . .—or, as some have read it,—AVG. IMP.—in raised letters, formed by the mould ; and on one of the sides



Pig of Lead, found in Somersetshire.

Length 24 in. ; breadth 6 in. ; at top 3 in.

appears these letters twice impressed with a stamp—V. EIP. C. The last letter is indistinct. It has been supposed that this mark may refer to the weight. (See woodcut.) The inscription indicates that the pig was made under Britannicus, son of Claudius and Messalina, born A.D. 42. The young prince shared with his father the title of *Britannicus*, conferred by the senate in consequence of pretended victories in Britain : he was regarded as heir apparent to the throne until the close of his mother's scandalous career, A.D. 48. Soon after the marriage of Claudius with Agrippina, in the following year, he was prevailed upon by her to set aside

his son from the succession, and to adopt Nero, her son by a former husband. Britannicus was ultimately poisoned by Nero, A.D. 55. The date of this pig may therefore be placed between the years A.D. 44 and 48 or 49, and it is perhaps the most ancient object of its kind hitherto found in England. It has been questioned whether Britannicus ever had the title of *Augustus*, although on certain colonial coins he is thus styled—BRITANNICUS. AVG. and TI. CLAUDIVS. CAESAR. AVG. F. BRITANNICUS.¹ The correct reading, therefore, of the inscription on the pig may probably be—*Britannicus Augusti filius*, not *Augustus Imperator*, as it had been at first supposed, the last letters of the legend being unfortunately indistinct. The signification of the letters stamped upon the side remains undetermined. Of various reliques of the metallurgical industry of the Romans in Britain none hitherto described appears to present marks on the side, with the exception of the pig found in 1783 near the Broughton Brook, Stockbridge, Hampshire, and exhibited in the Temporary Museum during the meeting of our Society at Winchester, in 1845, by Mr. J. M. Elwes, of Bossington, in whose possession it remains. This bears the date of Nero's fourth consulate, A.D. 60—68; on one side are the letters—HVL P M COS; on the other—EX ARGEN CAPA ꝓ (?) IV, and underneath—XXX. (*Monumenta Historica*, Inscriptions, No. 134.) The last-mentioned portion of the inscription is thus read by Mr. Roach Smith²—EX ARGENT—CAPASCAS—XXX.

Of the ancient lead-workings on the Mendip hills one other similar evidence is recorded to have been found. In the reign of Henry VIII., as we learn from Leland (*Assertio Arthuri*; *Lelandi Coll.* vol. v., p. 45) an "oblonga plumbi tabula" was brought to light by the plough near the source of the river *Ochis* or *Axe*, which issues from that singular cavern on the Mendip hills, called *Okey* or *Wookey Hole*. Leland states that it was taken to the house of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in London. Camden also relates this discovery at "*Ochiehole*;"³ and Dr. Holland, in his translation of the "*Britannia*," adds that the "table of lead somewhat long—lay long at *Lambith* in the Duke of Norfolk's house." No further trace of its existence can be found. It bore the name of the Emperor Claudius, and its date is ascertained to be A.D. 49.

Mr. Way stated that having accidentally heard of the pig of lead found at Blagdon, the only vestige of Roman dominion in Britain, as he believed, bearing the name of Britannicus, no time was lost in the endeavour to rescue it from the furnace. By the ready assistance of an influential friend of the Institute, Mr. Garrard, Chamberlain of Bristol, and the kind cooperation of Mr. C. Wasbrough, of Clifton, it was found to have been preserved at the shot-works before mentioned. On the first suggestion that such an object was of interest to archaeologists as an evidence of ancient mining operations, possessing also a certain historical value on account of the inscription which it bears, Mr. Williams forthwith expressed the wish to send it for the examination of the Insti-

¹ See Eckhel, and Akerman's *Roman coins*, vol. i. p. 160.

² See the notice and representation of this pig given by Mr. C. Roach Smith in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. v. p. 227.

³ *Britannia*, edit. 1607, p. 168; edit.

by Gough, vol. i. pp. 82, 104. Lambarde mentions this pig in his *Topographical Dictionary*, under *Onky*, possibly an error of the press for *Ouky*. See also Collinson's *Hist. Somerset*, vol. iii. p. 420. *Monumenta Historica*, Inscriptions, No. 133.

tute. Mr. Way had accordingly been enabled to exhibit this curious relique to the meeting, and he had the gratification to make known the liberal determination of Mr. Williams to present it to the collection of National Antiquities at the British Museum.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE communicated the following notice of a singular collar brought from Finland, accompanied by an accurate drawing, from which a reduced representation is here given :—

“ This collar was found some years ago by a Laplander on one of the mountains of Finmark, from whom it was obtained by Sir Arthur de Capel Broke, Bart., in whose possession it still remains. Such collars were worn by the Finland wisemen, before the establishment of Christianity among the inhabitants of that northern region, on those occasions when they invoked and affected to raise up evil spirits to parley with them. Its material is bronze, and it has all the appearance of great antiquity. It consists of eighteen hollow circular portions, besides the longer one seen in the upper part of the drawing. Its length is 25 inches. The whole was no doubt connected together by an internal wire or cord. As this has perished, it is uncertain whether the long portion placed at the top in the drawing, was intended to hang behind or before, especially as there is a bunch of short chains and remnants of various pendants now attached to one of the ordinary portions. This, however, very probably, was suspended from that particular portion which I have placed at the bottom, inasmuch as it is a little more ornamented than the others, and retains some fragments of farther ornamentation—visible on its outline—once, perhaps, so arranged, as evidently to have afforded the means of suspension ; and if so, this would seem to hang most naturally in front. Only one terminal pendant of this bunch exists in a perfect condition, apparently the rude figure of a horse ; there is also a small spear-shaped or leaf-shaped ornament, probably intended for suspension in like manner, and fragmentary portions of many others still remain attached to the links of the short chains forming the bunch before alluded to.

“ Sir Arthur Broke also obtained from the same country, Finland, two curious silver rings, of uncertain but ancient date. Drawings of these I send for examination, as specimens of early northern workmanship.” These rings are formed of bands of silver curiously wrought, and representing, possibly, coiled serpents. To the outside are attached small rings, hanging loose, and to which some ornaments may have been appended.

Mr. J. H. LE KEUX produced, for the inspection of the Society, an extensive collection of representations of ancient crosses, existing in England, and he offered the following observations on the interesting subject of archaeological enquiry, illustrated by that series of examples :—

“ The collection of drawings of crosses now before the meeting, was commenced by the late William Alexander, upon whose accuracy as a draughtsman, reliance may be safely placed : the best productions of his pencil, however, are the drawings now in the British Museum, made during his appointment as draughtsman to the Embassy in China. His sketches of crosses were mostly executed between 1800 and 1810, with the intention of publication, which advanced so far as the production of a prospectus in conjunction with the late Mr. Lowry. This project was resumed about 1825 by Mr. Britton and my father, and the collection of drawings has ultimately come into my possession by purchase from Mr. Britton.

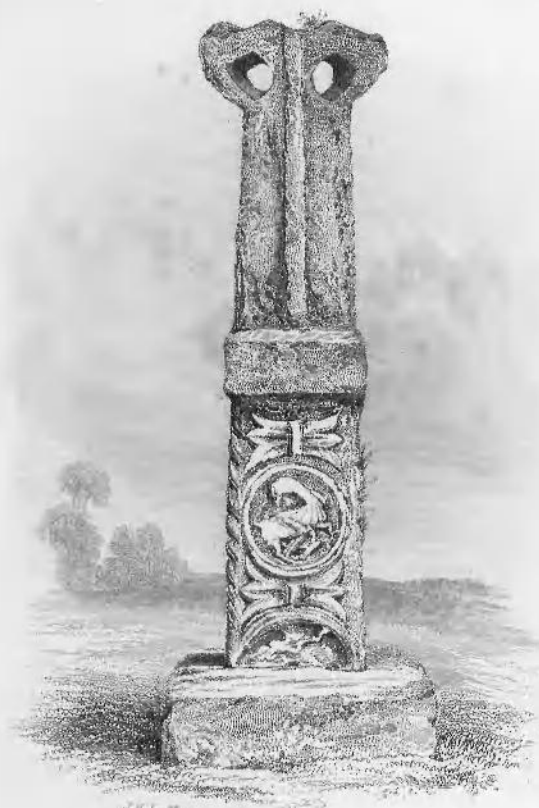
“ It is much to be regretted that so many valuable monuments of this



Magician's Collar, of bronze, from Finmark.

In the possession of Sir Arthur de Capel Broke, Bart.

(Scale, two-thirds of the original size.)



class should be gradually lost by decay or removal to positions where they are deprived of the essential interest which they possessed through the local associations connected with them. Thus the citizens of Bristol have allowed their beautiful cross to be removed; it is now preserved in a position possibly of greater security, at Stourhead, but at the sacrifice of the interest and value of such a monument in its original position. The 'Carfax Conduit' likewise has been sacrificed to become an ornament of Newnham Park, near Oxford. The remarkable cross discovered at Lancaster has been transferred to a museum, where it has lost much of the value connected with its local history: 'the two crosses once to be seen at Fletton in Huntingdonshire, have been displaced, and are in a position of questionable security: there is, actually, in the vicinity of London, a cross which has been removed more than a hundred miles from its original locality, and although it may be appreciated through the good taste of its present possessor, its future preservation may depend upon caprice, and its history and origin be forgotten. Some remains of early crosses have been only preserved from destruction by being built into the walls of churches, as in the case of an interesting sculpture at Old Stepney Church; or too frequently they may be found in farm-buildings or applied to other unworthy uses.

"Of the early monuments to which the name of crosses is frequently applied, some are not properly so designated, being merely stones of memorial of various periods. In some instances, the upper portion being lost, the original character of the monument remains doubtful, as regards the propriety of their admission into the series of 'Crosses.' Of this the so-called Bewcastle Cross, the erect monuments at Coppleston, Devon, and Rothley, Leicestershire, are examples. Amongst the earliest crosses of an enriched character, several claim especial notice for the peculiar interlaced riband-like designs of their rude sculpture; whilst those of a somewhat later period present intertwined stems and foliage mixed with birds, animals, or other objects. Some of the early examples have a circular head with a cross rudely cut upon it, as at Carraton Down, and several places in Cornwall;⁵ others of more elaborate workmanship have the head perforated, forming a cross, as at Carew, Pembrokeshire; or a cross within a circle, as the 'Stone of Lamentation' in Flintshire, and other examples, the shafts being ornamented with riband interlacement, and the cross, invariably, in these earlier examples is of the Greek form, with limbs of equal length.⁶ The crosses of the Norman and subsequent period are very numerous, and it is remarkable that amongst their richly sculptured ornaments, the characteristic types commonly found in ecclesiastical and other buildings, as also on baptismal fonts, such as the zig-zag or chevron, the billet mouldings, or the intersecting arches, do not appear to have been introduced.

"The purposes for which crosses were erected were very various, and the classification of monuments of this description presents a subject of interesting investigation. They were placed in churchyards to inspire

⁴ See *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii. p. 72.

⁵ See also the representations of crosses at St. Clement's near Truro, and St. Buryan, in Mr. Haslam's *Memoir on Cornish Crosses*, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv. pp. 309, 310; also several examples

figured in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxv. part 2, p. 1201.

⁶ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii. p. 71. Fenton's *Hist. of Pembrokeshire*, pl. 3, p. 240. Gough's edition of *Camden*, Flintshire, vol. iii. pl. xi.

devotion, and possibly, in some instances as places of sanctuary, where the culprit might take refuge under the protection of the church: they were erected in market-places, where the sacred emblem, it might be, should keep before the mind feelings to counteract the sins of dishonesty, and constantly bring to remembrance the Golden Rule inculcated by Christianity. Crosses were placed to commemorate important events, to mark the scenes of strife and of victory, as in the case of the Percy and the Neville crosses; they served as landmarks and beacons, as at Dundry, Somerset; they were the resting-places in towns or by high-ways, where the corpse was deposited for a while, when being carried to the grave; and they were the resort of the needy and the impotent, who there assembled to crave alms for the love of Him, whose symbol is the cross. They were placed to mark and protect springs or public wells, the base of the cross sometimes serving the purpose of a conduit, as at Geddington." The cross, Mr. Le Keux observed, was not always a place of sanctuary; in the "Taming of the Shrew," Grumio, speaking of being wedded to Katharine, says, he would "as leif to be whipped at the High Cross every morning."

Mr. Le Keux concluded his observations in illustration of the remarkable series of examples submitted to the meeting on this occasion (comprising nearly 300 drawings), by some remarks on those most interesting monuments of this class—the Eleanor Crosses, which will form an important portion of a work now in preparation by Mr. Le Keux, and which will supply a *desideratum* in archæological literature. Amongst the critical observations which he offered, in adverting to these unequalled combinations of sculpture with architectural designs of varied and effective character, Mr. Le Keux stated his conviction that the statue of the Blessed Virgin now seen on the cross at Leighton, Bedfordshire, had been originally one of the effigies of Eleanor, removed thither when the work of destruction took place, which has left so few of these memorials of the Queen existing to our times.⁷

By Mr. Le Keux's kindness we are enabled to place before the readers of the Journal two of his skilfully touched etchings, from subjects in the series of stone crosses exhibited by him to the Institute on this occasion. He closed his remarks by the request for information or drawings which might aid his researches, announcing his intention of preparing for publication a selection of examples of this highly interesting class of sacred antiquities.

The discussion was resumed regarding the threatened desecration of ancient churches, especially in the City of London, and the heedless destruction of sepulchral memorials existing on so many consecrated sites. Mr. MARKLAND made a forcible appeal to the meeting on this subject, and cordial concurrence in his views was expressed by Mr. Beresford Hope, Lord Nelson, Mr. Hawkins, and other persons present, who took a warm interest in this important question. It was finally unanimously agreed, that a deputation should be nominated on the part of the Institute,⁸ and that the Bishop of London be requested to grant an interview without

⁷ These crosses will form an important feature of Mr. Le Keux's forthcoming "Illustrations of Stone Crosses," to consist of one hundred plates, of which fifteen will be devoted to the existing

memorials of Queen Eleanor, the plans, sculpture and statues. See Announcements of Archaeological Publications, *infra*.

⁸ See p. 183, in this volume.



BAKEWELL, DERBYSHIRE.

NORTH EAST.

delay, to enable the representatives of the Society to express the strong feeling aroused on this occasion.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—Representation of a sarcophagus, found recently about a quarter of a mile S. W. of Ancaster, in Lincolnshire, supposed to be the *Isinnis* of Richard of Cirencester, where Roman remains have been frequently discovered. It had been deposited in a position N. and S., at so slight a depth that the discovery occurred through the grating of a plough against the stone lid. A skeleton in perfect condition was found in the coffin, unaccompanied by any urn or other object. The coffin is cut out of one piece of the excellent freestone of the district, and the surface still retains distinct marks of the rough oblique tooling. It is round at the head, and square at the foot. Length, 6 feet 10 inches; greatest width 2 feet 2 inches; width at the foot, 1 foot 10 inches; depth, 1 foot 8 inches. A rude slab, about 4 inches thick, formed its cover. This interment is assigned by Mr. Trollope to the Roman period.

By Mr. GREVILLE CHESTER.—A diminutive figure of bronze, representing a man in a close-fitting dress, resembling a jacket and pantaloons, and a conical cap or head-piece; he carries a club which rests upon his shoulder. By the small rivets still remaining, this figure seems to have been attached to some thin substance, possibly leather or metal-plate. The length is rather more than an inch. It was found on high ground to the west of Winchester. The bronze has become well "patinated," and the figure had been considered by some persons to be Roman, representing possibly a recruit going through his exercises with the *clava*, used, as Vegetius states, instead of a sword. The Dacians appear on Trajan's Column fighting with clubs, and wearing trousers, as also in some instances a kind of Phrygian cap.⁹

By the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.—A bronze *cochlear*, the bowl circular, the handle pointed (compare Akerman's Archæol. Index, pl. 13, fig. 12), and a *ligula* terminating in a long scoop, like a marrow-spoon. Each of these objects measures 6½ inches in length. They were described as found in Bucklersbury. A Roman spoon of bone, similar in form to the first, and found at Cirencester, is figured in the Archæologia, vol. x., pl. xi., p. 133.

By Mr. WAY.—Impressions from several Roman coins, portions of a large hoard found near Coleraine, during the previous month. This remarkable deposit comprised 1506 coins, wholly of silver, and in good preservation. The series ranges from Constantius II., A.D. 337, to Constantine III. A.D. 407, including fourteen emperors. The coins of Julian II., Arcadius, and Honorius, occur in greatest numbers. There were found at the same time silver ingots or short bars, unhammered, lumps or ingots of various sizes, hammered; fragments of vessels ornamented with foliated and twining patterns, two triangles interlaced, a human head in relief, &c., and with traces of gilding; plates with engraved work, and two fragments of ingots stamped with inscriptions. On one of these are the words—EX OF PATRICII (*ex officina Patricii*), on the other CVR MISSI

⁹ Roman remains have been found repeatedly near Winchester; this singular little figure may, however, be assigned to Mediæval times.

