

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

NOVEMBER 2, 1855.

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

IN opening the Proceedings of another Session, Mr. NEVILLE took occasion to congratulate the Society on the friendly welcome with which they had been received in Shropshire, a district of the greatest archaeological interest, and hitherto insufficiently investigated. The cordial feelings shown towards the Institute might well encourage the hope that the recent meeting in Shrewsbury would tend to stimulate some more energetic movement for the preservation of local antiquities, and the prosecution of historical and archaeological inquiries. The Museum formed in that town during the visit of the society had amply realised the anticipation, that in a county so rich in British and Roman remains, as well as those of later periods, numerous valuable objects, preserved in private hands, would be drawn forth from oblivion. The temporary collections thus brought together each successive year by the Institute must be recognised as of essential advantage to archaeological science, more especially whilst no National Collection on an extended scale existed for purposes of scientific comparison and instruction.

Mr. J. M. KEMBLE delivered a Discourse on "Burial and Cremation." (Printed in this Journal, vol. xii. p. 309.) He exhibited drawings of sepulchral urns, found in the previous year at Stade on the Elbe, in excavations made under his direction, and closely resembling those discovered in Cambridgeshire by Mr. Neville, and the remarkable group of urns found at Kingston, Nottinghamshire, some of which are figured in this Journal, vol. iii. p. 159; Journal Arch. Assoc. vol. ii. p. 60.

Professor J. BUCKMAN communicated the following notes on various Roman reliques formed of bone, found with Roman remains at Cirencester, comprising pins, counters, handles of knives or other implements, cross guards of daggers, part of an armlet, a *cochlear* with a round shallow bowl and pointed handle, &c., the whole being of bone.

"The articles in bone, which I have the pleasure of submitting to the attention of the Institute, may be deemed interesting, not only from their offering examples of so many different bone implements and ornaments, but as being so little changed in colour and chemical relations after a lapse of so many centuries. The extreme freshness in appearance of some of the articles, particularly the pins and the little spoon here presented, have doubtless often caused things of this kind to have been overlooked, or not to be considered as ancient; indeed when I first saw the pins and the spoon, I at once concluded, especially in regard to the latter, that they were things of yesterday. However, although it is true that the spoon is exactly like some of the like material used in present times, yet upon

examining the bones of animals that have been used as food by the Romans, it will frequently be found that they have lost little either of their gelatine or fatty matter; nay more, bone even of fossil animals, such as fossil ivory, frequently retains much of its brilliancy: here then these facts may serve to show that the antiquary must not conclude against the antiquity of any articles in bone, because the same forms are employed in domestic appliances at the present day. Nor should the general observer refuse his assent to the antiquity of articles of this description on account of the aspect of freshness an object of bone may present. The whole of the articles of this little collection were obtained from Roman chambers on the site of *Corinium*, as the excavators proceeded with their work under my direction, and were found intermixed with coins, armillæ, fibulæ, pottery, and the general admixture of reliques usually occurring amongst Roman ruins. The ornament on some of the specimens, of a point within a circle, the latter varying considerably in size, is so common on Roman antiquities of bronze as to be almost indicative of Roman date, where it occurs; its appearance on bone is a matter of interest, and may assist in solving the question as to its intention. I have not seen this mark on bone articles before.

“Another question suggested for our consideration by some of these specimens, is not only the antiquity of turning with a lathe, but the varied materials to which the action of the lathe was applied. Metals and pottery we know to have been turned, the former on the lathe, the latter both on the lathe and the potter’s wheel, and these examples show specimens of turning in bone. Again, we may remark, that although in our own country ivory-handled knives have only come into general use within comparatively recent times—horn and antlers of deer being formerly used for the purpose—yet knife-handles of bone and very varied in form, were, as it appears, not uncommon in the Roman-British period.”

The remarkable freshness of the bone in all manufactured objects found on ancient sites has been repeatedly noticed. Bones found in immediate juxtaposition, being remains of dogs or other animals, or of such as had probably been used for food, are found deprived of their gelatine, light, and approaching to a fossilised condition. This was especially noticed by Mr. Trollope, during his excavations at the Roman rubbish-pits on the north side of Lincoln. Even the splinters of bone, in the first stage of their being formed into pins, had preserved the freshness and weight of ordinary bone. The simple *cochlear*, of the form noticed by Professor Buckman, is not uncommon in bronze, amongst Roman remains, but bone objects of the same kind have repeatedly occurred. Amongst the reliques produced were small cylinders, with a perforation on one side, like the joints of a flute: (length $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.) Their use has not been ascertained; similar objects have been found at Pompeii and at Lyons, amongst Roman remains.

Mr. NESBITT gave the following description of two sepulchral brasses, one in the church of St. Andrew at Verden, the other in that of St. Peter at Brunswick. Rubbings of these memorials were exhibited.

“The first of these commemorates Yso Von Welppe, Bishop of Verden, who died in the year 1231, and as there is no reason to doubt that the brass is of this period, it is of much interest, as being much earlier in date than any other example yet noticed, either in England or on the continent. It is a plate measuring 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., on which is engraved a

standing effigy of the Bishop, habited in mitre, pallium,¹ chasuble, dalmatic and alb. The mitre is low, as is usual at the period, the pallium very long, reaching to within 8 inches of the ground, and is ornamented with six crosses; the chasuble is unornamented on the outside, but the inside is covered with lines curved to about three-fourths of a circle, evidently intended to indicate a lining of some kind of ornamented stuff.

"Both the Bishop's hands are raised with the palms uppermost; on the right hand he carries a model of the church of St. Andrew, represented with considerable accuracy as it still exists, and on the left a model of a tower with two windows in its upper part, surmounted by a cross, and enclosed within a battlemented wall. It will be seen by the inscription, that Bishop Yso founded the Convent of St. Andrew and fortified Verden, to this latter act allusion is no doubt made by the battlemented wall, the tower which it encloses may have reference to the western tower of the cathedral, a work of the same period, and possibly also erected by him. His crosier, with a crook of simple form, rests against the right arm.