(*curatoris missi*?) Also a large object of thin silver plate, ornamented with punched work, and supposed to have been a cup. The weight of the ingots and fragments amounted to more than 200 oz. of silver, and no object of any other metal was found. The coins and bullion lay close packed at some depth; no trace was seen of any urn or box in which they might have been deposited. The inscribed ingots appear to have been similar in form and size to one found in 1777, in the Tower of London, with coins of Honorius and Arcadius, and bearing the impress—EX OFFIC HONORII. A representation of it is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. v. pl. 25, p. 292. A full account of the discovery near Coleraine has subsequently been communicated to the "*Ulster Journal of Archæology*," vol. ii. p. 182, by Mr. J. SCOTT PORTER, with representations of the ornamented reliques of silver, and a detailed catalogue of the coins with their reverses, by Mr. CARRUTHERS of Belfast.¹ This discovery is remarkable on account of the very rare occurrence of any vestiges of the Romans in Ireland. In 1827, a hoard of 300 silver coins of the Higher Empire was found at Bushmills, co. Antrim; in 1830, 500 silver coins were discovered about a mile from the Giant's Causeway, and two large hoards were subsequently found in the same neighbourhood. The whole have been dispersed, having been sold to strangers visiting the Causeway. With the exception of these discoveries, all of which have occurred within a limited district of the co. Antrim, scarcely any authentic instance of Roman vestiges in Ireland appears to have been recorded. The Roman oculist's stamp found in the co. Tipperary, and described in this *Journal* by Mr. WAY (vol. vii. p. 354), may be mentioned as the only relique which has fallen under our observation.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Three iron weapons, supposed to be of the Saxon period; the precise locality where they were found is not known, but it was probably in London. They consist of a small axe-head, and two spears. One of these has the socket open nearly as far as the commencement of the blade, a mode of construction frequently seen in the spears of the Saxon period, and found possibly more convenient for the smaller weapons of this class, which may have been used as missiles, since if the light shaft were broken, as must have constantly occurred, it would be much easier to detach the head and adjust it to a fresh shaft, than if it had been riveted to the wood.² It may be also supposed that inconvenience arose from the shaft being liable to break where the rivet passed through it. The second spear-head has the socket pierced at the sides for a rivet, and it is remarkable as having lateral projections about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the blade, forming a cross-guard like the *mora* of the Roman *venabulum*. The cross-bar in this example closely resembles that of an iron spear-head of much larger proportions found at Nottingham, and figured in this *Journal*.³ Spear-heads of the Anglo-Saxon period, with such cross-guards,

¹ These coins with the silver ornaments remain in the possession of Mr. James Gilmour, watchmaker, of Coleraine, and it may be hoped that the latter at least will be secured for the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

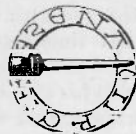
² Compare the spears discovered by Mr. Neville at Little Wilbraham, Saxon Obsequies, pl. 35, 36; at Linton Heath,

pp. 96, 105, &c. in this volume; Mr. Wylie's Fairford Graves, pl. xi.; and the examples found at Harnham by Mr. Akerman, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pl. i. Occasionally the open socket occurs with the use of the rivet, as at Linton Heath, grave No. 81, p. 110, *ante*.

³ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. viii. p. 425. This kind of spear with cross-guards

are preserved in Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities, Catalogue, p. 103.

By Mr. EVELYN P. SHIRLEY, M.P.—A diminutive ring-brooch of gold of the XIVth century, found near the ruins of Donaghmoyne or Mannin Castle, in Ulster, the ancient head of the Barony of Farney. It was presented to Mr. Shirley by the Rev. R. Tottenham. The inscription upon one side of this little ornament has not been explained: it appears to read as follows—✠ IHSENAOIIP'CI. The first stroke after the cross may not be intended for a letter, it is an upright line without any transverse strokes or seraphs. The second letter is very obscure; it may be an H, but it is formed like an F combined with an F inverted. The P has a mark of abbreviation seemingly for PER. The weight of the brooch is rather more than 18 grains. The accompanying woodcut has been kindly contributed by Mr. Shirley.⁴ He has given the curious legend of the foundation of Mannin Castle, about A.D. 1200, in his "Account of the Territory of Farney," pp. 153, 193.



By Mr. JAMES YATES.—A specimen of the red earthen-ware bottle, called a Costrell. It was found lately in making an embankment by the river Waveney, and in the parish of Geldestone in Norfolk, several feet below the surface. Its long neck has been broken off. It exactly agrees with the description of this kind of vessel which is given by Mr. Chaffers in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. v. p. 28. It was used by travellers to carry beer, wine, or other liquids, and is shown in mediæval sculptures and paintings, worn by the side of the traveller.⁵ One side has been cut and a little flattened by the knife, so that the bottle may rest more firmly on that side. The other side is marked with a spiral line. It will not stand upright, the bottom of the costrell being round like a Florence flask. A good specimen, larger than this, found in Berkshire, is in the British Museum.

By the Rev. JOHN BYRON.—Several decorative pavement tiles, found at Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire. They are of a class of which the best existing examples probably are to be seen in Ely Cathedral; the tiles are not rectangular, as is usually the case, but of various forms, so as to compose geometrical designs. The tiles are faced with various colours and glazed; ornaments are slightly impressed upon the surface, but there is no design according to the usual mode of manufacture, produced by a stamp,

appears in drawings in Saxon or ante-Norman MSS., for example in the MS. of Cædmon, *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. pl. 94, &c. See also Mr. Akerman's Remarks on the weapons of the Anglo-Saxons, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 182.

⁴ See representations of gold ring brooches found in England, in this Journal, vol. iii. p. 77, where may be found remarks on ornaments of this description. These diminutive brooches occur of other forms. See one of gold in form of the letter A, bearing a curious inscription. *Journal of the Archæol. Assoc.* vol. i. p. 334.

⁵ See Ducange, v. Costrelli. A document in the *Monasticon* mentions "Cos-

trellos—plenos cervisiæ." *Monast. Ang. tom. ii. p. 550.* The *Promptorium Parvulorum* gives the term "Costred, or Costrelle, grete botelle (in another MS. Costret, or botel). Onopherum, aristophorum." Mr. Albert Way, in his note on this word, supposes "Costrell to have been a small wooden barrel, so called because it might be carried at the side, such as is carried by a labourer as his provision for the day, still termed a costrel in the Craven dialect." Mr. Way cites the use of the word by Chaucer, "Legend of Hypermetre," where mention occurs of a costrell, filled with a narcotic, to be used as poison.

and by filling in the pattern with clay of a contrasted colour, such as yellow on a red ground, or the contrary. Remains of pavements of this kind of mosaic work have been noticed in France, but they appear to be of rare occurrence in England. Mr. Byron has presented these examples to the British Museum.

By Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS.—A piece of moulded terra-cotta, probably of Flemish workmanship, intended for purposes of Architectural decoration. Its form is semicircular, and it displays in high relief the achievement of the Emperor Charles V., with the date 1552. The shield, charged with the Eagle of the Empire, is of the highly-decorated fashion of that time, and over it is the arched crown. At the sides are introduced lions as supporters, holding the pillars of Hercules, the device of Charles, with his motto—*PLVS OVLTRE* on a scroll wreathed round them. This fine fragment of ornamental brickwork was found built into the wall, in the interior of an old house in Little Lombard Street, Whitefriars, lately pulled down in constructing the extensive premises there erected by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans. The ornament has unfortunately suffered so much damage that it is not practicable to give a representation of the complete design here described. The dimensions of the brick are $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the thickness 3 inches. Decorations of this nature were much in fashion in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and examples occur in the Eastern counties, in old structures at Norwich and other places. They were doubtless much used in London, and facilities of intercourse with Flanders may have encouraged their introduction. Mr. T. Hart, of Reigate, has in his possession a moulded brick of this description found in 1809, when the party wall of some old houses in Great Tower Street were demolished. It bears the head of the Emperor Charles V. in profile, moulded in relief. Several of these bricks were found on this occasion.

By Mr. FRANKS.—Casts from several moulded bricks of the XVIth century, found at Cambridge; amongst the subjects are—the foxes sent by Samson into the corn of the Philistines; Susanna and the Elders; the four Evangelists, &c. Bricks of this description have sometimes been attributed to the Roman period, as, for instance, one found at Wisbeach, representing the execution of two kneeling victims by soldiers in Roman costume. It is figured in the Antiquarian Itinerary. Hearne gives as Roman a brick found in Mark Lane, and preserved in the Museum of the Royal Society. It represented Samson with the foxes. Leland, Collect., Vol. I., pref. p. lxxi., where its discovery is related in a letter to Hearne from Bagford. The examples produced by Mr. Franks were taken from casts in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. They are probably from the bricks, sixteen in number, formerly in possession of Mr. Reynolds of Cambridge, and afterwards of Mr. Burleigh, of Barnwell. Mr. Sharp, of Coventry, communicated an account of them to the Society of Antiquaries in 1817, but the subject does not appear to have been thought worthy of admission into the *Archæologia*. See Catalogue of Antiquities, &c., belonging to the Society, p. 32. See also a notice of other similar objects, *Archæol.* xxiv., p. 356.

By Mr. TITE.—A singular little MS. Book of Latin Prayers, date probably towards the close of the XVth century, written and bound up in a rhomboidal or lozenge form, through the fancy or caprice of its original owner.

By Mr. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.—Several curious productions of needle-

work, the property of Miss E. Burr, of Stockwell. They composed a cap worked in black silk and silver thread, supposed to have belonged to Queen Elizabeth, and said to have been worked in some foreign convent; also a worked scapular, supposed to have been worn with the cap. A Christening suit, consisting of a cap, shirt, sleeves of China silk, mits, and a large bib or pinafore of point lace. All these reliques had been many years preserved at Hockliffe, Bedfordshire. There were also exhibited two ancient samplers of point lace; a mantilla and hood of the same material, and other portions of beautiful work attached to a piece of silk.

By Mr. G. B. WEBB.—The original Letters Patent of King Edward VI., dated the 26th Nov., in the first year of his reign, with an imperfect impression of his great seal appended; whereby he confirmed, by *Inspeximus*, the Charter granted by Edward I. at Flint to the town of Carnarvon on the 8th September in the twelfth year of his reign. These Letters Patent recited similar confirmations of that Charter by Edward II. while Prince of Wales, Edward III., Richard II., Henry V. while Prince of Wales, Henry VI., and Edward IV., therein called Edward V., but evidently by mistake, since the instrument was dated in the eighth year of his reign, and under that year of Edward IV. the *Cal. Rot. Pat.* mentions a confirmation of the liberties of Carnarvon. The parchment was so much worn at the folds as to render portions of the writing illegible, and the last line had the appearance of having been cut through longitudinally with a knife for some inches.

This document was accompanied by another, but much smaller, instrument, also on parchment, dated the 10th of April, 1688, and purporting to be a surrender by the Mayor and Burgesses of Carnarvon, under their common seal, to King James II., of all their powers, franchises, liberties, privileges, and authorities of electing and appointing to offices of or belonging to the town, with a request that his Majesty would accept the same, and regrant them such other charter as he should think fit; which surrender was preceded by a short recital of how much it imported the government of the town "to have persons of known loyalty and integrity to bear offices of magistracy and places of trust therein." In the margin is a round discoloured spot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, where a seal, no doubt that of the corporation, was once affixed, but it appears to have been removed carefully and completely, as if for the purpose of cancellation. An indorsement designates it "Surrender of the Charter of the Borough of Carnarvon," over which is "1688, 4 Car. 2," instead of 1688, 4 Jac. 2, as must have been intended.

It is well known that both Charles II. and James II., beside depriving some cities and towns of their charters by legal proceedings, induced others to surrender theirs in order that new charters might be granted them, under which persons favourable to the views of the court might be elected. In the state of dismay in which James found himself shortly before the coming of the Prince of Orange, among other measures, that he was advised to adopt to regain public confidence, was the restoration of the charters to those cities and towns; and he accordingly issued a proclamation under the great seal, dated the 7th of Oct., 1688, in which it was stated, that several corporations had surrendered their charters, but the surrenders were ineffectual for want of enrolment; and that the King had caused the deeds of surrender which could be found to be delivered to the Attorney-General, to be by him cancelled and returned to

the corporations whom they concerned, This satisfactorily explains the surrender above mentioned, and the state in which it was found ; for, beside that there is no memorandum of enrolment on it, there was set forth in the proclamation the names of the boroughs whose surrenders of their charters had been enrolled, and Carnarvon was not among them.

By Mr. J. E. ROLLS.—A miniature portrait, of the XVIIth century, and a collection of small personal ornaments, &c., of various periods, comprising a gold ring set with an intaglio on blood-stone, the device supposed to be Gnostic ; it is an eagle with the Greek letters Theta and Ro :—two brass Russo-Greek Crosses, one of them with the emblems of the passion surrounding the crucifix—a small bronze scull, possibly intended to be appended to a string of paternosters ; also, a small watch made by “ Salomon Chesnon, à Blois,” it has no hands, the hour being indicated by an escutcheon engraved on a circular plate, which revolves within the circle showing the hours ; this escutcheon is charged with the following coat,—on a cross engrailed, between four eagles displayed, five lions passant. The back of the inner case is engraved, representing a gentleman and a lady who holds a bow. A steel key and a seal of elaborate workmanship, probably French ; and a set of silver toilet implements, similar to that produced at the previous meeting by Mr. Hellyer (see p. 188, *ante*). In this example, probably of rather later date, a cork-screw, tobacco-stopper, and a small steel for striking a light, are combined with the implements before described.

By Mr. WHINCOPF.—A parchment roll, being the inventory of the household effects of Thomas Revett, of Brockford, Suffolk, in 1601. It will be more fully noticed hereafter.

Impressions of Seals.—By Mr. WAY.—Impression from a brass matrix lately in the possession of Mr. Pickering. It is of pointed-oval form ; the device being the Virgin seated and holding the infant Saviour, under a canopy of tabernacle work. Beneath are two escutcheons—Barry of six pieces, and in extreme base is the kneeling figure of an ecclesiastic. The legend is as follows :—S' GVILL' I. DE. SATSSAC. CAN'. ANICIEN. It is a seal of the XIVth century, the owner was probably a canon of Anicium, called also Podium or Le Puy, the capital of Velay in France.—The seal of Sir Richard de Burley, from the impression appended to a document at Queen's College, Cambridge, dated 9 Richard II. (1385-86). It is one of the most interesting personal seals with heraldry found by Mr. Ready, during the recent examination of seals which he has been permitted to make in the muniment rooms of several colleges at Cambridge. The escutcheon of the arms of Burley (three bars, a chief charged with two paleys, on an in-escutcheon three bars ermine) is borne by an eagle ducally crowned, with the wings displayed so as almost to enfold the shield.—*Sigill' : ricardi : burlei : militis :*

By the Rev. JAMES GRAVES.—Impression from a matrix of gilt brass, found near the workhouse at Kilkenny, and lately presented to the Kilkenny Archæological Society, as recorded in their Journal, vol. iii., p. 79. It is of circular form ; on an escutcheon appears a lion rampant ;—S' : THOME : FL' : HENRICII : DE : ROS. A Thomas de Ros appears in a document of the year 1288, who was a monk of St. John's Abbey at Kilkenny, near the spot where this seal, which may be of that period, was discovered.

JUNE, 2, 1854.

The Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. EDWARD A. FREEMAN called the attention of the Society to the existence of a sepulchral chamber of remarkable character, in a tumulus called "the Tump," near the great hill-fortress of Uleybury, Gloucestershire. He stated that this burial-place, sometimes designated as "the Giant's Chamber" had been partly excavated some years since, when some remains were found, now preserved at Guy's Hospital; and that he proposed to prosecute further examination in the course of the following autumn, when he kindly requested the presence and co-operation of any members of the Institute and archæologists who take interest in primeval remains. The results of the researches subsequently made by Mr. Freeman, in accordance with the invitation thus announced, will be given hereafter in this Journal.

Mr. DICKENSON observed that a place of burial, which appeared to bear much resemblance to the remarkable chambered cairn near Uley, existed near Stony Littleton, Somersetshire, which had been opened in 1816 by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who had given an account with a plan and other illustrations in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix., p. 43. A further examination had been recently made under the direction of Mr. Poulett Scrope, President of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, and the results as he believed would shortly be published in their Transactions.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH communicated a short notice, accompanied by drawings, of the discovery of stone cists near a Roman villa at Comb Down, Somerset. Three cists, containing the skeletons of a male and two females, were found near the surface placed side by side, the heads towards the north. These stone coffins were roughly hewn, the width increasing towards the head in each instance, that end of the coffin being shaped also to a rounded form. At one side of this group of interments was placed a square stone chest, with a convex lid neatly fitting into a rabbet in the sides of the chest, which was filled with burnt bones. The dimensions of this chest are about 12 inches by 9 inches, the depth being rather more than 6 inches. On the other side was a second stone chest, measuring 22 inches by 15 inches, and containing the head and bones of a horse. Roman pottery and coins had frequently been found near the spot. Mr. Scarth has given a more detailed account of these curious discoveries, which will be recorded in the Transactions of the Somersetshire Archæological Society. He described also a little group of tumuli near the Noddes Wood, on Beaulieu Heath, Hants, comprising two conical barrows with an oval mound of larger size placed between them. They are placed closely adjacent to one another in a line N. and S. Each mound is surrounded by a ditch; the conical tumuli measuring in diameter about 60 feet and 45 feet respectively, and the oblong central tumulus 90 feet. They do not appear to have been excavated.

Mr. NESBITT gave the following description of three engraved sepulchral brasses of the XVIth century, two of which are in the Cathedral of Meissen, and one in that of Lübeck. He exhibited rubbings from these memorials. The sepulchral brasses at Meissen commemorate members of the Saxon Ducal family, viz., Zdena or Sidonia, daughter of George of Podiebrad,

King of Bohemia, and wife of Albert, surnamed Der Beherzte (the courageous), and Frederick their son. Both are large plate brasses, and lie with many other like memorials of the family, in the western chapel of the cathedral.

The memorial of Sidonia represents her as standing under an archway, through which are seen windows in the background in perspective ; a rich piece of tapestry is suspended behind the figure, the feet rest on a pavement, and on either side of them and partly concealing the lower folds of the drapery are shields ; that on the right bears the arms of Albert, viz., Saxony, quartering Thuringia, Meissen, and the Palatinate of Saxony or Thuringia ; on a small escutcheon in the centre is the double-headed imperial eagle, and a second escutcheon placed over this bears two lions passant, the arms of Friesland, of which province he was imperial governor. On the escutcheon on the left is the double-tailed lion of Bohemia crowned. The effigy of the duchess is somewhat below life-size ; she is habited in a gown of rich stuff, over which is worn a cloak, the head is covered by a hood, and the chin by a barbe cloth. Long narrow strips of cloth are seen on each side hanging down to the ground, but it is difficult to decide whether they represent a scarf worn over the shoulders, or the ends of the barbe cloth. The hands are joined as in prayer, and hold a chaplet of beads, the eyes and head are bent downwards with an expression of humility and devotion. Both drawing and execution are admirable, and probably unsurpassed in any similar work ; they are superior to those of the contemporary engravings of Cranach, and in some respects even to those of Dürer.