"The drawing of the whole is faulty, and the execution poor, scratchy, and uncertain, the whole has suffered much from wear.

"A narrow fillet surrounding the whole contains the inscription given below; the places where a * is placed are those of the clamps by which it is now affixed to the wall. As however no letters seem to be wanting at these points, it would appear that the modern clamps fill the places of some like fastenings for which provision was made when the inscription was engraved. That the plate has at one time been in a horizontal position is evident from its worn state, but it is possible that at first it may have been, as now, placed perpendicularly against a wall.

"The inscription is in small Lombardic capitals, and runs as follows:—

"ANNO. IC * ARNA. DNI. M. CC. XXXI. NONAS. A * VGTI. FELICIT. O. YSOWILPEE. NAT'. VE * RD. N. XXXI'. ANNIS. XXVI I. PF * VIT. EPC. HC. S. ANDR * EE. 'VENT. ISTITVIT. VDA. PM'. MVNIVIT. ADVOCAT * A. CIVITATIS. E * SVP. BONA. FRM. LIBA * IT. PATMONIV. WESTENE. QNGENT. IS. MRCIS. ET. AMPLI'. EMP * T. S. MARIE. OBTVLIT.

"The brass in the church of St. Peter at Brunswick commemorates John de Rintelen, rector of that church, who died in 1376. It is one of the earliest instances of that peculiarly German manner of forming these memorials, in which very low relief instead of engraving is the method employed. Small ornamental details however, such as borders of draperies, &c., are usually engraved, and such is the case in this instance.

"This memorial consists of two parts, a plate measuring 6 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 11 in., and a fillet 4½ inches wide surrounding, but at the distance of a few inches from the plate.

"Upon the plate is the effigy of the Rector under a bold and well designed canopy, he is clothed in the usual eucharistic vestments; the amice however is represented merely by a very narrow collar, and a tight sleeve is seen within the loose sleeve of the alb. The effigy is only 4 ft. 9 in. in height, but the size of the head, hands and feet, and the breadth of the

¹ It is remarkable to find a suffragan bishop assuming the pallium, usually the distinctive mark of an archbishop (see on this point vol. ix, of the *Archæological Journal*, p. 191). In the time of Bishop Yso, and for some previous centuries,

the see of Verden was suffragan to that of Mentz. Mr. Kemble remarked that the pallium might have been assumed by the bishop of Verden in consequence of the fact that his see was of earlier foundation than that of Mentz.

body, are quite those of nature, the features are peculiar and individual, evidently an attempt, and probably a not very unsuccessful one, at a portrait. The right hand has the fore and middle fingers extended as in the usual gesture of benediction, but the hand is placed obliquely on the breast with the palm inwards, instead of being held upright with the palm outwards, as is usually the case when bishops or saints are represented in the act of bestowing a benediction. In the left hand is held a chalice with the host above it. A border surrounds the plate, in which are engraved grotesque animals and foliage, executed with much spirit.

"On the fillet is engraved the following inscription, in large and very fine Lombardic capitals.

"ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO TRICENTESIMO SEPTVAGESIMO SEXTO IN OCTAVA PASCHE OBIT IOHANNES DE RINTELEN RECTOR HVIVS ECCE CVIVS AIA REQUIESCAT IN PACE AMEN."

Mr. LE KEUX, in submitting to the Society proofs of several plates of the Seals of the Percy family, engraved through the liberality of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, amongst numerous illustrations destined to accompany the "Transactions of the Institute at the Newcastle Meeting," offered a few remarks on the character of Art shown in mediæval seals. The series of the Percy seals, he observed, displays in a very marked manner the advance of Art from an early period; and also that after having reached the highest point of mediæval excellence, at the commencement of the XIVth century, they show the gradual decline of all taste and skill in design, until the ornamentation becomes a confused complication of heraldic and conventional details, in which the hand of the painstaking workman only is visible, instead of the master mind of the artist. This series will be very useful (Mr. Le Keux remarked) for comparison with other seals, in order to determine doubtful dates; it will be found by careful examination, that each period has its characteristic type. It might be supposed that in the minor branches of Art, as well as in Architecture, there existed associations or guilds of artificers, trained to carry out the beautiful designs of their time. Mr. Le Keux produced casts of the seals and counter-seals of Henry de Percy, from the Barons' Letter to the Pope, A.D. 1301, and of the seal of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1312, (engraved in the Lincoln volume, p. 274.) He noticed the close similarity in design and execution in these remarkable examples, and compared them with the design of the mounted figure which fills the trefoiled compartment on the pediment of the canopy over the tomb of Aymer de Valence, in Westminster Abbey.

Communications having been received from several correspondents of the Institute at Dover, stating that the Roman Pharos at the Castle, an object of great interest as an example of construction, and the only relique of its class existing in this country, (erected as it is supposed about A.D. 43, at the same time as that built by Caligula at Boulogne, long since destroyed), had recently been appropriated to most unworthy purposes, since the soldiers of the Foreign Legion had been quartered in Dover Castle. A strong feeling had been aroused through this wanton desecration of a remarkable monument of Roman times, for the preservation of which the late Duke of Wellington had taken careful precautions. It was proposed by Mr. Morgan, and unanimously resolved, that a memorial should be addressed to Lord Panmure, requesting his consideration of the evil, and that means might be taken for its abatement.