An inscription in a small black letter surrounds the effigy in a double line, and runs as follows :—⁶ “Anno dni MCCCCX. am freitag des abent unser frauen hechtwelk ist gestorben die hochgeborne tugetliche furstin fraw Zdena geborn von belym herzogin zu sachssen landgravin in diringen und marggravin zu Meissen witwe die gewest am gemacheldes hochberumten fursten herrn Albrechts herzogen zu sachssen u. s. r. Godt welle der selen genedig und barmherzig seyn. Amen.” *i. e.* “In the year of our Lord 1510, on Friday the vigil of the Purification of our Lady (*i. e.* the 1st February), died the highborn virtuous princess the lady Zdena, born of Bohemia, Duchess of Saxony, Landgravine in Thuringia, and Margravine of Meissen, who was widow of the puissant highly renowned prince the lord Albert Duke of Saxony and so forth ; may God will to be gracious and merciful to her soul. Amen.”

A collection of original letters written by the Duchess Sidonia, and by members of her family, was published in 1852 by Dr. F. A. Von Langenn (Dresden, Meinhold, and Sohne), under the title *Züge aus dem Familienleben der Herzogin Sidonie &c.*, and gives a very interesting picture of the domestic life of a German princely family in the XVth and XVIth centuries.

The brass of Frederick measures 7ft. 6in. by 3ft. 9in. Like his mother, he is represented as standing under an arch, with a curtain suspended behind him. The arch is circular and the details are of a mixed Gothic and cinque-cento character, small Cupid-like figures (here no doubt representing angels) are introduced into the spandrels. The effigy is of

⁶ This inscription is here given from Reyher's Mon. Landgravium Thuringiae, &c., where are bad engravings of both these brasses.

giae, &c., where are bad engravings of both these brasses.

life-size, bare-headed, but otherwise in full armour, the right hand is raised and holds a rosary, while the left is placed on the hilt of the sword, both head and body turn to the right. The breastplate is globular, and on it is the cross of the Teutonic order, of which Frederick was grand master; this, it would seem, is represented as painted or engraved upon the breast-plate, inasmuch as no surcoat is shown. Over the armour is worn a long mantle⁷ with a hood; the cross of the order is embroidered on the left shoulder. On each side of the feet is an escutcheon, that on the right bearing his paternal arms surmounted by the Teutonic cross, that on the left the arms of his mother, the lion of Bohemia.

This brass much resembles, but is somewhat inferior to, that of the Duchess Sidonia, both as regards drawing and execution, the latter in particular being coarser; there is, however, much force in the drawing, especially of the head. The inscription in small black letter which surrounds the figure is as follows:—

“ Nach Xpi gepurt MCCCC. un X jar am XIII. tag des monnats decembris ist zu Rochlitz mit tod v'schaiden der hochwirdig durchlaichtig und hochgepornn first un herr herr friderich tewtsches ordenns hohemaister choadiutor der Erszpischofflichen kirchen zu Magdeburg herzog zu Sachsen lantgraff In Thuringen un marggraff zu Meysse' des selle got genedig un barmherzig sey des leichnam by begraben light.” *i.e.* “The year 1500 and 10, after Christ's birth, on the 13th day of the month of December, at Rochlitz, departed in death the most worthy, illustrious, and highborn prince and lord, Lord Frederick, Grandmaster of the Teutonic order, coadjutor of the Archi-episcopal church of Magdeburg, Duke of Saxony, Landgrave in Thuringia and Margrave of Meissen. May God be gracious to his soul. The body lies buried hereby.”

Frederick was chosen Grand-master in 1498, when only twenty-four years of age; he refused to swear homage to the King of Poland, as prescribed by the terms of the disastrous peace of Thorn, and was consequently obliged to retire into Germany, where, at the period of his death, he was endeavouring to procure aid from the German princes against the Poles. His successor, Albert of Brandenburg, procured the Duchy of Prussia to be made hereditary in his family, and laid the foundation of the present kingdom of Prussia.

The brass at Lübeck lies in the choir of the cathedral, and commemorates John Tideman, Bishop of Lübeck, who died in 1561. It is of very large dimensions, and upon it is represented a Doric (?) portico, under which the Bishop stands, a curtain hanging in folds behind him. The architrave has triglyphs, between which are shields and oxen's heads. In the tympanum of the pediment is a very grandly drawn figure of the first person of the Trinity with long beard and hair and outstretched arms.

The Bishop is represented of full life-size, in pontifical vestments, the mitre is not on his head, but carried in the right hand, while he bears his crozier in the left. At the feet are two escutcheons, that on the right bearing the arms of the see, and that on the left his own paternal coat.

The drawing of the whole is good and spirited, the execution less refined than that of the above-mentioned brasses at Meissen.

Mr. ALLIES communicated the following particulars regarding the discovery of ancient reliques near Cheltenham, which he sent for examination.

⁷ No doubt the white mantle with a black cross, which was the dress of the order.

About the month of February or March last an iron spear, supposed to be of the Anglo-Saxon age, was found in digging clay at Naunton Close, about half a mile from that side of Leckhampton Hill which faces Cheltenham. The spear lay beneath about 7 feet of yellow clay, and 2 feet of blue clay. It measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and bears resemblance to the spears assigned to Anglo-Saxon times. Other reliques have from time to time been found there by the workmen in digging clay for Mr. Thackwell's Pottery Works, and some of these have been purchased by Mr. Jenkins of Leckhampton, who deals in antiquities. They were sent for the inspection of the Meeting, and comprised the following:—An iron trident, probably the lower portion of a fishing spear, called in some parts of England “a gleeve :” the barbed prongs have disappeared, but a strong iron ferrule remained, which probably was fixed on the end of the handle, and the workmen who found these reliques informed Mr. Jenkins that the handle fell to pieces when it was dug up.—Two iron keys, presenting no features characteristic of their age.—A small iron adze, about 4 inches in length ; and a circular piece of iron, perforated in the centre, the use unknown. Mr. Allies sent also fragments of fictile ware, found in the clay at the same place, the site as he is disposed to conclude of an ancient pottery. They are of three colours, red, white, and grey, and are probably formed of the clay of the place, the pottery now made there being of the same colours. Red ware is made of the yellow clay, white ware of the blue, and the grey ware is produced by the two clays combined, the deepness of the grey colour depending of course upon the comparative proportions of the yellow and the blue clays in the mixture. The ware thus produced is not to be confounded with the Roman slate-coloured pottery, the sombre hue of which appears to have been produced by suffocating the fire of the kiln, according to the explanation suggested by the late Mr. Artis.⁸ Several handles of earthen vessels had been obtained by Mr. Allies ; the outside or convex face of these is formed with a hollow, and rudely ornamented with punctures ; one of them has small knobs in this hollow. No bronze objects had been found. Portions of foundations of a building of stone were discovered at one part on the border of the present excavations.

The bed of blue clay, Mr. Allies observed, may have been the bottom of an ancient lake, which was filled up with the detritus of oolite, &c. from Leckhampton Hill and the neighbourhood. The depth of this bed is unknown. It contains in places, generally at a depth of about five feet, strata of indurated grit, shells, and broken pentacrinites. There occur also fragments of fossil plants, supposed to be of a species of *Sigillaria*.⁹ He sent specimens with bones and teeth of animals found in the clay, which prove, on examination by Professor Quekett, to be of the horse and ox, with some remains, possibly, of the *Bos longifrons*.

The place which, as has been observed, may have been anciently a lake, still presents the appearance of a trough or hollow, through which a rill runs at times. The thickness of the upper stratum of yellow clay is in the middle of this trough 7 or 8 feet, whilst towards the sides the stratum diminishes in thickness almost to nothing. The greater portion of

⁸ See Mr. Allies' notice of this kind of ware, in his *Antiquities and Folk-lore of Worcestershire*, p. 29.

⁹ See Dr. Buckland's *Geology, Bridge-water Treatises*, vol. i. p. 469.

an *Icthyosaurus* was found in this yellow clay a few years since, a fact which seems to favour the conjecture of the former existence of a lake.

The subject of interest to the archæologist, presented by these results of Mr. Allies' careful investigation, is the probable existence of ancient potteries near Leckhampton. Future excavations may clear up the uncertainty which at present exists as to their age. Amongst the fragments collected by Mr. Allies there are some which have the character of late Roman pottery, but it is very probable that the occurrence of a bed of clay of such good quality caused the establishment of works there at various periods, possibly in early British and Roman, as well as in Saxon and subsequent times.

MR. ALLIES concluded his communication by some details which he had succeeded in collecting regarding the curious discovery in 1845, of a skeleton having on the skull the bronze frame of some kind of head-piece. It was found on Leckhampton Hill, about half a mile from the Naunton Close Pottery. Notices of the discoveries there were received at the time from the Rev. Lambert Larking and Mr. Gomonde, and may be found in this Journal, vol. i. p. 386, vol. iii. p. 352, where it is figured. A representation of the skull-cap was also given in Mr. Gomonde's "Notes on Cheltenham, Ancient and Medieval." The particulars stated by Mr. Allies will be more fully noticed hereafter.

MR. G. BISH WEBB communicated a statement addressed to him by Mr. Latimer Clark, calling attention to the present condition of the ruined cathedral, the crosses and sepulchral remains in the island of Iona, and the injuries they constantly suffer through neglect, and the heedlessness of the numerous excursionists who visit the island during the summer. The sculptured emblems and effigies upon the tombstones of the Scottish and Scandinavian chiefs there interred, are fast disappearing, Mr. Clark stated, beneath the tread of the flocks of curious visitors. No sooner has the guide described the effigy of one recumbent knight, than the thoughtless crowd are permitted to mount upon its face, to listen to the discourse upon other memorials. The noble proprietor of this island, the Duke of Argyll, would no doubt readily exert his authority to restrain all wanton injuries if the case were properly represented to him, and he would enjoin vigilant precautions by the guide, or those who have charge of his Grace's property in Iona. The ravages of time are not so readily prevented. Within the memory of the present inhabitants, great changes have taken place, many inscriptions have become illegible, one fine cross has been blown down, and the fragments are already half imbedded in the turf. Of the two elaborately sculptured crosses which are still standing, one appears tottering on its base, and is liable at any time to be thrown down and shattered by the storms of that inclement region. A trifling expense and the judicious use of cement, with other simple precautions, might secure the preservation of these reliques for centuries.¹

MR. WESTWOOD offered some observations on the value of the early Christian monuments of Scotland and the Western Islands, and the duty of archæologists to exert their endeavours to avert such wanton injuries as had been reported. He would accordingly move that the Central Committee

¹ The monumental remains, crosses, &c. at Iona, have been carefully represented in the work by Mr. Graham, the "Anti-

quities of Iona," noticed in a former volume. Archæol. Journ. vol. vii. p. 105.

be requested to take measures for the conservation of the remains at Iona, by an appeal to the good feeling and taste of the noble Duke, the owner of the island, or in such manner as might best ensure the desired object. This proposition was seconded by Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. HAWKINS considered the present occasion most appropriate, when the attention of the Society had been aroused by such an appeal in behalf of the preservation of ancient monuments, to claim serious consideration of the injuries with which, as he apprehended, many memorials of even greater importance and national interest were actually threatened. He would recall to the meeting the visit of inspection which, at the instance of Professor Donaldson, many members of the Institute had made last year to Westminster Abbey, in order to view the condition of the royal tombs, under the able guidance of the Professor. Mr. Hawkins believed that the opinion on that occasion had been unanimous, that all so-called restorations were strongly to be deprecated, and must prove destructive of the essential interest and authentic originality of such memorials. He therefore now perceived, with extreme regret, amongst the estimates submitted to Parliament, one for no less an amount than £4,700, to be expended in the repairs of royal monuments at Westminster. He would impress upon the Society the urgent necessity of exertion in this emergency, and would propose that some measures be taken speedily, by petition to Parliament, or a Memorial to the First Commissioner of Public Works, to avert, if possible, such a destructive project of "restoration."

The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER observed that he would very heartily second the proposition made by Mr. Hawkins. He could not too strongly impress upon the meeting that no renovation of these venerable memorials could be carried out, without the sacrifice of all that renders them most valuable to the historian and the antiquary.

Mr. NEVILLE, Mr. WESTWOOD, and other members present addressed the meeting to the same effect, and the subject was referred to the immediate consideration of the Committee.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE.—A Greek brass medallion of Caracalla, struck at Pergamus. It was found in 1849, during the construction of the Eastern Counties Railway, near Ickleton, Cambridgeshire. Obverse—laureate bust of Caracalla, to right **ΑΥΤΚΡΑΤ . Κ . Μ . ΑΥΡ . ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ**. Reverse—the Emperor on horseback, to right; opposite him a draped male figure standing, to left; and a smaller figure with a standard to right: in the centre an erect statue of Æsculapius on a high base. **ΕΠΙ . ΣΤΡ . Μ . ΚΑΙΡΕΛ . ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ**. In the exergue, **ΠΡΩΤΩΝ . ΓΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ**. The medallion hence appears to have been struck under the Prætor M. Cærellius Attalus. This medallion is of great rarity, and especially valuable as having been found in England. It had been recently presented to Mr. Neville by Mrs. Edwards, of Chesterford.

Mr. Neville exhibited also several objects of bronze found at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, and comprising a small socketed celt, a fragment of a sword-blade, a hollow ring, diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, formed of a strip of metal

fashioned into a tube, open on the inner side ; the cutting extremity of a gouge, a fragment about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length ; a small pointless bronze blade, of singular fashion ; the *bouterolle* or tip of a small scabbard (?) ; and a small tube of unknown use, resembling that found in 1826 in a quarry at Rosebury Topping, Yorkshire, with bronze celts, gouges, broken fragments, and a mass of metal like copper, 3lb. in weight. Archæol. Æliana, vol. ii., pl. iv. p. 213. It has been supposed that these tubes may have been waste pieces, produced in casting certain objects of bronze. Two similar tubes found with broken celts and swords, socketed celts, a *falx*, and numerous minor objects, all of bronze, near the "Pierre du Vilain," in Alderney, are represented in Mr. Lukis' Memoir, Journal of the Archæological Association, vol. iii., p. 10.

By the Rev. T. HUGO.—A large bronze celt, described as recently found in the Thames ; remarkable both on account of its large dimensions (length $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, breadth of the cutting edge 4 inches), and the fretty ornament which covers the greater part of its surface, formed by small indents which may have been impressed on the bronze by means of a blunt chisel. This example belongs to the first form of bronze celts, according to Mr. Dunoyer's classification (see vol. iv. of this Journal, p. 2, fig. A.), the edges are slightly raised. Compare the third type of celts, as described by Mr. Hugo in his Memoir on their classification, Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ix., p. 66, pl. 12, figg. 8, 9.

By Mr. EDWARD C. RYLEY.—A collection of reliques of the Anglo-Saxon age, found in a sand-pit at Ash, near Sandwich in Kent, in 1771, and comprising several personal ornaments of beautiful workmanship, being a portion of those which were described and figured in the Appendix to Boys' History of Sandwich, p. 868.

By Mr. J. GREVILLE CHESTER.—Several specimens of the singular objects designated as "pulley beads," found in urns at Pensthorpe, Norfolk, supposed to be of the Anglo-Saxon period. They appear to be of bone (?), one side is convex, the other flat, with two, and in one instance three, small holes, by which they may have been affixed like buttons. One of the urns contained burned bones, with fragments of iron and glass, a bone pin, and sixteen of these beads. Also a globular bead of dark-blue glass, found in an urn, supposed to be Saxon.—Some sharp-pointed tines of deers' horns found at Bedford castle, with a number of arrow heads, beads of vitrified paste and of agate or cornelian (?). The tines measure about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and may have been used for the points of missile weapons. They have been regarded as of the Saxon period.—Also, a number of iron pheons and arrow heads, found at the New Farm, Blenheim Park, with examples of the forked arrow head, similar to those figured in this Journal, vol. ix., p. 118, and found in Monmouthshire by Mr. Morgan.

By Mr. FRANKS.—A ball formed of variously-coloured clays (?), the surface ornamented with circles enclosing stars of eight points, and wavy lines, producing the effect of marble. It was found about twenty years ago in Lincolnshire, and is almost precisely similar to the ball formerly in Dr. Mantell's collection, stated to have been found in a British urn near Brighton, and represented in this Journal, vol. ix., p. 336. with another example found at Slymbridge in Gloucestershire. Mr. Franks observed that a similar ball was exhibited in the collection of Antiquities at Dublin during the last year. The ball now produced was found in a brook at Revesby.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A bronze flesh hook (*harpago* or *creagra*),² probably for taking flesh out of a caldron, although sometimes considered to have been used for raking the embers or other purposes in sacrifices; also the bronze casing of the leg of a seat, a portion of wood still remaining within it; both these objects were from the Canino collection of Etruscan Antiquities.—An iron arrow-head from Persepolis; an arrow-head found in the walls of a castle in England; and a bronze spear-head, obtained from Italy.—An iron lance head, found at Battersea, and three quarrels or crossbow-bolts, of the fifteenth century, feathered with slips of wood, probably of Swiss or German fabrication: a prod or stone-bow, of the time of Elizabeth, formed for firing bullets, and which originated the modern cross-bow.—Examples of cutlery, consisting of a slender knife found at Battersea, possibly one of a pair of wedding knives, formerly part of the bride's accoutrements, as shown by Mr. Douce, (*Archæologia*, vol. xii., pl. 47, p. 215); a portion of a small knife, elegantly embossed with silver, and another knife damascened with gold and silver, and bearing the date 1613 inlaid in silver, the forge-mark being a rose slipped. These last were found in the Thames.—Also, a sketch of the iron chamber of a paterero, found at Bridgnorth. The dimensions are as follows: length $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter about 4 inches, bore of the tube by which it was adjusted to the gun about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Chambers or moveable breeches, which contained the charge of powder, were in use from early times, and continued in vogue in the time of Henry VIII., and even down to a comparatively late period. They were fitted to the breech of iron tubes which served to give direction to the balls.³

By the Rev. F. DYSON.—A large iron spear-head, found in Wiltshire.