Mr. W. CLAYTON at the same time invited the attention of the Institute to the actual condition of the site of the Round Church of the Templars on the Western Heights. The entire ground-plan had been laid open in the autumn of 1854, and considerable interest excited. It was promised by the officers of the Engineers, that a strong fence should be placed around the foundations, to which such protection is indispensable; and to carry this into effect, a subscription had been raised, but hitherto nothing had been done, and the vestiges of the building in which, as there are considerable grounds to believe, the memorable interview between King John and Pandulph took place, will speedily disappear for want of a little timely precaution.

At a previous meeting (see vol. xii. p. 187) Mr. Westwood had called attention to the supposed loss of an ivory crosier-head formerly in the Allan Museum at Newcastle-on-Tyne. We are gratified in being enabled by Dr. Charlton to state that this curious relique, for which search was made in vain during the meeting of the Institute in that town, has recently been brought to light, with some other antiquities, in the Museum of the Philosophical Society there.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. R. HALL WARREN, of Bristol.—A bronze palstave, with a side loop, stated to have been found in Devonshire.

By the Rev. HUGH JONES, D.D.—A small bronze palstave, found at Rhos-y-Gad, Anglesea (the meadow of the Battle), a field near the Llanvair station. It has no side-loop, the stop-ridge is very prominent, and the general fashion bears much resemblance to that of palstaves found in Ireland. Another palstave, of larger size, found at the same place, was formerly presented to the Institute by Dr. Jones.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Drawing of a small specimen of pottery, resembling the class of objects described by Sir R. Colt Hoare as "thuribles." It was stated to have been found by Mr. J. Tissiman, of Scarborough, in a barrow called "Swathy Howe," on Silpho Moor, near that town, and to have been deposited in a large urn, (now placed in the Scarborough Museum,) full of burnt bones, amongst which lay this little vessel, which is pierced with large square apertures at the sides, and a few rude arrowheads of flint.—Also drawings of several arrowheads of flint of very unusual forms, and found, as asserted, in a tumulus on the moors near Scarborough. They appeared of questionable authenticity, and it is believed that some designing person, near the western coast of Yorkshire, practises with considerable skill the fabrication, not only of fictitious antiquities of flint, but even of British urns.

By Mr. ARTHUR TROLLOPE.—Eight bronze armillæ, found July 9, in the present year, at Lincoln, in digging a drain in the parish of St. John, Newport. They were found on the arm bones of a skeleton, about four feet deep under the present road in Rasen Lane, outside the Roman wall and Northern Vallum of the station. The spot is to the west of the "Fryery," in Stukeley's map of Lindum, given in the Volume of Transactions of the Institute at the Lincoln meeting. On sifting the mould, Mr. Trollope found about fifty small beads of blue glass of a beautiful deep colour, about the size of a small pea; also four thin pieces of bone,

apparently portions of armlets, of sufficiently large size to be placed on the upper part of the arm, or over the dress: they are tipped at the extremities with bronze, which is pierced for a rivet or some mode of attachment. The bronze armlets are very similar to those found at Cadbury, and described by Mr. C. Tucker in this Journal (vol. v. p. 193). A portion of a thin bone armilla, found by the late Dr. Mantell in a cinerary urn, near Lewes, is figured in Horsfield's "History of Lewes," pl. v. p. 48. Also a drawing of a small urn of unusual form and decoration, found during the present year, about a mile from Horncastle, Lincolnshire, in the course of railway excavation. It is in the possession of the Rev. A. Newbold, Vicar of Thornton. (See woodcut.) The height of the original is 9 inches.



Sepulchral urn, found near Horncastle.

By the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.—A bronze Roman fibula lately brought to light amongst the burnt bones, &c., in an urn found in the Roman cemetery at Chesterford, excavated in 1846. It is an example of the "tasseled" type, of which another is figured by Lindenschmidt, "Gräber bei Selzen" p. 19.² A bronze relique, resembling a large spur-rowel of six points, it appears to have been cast, and to be too heavy for that purpose; it was found recently at Chesterford. Two fragments of Samian ware, found at Chesterford during the previous month, and bearing the potters' marks—TITVRONIS and CVNOPICI FEC.—Also a bead of agate, and a spoon and fork of crystal, mounted in gold, elaborately cut, and of very quaint design. They had belonged to George Gordon, sixth earl of Huntley, created

² Compare a variety of the tassel-shaped fibula, figured in this Journal, vol.

vii. p. 399; also one figured by Emele, pl. 15.

marquis by James VI. in 1599, and were presented to Mr. Neville in 1852, by the Duchess of Gordon. The crystal portions are probably Indian.

We are indebted to Mr. Neville for enabling us to place before our readers a representation of the bronze coin found in April, 1853, during his excavations near the Fleam Dyke, Cambridgeshire, described in this *Journal*, vol. ix. p. 226. It was discovered with numerous Roman coins amongst the foundations of a circular building at the base of the tumulus known as Mutilow Hill. This coin is of a type of which no other example is known, and unfortunately it is in very imperfect condition. It has been considered to belong to the coins of Cunobeline, but the imperfect legend, within a tablet, on the reverse, remains to be explained. The horse usually appears galloping to the *right*, but occasionally, as in this instance, to the left. Compare a silver coin of Cunobeline, Ruding, *British Coins*, pl. iv. fig. 16. The obverse of Mr. Neville's coin is slightly convex, and the reverse concave.

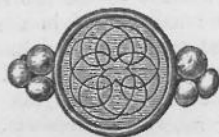


By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—A collection of iron axe-heads, comprising examples, possibly of Saxon date; fourteen iron-heads of arrows, quarrels, &c., of various forms, also an iron knife of peculiar form, described as found near Banbury, an iron spear, and a spiral bronze wire, said to have been found near Ambleside.