By Mr. FORREST.—A tile of Italian majolica, painted with Arabesques, date about 1530.—A round touch-box elaborately sculptured with subjects of the chace.—A shell-shaped ornament of amber, beautifully carved, with the figure of a Triton within the cavity.—Two enamels of the work of Limoges, painted with mythological subjects, in the style of the works attributed to M. D. Pape, XVIth century.

By Mr. W. BARTLETT, of Burbage, Wilts.—Three ancient horse-shoes, found near Silbury, as before mentioned (p. 65, *ante*), and a representation of a fourth from the same locality. Mr. Bracy Clark has described and represented two of these in his work on shoeing horses. He considered them to be the oldest existing examples, and as having belonged possibly to the same horse, although not found together. The close resemblance in their peculiar formation shows beyond doubt they are of the same period. One was found in levelling a bank in Silbury-hill Mead; no bones of the horse were stated to have been seen, but a human skeleton lay near the spot. The other was found on the down, about a mile and a half distant, under flints, supposed by Mr. Clark to have been removed for repairs of the road, and he conjectured, from the appearance of the shoes and the nails in them, that the horse had been buried with the shoes on its hoofs. He gives some detailed remarks on the ancient mode of shoeing horses, as illustrated by these examples, as also on the peculiar construction of the shoes themselves. We may refer our readers to his work for further information, as

² See representations of a similar bronze instrument in the British Museum, Smith's *Dict. of Antiq.* and Rich's *Companion to the Latin Dictionary*, v. *Harpago*.

³ Representations of iron chambers found in the Isle of Walney are given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii. pl. 21, p. 376.

also to the curious Memoir "On Horse-Shoes," by Mr. H. Syer Cuming, in the Journal of the Archæological Association, vol. vi., p. 406. The horse-shoes found in an entrenched *Motte* in the Canton of Vaud, called the *Colline des Sacrifices*, closely resemble the specimen figured by Mr. Clark, both in their general form, the number of stamp-holes or countersinks, and the shape of the nails. These shoes have, however, no calkins, which occur in the example from Silbury. See representations of the reliques found in Switzerland (Archæologia, xxxv., p. 398, pl. 18).

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—Casts from sculptures in ivory preserved in the Bodleian Library, Sir John Soane's Museum, and in other collections in this country and on the continent. They are additions recently made by Mr. Westwood to the remarkable series of examples of this class of mediæval art moulded by G. Franchi, 15, Myddleton Street, Clerkenwell, under the direction of Mr. Nesbitt.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—Representation of a very rude bronze crucifix figure, found at a considerable depth in digging a grave at Kilreea Abbey, co. Cork, in July, 1851, and now in Mr. Hoare's collection. The figure had been attached by three nails, and the cross may have been of wood or some other perishable material, which had wholly disappeared. The Saviour is represented with flowing hair, the head leaning slightly towards the left side, the body emaciated, and a cloth tied around the loins. Date, XVth century.

By Mr. WAY.—Representation of an enamelled cruet (*phiale* or *amula*), one of the pair of small vessels used to contain the wine and water intended for consecration at the altar. It was found in the county Down on a spot called "Church Walls," where ancient interments have been discovered, but no tradition of a church there has been traced. The cruet is of *champlevé* work, probably of Limoges: its height is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the handle, spout, and lid, which was attached by a hinge, are lost. The discovery of this example of the enamelled work of the XIIIth century was communicated by Mr. McAdam, of Belfast, by whom it has been published, with a lithographic representation, in the Ulster Journal of Archæology, No. 7. A cruet of similar work, dimensions, and date, is to be seen in the Cabinet of Antiquities, at the Bibliothèque Imperiale at Paris: a representation, on a reduced scale, was given in this Journal in the Notice of the Art of Enamelling, by Mr. Way, vol. ii., p. 168.

By the Rev. W. STAUNTON.—A singular object of Caen stone found at Kenilworth Castle, and now in the Museum of the Warwickshire Archæological Society. It resembles a diminutive font of the Norman period; the bowl is surrounded by four grotesque faces, one of them being that of an owl, and supported on four little clustered columns. The height is only 8 inches, and the square plinth on which the circular base is placed measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side. It has been supposed that this curious little relique may have served as a receptacle for holy water, for which however the small size of the bowl seems scarcely suited: it may have been intended as a small lamp or cresset, and the cavity appears to show effects of fire on its surface; it is however probable that the stone is not of sufficiently compact quality to hold oil or melted tallow for such a purpose. It may possibly be of as early a date as the foundation of the castle of Geoffry de Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. It was accidentally brought to light during an Horticultural meeting within the area of the castle, in 1848.

Mr NEVILLE laid before the meeting a drawing of a Norman relique of larger dimensions, but somewhat similar in form to that just described. It had probably been the *piscina* in the ancient church of Wenden Parva, Essex, demolished in 1662, as stated by Mr. Neville on a former occasion. (See p. 78 in this volume.) At the present time it is placed in the vicarage garden at Wenden.

By Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON.—A cast from the head of the sepulchral effigy of Richard Cœur de Lion, at Fontevrault, and of which representations were given by Charles Stothard in his "Monumental Effigies," The expression of the features is finely characterised, and all the skill of the sculptor was doubtless exerted to preserve as faithful a portrait as possible of the deceased king.—Also, casts from portions of the effigy of Berengaria, the queen of Richard, at Le Mans; the singular tablet placed on her breast, and on which is seen a diminutive recumbent figure of a queen, between two candlesticks; and the jewelled *fermail* or ring brooch which closes the opening of her dress, called the *fente*, at the neck.⁴ This ornament is set with ten gems, and may possibly be analogous to the so-called decade-rings, supposed to have been used in the repetition of prayers. Casts from these and other interesting effigies of the royal series have been recently obtained for the collection at Sydenham.

By the Rev. J. M. TRAHERNE.—A miniature, by Samuel Cooper, considered to be the portrait of Richard Cromwell, in armour: it bears the initials S. C., and the date 1655. It was formerly at Llantrithyd Place, in Glamorganshire, the residence of the Aubrey family.—Drawing representing the gold knee-buckles of Charles I., worn by the king, according to tradition, on the day of his death, and now in the possession of Lord Ilchester, at Melbury, Dorset. These reliques were presented by Sir Philip Warwick to Sir Stephen Fox, the faithful adherent of Charles II. during that prince's exile.

Impressions of Seals.—By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A remarkable document, in fine preservation, to which are appended the seal of the city of Cologne and those of all the principal guilds or confederations of trades, twenty in number. It bears date 1326. The devices on the curious seals of the various trades are mostly allusive to their occupations; amongst them is the impression of the seal of the Cordeners, of which the matrix, formerly in the collection of the late Dean of St. Patrick's, is in the British Museum.

By Mr. HENRY NORRIS.—Impression, on dark brown wax, of the seal of William Mounceaux, "dominus de Quarme," appended to his release to Joan de Wellia, formerly wife of Robert de Crystesham, and her heirs, of all right in a tenement which Richard Joce held in North Quarme. Dated at Dunster, Friday after the feast of St. Andrew, (Nov. 20), 7th Edw. II. (A.D. 1313). The seal is in form of an escutcheon, the device being a stag's head caboshed, with a cross between the antlers. The legend is as follows—
✠ S' WILL' MI MVNCEAVS.

⁴ See the representation of this figure in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1854.

HELD AT CAMBRIDGE, JULY 4th TO 11th.

THE Annual Meeting of the Institute in the University of Cambridge commenced on Tuesday, July 4, under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince Chancellor, and with the cordial encouragement of the Vice-Chancellor and authorities of the University, as also of the Mayor and Borough Council of that ancient town. The introductory meeting took place on the evening of that day. The Mayor and municipal authorities, whose friendly invitation, received at the close of the Annual Meeting at Chichester, had given assurance of hearty welcome and desire to promote the objects of the Institute, assembled in the Council Chamber to give a suitable reception to the noble President; and they conducted him, accompanied by some of the leading members of the Society, presidents and officers of the sections, and members of the Central Committee, into the Town Hall. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE having taken the chair, the following congratulatory Address was read, at the request of the Mayor, by the Town Clerk :—

“To the Right Honourable the Lord Talbot de Malahide, the President, and the Members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, beg we may be permitted to tender you our cordial welcome on this your first visit to this ancient and renowned seat of learning.

“We highly appreciate the value of the investigations in which you are engaged. The careful discrimination of facts which properly fall within the province of Archaeology we consider of the utmost importance, as serving essentially to enlighten the obscurity of the past. We congratulate you on the success which has hitherto attended your learned researches, and sincerely trust your Institute may long continue to accumulate and disseminate interesting truths illustrative of History and the Arts, Manners and Usages of former times. We especially hope that your visit to this most interesting place may be eminently conducive to the useful ends for which your body has been established, and productive of unmixed gratification to each of you individually.

“Given (by order of the Council) under the common seal of the said borough, at the Guildhall there, on the fourth day of July, 1854.”

In proposing the vote of hearty thanks to the Corporation for the gratifying welcome with which the Institute had thus been greeted at the outset of their proceedings, Lord TALBOT expressed the peculiar satisfaction with which he witnessed in that ancient seat of learning such unison of feeling in regard to the value of those researches, which it was the

purpose of the Institute to promote. It was, perhaps, inevitable that some grounds of variance in opinion should occur between the University and the Corporation, and it was highly gratifying that on occasions such as the present there was unanimity of good feeling in recognising the beneficial influence of such societies and meetings, as a stimulus to the better appreciation of all national institutions. Lord Talbot would take this occasion to express the gratification which the members of the Institute felt at the hearty encouragement and co-operation with which they had been favoured by the Vice-Chancellor and all the authorities of that ancient University. Thanks to the Mayor and Council having been carried by acclamation—

The VICE-CHANCELLOR (Dr. Geldart) observed that he had the honour of representing that learned body to which the noble President had referred ; on the following day he hoped that the University would have a more worthy and distinguished representative. He felt high gratification that the visit of the Institute had occurred in his (Dr. Geldart's) year of office, and that it had devolved upon him to devote all means in his power to ensure the success of the meeting, and contribute to the satisfaction of the distinguished visitors thus assembled. Without the friendly co-operation of the Mayor and corporate body his wishes to do honour to the visit of the Society could not have been carried out ; and, on an occasion where they had a common purpose in view, he witnessed with satisfaction an united courtesy evinced towards the Institute in the University and Town chosen as the place of their annual assembly.

The MAYOR desired to renew the assurance of cordial desire to give furtherance to the purpose of the Institute, and promote the gratification of the members ; he testified his full concurrence in the feeling expressed by the Vice-Chancellor, and hailed with pleasure this occasion presented to the town of Cambridge for co-operation in furthering the interests of a scientific undertaking.

The PRESIDENT then rose, and in calling on the Disneian Professor to deliver the discourse prepared for this occasion, Lord Talbot took occasion to advert to the position of Archaeological Science, and its claims to consideration in that ancient seat of learning. He alluded to the valuable assistance which had been rendered to historical research by the labours of the archaeologist, more especially as regards the obscure periods of which we possess no records, no oral or written tradition, and the sole vestiges are to be sought in their enduring monuments. The noble President observed that he felt considerable diffidence in addressing these introductory remarks, on the present occasion, surrounded as he was by those better qualified than himself to discourse on Archaeological studies, and more especially as he saw around him many to whom he had been in the habit of looking in earlier times with great deference and respect. It was a source of great satisfaction to him to have been able to attend on the present occasion, to renew old associations with the University, and revive agreeable recollections of former years, passed amidst those opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge which had given a zest to pursuits that might otherwise never have occupied his attention. Lord Talbot offered some remarks on the great changes in public opinion regarding the subject of archaeology and the extended bearing of its purpose, embracing matters occasionally perhaps regarded by careless observers as of trifling moment, but leading to important results in the elucidation of history, or of the progress of civilisation, arts, and manufactures. The noble President

entered into certain details regarding recent advances in various branches of archaeological investigation,—the prosecution of discoveries in Egypt, Assyria, the valuable aids derived from numismatic science. He spoke with high eulogy of the light thrown on the history of this country by his valued friend, Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, whose memoirs on the period between Roman and Norman dominion had excited the most lively interest at previous meetings of the Institute. Lord Talbot cherished the earnest desire to see the science of archaeology, which had been at length welcomed by *Alma mater*, more extensively recognised amongst academic studies. He considered that the University of Cambridge had gained a step in advance, by the establishment of a Professorship of Archaeology; and he rejoiced in the opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to the patriotism and disinterestedness of Dr. Disney, who had presented his valuable museum to the University, and had accompanied that generous act by founding an archaeological professorship. Museums should not be limited to the works of classical antiquity; they ought to comprise collections illustrative of the arts and manners of our forefathers, and Lord Talbot thought it important that local antiquities should be carefully preserved. At the British Museum the formation of such collections had at length commenced, and the Trustees of the national depository might of late have enriched that incipient series by the acquisition of the “Faussett Collection,” unrivalled in its extent and instructive character, as illustrative of the Roman and Saxon periods. So far as the Trustees of the British Museum, however, were concerned, that distinguished collection might have been transferred to some museum on the continent, where the value of such reliques was better appreciated, had it not been rescued by a gentleman at Liverpool, whose successful enterprise in commerce was only inferior to his laudable spirit in fostering archaeology and science.

Lord TALBOT then called upon the Disneian Professor, the Rev. J. H. MARSDEN, B.D., who delivered a discourse on Archaeology, according to its proper definition as the study of History from Monuments, not from written evidence but from material and tangible reliques of the past, works of art, the productions of ancient coinage, sculpture, and architecture. The Professor offered some interesting observations on the remains of Greek and Roman art preserved in the University; and alluded to the valuable accession due to the liberality of Dr. Disney, and now deposited at the Fitzwilliam Museum.¹

Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, Bart., having proposed a vote of thanks to the Professor, the following memoir, comprising numerous details of much local interest, was read by the Town Clerk, Mr. C. H. COOPER, F.S.A.

“Historical notices of the ancient houses of the King at Royston and Newmarket, and of Royal visits, with anecdotes characteristic of the manners of the times.”

The thanks of the meeting to Mr. Cooper were proposed by Mr. CLAYTON, Town Clerk of Newcastle on Tyne, who expressed very appropriately the estimation in which the labours of that indefatigable antiquary must be held, as having thrown an important light on the mediæval history of the town of Cambridge and neighbouring localities.

The MASTER of TRINITY then rose to tender thanks to the President. He spoke of the noble lord's attainments in the knowledge of ancient times,

¹ Professor Marsden's discourse will be given in the next volume of this Journal.

the investigation of which had drawn them together on the present occasion. He (Dr. Whewell) felt he might, even at this early stage of the meeting, congratulate the President and the Society upon the prospect that it would be distinguished by the interest of the communications, prepared for the various sections. He recalled with pleasure the extraordinary amount of instruction and interest presented at the previous meetings, which he had been able to attend, in the museums formed on those occasions. Within the last few days, however, he had witnessed within the walls of his own college the rapid creation of one of those collections, such an attractive feature of the annual assemblies of the Institute; it appeared to possess all the features of a national museum and all the best of local antiquities, combined in scientific arrangement. He felt gratification as a member of the University, that they now possessed a Professor of Archaeology who could represent the subject in the presence of such an assembly as he now addressed, and the discourse to which they had listened showed how varied and expressive were the views that might be brought to bear on that subject, even within a limited space and referring only to collections in possession of the University. Dr. Whewell observed that, on an occasion when the students of archaeology,¹ academic and unacademic, had congregated with a common object in view, he felt peculiar pleasure in welcoming in their noble President an old acquaintance, and, he might add with satisfaction, an old pupil, one of those with whom he had been connected by ties of regard and interest which he loved to recall.

The vote of thanks having been seconded by Dr. DISNEY and carried by acclamation, the proceedings terminated.

WEDNESDAY, July 5th.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE CHANCELLOR having graciously signified his intention of making a special visit to the University, in order to be present at a meeting in the Senate House, at twelve o'clock, the earlier part of the morning was occupied by preliminary meetings. The Section of Antiquities assembled in the Law School, and a Memoir was read by the President, the Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, on Ancient Cambridgeshire, being a Survey of vestiges of early occupation in that county and adjacent parts of Essex, and combining the results of Mr. Neville's explorations. His observations were illustrated by a map, displaying the various sites on which British, Roman, and Saxon remains had been brought to light.

Mr. C. C. BABINGTON offered some interesting remarks in illustration of the same subject.

An account of the recent discovery of a Roman villa at Abbot's Anne, near Andover, Hants, was communicated by the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, accompanied by representations of the tessellated pavements and other vestiges of Roman times brought to light at that place, which he suggested might be the Roman *Anderesio*.

The Section of History assembled in the Norrisian School, the Very Rev. the DEAN of ST. PAUL's presiding; and a Memoir was read by the Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE on the Parliaments of Cambridge.

The Rev. CHARLES HARDWICK, Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, read a paper on the charge of sorcery brought against Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry VI. He called attention to the

¹ Printed in this volume of the Journal, p. 207.

curious MS. Poem in the Public Library, attributed to Lydgate, who was a favourite of the Duke of Gloucester's, and being the Farewell of the Duchess after her condemnation to perpetual imprisonment, in 1441. Dr. MILMAN, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Hardwick, urged him to undertake the publication of that curious poem, which has greater merit than most compositions of its period.