By Professor J. BUCKMAN.—A small collection of very interesting Saxon relics from the cemetery at Fairford, Gloucestershire. They comprised two scyphate fibulæ of gilt bronze, with a central star-shaped ornament (compare Mr. Wylie's "*Fairford Graves*," pl. v. fig. 1), a pair of small oblong fibulæ, a square chased plate (compare one found at Ringwoud, Kent, *Arch. Journal*, vol. ix. p. 304, of different design), all of bronze, thickly gilt. Bronze forceps, fibulæ, &c., of the forms usually found in Saxon burials. A pair of very remarkable round fibulæ; the ornamented surface consists of a thin plate of bronze, hammered up, and representing apparently a series of faces of animals, as often seen on Saxon ornaments. The fibula is in the form of a shallow box, filled with some compact paste, which serves as the groundwork upon which the thin plate was laid. A pair of fibulæ, of similar construction, were found by Mr. Neville in Cambridgeshire. Also, several mediæval brass buckles, of unusual forms, a leaden finger-ring, &c., found at Stratton, Gloucestershire.



By Mr. FRANKS.—A gold ring which had been discovered near Peterborough, in the river Nene. It is represented in the accompanying engraving, and is peculiar for having two facets. The ornaments are engraved and inlaid with niello, part of which is broken out. The ring was considered to be of a late Saxon origin. Mr. Franks observed that the ring of Ethelwulf, in the British Museum (engraved in this *Journal*, vol. ii. p. 163), is not inlaid with enamel, as is generally stated, but with niello. The former being a vitreous matter coloured by metallic oxides, the latter, a kind of amalgam of silver, copper, and sulphur. The same may be



said of the ring of Alhstan, found in Caernarvonshire (*Archæologia*, vol. iv. p. 47), which Mr. Franks has recently seen, and the ring bearing the name of Athred, in the British Museum. The dull, leaden colour of the matter filling the incisions, sufficiently shows it to be niello. The same material may be found on the silver brooches of the Merovingian period found in France, as well as on several Irish remains. In regard to examples of niello, Mr. Franks observed, that the gold ornament found at Matlack, Norfolk, and in the collection of Mr. Robert Fitch (*Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. iii. p. 97), is enameled and not inlaid with niello, the fractures being vitreous and jet black. The same may be said of the black portions of the enameled reliquary found near Devizes (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. v. p. 157), and in the collection of Mr. Maskell. In this specimen moreover, the use of niello is rendered improbable, by the difficulty which exists of applying both enamel and niello to the same object, owing to the much lower temperature at which the latter is fusible.

Mr. Franks exhibited also, through the kindness of the Dean of Llandaff, a remarkable sculpture in ivory, which appears to be of German art, Xth century. It is a block, measuring 8 inches in height, possibly intended as the base of a cross; around it are sculptured six scenes of Our Lord's Passion, and figures of the four evangelists. The soldiers guarding the Sepulchre are armed with round bucklers, and the peculiar transverse bar appears on the spear-heads, as seen in Carlovigian MSS. Spears of this type have been found in the Thames, and are in Mr. Roach Smith's Museum (figured in his Catalogue, p. 103). There is an inscription, of which unfortunately only the letters—*ME FIERI IVSS*—are visible, without the context. This sculpture has subsequently been presented by the Dean of Llandaff to the British Museum; it had been obtained in Paris some years since by his brother, Professor Conybeare.

By Mr. SAMUEL DODD.—A small MS. volume, containing the assessment of certain hundreds of Wiltshire, for the two Subsidies granted by Parliament, Nov. 16, Charles I., 1640, on the invasion of the northern counties by the Scots. It is thus entitled—"Wilts. The Subsidie Booke containing the Two entire Subsidies granted to his majestie by the Laytye in this present parliament begun and holden at Westminster the Third Day of November in the 16th yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles, &c. in and by an Act intituled An Act for the Further reliefe of his Majesties Army and the Northerne parts of the Kingdome. Together with the names, Sirnames, and Dwelling places, and also the true value, Rate, and just Summe that every person is charged with all, inhabiting within the Hundreds of Chippenham and Calne in the said County of Wilts, taken at Chippenham the 8th Day of October in the 17th yeare of his said Majesties raigne, Before Sir John Ernle and Sir Theobald Georges, Knights,"—with other persons commissioners for the said hundreds. The amount of the two subsidies was, upon lands 8s. in the pound, rated value; and 5s. 8d. in the pound upon goods, which are most frequently valued at £3. The volume comprises with the hundreds above mentioned those of Malmesbury and Damerham North; the sum total is £579, 6s. This enumeration of the inhabitants of each parish in 1641, and return of their rateable possessions, supply evidence of considerable local interest as regards the social condition of these parts of Wiltshire in the reign of Charles I. At the commencement of the volume the following coat of arms has been affixed to a fly-leaf,—*Arg.* three bulls' faces, *sa.*, horned or

(Gore). We are indebted to the Rev. J. E. Jackson, of Leigh Delamere, for the information that the volume is in the hand-writing of Thomas Gore, Esq., of Alderton, the Wiltshire Herald and antiquary who died in 1684. His MS. collections were dispersed about 50 years since. A more full account of the contents of this Subsidy list will be given, it is hoped, by Mr. Jackson, in the publications of the Wiltshire Archæological Society.

By the Rev. G. MASTER.—Three packs of playing cards, of the latter part of the seventeenth century, when an endeavour was made to adapt them as a means of imparting useful and entertaining knowledge. The use of such “Scientiall,” or scientific, cards, probably originated in France, and was introduced into England as early as 1651, as we learn from Mr. Chatto’s curious treatise.³ They were much in vogue in the time of Charles II., and as late as the reign of Anne, and embraced a wide range of subjects. The packs now produced consisted of,—1. Geographical cards, the English counties; not, however, identical with those described by Mr. Chatto, and assigned to the time of Charles II., of which a set were exhibited by Mr. Caton at a former meeting (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. vii., p. 306). This pack is probably of later date; the map of Staffordshire (deuce of spades) bears a red stamp, a crown surrounded by foliage, the amount of duty is marked as sixpence. On each card is a little map, and on the map the suit is shown; a short account is given of county boundaries, general productions, number of parishes, &c. Thus of Cumberland it is stated, amongst other particulars,—“It hath 58 P^rish Churches, plenty of Fowle and many Rivers. Heere the Gaping Fish receives a dew w^{ch} produceth pearles,⁴ heere are many mountains, rich mines of Brass, som Gold and Silver, heere is found y^e Minerall shining earth, called black lead. In it is y^e well (*sic* for wall) of Picts, 122 miles long, once 8 foot broad, and twelve foot high, its in a right line from Est. to Wst. som ruins wth out battlements are yet to be seen.”—2. A pack thus entitled.—“The Use.—Grammaticall Cards, comprizing the Generall Rules of Lilley’s Grammer, in y^e 4 Principall parts thereof, Viz^t. Orthographia, Etymologia, Syntaxis, Prosodia, very usefull to all persons who understand Latin, not only for recollecting their memories, but for the farther improvement of Such, as have made some progress in y^t Language.” The rules inscribed on the cards are in Latin.—3. A pack of Arithmetical cards, each inscribed with a sum or question in the various rules; for instance, ace of spades, “Reduction of Money, Quest. 3d. In 7538 Guineas at 21s. 6d. apeice, How many Nobles,” &c. The date of this pack is therefore later than 1663, when guineas were first coined; but it appears to be of the time of Queen Anne. The ace of diamonds (the Numeration Table) is stamped in red, with a crown and escutcheon bearing the duty-mark of one shilling, imposed in that reign. The cards exhibited measure about $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$.

By Mr. G. BISH WEBB, with permission of Col. the Hon. M. E. Onslow. A brass figure of cinquecento workmanship, found about twenty years since in the chalk and rubbish close to the exterior face of the north wall of

³ Facts and Speculations on the origin and history of Playing Cards. By W. A. Chatto, 1848, pp. 139, 141, 156.

⁴ Pearls were formerly found in mussels

in the Irt and other rivers in Cumberland, and a patent was granted for the fishery. Gough’s *Camd. Brit.* vol. iii. p. 433. Burn, vol. ii. p. 24.

Guilford Castle. It is supposed to represent Mars. Height, 6½ in. It is in the possession of Col. Onslow, at Woodbridge, Surrey.

By Mr. WAY.—A portion of a parchment roll of swan-marks, lately presented to him by Mr. Bloxam, of Shrewsbury. Amongst the names occur Nicholas Bullocke, Babham, M. Ric. Bewcham, Thomas Drewe, Robert Colyngborne, Umfre Forster, John Koke, John Baskett, William Pomroy, &c., and a memorandum in a later hand states that—"These are the Marks put on the Swans by their owners, that were kept on the River Thames." Also a note on the name of Forster,—"Sir Humphrey Forster, Knt.," possibly the knight of that name, of Aldermaston, Berks, about 1600. A family of the name of Bullock were settled in the same county, at Arborfield, Sunning; and the ancient family of Babham, at Babham-end, Cookham. In regard to rolls of swan-marks, and the usages connected with swans, see *Archæologia*, vol. xvi., p. 153; and Mr. Bromehead's Memoir in *Proceedings of the Institute at Lincoln*, p. 296.

By the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.—A gold signet-ring, bearing the device of the pelican in piety: it was purchased at the sale of the collection of the late Mr. Windus, F.S.A., and was described as having been found in digging one of the coffer-dams for the construction of New London Bridge. Mr. Neville purchased at the same sale a silver ring, with two figures of saints on the facets, noticed in volume xii. of this Journal (p. 194), and there inadvertently described as found at London Bridge. The place of its discovery has not been ascertained.

By Mr. BETHEL JACOBS, of Hull.—A silver signet-ring, date XVIth cent., stated to have been found near Thornton College, Lincolnshire. The hoop had been highly chased, but it is now too much worn to distinguish the character of workmanship. The impress is a true love-knot uniting the initials, I—S. The ring may have belonged to some person of the Skinner family, who held property at Thornton from about 1602 to 1720.

MATRICES and IMPRESSIONS from Seals. By the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS.—Impression from a round seal of XIVth century, found in Somersetshire; the device is a fleur-de-lys, *s'ADE: DE: STODDONE. The name of William de Stoddone occurs repeatedly in the Hundred Rolls in the County of Devon. Sir W. Pole, in his "Collections," states that Hugh Stoddon held Stoddon, in that county, t. Hen. II., and that the name continued till the latter part of the reign of Edward III. Mr. Strangways produced also a half-noble of Edward III., lately found on the Chesil Bank, Dorset. It is clipped, but the impress very distinct. (Figured in *Ruding*, gold coins, pl. 1, fig. 8.)