At the appointed hour, the arrival of the PRINCE CONSORT was made known by the harmonious peals from St. Mary's Church, and shortly before twelve His Royal Highness, attended by the Hon. Colonel Grey and Colonel Seymour, entered the Senate House. He was accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor, and was received with every mark of respect by the President of the Institute, the Heads of Houses, University officers and representatives in Parliament. The PRINCE ALBERT took his seat at the right hand of the President, the Vice-Chancellor being at Lord Talbot's left. The Master of CAIUS COLLEGE, Dr. GUEST, then delivered a Discourse on the four great Boundary Dykes of Cambridgeshire, and the probable dates of their construction. He had prepared, in illustration of this important subject of historical inquiry, a map indicating the supposed state of the south-eastern counties in British times, and showing the three fertile vales of Pewsey, the White Horse, and Aylesbury, the extensive tracts of forest, and the open ranges of chalk down. The Icknield Street was pointed out as the great highway across the chalk country between the fens and the woods. The dykes of Cambridgeshire were referred by Dr. Guest to the boundary lines of the British princes; he sought to trace their succession from the cursory notices of early historians, and from numismatic evidence. The Brent dyke he was disposed to assign to the period of the second great Belgic conquest, about B. C. 90, and the Pampisford dyke to about A. D. 30. The Fleam dyke and the Devil's Ditch are of a much later period, the former being probably the Anglo-Saxon *limes* of East Anglia in the wars of the seventh century, between the Mercians and the East Angles; whilst the latter may be a Danish work of the close of the ninth century.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE rose to offer the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Guest. He was desirous to express, on behalf of the Archaeological Institute, the high sense of the honour graciously conferred upon the Society by the PRINCE CHANCELLOR, in the special visit to Cambridge which he had been pleased to make, in order to participate in the proceedings of this meeting which had been favoured with his patronage. The members of the Institute retained a grateful remembrance of the part which his Royal Highness had taken in promoting their design, in conjunction with the Society of Arts, for the illustration of Mediæval Art, through the Exhibition opened in 1850. The patronage with which the Prince had favoured the Institute, in their visit to the University of which he is the head, would give a fresh stimulus and encouragement to their future exertions, and tend to establish in the minds of all the conviction that there was something in archaeology beyond the indulgence of a vain and frivolous curiosity.

The MASTER of TRINITY having then taken the Chair, as President of the Section of Architecture, the Rev. PROFESSOR WILLIS delivered an admirable discourse on the Collegiate and other Buildings in Cambridge.

The vote of thanks having been proposed by Dr. WHEWELL, and seconded by PROFESSOR SEDGWICK, was carried with more than ordinary enthusiasm. The PRINCE, after personally expressing to Dr. Guest and

to the learned Professor his gratification and thanks for their discourses; quitted the Senate House, and the proceedings of this memorable meeting concluded.

His Royal Highness afterwards honoured with a visit the Museum of the Institute, formed, by the kind permission of the Master and Seniors, in the Lecture Rooms at Trinity College. The collection was unusually rich, not less in examples of mediæval art, than in the antiquities of the earlier periods, chiefly collected in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society had kindly contributed their extensive collection of local antiquities, to which were added a selection from those in the possession of the Master of Clare Hall, the collections formed by Mr. Lichfield, of Cambridge, the Rev. S. Banks, the choicest examples from the Ely Museum, with a rich contribution from the West Suffolk Archaeological Institute, Sir H. Bunbury, Bart., Mr. Tymms, and various members of that Society. Amongst ancient remains of high interest, from more distant localities, may be mentioned several Roman bronzes, antique glass, and other remains, sent by the Hon. R. C. Neville from his museum at Audley End; the "sword of Tiberius," found near Mayence, brought by Mr. Farrer; the entire assemblage of Anglo-Saxon remains disinterred at Fairford by Mr. Wylie, and liberally entrusted by that gentleman for the purpose of comparison with the objects of similar character discovered in Cambridgeshire by Mr. Neville; the Roman relics long since collected at Reculver, as described by Batteley, and now preserved in the library of Trinity College; the rich display of Irish gold ornaments recently found in the county Clare, and brought by Lord Talbot; also numerous objects from the Eastern Counties, collected by Mr. Greville Chester. Amongst productions of art and artistic manufactures were specially to be noted examples of mediæval enamel, contributed by Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., Mr. Webb, the Rev. H. Creed, Mr. Franks, and Mr. Bale; the rich assemblage of ancient plate in the possession of the Colleges, comprising some of the most ancient and remarkable examples existing in this country; the collection of rings formed by the Hon. R. Neville, with other personal ornaments of the same class, sent by the Master of Trinity, Mr. Warren of Ixworth, and Mr. Whincopp. The most novel and attractive features, however, of the mediæval portion of the collection was presented by a series of Majolica, from Mr. Franks' collection, and the sculptures in ivory, exhibited by Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Maskell, the Master of Clare, the Rev. Walter Sneyd, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Farrer, combined with the extensive assemblage of casts from the choicest continental examples; an unique and most instructive series for which archaeologists are indebted to the exertions and good taste of Mr. Alexander Nesbitt. The Mayor and Council of Cambridge liberally produced their ancient charters, municipal registers and other interesting objects. A selection illustrative of ancient armour was sent by the Hon. Board of Ordnance. The library of Trinity College contributed several MSS. remarkable for the choice character of their illuminations. The limits of this brief sketch permit us only to enumerate the more striking features of this instructive museum.

His Royal Highness honoured these collections with a detailed examination, attended by Mr. C. Tucker, Director of the Museum. The Prince more especially expressed admiration of the sculptures in ivory with the casts from numerous works of art of that class in foreign museums, displayed in

the series arranged by Mr. Nesbitt ; he commended the high value of such a collection, not only as illustrative of the history of art, but on account of the practical advantage to be derived from such a series of characteristic specimens, if the collection were made available for public instruction in the Schools of Design.

Having graciously signified his entire approbation of this attractive part of the arrangements at the Annual Meetings of the Institute, by which treasures of antiquity and art, worthy of a place in a National Museum, were brought to light and classified, his Royal Highness took his leave and returned to London.

In the afternoon PROFESSOR WILLIS accompanied a large party to Jesus College, and pointed out to them the architectural peculiarities to which he had referred in his discourse in the Senate House. The ancient church of the Nunnery of St. Rhadegund, now the College Chapel, contains details well deserving of careful investigation.

An evening meeting took place in the Town Hall, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presiding. A memoir was read by Mr. NORRIS DECK, upon rebuses, or the singular name-devices extensively used in the middle ages, and occurring amongst architectural decorations, on seals, painted glass, pavement tiles, &c. A lengthened discussion ensued, in which Sir Charles Anderson, Mr. Westmacott, Lord Alwyne Compton, Professor Henslow, Mr. J. Gough Nichols, and other persons took part, describing various remarkable examples of these devices.

Mr. FREEMAN then read a paper on the architecture of Wisbech Church. The thanks of the meeting were proposed by the Rev. Dr. Jones.

In the course of the conversation which ensued, the Rev. Joseph Hunter offered some valuable remarks on the preservation of monumental inscriptions, as materials of great utility to the topographer and genealogist. These observations elicited certain extraordinary instances of the spoliation and reckless destruction of sepulchral brasses and tombs. Mr. Falkner and Mr. Alfred Dunkin stated some cases of incredible barbarism ; and Archdeacon Thorp strongly urged the necessity of seeking without delay an effectual and stringent remedy for such wanton desecration.

THURSDAY, July 6th.

In the Section of Antiquities, OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., presiding, Lord TALBOT read an account of the discovery of a large hoard of gold ornaments in a railway cutting between Limerick and Ennis. This treasure consisted of six gorgets, two torques, and 137 armillæ, of which the larger portion was laid before the meeting. This large assemblage of annular ornaments tends effectually to disprove the theory that such objects were made for the purpose of money ; as they are found not to be formed on any graduated scale, and the weights are not multiples of 12 grains, as observed in several examples cited by some writers in substantiation of the theory of " Irish Ring-money." Their date, according to the observations which Lord Talbot had received from Dr. Todd, may be assigned to the 11th century, and there is considerable ground for the supposition that the gold was obtained in Ireland, according to the evidence cited by that learned antiquary.

A memoir was then read, by Mr. WESTMACOTT, R.A., on the application of colour to sculpture. It will be given in the next volume of this Journal.

The Section of Architecture met in the Norrisian School, the MASTER of TRINITY COLLEGE presiding.

Mr. A. NESBITT read a memoir on the Brick Architecture of the North-East parts of Germany, illustrated by numerous excellent drawings. He showed the capabilities of the material for all purposes, both of construction and ornamental detail. In the conversation which followed, Mr. E. J. Sharpe advocated the application of bricks, and especially those formed of fire-clay, to the erection of ecclesiastical edifices, on the ground of economy and durability, without any loss of effect. Mr. J. H. Parker remarked that some of the noblest gothic buildings in the world, existing in the south of France and north of Italy, were entirely built of bricks.

The Rev. J. HAILSTONE, Vicar of Bottisham, then read a most interesting memoir on Anglesey Abbey and the Parish Church of Bottisham, subjects to which he had devoted his attention for several years, and to which he has contributed much valuable information. Professor Willis, in moving the thanks of the Section to Mr. Hailstone for his valuable memoir, called attention to the series of unique sepulchral arches enclosing coffins under the south wall of Bottisham Church. An interesting discussion followed as to their use and intention, in which Mr. Hailstone, Mr. Nesbitt, and the President took part.

The Rev. E. VENABLES followed with an excellent monograph of the Church of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, tracing by means of the parish registers both its architectural history, and the various changes made in its internal and ritual arrangements to suit the dominant faith in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He also continued its history down to the present time. In the conversation which followed, Professor Willis severely deprecated the unauthorised removal of the stone balls from the top of the battlements of the tower, about fourteen years since, as destroying a marked feature in the history of the building, and some critical remarks were made relative to the contemplated restoration of this Church, both externally and internally, which have been the subject of much discussion.

The Sectional Meetings having terminated, a large party set forth on an excursion to Anglesey Abbey, and examined the ruined conventual buildings under the friendly guidance of the Rev. John Hailstone, the present possessor of these interesting remains, who welcomed his visitors with a very hospitable entertainment in the Manor House, now occupying the site of the Chapter House. They proceeded to view the churches of Bottisham, Fulbourn and Cherry Hinton, and passed Great and Little Wilbraham, the scene of the remarkable discoveries of Saxon reliques in the cemetery excavated by the Hon. R. C. Neville.

At the evening Meeting held in the Town Hall the chair was taken by Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.

Mr. FREEMAN communicated a short account of the tumulus at Uleybury, Gloucestershire, which he proposed to examine immediately after the close of the Cambridge Meeting. He kindly invited any members of the Institute interested in such researches to come to his house near Dursley, and aid in the exploration. The results of this excavation have been given by Dr. Thurnam in this Journal. (See p. 315 of this volume.)

The Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, L.L.D., the Historian of the "Roman Wall," gave an interesting dissertation on certain Roman inscriptions

preserved at Trinity College, and obtained in the North of England by Sir Robert Cotton.

The Rev. J. LEE WARNER read a memoir on Walsingham Abbey in Norfolk, and on the curious metrical version of the Walsingham Legend, printed by Pynson, of which a copy exists in the Pepysian Library. He also related the results of excavations made under his direction with the view of tracing the position of the conventual buildings.

FRIDAY, July 7th.

This day was devoted to an excursion to Bury St. Edmunds, with a visit to the noble old mansion of Hengrave Hall, and other objects of attraction. The Institute had been favoured with a special invitation from the Suffolk Archaeological Institute and their noble President, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, and the preliminary preparations were concerted by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Tymms (one of the local Secretaries of our Society in Suffolk), with the most friendly and gratifying consideration. At half-past nine a special train quitted Cambridge for Bury; a much larger number than had been anticipated, encouraged by the promising aspect of the day, availed themselves of this conveyance, numbering not less than 185 pilgrims to the venerable site of the shrine of St. Edmund. The train halted for a short inspection of the "Devil's Dyke," and Mr. Babington gave a passing note on the supposed age and purpose of that remarkable earthwork, which excited general curiosity, since the eloquent discourse of Dr. Guest on the previous day had invested these ancient landmarks of history with a fresh interest. At eleven the visitors reached Bury, and proceeded to the Guild Hall, where Lord Arthur Hervey, with a distinguished body of the Archaeologists of Suffolk, offered a most cordial welcome to Lord Talbot and the members of the Institute by whom he was accompanied.

Previously to the detailed examination of the chief objects of archaeological attraction in Bury St. Edmunds, Lord ARTHUR HERVEY delivered to the numerous audience, assembled in the Guild Hall, an excellent address, in which he gave a striking sketch of the origin of the town and of its great conventual establishment, the influence of that powerful monastic institution, the legendary history of its early foundation, the frequent visits of our early sovereigns, as also of the existing vestiges of the architectural splendour of the abbey, and the ancient town, which had grown up amidst many stormy commotions of popular feeling. The noble lord observed that, in his estimation, the chief importance of archaeology lay in its connection with history, and in its remarkable power to elucidate historical inquiry. This is remarkably exemplified in the history of Bury. Read with a discriminating eye it is the history not of Bury alone but of England; it sets before us the contests between the feudal system and the middle classes—those contests which ended in securing our liberty and our constitution. The archaeology of Bury, Lord Arthur remarked, may teach the very history of those contests. The chief buildings are those connected with the abbey—the gateway, the towers, and the walls. Why do they remain? Because they were built with stone at a great cost, indicating that they were reared by persons of great wealth in their day, whilst other buildings of that time were swept away, for those who erected them had not the power to raise such solid and expensive structures. If we turn to

history, we find it telling precisely the same thing; the feudal lords, among whom the Abbot of St. Edmund's held an eminent place, were the leviathan possessors of property and power, whilst the commonalty of the realm, the middle classes, were nothing at all. The buildings indicate something more. They show not only the wealth and power of those who raised them, but that they were for protection against hostile violence. Those who dwelt within those massive walls were not at ease; they were not on terms of love and peace with their neighbours of the town. The power represented by those strong gateways and high walls did not conciliate the affection of those over whom they domineered. It did not desire either their progress or their improvement. The object of that power was its own selfish aggrandisement, the maintenance of odious and exclusive privileges, the constant oppression of the middle and commercial classes.

Lord TALBOT expressed thanks to the noble President of the kindred Institute, not less for his address on this occasion than for the great cordiality of the welcome which had marked the present occasion. The visitors then proceeded, under the guidance of Lord Arthur, the committee of the Suffolk Institute and their able secretary, Mr. Tymms, to examine the abbey gate and the remains of the conventual buildings and Abbot's palace, the picturesque Abbot's Bridge, an unique example of buildings of that class; the striking ruins of the Abbey Church, the Norman Tower, recently preserved from impending decay under the skilful direction of the late Mr. Cottingham. They visited the two remarkable churches, St. James' and St. Mary's,³ and the curious relique of domestic architecture in the twelfth century, known as "Moyses' Hall."⁴ The party then proceeded to the Town Hall, where most hospitable entertainment had been provided on the kind invitation of Lord Arthur and the members of the Suffolk Institute.

The sequel of the programme, arranged with such obliging consideration to enhance the gratification of the visitors, included an excursion to West Stow Hall, occasionally the residence of Mary Tudor and of her second husband the Duke of Suffolk, a brick building of curious character. They proceeded to Hengrave Hall, where every facility had been kindly afforded by Sir Thomas Gage on this occasion, and thence to the churches of Risby and Little Saxham, on the return to Bury. Thus closed this gratifying day, long to be remembered not less for the fraternal cordiality and courteous attentions shown to the Institute by a kindred society, than for the varied interest and importance of the archaeological objects brought within the too brief limits of the time which could be devoted to them.

SATURDAY, July 8th.

The sections resumed their meetings at the schools. In the Section of Antiquities, a memoir was read by the Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE, on the Obsequies of Katharine of Arragon at Peterborough (printed in this volume, p. 351, *ante*.)

³ Mr. Tymms, who has done so much for the illustration of the history of Bury, has lately completed an excellent monograph of the Church of St. Mary, already recommended to the notice of our readers. See p. 303 in this volume.

⁴ See a notice of this curious building, and representations of some of its details, in Mr. Parker's "Domestic Architecture in England, Twelfth Century," p. 46. See also Mr. Tymms' "Handbook to Bury St. Edmund's."

Mr. C. C. BABINGTON then gave a short discourse on the ancient state of North Cambridgeshire. It appeared that in the time of the Romans, the district subsequently converted into fen had been thickly inhabited, and consisted of extensive tracts of corn land. The numerous vestiges of Roman occupation brought to light in the fen country were described by Mr. Babington, and they present conclusive evidence of this remarkable fact. He produced a map showing that by the silting up of the Wash the waters of the rivers which flowed into the sea at that outlet were thrown back, converting a fertile district into swamp. Mr. Babington also brought before the meeting a detailed plan of Cambridge in Roman times, the *Camboritum* of the Itinerary.⁵

In the Historical Section the chair was taken by the President, Dr. GUESR, Master of Caius College. A Memoir on the Accession of Harold II. was read by Mr. FREEMAN, and an interesting discussion on that obscure period of national history ensued, in which Dean Milman and other members took part, and expressed their gratification and thanks to Mr. Freeman for the information which he had brought to bear upon his subject.

The remainder of this day was occupied in a very agreeable excursion, through the kind permission of the Lord Braybrooke and the invitation of the Hon. Richard Neville, to visit Audley End, as also the neighbouring town of Saffron Walden. Nearly two hundred visitors enjoyed the kind courtesies shown on this occasion by Mr. Neville, who, accompanied by his brother, the Master of Magdalene College, in the absence of the venerable nobleman, the possessor of that magnificent dwelling founded by the Lord Chancellor Audley, welcomed the numerous party. The special object of archaeological interest was the Museum of British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, the results of Mr. Neville's personal researches and excavations at Chesterford, Little Wilbraham, Bartlow, Linton Heath, and other ancient sites in Cambridgeshire and Essex. With many of the discoveries by which these indefatigable investigations have been rewarded our readers are familiar, through the kindness of Mr. Neville in communicating them from time to time to this Journal. It was with high gratification that his visitors on this day witnessed the singular success which has attended his operations, as strikingly evinced by the varied treasures submitted to their inspection. It were much to be desired that this spirited antiquary should be disposed to produce a description or catalogue of the Audley End Museum, the creation of his zeal and intelligence in the cause of national archaeology.⁶

After inspecting the architectural features of the mansion, the portraits and works of art preserved in it, the beautiful gardens formed on the site of the conventual buildings of Walden Abbey, whilst some of the visitors proceeded as far as the ancient earthwork on the "Ring Hill," opposite Audley End, the company were conducted by Mr. Neville to Saffron Walden, in order to inspect the church, the picturesque timbered dwellings, the

⁵ See Mr. Babington's "Ancient Cambridgeshire," published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in their octavo series, No. III., and comprising much curious information on the early condition of that part of Britain.