By Mr. R. FITCH.—A small brass matrix, of the XIVth century, obtained at Happisburgh, Norfolk, being found attached to a countryman's watch chain. The device is a lion couchant, with the legend—ICI DORT LA LION.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Impression from the silver matrix of the seal of the Vicars Choral, of Wells. It is of pointed-oval form (2½ in. by 2 in.), and bears an escutcheon of the following arms, a saltire per saltire quarterly, surmounting a crosier, between two keys endorsed in pale, on the dexter side, and a sword erect, on the sinister side. The inscription, commencing with a fleur-de-lys, is as follows,—s' NOVI. CLAVSI. VICARIOR'. ECCL'IE. CATHEDRALIS. WELLEN'. 1592. The Vicars' College or Close, at Wells, dates its origin from Walter de Hull, Canon of Wells, about 1100: in 1384 collegiate buildings were erected by Bishop Ralph de Salopia, the vicars and choristers of the cathedral were incorporated,

statutes made for their regulation, and their endowment augmented. The college was much improved by Bishop Beekington, and refounded by Charter of Queen Elizabeth, dated Nov. 5, 1591.⁵

By Mr. READY.—Facsimiles, in gutta-percha, from the seal of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, 12 Hen. VI., of which a well preserved impression has recently been found by Mr. Ready amongst the muniments of Queen's College, Cambridge; also an unpublished seal of Richard II., as Prince of Chester; and a very interesting seal of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, appended to a document, dated 21 Edw. I., in the muniment chamber of Winchester College, where, by the kindness of the Warden and of the Rev. W. H. Gunner, Mr. Ready has lately copied a large number of seals of much historical value.

DECEMBER 7, 1855.

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

Mr. MORGAN described the result of recent explorations made by him, in co-operation with the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, at Caerwent. He placed before the Meeting a model of the hypocausts and baths there discovered, with numerous reliques of bone, bronze, iron, glass, and pottery, found amongst the remains. The excavations had been directed by Mr. Akerman, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. Morgan took occasion to express his high sense of the services rendered by that gentleman, and of the intelligence and assiduity with which he had guided the operations. At a previous meeting, Mr. Morgan had intimated his intention of examining the vestiges of *Venta Silurum* (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xii. p. 276), and he commenced operations in September last. The walls, of which considerable remains exist, enclose an area of about forty acres. The spot selected for excavation was that where a tessellated floor of remarkably rich design had been brought to light in 1774, near the S. W. angle of the station, and here the remains of an extensive structure were exposed to view, presenting one of the most complete and instructive examples of the baths, and the arrangements for artificial heating, in use amongst the Romans. The model which Mr. Morgan brought for examination admirably illustrated their ingenious combination. He pointed out the *frigidarium*, which was not provided with an hypocaust, and had at one end the *piscina*, or cold bath, in very perfect state, lined with red stucco, and paved with large stones. The access from this chamber to the *apodyterium*, or dressing-room, was distinctly shown; the side opposite the entrance is nearly semicircular, forming an alcove; the floor has been of tessellated work, and was supported on square stone pillars. The next chamber, of which the floor and *suspensura* had been destroyed by the growth of a large apple tree, was the *tepidarium*, of warmer temperature than the last, leading to the *caldarium*, the most curious part of the whole structure.

⁵ Tanner, *Notitia*; Dugd. Mon. vol. vi. p. 1466; Collinson, *Hist. Somerset*, vol. iii. p. 403; Phelps' *Hist.* vol. ii. p. 70, where some account of the building is given, and of the painting in the Vicars' hall commemorative of their benefactors. The arms of the see of Wells, as usually

given, are the saltire, which occurs also impaled with the arms of the Priory of Bath, two keys enfiled with a sword. Bishop Montague, 1608—18, bore the keys and sword as they appear on the Vicars' seal above described.

Here the warm bath was found in a perfect state ; the entire chamber was heated by a hypocaust, and three sides of the bath were formed with upright flue-tiles for the diffusion of the heated air. From this chamber a narrow doorway leads to a small apartment which Mr. Morgan supposes to have been the *sudatorium*, where a dry heat of very high temperature might be obtained in close proximity to the furnace, or *præfurnium*, serving to heat the hypocausts of all these apartments. Here it is probable that there may have been some arrangement for heating water, but this essential part of the appliances for the Roman baths is not to be traced, and it is remarkable that it is deficient in other examples discovered in England. Mr. Morgan pointed out the curious adjustment of the flues and the course of the heated air diffused under the *suspensuræ*, directed by certain dwarf cross-walls usually found in such buildings of the Roman age, and which served the essential purpose of a support to the floors. In these walls openings are found ingeniously arranged for the distribution of the heated air. The pillars supporting the *suspensuræ* are formed of roughly squared pieces of sandstone, and the floors themselves consist of large tiles or slabs of stone, on which was laid a bed of concrete, 14 in. in thickness ; it must therefore have required a long time, and a large consumption of fuel, to heat these floors through such a thickness of compact material. The bottom and sides of the bath, being only five inches in thickness, must have become more speedily heated, and Mr. Morgan considered it probable that the water had actually been heated in the bath itself. The provision for emptying both the baths is clearly seen, but there is no indication of the mode by which they were filled. Mr. Morgan entered into a detailed description of many curious features of construction in these remarkable vestiges of Roman luxury, surpassing probably any hitherto brought to light in this country. The remains have not been destroyed ; Mr. Morgan stated that a model, plans, and sections, having been taken, the site had been carefully filled in, so as to preserve this curious building from decay by exposure to the air or the wanton injuries through which such objects are usually permitted to perish. This remarkable building occupies an area of about 30 feet by 32. In one wing of the villa at Whitcombe, Gloucestershire, of which an account is given the *Archæologia*, vol. xix., a set of baths was found very similar to those here noticed, in the general arrangement, and especially in the *Apodyterium* formed with an alcove.

Mr. J. M. KEMBLE read a dissertation on the Mortuary Customs of the Scandinavians, and their analogy with the usages of the Germans. One essential difference, he observed, consists in the fact that the former ceased to burn their dead long before they adopted Christianity. This may have been owing to scarcity of wood, as also to the wandering habits of the Scandinavian rovers. Mr. Kemble pointed out the importance of investigating Scandinavian funeral rites as explanatory of those prevalent in our own country in remote times, and forming an integral feature of our national antiquities. Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes, inhabited our land, and preserved all their heathen customs and superstitions long after the Saxon and the German had adopted the Christian creed. The general idea of the Northman is thus recorded in the *Heimskringla* ; the earliest age was that of cremation, and the dead were commemorated by gravestones : to this succeeded barrows raised as memorials. The custom having been introduced in Denmark of placing the corpse in the barrow, with the arms, horse, and ornaments of the deceased, that mode of burial became general

in Denmark, whilst in Norway and Sweden cremation was practised much later. The Norse tradition knew nothing of burial older than burning, and even of Odin and other gods we are told that after death they were placed upon the funeral pile. Mr. Kemble cited a remarkable passage from the Edda, in which the wife of a deceased hero is described ascending the pile with her slaves and richest treasure. She rode in her car covered with tapestry, and slew herself with the sword. In other Norse traditions the curious feature occurs of the interment of chariot and horse, the saddle and trappings, with the mighty dead, for their use in the other world. Facts indicating similar usages have been noticed in the northern parts of England, where Norse influence must have prevailed.¹ The evidence is, however, insufficient to decide that the interments were in fact Scandinavian. The practice of throwing rings and ornaments into the barrow appears by the *Heimskringla* to have originated in the notion that a man was considered in Valhalla in proportion to the amount placed with him on the pile, or the valuables which he had buried during life, and devoted to the gods. To this superstition may be attributed many of the hoards found in the earth or under stones, without an interment. Mr. Kemble gave some illustrations of this very curious Scandinavian superstition. Sometimes the ship of the deceased was burnt with him, or it was set afloat and abandoned: the corpse was also in some cases placed in it, and committed to the waves, or buried in the ship within a barrow. An interment of this nature had been found in Norway not many years since. At one end of the ship were the skeletons of horses and dogs, with ornaments and weapons. The practice of some Northern tribes may be connected with this; they placed over the corpse stones arranged so as to represent a ship, or set up a slab on which was engraved the figure of a ship. A vestige of this usage may even be traced in the hollow tree used as a coffin, as in the remarkable interment found at Gristhorpe, near Scarborough. This curious boat-sepulchre is preserved in the Museum at that town. Prayer for the dead, Mr. Kemble observed, was used, consistently with the belief that the departed lived another life in the barrow, whence, if any cause hindered their resting in peace in the grave, they sometimes issued forth, to the injury and annoyance of the survivors. In this country disturbed spirits are said to *walk*, and the Northern phrase was to *go*. The Sagas supply numerous instances of this superstition, of which several were cited by Mr. Kemble, affording an insight into the wild confusion into which declining heathenism had fallen. It is remarkable that cremation, abandoned in later times as the ordinary funeral rite, was employed in order to subdue such restless spirits. The corpse was taken out of the barrow and burnt. In regard to the barrow, as a feature of Norse interment, it seems, even after Christianity was introduced, to have been the prevalent usage. Its size was proportioned to the rank or renown of the deceased; there were family mounds, and in some cases the man and wife were deposited clasped in each other's arms. The barrow was often raised in the life of the person for whom it was intended, being made hollow, either by a cist of stones, or, as the tomb of a Danish queen recently opened, formed with a chamber of stout oak.

¹ See especially the account, by the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet, of an interment found on the Yorkshire Wolds; Trans-

actions of the Arch. Inst. York Meeting, p. 26. See also p. 100, *infra*, and references in foot-note, *ibid*.

Mr. Kemble noticed various other curious details in pursuing this highly interesting inquiry, such as the usage in removing the corpse, which was not conveyed through the door of the house, but the wall was broken down. When deposited, the head was placed to the north, a peculiarity often found in early interments in England; the personal ornaments, tools, and weapons, were invariably interred with the body, a certain religious respect towards the dead requiring that they should be provided with all that might be of advantage to them in a future state. At a later period this feeling wholly ceased; in the tenth century mention is made of persons of note who were but poorly provided with valuables in their interment; and, not long after, the plundering of graves was commonly practised, the buried wealth of previous generations presenting to the predatory Northman an irresistible temptation. Mr. Kemble strongly impressed upon his hearers the essential importance of the mortuary ceremonies of the Northman as an elucidation of those of the Anglo-Saxons; and still more that all the labour so largely bestowed on the investigation of barrows, will be in vain, unless commenced with a clear historical view of those ancient races, whose remains should never be irreverently or uselessly disturbed.

Mr. FRANKS observed, that very recently a remarkable interment had been found in the Isle of Purbeck; as in the Scandinavian burials to which Mr. Kemble had alluded, there also two skeletons, male and female, had been found. The wife's head had rested on the breast of her husband, and her arms embraced the corpse. A detailed account of the discovery has been prepared by the Rev. J. H. Austen for the Transactions of the Purbeck Archæological Society.

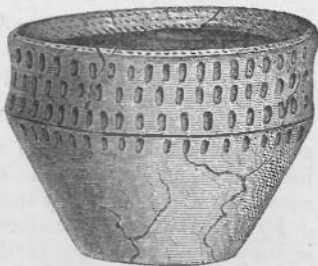
Mr. W. BURGESS read an account of a mitre of rich tissue, preserved in the Museum at Beauvais, in France, and of which he produced a representation, with highly finished drawings of other examples of ancient tissues existing in France. The mitre had probably belonged to Philippe de Dreux, Bishop of Beauvais, in 1175.