⁶ Mr. Neville, it may be hoped, gave an earnest of such an intention, when he

kindly presented to the visitors at the museum of the Institute in Cambridge, a monograph description of his *Dactylotheca*, there exhibited, and comprising a beautiful collection of rings of all periods. Mr. Neville had compiled this catalogue, and caused it to be printed specially for the occasion.

ruined castle, and the Museum of that ancient town. Here also an agreeable and hospitable entertainment had been provided in the Agricultural Hall by the Mayor and principal inhabitants. This spacious hall was appropriately decorated with a collection of drawings and illustrations of ancient remains, especially a valuable assemblage of representations of mosaic pavements and other Roman vestiges in England, arranged with excellent effect by Mr. Joseph Clarke. The Mayor, Joshua Clarke, Esq., presided, and after a few loyal and appropriate toasts had been proposed by Lord Talbot, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Hon. R. Neville, the guests dispersed, and repaired to the church, upon which an historical notice was read by Mr. Frye. Mr. Freeman also offered some observations on the architectural features of this fine structure, which he considered to be the noblest parochial church of the Perpendicular style, in England, with the sole exception of St. Mary Redcliffe. After visiting the Museum, where some interesting local antiquities are preserved, with extensive and instructive general collections,⁷ and inspecting some of the curious old houses of Walden, especially the residence of Mrs. Fiske, the archaeologists took their leave and returned to Cambridge.

MONDAY, July 10th.

The Section of Antiquities met in the Law School, Lord TALBOT presiding, and a communication was read on the ancient sculptured crosses in Ireland, by Mr. H. O'NEILL, illustrated by drawings, facsimile rubbings from the original sculptures, and lithographs prepared for his work now in course of publication.

The Rev. W. J. BOLTON read a memoir upon the painted glass in King's College Chapel, showing from the contracts still existing that it was the work of English artists, and the designs had possibly been suggested by those of the windows in the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster. He described the series of subjects and explained some portions hitherto unintelligible, offering also certain critical remarks on the artistic power remarkably shown in the composition and colouring.

A discourse by Mr. WINSTON, on the ancient art of glass painting, was then read by Mr. J. H. CLARKE, in which the principle of an improved manufacture of the material was explained, whereby colours placed in juxtaposition preserve their distinct effect when seen at a distance. By the chemical analysis of old glass great advances had been made in the production of a material almost equal in artistic effect to the glass used by mediæval painters.

The chair having then been taken by Mr. HAWKINS, the Rev. E. VENABLES read a notice of the MS. memorials of Pembroke College and of the library there, compiled by Bishop Wren.

At one o'clock a numerous party repaired by special train to Ely. The welcome and hospitalities which had been shown at the Palace and at the Deanery, on the occasion of the visit of the Institute during the Norwich Meeting, were most kindly renewed. The company then proceeded to the Cathedral, and a discourse was delivered by Mr. EDMUND SHARPE on the architectural history of that remarkable structure, taking various stations within the building and on the exterior, whence the architectural features

⁷ An excellent catalogue has been printed of the contents of this museum, with numerous illustrations.

might be viewed most advantageously. Mr. Sharpe had kindly provided a very useful guide to his description, showing the chronological classification of the principal works, and they were visited as nearly as possible in the order of the date of construction, proving in a striking manner that this noble fabric illustrates the history of church architecture in England from the Conquest to the Reformation.

The progress of the works of renovation, which have been carried out under the vigilant and tasteful direction of the Dean, were examined with much interest, and at the close of the afternoon service the visitors returned to Cambridge.

In the evening the Museum of the Institute in Trinity College was lighted up, and the invitation to examine the valuable objects there displayed was gladly accepted by the chief members of the corporation, their families and friends, with numerous other residents in Cambridge by whom attentions had been shown to the Institute.

TUESDAY, July 11th.

The customary General Meeting of members of the Institute took place in the Law School at ten o'clock, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presiding.

The Report of the Auditors for the previous year (see page 192, in this volume), was submitted to the General Meeting, as was also the following Annual Report of the Central Committee. Both these Reports were unanimously adopted.

In submitting to the Society, according to custom, the annual review of the progress of the Institute, as also of the results of investigations and efforts for the extension of Archaeological knowledge, the Central Committee viewed with renewed pleasure the retrospect of the previous year. The influence of the Institute in promoting a taste for the study of Archaeology, and the higher appreciation of all vestiges of antiquity and art, had been increasingly evinced. The friendly correspondence with antiquaries in all parts of the country, and with many of the provincial Archaeological Societies, had constantly brought before the meetings of the Institute an ample provision of remarkable facts, and speedy intelligence of the discoveries which had occurred; whilst, moreover, many new members had joined the ranks of the society, such communications had also in several cases been received from persons not enrolled on its lists. The continued demand for the publications of the Institute, and especially for the Journal, claimed notice, as evincing that their varied and instructive character had proved acceptable to the public at large.

During the past year, the attention of the Society had been directed, at their monthly meetings in London, to certain questions of importance connected with the conservation of public monuments, and the Committee felt assured that the strong feeling shown by the members of the Institute on those occasions had not been without beneficial effect. The proposed destruction of a large number of the parish churches in the City of London, and the desecration of the burial-places connected with them, no provision being made for preserving the sepulchral memorials which, in many cases, are of considerable historical interest, had justly called forth a strong expression of regret and of the anxiety of the Society to avert such reckless devastation. The proceedings on that occasion have been recorded in the Journal, with the memorial which had been addressed to Her Majesty's

Secretary of State in that emergency, praying the consideration of the Government to the evils which must attend the proposed measure.⁸ At a subsequent time, at the instance of Mr. Markland, the Bishop of London had courteously received a deputation from the Society, and had given full consideration to the arguments urgently advanced by that gentleman and the influential members of the Institute accompanying him. The Committee rejoiced that the apprehended evils in the profanation of so many consecrated sites had been averted, and that the proposed Bill had ultimately been rejected by Parliament.

Another subject of material moment in regard to national monuments had been urgently brought under the consideration of the Institute, at their closing meeting of the last session.⁹ It will be remembered that, in 1853, attention was drawn to the decayed and neglected tombs of the royal race in Westminster Abbey, by a gentleman of highly cultivated taste and judgment, Professor Donaldson, and that, on his invitation, many leading members of the Institute had accompanied him in a visit of detailed inspection. The general impression had been at the time, that any "Restorations" of such memorials were to be deprecated, and must necessarily involve the destruction of their value and authenticity as examples of art. The apprehensions of many antiquaries were aroused by the appearance, amongst the estimates submitted to Parliament, of a large sum which it was proposed to expend in the repairs of the royal monuments. The feeling of the members assembled at the meeting was strongly in concurrence with that of the Central Committee, and it was unanimously determined that such measures should be taken speedily as might, if possible, avert the projected renovation of those venerable memorials. A memorial was accordingly addressed to the First Commissioner of Public Works, and it is hoped that the conservation of the tombs at Westminster may be found fully compatible with the preservation of that authentic evidence and originality which renders them most valuable to the historian and the antiquary.

The Committee had referred, in their Report of the previous year, to the lively interest and satisfaction with which they viewed the growth of a series of national antiquities in the rooms at length appropriated to that purpose at the British Museum.¹ It was with deep regret and mortification that they felt bound now to advert to the failure of all exertions made with the view of impressing upon the Trustees, the importance of making acquisition of the "Faussett Collections," comprising a richer and more instructive assemblage of Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities, than might be ever attainable from other sources. The family of the late possessor of this valuable collection had shown the utmost liberality, impressed with the desire for its permanent preservation in the National Depository, and the very moderate estimate of 665*l.* had been named as a valuation. The Trustees, however, heedless of the appeals addressed by the Institute, as also by the Society of Antiquaries, and turning a deaf ear to all expressions of individual opinion of the value of these antiquities for public instruction, even from those whose practical knowledge and earnest devotion to the study of national antiquities might have entitled them to consideration, ultimately rejected the proffered acquisition. Negotiations, the Committee

⁸ See pp. 177, 183, in this volume.

⁹ See p. 204, in this volume.

¹ Report of the Committee at the

Chichester Meeting, *Archæol. Journal*, Vol. x., p. 347.

were informed, had been commenced for its purchase on behalf of a foreign museum, and a much larger price than had been named might readily have been obtained. The "Faussett Collection" had, however, not quitted England, having been rescued through the spirited liberality of Mr. Mayer of Liverpool, where it is gratifying to feel assured that its value will be fully appreciated. Meanwhile, the disappointed visitor of the "British Room" and its unfurnished cases, must seek in vain for that desired information regarding one of the most interesting periods of Archaeological investigation, which the rejected Kentish Collections were admirably suited to supply.²

It is pleasant to turn from the disappointed hopes of English archaeologists to the success and earnestness with which the exertions of many local societies, mostly in friendly relations with the Institute, have been prosecuted. Amongst the numerous provincial institutions, those in Wilts, in Surrey, and in Somersetshire, have made vigorous advance during the past year; the East Anglian archaeologists also have sustained their fair fame in the field of our common labours; contributions to Archaeological literature have been published in various quarters. The establishment of a Diocesan Architectural Society in Worcester has been carried out under very favourable auspices.

It becomes again the painful duty of the Committee to allude to the losses sustained by the Institute since the last annual assembly, and to pay a last tribute of regard and respect to many whose friendly co-operation or encouragement had cheered our progress. With great regret must be named first, amongst the patrons whose memory will be held in grateful estimation, the noble president of our meeting at Lincoln, Viscount Brownlow, whose kindness and courtesy augmented the general gratification of proceedings which, under his favourable auspices and influence, proved so successful.

Amongst our earliest supporters, whose lives have terminated during the past year, we number with sorrow several distinguished names in the sister University,—the late President of Brasenose, Dr. Harington, the Dean of Wells, the Rector of Exeter, Dr. Richards, all of whom were honorary members of the Central Committee. We must record also with sincere regret, the loss of our kind patron at the meeting in Wiltshire, the late Bishop of Salisbury;—of the patron of another meeting, the Bishop of Bath and Wells;—and of the lamented Lord Colborne, a nobleman of remarkable attainments and cultivated taste, whose friendly encouragement on the occasion of the meeting at Norwich must be remembered with gratification. There is none, however, whose untimely removal from a sphere of useful and intellectual exertions is more heartily to be deplored, than the late Mr. Holmes, of the British Museum, a member of our Central Committee; a loss severely felt by many friends, who appreciated his valuable and kindly qualities not less than the extent of his information in

² The subject of this inexplicable decision by the Trustees was brought before Parliament, and Copies of Reports and Communications were ordered to be printed, June 9, on the motion of Mr. Ewart. The Memorials addressed by the Institute will there be found at length, as also the strong recommendation of the purchase by Mr. Hawkins, Keeper of the Antiquities, the alleged excuse that their Trustees had "no sufficient funds,"

and their ultimate resolution to insert in the Parliamentary Estimate for purchases of antiquities the sum of 3500*l.* in lieu of 4000*l.* proposed by the Viscount Mahon, and doubtless intended by the noble President of the Society of Antiquaries to comprise the acquisition of the Faussett Collection. This Parliamentary Paper (British Museum, No. 297), is well-deserving of perusal by those who are interested in this extraordinary transaction.

many branches of literature, or his prompt cheerfulness in imparting it to others. And here we are painfully reminded of the untimely loss of one who participated with constant interest in our efforts from their commencement, and to whose friendly zeal in their cause the Institute is indebted for the cordial welcome tendered by the mayor and municipal authorities of this ancient town. The memory of Mr. Deck will always be held in esteem, as associated with his ardent love of science and of Archaeological inquiries: had life been spared to him, none on this occasion would have entered with greater spirit into all the objects of our meeting in this University, or have rendered us more efficient co-operation. Amongst others with whom we have enjoyed friendly intercourse in the course of our successive annual meetings, and whose assistance on those occasions has contributed to the gratification of the Society by communications from their stores of local knowledge, or by enriching our attractive museums, we must make honourable mention of the late Rev. Edward James, Canon of Winchester; of Mr. Baring Wall; of Mr. Belcher, President of the Whitby Literary Society, whose extensive information was of great value to Mr. Newton in the preparation of his memoir and map of British and Roman Yorkshire; of the Rev. W. H. Dixon, Canon of York, a warm friend and supporter of our meeting in that city; of Mr. Fardell of Lincoln; of Mr. Seth Stevenson also, and Mr. Loscombe, whose liberality contributed largely to the interest of our local museums at Norwich and at Bristol, by freely placing at our disposal the treasures of art in their respective collections.

It is a painful duty to recall to the recollection of the Society, the loss of so many valued friends and members removed by death since our last meeting; the committee turn, however, with renewed gratification to the increasing interest in our cause shown by many persons influential in society through their position or their attainments, and to their readiness in affording friendly co-operation and giving extension to that national purpose for which the Institute has been established.

The Committee cannot close this Report without adverting to the auspicious circumstances by which the meeting at Cambridge has been marked. The Institute will now take leave of *Alma Mater*, cheered by the high encouragement and distinction which the Prince Chancellor has so graciously conferred on Archaeological science, not only in favouring with his patronage our meeting in the University, of which he is the head, but by his condescension in making a special visit to Cambridge in order to participate in the proceedings of the Institute.

The following lists of members of the Central Committee retiring in annual course, and of members of the Institute nominated to fill the vacancies, were then proposed to the meeting and adopted.

Members retiring from the Committee:—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., *Vice-President*; Edward A. Bond, Esq.; Philip Hardwick, Esq.; Edmund Oldfield, Esq.; the Rev. J. L. Petit; Samuel P. Pratt, Esq.; William W. E. Wynne, Esq. The following gentlemen being elected to supply the vacancies:—William W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., *Vice-President*; Sir Frederick Madden, K.H., Keeper of the MSS., British Museum; Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries; Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P.; J. O. Westwood, Esq., F.L.S.; Thomas Henry Wyatt, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of British Architects.

The following members of the Institute were also elected auditors for the year 1854: William Parker Hamond, Jun., Esq., George Gilbert Scott, Esq.

The Noble President then invited the consideration of the members to the selection of the place of meeting for 1855. The Institute, he observed, had received friendly requisitions from several places presenting advantages and attractions fully equal to those afforded by several of the cities previously visited by the Institute. A very cordial renewal of welcome at Peterborough had been received from the Dean and from other friends to the Society in Northamptonshire. That interesting cathedral town, however, might appear so nearly adjacent to the place of this year's assembly, that it might be expedient for the present to defer their visit. The Committee had also received a friendly invitation from the Mayor and municipal authorities of Southampton, a town which would afford many facilities, and a meeting there might combine many objects of considerable interest in Hampshire and adjacent localities. A very agreeable requisition had been addressed to the Institute by the Dean, the Vicar, and many of the chief inhabitants of Bangor, inviting the Society to that interesting locality. The wish had also been expressed by several friends and members of the Institute in Anglesea and North Wales, that Bangor might be selected as the scene of the next assembly, and it had been hoped that the Cambrian archaeologists might on such an occasion fraternise with the Institute, and combine the meetings of the two kindred societies. From Shrewsbury also the Committee had encouraging assurances of a favourable reception. The Viscount Hill, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, had readily assented to be Patron, in the event of a meeting of the Institute being held in Shrewsbury, and many assurances of co-operation evinced the friendly feeling of the chief residents in that ancient town and in the county at large. The objects of Archaeological attraction were numerous and varied. The Central Committee accordingly recommended Shrewsbury as the most eligible place of meeting for the ensuing year.

It was then proposed and unanimously agreed that the meeting for 1855 should be held at Shrewsbury. These proceedings having been thus brought to a close, the members adjourned to the Norrisian School. The chair having been taken by PROFESSOR WILLIS,

MR. J. H. COOPER, Secretary to the Cambridge Archaeological Society, read a memoir on the Priory Church of St. Andrew the Less, Cambridge, now in course of restoration under the auspices of the Society. Professor Willis, in thanking Mr. Cooper for his communication, protested against the excessive restorations of ancient ecclesiastical buildings, now too frequently undertaken, and amounting in many cases to the destruction of all the ancient features of the monuments of antiquity.

The Rev. J. J. SMITH laid before the meeting proposals for the publication of an "*Athenæ Cantabrigienses*," dwelling upon the great value of the similar work on the sister University, by Anthony a Wood, and mentioning the numerous sources of information available for a like history of Cambridge worthies. He thought such a work should not be undertaken by private speculation, but should be accomplished by a society.

MR. NORRIS DECK thought it a work that might be appropriately carried on by the Syndics of the Pitt Press, and he did not despair of seeing it commenced under such auspices: he hoped they would not wait with the idea of getting a perfect work, but would leave it to a future generation

to do for this proposed undertaking what Dr. Bliss had so admirably carried out for Anthony a Wood.

The meeting then adjourned, and at one o'clock the final meeting commenced in the Senate House.

The Noble President having taken the chair, the Vice-Chancellor being at his right hand, and the Mayor at his left, a distinguished assemblage of the heads of Houses, University and Municipal Officers, with many ladies, and the leading members surrounding him, the concluding proceedings commenced, and LORD TALBOT observed that the pleasing duty now devolved upon him to return thanks to all those by whose assistance or influence the successful issue of the meeting had been achieved. The Institute had been highly favoured on this occasion in the distinction conferred on the Society by H. R. H. the PRINCE CONSORT, who had graced the meeting with his presence. Lord Talbot now proposed that their best and most respectful thanks be returned to the Prince-Chancellor, the Patron of their meeting, for his condescension in thus honouring the proceedings of the Society.

This proposition having been carried with much applause, Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, Bart., spoke with much feeling of the generous cordiality and hospitable kindness which had been extended to the Institute in the University, and he proposed an expression of grateful acknowledgment to the Vice-Chancellor, the Masters of Trinity, Caius, Christ's, and Magdalene, the Provost of King's and other Heads of Houses, and the University authorities, to whose friendly encouragement and welcome the Society both collectively and individually had been so largely indebted.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, in returning thanks, expressed the feeling of gratification which, he was fully assured, the distinguished members of the University around him shared with himself, in the retrospect of the proceedings of the past week, and the agreeable intercourse which they had enjoyed with their archaeological visitors on this occasion. The Prince-Chancellor had shown in a remarkable manner his gracious concurrence in the desire which had been generally entertained in the University to give encouragement to the visit of the Institute, and his Royal Highness had expressed in most gratifying terms his satisfaction in that part of their proceedings which had been favoured by his presence.

The Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS proposed the most cordial thanks of the Institute to the Mayor and Borough Council, for the welcome so kindly expressed in their address, and for their obliging co-operation, from the earliest moment when the visit of the Society had been in anticipation.

The MAYOR acknowledged the compliment thus paid to him, with assurances of the pleasure with which he had rendered any assistance in his power towards the success of the meeting, and the gratification of the Society.

The MASTER of TRINITY then moved a vote of thanks to the noblemen and gentlemen who had thrown open their mansions and shown gratifying attentions to the members of the Institute during the excursions of the week, and especially to Lord Braybrooke, the Hon. Richard Neville, Lord Arthur Hervey, and the members of the kindred Society of Suffolk, of which he is the President.

Mr. FREEMAN proposed thanks to those who had received the Institute, and welcomed the Society with liberal hospitality on several occasions; more especially to the Bishop of Ely, and to the Dean of Ely, one of the warmest and earliest of their friends, to the Mayor and inhabitants of

Saffron Walden, and to the Rev. John Hailstone, whose entertainment at Anglesea Abbey would not be forgotten in the retrospect of the agreeable week now closing.

The Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE moved thanks to those Societies instituted for kindred purposes to those of the Institute, whose auxiliary kindness had been liberally shown on this occasion, and he made special mention of the Archæological Institute of Suffolk, by whom they had been generously entertained at Bury; the Cambridge Antiquarian and Architectural Societies, and their excellent President, the Master of Jesus.

The Rev. JOHN HAILSTONE proposed an acknowledgment to those who had enriched the Museum, more particularly to the Colleges, whose valuable plate had been entrusted for exhibition, the Hon. Board of Ordnance, the Hon. R. Neville, Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., the Master of Clare Hall, the Archaeologists of Suffolk, and many who had shown the most liberal feeling on this occasion.

Thanks were also proposed by the VICE-CHANCELLOR, to the authors of Memoirs;—by Professor SEDGWICK, to the Presidents and Officers of the Sections;—by the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS, to distinguished visitors from distant parts, expressing his pleasure in again meeting Dr. Waagen, who had participated in the Meeting at Oxford;—and by Mr. WAY, to the Local Committee, to the Mayor, their Chairman, to the Town Clerk, Mr. Cooper, the talented Annalist of Cambridge, as also to Mr. Babington, Mr. Norris Deck, and other valued auxiliaries.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR finally expressed a graceful acknowledgment to the noble President, to which LORD TALBOT responded, and the proceedings of the Meeting then closed.

In the course of the day a party of the Members availed themselves of the obliging invitation of Mr. Parker Hamond, of Pampisford Hall, and under his guidance visited the “Brent Ditch” on his estates, and the remarkable mansion at Sawston, which was open to their inspection through the kind permission of the present possessor, Mr. Huddleston. This curious structure, built by order of Queen Mary, has preserved in striking perfection the domestic arrangements and characteristics of the Elizabethan period.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations on the occasion of the Cambridge Meeting:—The Vice-Chancellor, 10*l.*; A. G. Brimley, Esq., Mayor, 5*l.*; The Master of Caius, 10*l.*; The Master of Catharine Hall, 2*l.*; J. Heywood Hawkins, Esq., 5*l.*; C. C. Babington, Esq., 2*l.*; Professor Henslow, 2*l.*; Hon. R. Neville, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Rev. W. R. Collett, 1*l.*; Rev. W. B. Hopkins, 1*l.*; Rev. G. M. Nelson, 1*l.*; A. W. Franks, Esq., 1*l.*; Rev. G. M. Traherne, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. T. Field, 1*l.*; Edmund Oldfield, Esq., Brit. Mus., 1*l.* 1*s.*; William Peckover, Esq., 2*l.*; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*

Monthly London Meetings.

NOVEMBER 3rd, 1854.

JAMES YATES, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH communicated a more detailed account of discoveries of Roman interments on Combe Down near Bath, noticed at a previous meeting.¹ He sent also drawings representing the stone cists, one of which contained the skull of a horse, and a number of stone coffins brought to light in September 1852, at the top of Russell-street, Bath. Mr. Scarth alluded to the frequent discovery of such coffins at Bath and in the neighbourhood, all of them marked by a certain uniformity of appearance. Attention had been drawn to the subject shortly before the meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society at Bath, in 1852, through the excavations for constructing a sewer in Russell-street, when the discovery above-mentioned took place. Six stone coffins were found, placed in pairs, from two feet to three feet apart, the heads to the north-east, and a seventh was discovered placed singly in the same line; near the foot of this last was the lower stone of a quern. In one of these coffins were the remains of a female and of an infant, with portions of the bones of two small animals and some pins of metal much corroded. Near it lay a coin of Constantine, broken Roman pottery and green glass of beautiful manufacture, and bones of graminivorous animals. In another, of smaller size, were the remains of two young children. In another coffin, containing a skeleton of large stature, was a small *olla* or urn of dark coloured ware, of ordinary form,² placed on the right side near the ribs. This urn is now in the Museum of the Bath Institution. The coffins are rudely shaped out of blocks of stone, the heads usually rounded, the width considerably greater at the head than at the foot, and with one exception they had lids of stone fitted to them. A skeleton was found deposited in the soil near one of the coffins. Mr. Scarth described numerous stone cists of the same kind found in Bath at various times, in several instances with Roman reliques and coins, and he noticed the singular circumstance that one or more skeletons are generally found deposited in the earth near the coffins. On one occasion a number of iron nails, resembling those with which the Roman *caligæ* were thickly shod, were found near the feet of the skeleton. He gave a further account of numerous discoveries of cists or coffins at Weston, near Bath, as related by the vicar of that parish, the Rev. J. Bond. On one occasion not less than twelve were disinterred at one spot. The covers lay about a foot beneath the surface, sometimes the head was placed towards the east, but they had been deposited indiscriminately, in all directions. Stone coffins had also been found at English Combe, near Bath, where vestiges of the Wansdyke are distinctly traced, at Bitton, probably the Roman *Abona*, also near the site of a Roman villa at Langridge, and in the parish of Bathwick, &c. The remarkable recent discovery at Combe Down occurred in building a wall near the church, the spot being on the declivity of a hill,

¹ See p. 281, in this Volume.

the urn represented in this Journal, vol.

² Its general form resembles that of vi. p. 19, at foot of the plate.

and not far above the remains of Roman building in a very picturesque frontier. Roman pottery and a coin of Licinius lay near the coffins, which, as before noticed, were three in number, two of large size containing the skeletons of females, and about two feet distant from one of them lay a skeleton bent round the head of the coffin. The third, placed a few inches apart, of smaller size and square at each end, contained the skeleton of a male of small stature. The heads were to the north. The most remarkable features of this discovery were, as briefly described before, that in a line with the three cists, about nine feet to the west, was a square stone chest full of burnt bones, and on the other side, twelve feet distant towards the east, another chest containing the head of a horse.³ To all of these receptacles stone covers were fitted. Mr. Scarth is disposed to assign these interments to the later Roman period, possibly not long prior to the Saxon invasion. The juxtaposition of deposits in cists without cremation, of an interment without a coffin, and of sepulture after cremation, is deserving of notice. The deposit of part of a horse, in the mode here observed, and with the same provision for its preservation as is shown in regard to the human remains, is so far as has been ascertained, without precedent. Mr. Scarth sent numerous drawings in illustration of this curious subject, representing many of the sepulchral cists found at Bath, as also several of undoubted Roman origin disinterred at York and on the continent.⁴

Dr. THURNAM sent a memoir on the recent examination of the chambered tumulus near Uleybury. It is given in this volume, p. 315.

Mr. YATES called attention to the discovery of a large hoard of Roman silver coins, near Coleraine, some impressions from which had been produced by Mr. Way at a previous meeting.⁵ Mr. Yates gave some further particulars received from his friend Mr. Scott Porter, who had carefully investigated the facts connected with this remarkable discovery. In the conversation which ensued, General Fox suggested the possibility that a mint might have existed in that part of Ireland, in times long subsequent perhaps to Roman dominion in this country; and he considered this hoard in some respects analogous to that brought to light in Cuerdale, in 1840, of which a full account has been given by Mr. Hawkins in this Journal.⁶ In that instance the silver coins, six or seven thousand in number, were chiefly Saxon, with a few of oriental origin; the remarkable feature in both these discoveries was the occurrence of small ingots, suited for the purposes of coining, and of ornamented objects of silver cut in pieces for facility in melting. The objects of this kind in the Coleraine hoard are of totally different character to those found at Cuerdale, the ornament presenting for the most part the appearance of late Roman work.

Mr. FRANKS observed that the Coleraine discovery comprised ingots closely resembling one now preserved in the British Museum, and found during the last century in the Tower of London. The impress upon that ingot had been erroneously given in the *Archæologia* as HONORI, but the correct reading is HONORINI, as it has been given in the "*Monumenta Historica*." (Inscriptions, p. cxx. No. 144*a*. *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 292.)

³ See notices of remains of the horse found in early interments, in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, pp. 455, 552. *Memoires, Soc. des Antiqu. de Picardie*, vol. v. p. 145.

⁴ Mr. Scarth's curious Memoir will be given at length in the *Transactions of the Somerset Archæological Society*.

⁵ See p. 283, in this volume.

⁶ Vol. iv. pp. 111, 189.

The Rev. J. WILLIAMSON communicated a notice of the fragment of a sepulchral effigy of granite, sculptured in low relief, discovered at Sherborne. It appears to have been the memorial of Clement, Abbot of Sherborne, about A.D. 1163. This curious relique will be noticed more fully hereafter.

Mr. ALBERT WAY gave a short notice of the remains of an ancient chapel, situate on the coast of Northumberland, near Ebb's Nook, not far south of Bamborough, and which he had lately visited with Mr. Hodgson Hinde, by whom the site, long forgotten and wholly covered up by drifted sand, had been laid open during the past autumn. It is situate on a small rocky promontory, known as Beadnell Point, and about a mile from the church and hamlet of Beadnell, one of the four divisions of the parish of Bamborough. Of the remote origin of this chapel, supposed to have been dedicated to St. Ebba, nothing can be ascertained; the remains brought to light by Mr. Hinde encourage the supposition that the building may have been raised at a very early period after Christianity was introduced into Northumbria. "Beadnell (Mr. Hodgson Hinde observed) or Bedinhall, was held of the royal manor of Bamborough by the service of Drengage. There are two inquisitions in the Testa de Nevil which record the services incident to this tenure; one in the reign of John, where Thomas de Bedinhale is called 'de Resinhale' (p. 393); the second in that of Henry III., where the name appears as 'Bodenhal' (p. 389).⁷ In the reign of Elizabeth, 'Beidnell' was in the crown.⁸ In 1666 it belonged to Mr. Alexander Forster, and it came by purchase before the middle of last century to the family of the present proprietor, Thomas Wood Craster, Esq.

"I know of no mention of a chapel at Beadnell, previous to 1578; in that year at the Chancellor's Visitation, George Patterson, curate (without license), and Matthew Forster, parish clerk, presented themselves. In the following year, the cure was vacant, and no curate occurs subsequently. The existing chapel in the village of Beadnell, half a mile from the old site, was erected in the latter part of the last century. The ancient site is known as Ebb's Nook. In the same way, the site of an abandoned chapel of St. Giles, at Wark, in the parish of Carham, is called Gilly's Nick."

St. Ebba, whose name seems thus connected with this primitive little church, and by whom it may possibly have been originally founded, was sister of St. Oswald and of Oswi, kings of Northumberland in the seventh century. Oswald and his brothers, when their father Ethelfrid, king of Deira, fell in battle, in 617, took refuge in Scotland, where they were instructed in the Christian faith. When the sovereignty of Bernicia and Deira was restored to Oswald in 633, he sought to introduce Christianity, and obtained from Scotland a bishop and missionaries for that purpose. Aidan, a monk of Iona, came at his request, and Oswald bestowed on him Lindisfarne as his episcopal seat, and, as Bede relates, interpreted to his subjects the discourses of Aidan, whilst the bishop was unacquainted with their language.⁹ Churches were built in many places and monas-

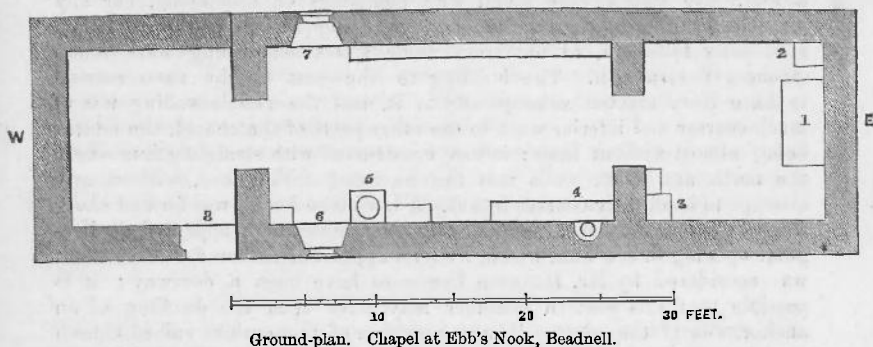
⁷ In the Northumberland Pipe Rolls the name is written—Besenhall, Besenhal, Besinghal, Bendenhala, and Brendenhal, the last being, as Mr. Hinde thinks, errors.

⁸ Liber Feod. 16 Eliz., Hodgson's Hist. Northumb. vol. iii.

⁹ Bede, Eccl. Hist. B. III. c. 3.

teries founded by Oswald's liberality. In the early part of his reign, Oswald resided chiefly at Bamborough. Ebba appears to have taken an active share in his efforts to establish the Christian faith; she founded monasteries at Ebechester and at Coldingham, where she died in 683, being abbess of that religious house.¹

The attention of Mr. Hodgson Hinde having been directed to the headland where the vestiges of this Northumbrian Perranzabuloe lay concealed beneath accumulated sand, preserved in some degree by a strong-rooted kind of grass² from drifting before the fearful gales prevalent on that coast, he speedily ascertained the position of the ruined walls by probing the sand with a crow-bar. The interesting results of his exploration are shown by the accompanying plan. The chapel measured, externally, about 55 ft. by 16 ft.; thickness of the walls, which are of coarse rubble-work, 2 ft., and portions on the north side remained about 5 ft. in height. The building was divided into a nave and a chancel, the former measuring 23 ft. by 12, the latter 12 ft. by 12, and to the west is another division 11 ft. by 12, which communicates with the nave by an opening, 4 ft. 8 in. wide.



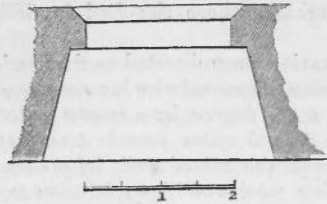
Ground-plan. Chapel at Ebb's Nook, Beadnell.

The opening between the nave and the chancel measured 5 ft. 2 in. wide. Both these openings are cut straight through, and were probably arched over; the faces of the reveals are smooth, showing no indication of any door having existed between the nave and the building westward. The nave had two doors, north and south, immediately opposite to one another, the jambs of the former remained standing and the head of the door was not arched, but formed of two large stones placed upon the imposts and inclined against each other; the semi-circular head of the opening being cut out of them. One of these stones remained, and fell from its place during the excavation. The doorways splayed considerably inwards, the width on the inside being 3 ft., the opening between the jambs of the door only 25 in., the height of the doorway 4 ft. 8 in. No

¹ The existing remains of Coldingham Abbey, Berwickshire, are about a mile from the sea, but St. Ebba's nunnery is supposed to have been placed on the headland now known as St. Abb's Head, and surrounded on three sides by the sea as completely as Ebb's Nook.

² It has not been ascertained whether this may be the *Arundo arenaria*, or the *Calamagrostis arenaria*, Sea Matweed, the tough, twining roots of which are of great service in binding the sand together on many parts of our eastern coasts.

vestige of any windows could be found, but they were probably formed at a greater height from the floor than any portion of the existing walls.



Plan of the North Door.

The altar (No. 1, in Plan) remained nearly entire, it was formed of coarse rubble-work, and it was speedily demolished in search of treasure. At its north side was found part of a shallow stone trough (No. 2), amongst the rubbish, and probably not in its original position. In the south-west angle there was a small bason (No. 3), described by Mr. Hodgson Hinde as a holy water vessel. Adjoining this there was a portion of a low stone bench, which also ran along the north and south sides of the nave, as shown in the ground-plan (No. 4).³ In the south-east angle of the nave there was a cavity in the wall which apparently had contained a piscina, and near the south door there was found a stone basin, very rudely formed, supposed to have been a font. No stones were found with mouldings or ornaments, nor any sepulchral slab, which might aid in fixing a date; the roof had apparently fallen in, as numerous stone slates for roofing were found amongst the rubbish. The building to the west of the nave seemed to have been erected subsequently to it, and the rubble-walling was of much coarser and inferior work to the other parts of the chapel, the mortar being almost without lime; it was constructed with straight joints where the north and south walls met the west end of the nave, without any attempt to bond their courses into it. A low stone bench was formed along the walls as in the nave. At the south-east angle there appeared an irregular opening in the wall, which, from its appearance when first excavated, was considered by Mr. Hodgson Hinde to have been a doorway; it is possible that this western chamber may have been the dwelling of an anchorite or of the priest. The ground-plan of the curious ruined church near Low Gosforth House, Northumberland, described by Mr. Bell in the *Archæologia Æliana*, Vol. ii. p. 243, presents much general conformity to that at Ebb's Nook, and a narrow space there appears westward of the nave, resembling that here described, but without any opening of communication with the nave; Mr. Bell supposed, however, that the west end had been rebuilt, and the nave being shortened a portion of the original church had been cut off.

These simple examples of the early Northumbrian churches are well deserving of attention, and it is to be regretted that the little oratory at Ebb's Nook, disinterred by Mr. H. Hinde, was not carefully examined by some one versed in the peculiarities of ancient architecture in North Britain and Ireland, where it is stated that primitive buildings exist, which present features strongly resembling those noticed in the ruined remains in

³ The stone bench ran round the greater part of the west, north, and south walls in the chapel of Perranzabuloe, as is shown by Mr. Haslam's plan, in his account of that remarkable little building, p. 73. See also "Perranzabuloe, the Lost Church found," by the Rev. C. T.

Collins, p. 28. The long bench along the wall, undeniably a feature of churches of early date, occurs also in buildings of comparatively late construction. A portion may still be seen in the parochial church at Holy Island.

Northumberland. Mr. Williamson states that the early Irish oratories generally measure about 20 or 30 ft. by 14 to 16 ft. wide, and that most of them had either a chancel, or west end, added to the original structure.⁴

The Rev. WALTER BLUNT sent a notice of the Norman font in Lilleshall Church, Shropshire, accompanied by sketches of the singular ornaments sculptured upon it. The form is cylindrical, an arcade of round arches supported by very short columns runs partly round, being partly interrupted by interlaced work of rude design. Under the arches are foliated and other ornaments, the intention of which is very obscure: in one of these compartments appear three cubes, like dice, in another six. Under the arcade is a band of ornament, which seems to be a variety of the Chinese-like Z ornamentation, the full development of which is shown from Irish MSS. by Mr. Westwood, in his valuable memoir in this Journal.⁵ The south door of Lilleshall Church displays the Norman chevrony moulding, but with that exception the fabric possesses little interest. Mr. Blunt communicated also an account of a singular object, probably a sun-dial, at Madeley Court, an ancient mansion of the Brooke family, in the same county, now undermined by collieries. It is a cubic block of stone raised on a platform in the outer court, each side measuring about 4 feet square; the side towards the north is plain, on each of the other sides is a deep bason-shaped cavity, surrounded by four smaller cavities at the angles, and escutcheons. In the centre of each of the cavities there is a hole, probably to receive the gnomon. The cube is surmounted by a dome, and the whole measures about 6 ft. in height.

Lieut. Col. GRANT communicated a short account of the site of a round church which he had laid open on the Western Heights at Dover, doubtless connected with the House of the Templars mentioned by Leland and other writers. A ground-plan of these remains will be given hereafter.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.—A stone celt of unusually large dimensions, found in the Thames in September last.

By Capt. HENRY BELL, through Mr. Allies.—The remarkable bronze relique, found in 1844, on Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham, and supposed to have been the frame of an Anglo-Saxon headpiece or cap. (See notices in this Journal, vols. i. p. 386, iii. p. 352). A detailed account of this singular object will be given hereafter. Also a bronze spear-head, described as found on Leckhampton Hill, length $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; it has rivet-holes at the side of the socket, and is encrusted with a fine light green-coloured patina.

By Mr. W. HOLDEN.—A small bowl of thin bronze plate, found near Cahir, in Munster. Diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. It is perforated in four places immediately under the rim, which is slightly recurved, and there was possibly some adjustment for suspension by four cords or chains. Another Irish object of this description, and nearly similar in size, but the lip without any perforation, is represented in Lord Talbot's Memoir on Antiquities found at Lagore, co. Meath. (Arch. Journal, vol. vi. p. 104.)

⁴ Practical Geology and Ancient Architecture of Ireland, by G. Williamson, 1845, p. 100. See also Petrie's Round

Towers, p. 159. In the earliest arrangement the door was at the west end.

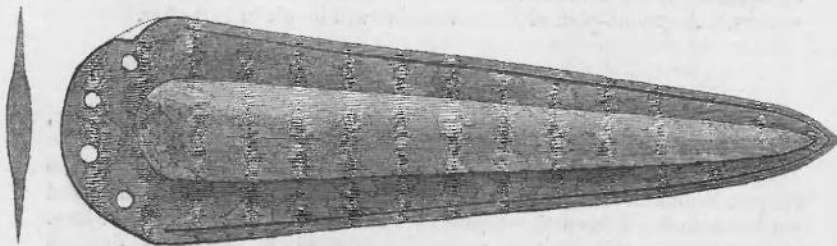
⁵ Vol. x. p. 288.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Several stone weapons, &c., comprising a celt of cream-coloured flint, of the form found in many parts of Great Britain, the place of discovery not ascertained;—a singular object of flint found at Pentrefoelas, Denbighshire; it has been supposed that it may have been used as a flaying-knife, a purpose for which certain laminæ of stone found in Shetland had, as it has been supposed, been used.⁶ This implement, of a type hitherto, as we believe, unnoticed in this country, measures $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $2\frac{5}{16}$ in. (See woodcut.) A fine celt of green porphyry, (length $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.) with grooves at the sides at the blunt end, to facilitate attachment to the haft; and a weapon of granular quartz, probably from the South Seas.—Two arrow-heads of flint, localities unknown; and a broad bronze blade, found in Shropshire, given to Mr. Bernhard Smith by Mr. John Anstice of Madeley Wood, in that county. It is of a type rarely found in England, but similar weapons, usually somewhat curved,



Flint Implement, from Denbighshire.

are found in Ireland. The blade was affixed to a haft by four strong



Bronze Blade, found in Shropshire.

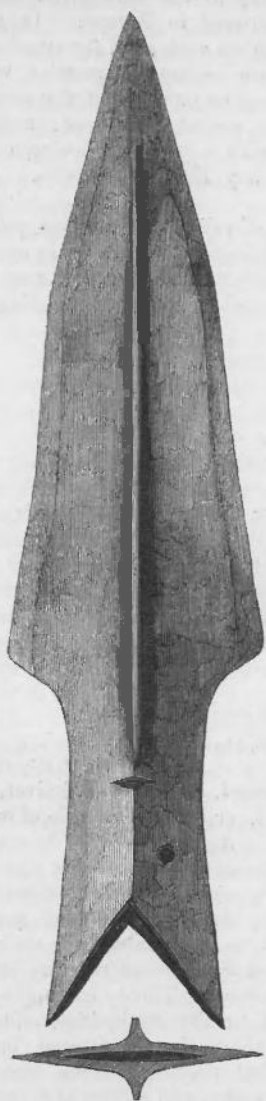
rivets, as shown in the woodcut. Length $12\frac{1}{4}$ in., greatest breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

By the Rev. S. BANKS.—A bronze blade, found at Mildenhall, Cambridgeshire, length 10 in., pierced for two rivets, and of the class of weapons usually described as daggers. A bronze spear-head, from Ballina, co. Mayo, height $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. It bears much resemblance to that represented in this volume, p. 231. Also four antique bronze spear-heads, obtained by Mr. Banks in China, where antiquities of bronze are in great estimation.⁷

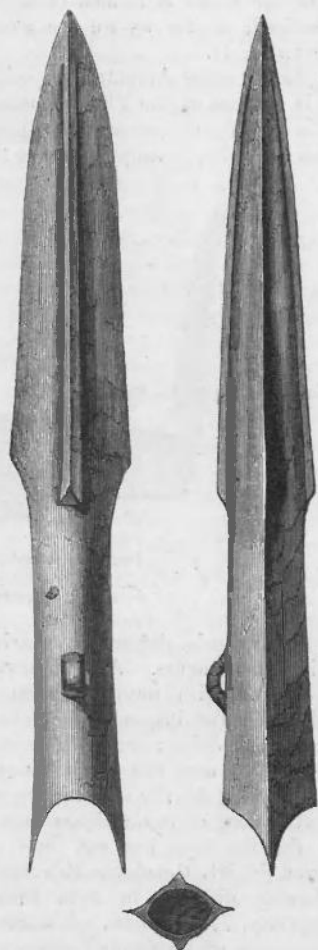
⁶ Catalogue of the Museum of the Societies of Antiquaries, p. 14.

⁷ A voluminous work has been produced in China, describing antiquities of all classes, from B.C. 1700. It is entitled

“Po-ku-tu,” or Plates on learned Antiquities. A large variety of forms of vases, musical instruments, metallic mirrors with inscriptions, and objects of all kinds may there be found.



No. 1.—Length, 8 inches.



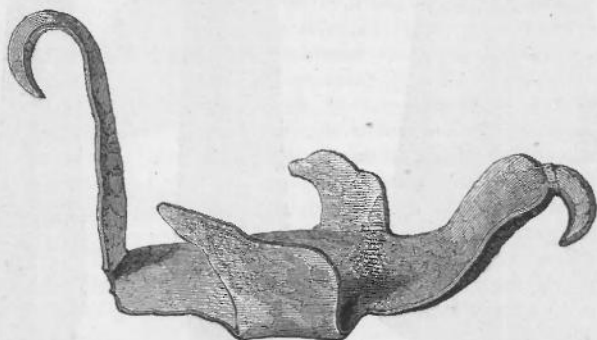
No. 2.—Length, 7 inches.

Ancient Bronze Spears, from China.

In the Collection of the Rev. Samuel Banks.

Of two of these, no objects of the kind having, as we believe, hitherto been published in this country, representations are here given for the purpose of comparison with the types discovered in Europe. In some of these Asiatic weapons, instead of a loop on each side, for attachment to the shaft, as is frequently found in those bronze spears with which we are familiar, there is a single small loop on one face of the weapon, (see woodcut, No. 2); the opening of the socket is mitred, and the edge of the blade is formed occasionally with a peculiar flowing curve, not noticed, as far as we are aware, in any English example. (See woodcut, No. 1).

By Mr. CHARLES AINSLIE.—A collection of reliques of various periods found in the bed of the Thames, near Westminster Bridge, and in excavations in the city of London; comprising some reliques of the Roman age, Samian and other pottery, a bronze umbo, and a curious assemblage of



Iron Lamp-stand (?) found in London.

Length, 9 inches; greatest breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

spurs, spear-heads, daggers, a massive axe-head, arrow-heads, knives, and other iron implements. A diminutive costrel, or pilgrim's bottle of white ware covered with mottled green glaze. A pewter jug, having a medallion on the inside at the bottom, representing the crucifix with the Virgin and St. John; the maker's stamp is an escutcheon charged with the initials A. K., and two stars under them. Amongst the more ancient objects in Mr. Ainslie's possession is that here represented, (see woodcut) being of a class of iron reliques usually found with Roman remains, and of which the intention has not been determined. Three examples are preserved in Mr. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities, and one, considerably differing in form from the above, is represented in his Catalogue, p. 77, No. 346. He observes that they have been found in various parts of England, France, and Germany, and almost always near Roman buildings. It has been supposed that they were temporary shoes for horses or oxen with tender feet, and they have been called spurs or stirrups. A curious example with rings attached to the cheek-pieces, found at Vieil Evreux, is figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. p. 128. Some antiquaries have supposed, perhaps with greater probability, that these objects were *lychnuchi pensiles*, or hanging lamp-holders of a homely description, and adapted for the same purpose as

the iron lamp-holder of more seemly fashion, found in the Roman tomb at Bartlow, in 1838. (*Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. part i.) An example found at Langton, Wilts, was considered by the late Sir S. Meyrick to be a spur.⁸

By Mr. FRANKS.—Two finely engraved plates of silver parcel-gilt, examples of Flemish art of high class, date early in the XVth century. They represent the Blessed Virgin and St. John, and doubtless originally accompanied a crucifix, being affixed possibly to the surface of a shrine or some other object of sacred use.

By Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON.—Representation of a diminutive sepulchral effigy, found buried under the font in Sheinton church, near Buildwas, Shropshire. (See woodcut, next page.) This figure presents an addition, well deserving of notice, to the series of miniature monumental sculptures, enumerated by Mr. Walford in a memoir in this Journal, (vol. iii. p. 238.) It may be assigned to the early part of the XIVth century; it is sculptured on a slab measuring 2 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 7 in. at the head, and 9 in. at the foot. The head, over which is thrown a kerchief falling in flowing folds upon the shoulders, rests on a single pillow. The dress, closely fitting at the neck and on the arms, is not confined by a girdle, and falls in ample folds to the feet. The chief peculiarity of this little effigy is the clasped book placed under the left arm. The preservation of this curious sculpture is due to the care of Mr. T. Pountney Smith, of Shrewsbury.

By Mr. HENRY HALSTED, of Chichester.—A silver betrothal ring found in Sussex, the impress being the initials I. and M. united by a true-love knot, with the tasseled ends turned outwards.⁹ See the late Mr. Crofton Croker's observations on devices of this kind; *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. iv. p. 389. Date, about the middle of the XVIth century.

By Major-General FOX.—A brass standard quart measure, bearing the initials E R. under a crown, and the date 1601. Many standard measures appear to have been made at that period; amongst other examples bearing the same date may be mentioned the University Taxors' measures, kept in the public library at Cambridge, and a set (gallon, quart, and pint) now in the Hampshire Museum at Winchester, and formerly in the collection of the late Mr. J. Newington Hughes, of that city.¹ General Fox has presented this measure to the Institute.

By Mr. CLACY, of Reading.—Lithographic drawings (presented to the Institute) representing a remarkable fire-place with a projecting mantel of stone, in Abingdon Abbey, and a timber roof in a house at Abingdon.

Matrices and Impressions of Seals. By the Rev. C. CRUMP.—Matrix of the obverse of the large circular seal of Evesham Abbey, representing the swineherd Eoves, probably a reproduction in old times of the original, which might have been injured or lost. The design closely resembles that of the seal of which impressions exist, but with some slight variations, and

⁸ A representation is given in the "*Barrow Diggers*," pl. 7, p. 88. Two found at Camerton are in the Museum of the Bristol Philosophical Institution, and were exhibited in that of the Institute at the Bristol Meeting. See *Bristol Volume*, p. 68. Five are figured in the "*Bulletin Monumental*," 1840, p. 475. See also "*Antiquités trouve a Culm*," by Schmidt, pl. 5.

⁹ See a representation of a ring of this

kind found near Stratford, and supposed to have belonged to Shakespeare. *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxx. pl. 2, p. 322.

¹ They were exhibited in the Museum of the Institute at Salisbury, with a brass seven pound weight, marked EL under a crown, AN. DO. 1588. Representations of the Winchester Measures of the same reign are given in Dr. Milner's "*History of Winchester*," vol. i. p. 374.



MINIATURE SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY.

Discovered under the Font in Sheinton Church, Shropshire.

Length, 2 feet 4 inches ; width at head, 1 foot 1 inch ; at feet, 9 inches.

it was engraved apparently by a workman ignorant of Saxon characters. Representations of the original seal have been given in Tindal's *Hist. of Evesham*, p. 142; *Monast. Angl. by Caley*, vol. ii. pl. 1. p. 13; Nash's *Hist. of Worcestershire*, vol. i. p. 396, and with greater accuracy in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix. p. 68, pl. v., with a memoir by Sir F. Madden, who mentions the existence of this matrix now in Mr. Crump's possession. It was given to that gentleman, about fifty years since, at Worcester, with coins and other objects which had belonged to a collector in that city. Mr. Crump observes that there are reasons for supposing it to have been engraved in the time of the last Abbot, in imitation of the ancient seal, of somewhat smaller size. The date of the original seal was considered by Sir F. Madden to be early in the XVth century.¹ For the exhibition of this curious matrix we are indebted to Mr. Evelyn Shirley.

By Mr. J. GREVILLE CHESTER.—Seal of John Bagot, an impression from a silver matrix in possession of Lord Bagot, at Blithfield. It bears an escutcheon of the arms of Bagot—a chevron between three martlets, with helm, lambrequins, and crest, namely a goat's head.—*Sigillū : ioh'is : bagot : armig'.* An engraving of this seal is given in Lord Bagot's *Memorials of his family*.—Impression from a brass matrix found in August last, at Bungay, Suffolk, and now in the possession of Mr. G. Baker, of that town. It is circular, and bears an escutcheon of arms—three cinquefoils pierced, a quarter; with helm and crest, a swan's head and neck between erect wings. Two kneeling wodeuses, or wild men, support the escutcheon and helm.—*S, Denis de le harnessse.* Date, the latter part of the XVth century.

Historical and Archæological Publications.—Foreign.

SPICILEGIUM SOLESMENSE.—Complectens SS. Patrum auctorumque Ecclesiasticorum anecdota hactenus opera publici juris facta, &c. 4to, Didot. The first volume of this important collection, edited by the Benedictines of the Abbey of Solesmes, has recently appeared. It will form two series, each of five volumes, with historical notices and dissertations.

REVUE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE.—Paris, 8vo. Vol. XI., livr. 1. April, 1854.—Monuments Egyptiens du Nahr-el-Kelb; Les frontons du Parthenon; Examen d'un Mémoire posthume de M. Letronne; Inscription Romaine trouvée en Provence; De la médecine chez les anciens Egyptiens, &c.—Livr. 2. Notice sur Ahmés, dit Pensouvan, 17^e et 18^e dynasties Egyptiennes; Les frontons du Parthenon; Poids des villes du midi de la France; Autel votif conserve dans l'église de la Madeleine dans les Pyrénées; Creation d'une Commission des Monuments historiques a Vienne (Autriche) &c.—Livr. 3, M^omoire posthume de M. Letronne; Sur le rythme d'un chœur du Cyclope d'Euripide; Donation du XII^e Siecle (sculptured tympanum of a door at Mervillers, in the diocese of Chartres); Horloge publique a Angers en 1384; Bas-relief Gallo-Romain de Longe-porte à Langres (representation of a four-wheeled car); Medaille de Goric IV. roi de l'Albanie; Poids des Villes du midi de la France; Tablettes historiques enduites de cire conservees aux Archives de l'Empire, &c.—Liv. 4; Ile d'Egine, temple de Jupiter Panhellénien; l'Agora d'Athènes; Les Bellitani (Pline, *Hist. Nat.*) La Rose de Jéricho; Retable d'or de la Cathédrale de Bale, &c.—Livr. 5; L'Agora d'Athènes (Map); Ornementation d'une Maison de Strasbourg du XVI^e siecle; La Commanderie de Saint-Jean de Latran, &c., a Paris (representations of incised tombs); Bas-relief Gallo-Romain du Musée de Strasbourg; Inscription découverte pres de Béziers, &c.—Livr. 6; Les Oiseaux de Diomedé; Recettes Medicales, traduites d'un fragment Egyptien; Ile d'Egine; Emploi des quarts de ton dans le

¹ See further remarks by Sir F. Madden part i. pp. 310, 392; and part ii. p. 319. on the Evesham Seals, *Gent. Mag.* vol. c.