Mr. W. B. DICKENSON communicated a detailed account of a collection of contracts for the supply of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army with clothing and munitions of war, in 1645. The original documents were sent for examination. They are addressed to the officers of the ordnance at the Tower, to authorise the admission into store of the articles contracted for, and are signed on the part of the Committee of the Army of the Parliament by various parties. The name of Robert Scawen occurs very frequently, also John Venn, the regicide, Sir Walter Erle, Lieut. Gen. Hammond, &c. The contracts comprise uniforms, red coats, called also cassocks, of Suffolk, Coventry, or Gloucestershire cloth, breeches of grey or other colours, of Reading cloth, and stockings of Welsh cotton. Some of the latter are called Irish. The coats were ordered to be furnished with tapestrings, white, blue, green, and yellow, possibly as distinctions of regiments. In one of the contracts there is a notice of orange ribbon facings, and underwritten again by Scawen for special care. By reference to Clarendon it appears that orange-tawney was more particularly the colour of the Parliamentarians, for when Colonel Gage went to relieve the garrison of Basing House, he dressed his men in "orange-tawney scarfs and ribbons," that they might pass for Parliamentary soldiers, but the artifice failed, through the men forgetting their orange-tawney, and falling upon a small detachment of the enemy. The contracts for shirts described them as of good lockram; those for shoes, of which 32,000 pair were contracted for,

are singularly minute in detail; each pair was to be marked on the soles to distinguish the makers, whose punches or marks, usually bearing the initials of their names, are actually impressed on the margins of the contract, to obviate all possibility of dispute. The armour consisted of "Pots" with three bars, of English make, and head-pieces, backs and breasts; the price of a suit being 20s. There are contracts for drums, ensigns of blue Florence saracenet, with distinctions of gold laurels; in the proportion as it seems of eight ensigns for a regiment, tents of lockram, waggons, hair-cloth tilts, canvas, sheepskins, &c. also for sea-coal, at 23s. 6d. per chaldron, tools, ordnance, comprising the cannon, demi-cannon, culverin, demi-culverin and saker, and a mortar-piece for saker shot. The muskets are said to be match-locks and snaphaunce, the latter measuring 4 ft. in length; of the pistols some are described as snaphaunce. Holsters, carbine belts, "snapsacks" of leather, bandoleers of wood painted, cartridge-boxes of plate covered with leather, cartridge-girdles, ash pikes 16 ft. in length, and Spanish pikes 15 ft., swords with Dutch blades, saddles, harness, horse-shoes and other articles are minutely described in these contracts. The ammunition consisted of the best English corn powder, match, hand-granadoes and granadoe-shells for a mortar piece, round shot, bullets, &c. The precautions taken to ensure the due fulfilment of the contracts are worthy of notice, and Mr. Dickenson pointed out the care with which the Parliamentary leaders provided to "keep their powder dry," in the minute specifications for the bandoleers, as also for the "good holdsters of calve-skin, inside and outside well sowed and liquored." This volume of contracts formed part, probably, as Mr. Dickenson observed, of the mass of public documents sold by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1838, to Mr. Jay, a fishmonger, to the extent of eight tons in weight, at 8*l.* per ton. Many have since been repurchased at large prices by the Government and by the British Museum.²

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. ARTHUR TROLLOPE.—A representation of a diminutive urn found in August, 1850, in a small barrow, in the parish of Fylingdales, about 100 yards from Kirkmoor Gate, on the right hand side of the road from Whitby to Scarborough. The barrow measured 27 ft. in diam., 2 ft. in height, and the deposit of burnt bones was discovered nearly in the centre, 2 ft. from the surface, in a cavity cut in the natural soil, 15 in. deep. On examining the bones the small cup was found, in fragments, which were reunited, and its form accurately ascertained (see woodcut). It measured $3\frac{6}{10}$ in. in height; diam. at top 5 in., at base $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. The surface is ornamented with an impressed corded pattern, which appears also within the rim. The inside of the cup is rounded at the bottom and has a neatly finished appearance. In general form this curious little vessel resembles that found in Holyhead Island, and described by the Hon. W. Owen Stanley in this Journal (Vol. vi., p. 230). The ornament in that example is rather more



Urn found at Fylingdales.

² Quarterly Review, March, 1855.

elaborate. The proximity of the interment to the coast in both instances may deserve notice.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An iron boss of a shield, of the Anglo-Saxon period, found at Fairford, Gloucestershire. Compare the examples figured in Mr. Wylie's "Fairford Graves," Pl. X., and that found in the cemetery on Linton Heath by Mr. Neville, figured in this Journal, Vol. xi., p. 106, Fig. 7.

By Mr. WAY.—A silver Family coin, of the *Gens Cornelia*, found near Printhead, Sussex, near the shores of the estuary forming Chichester harbour. Obv.—CN. BLASIO. CN. F. the galeated head of Mars, with a star at the nape of the neck. Rev.—Jupiter standing, with a lance supported by his right hand, and the rays of a *fulmen* with a girdle in his left. He is being crowned by a galeated female on the right, and on the other side stands a draped female with the *hasta pura*, perhaps Minerva and Juno. The coin was probably struck about B.C. 40, but of Blasius nothing is known. Family coins are far less frequently found in England than imperial *denarii*, and the discovery of this coin in a locality where few vestiges of the Romans have been noticed, is deserving of record.

By Mr. M. AISLABIE DENHAM, of Piersebridge.—A sketch of a ring of bronze wire, of uniform thickness, well coated with patina, and found in September last around the neck-bones of a skeleton, at Carlebury, co. Durham, east of the Roman station on the river Tees, of which a plan by Mr. Maclauchlan was given in this Journal, Vol. vi., p. 217. This ring measures nearly 5 in. in diameter; and the ends are fastened together with spiral twists, so adjusted as to allow a certain degree of play or enlargement of the ring. The mode of fastening shows that it was intended to be worn permanently, probably as a token of servitude. Compare a bronze neck-ring with similar fastening, found at Aldborough, Yorkshire, Eeroyd Smith's Reliqu. Isurianæ, pl. xxv. a.



By the Rev. E. WILTON.—A fibula of tinned bronze, of Roman workmanship, found on West Lavington Down, in Wiltshire, and the iron spring-bolt of a fetter-lock, probably of Roman date. Numerous small reliques of metal are found by flint-diggers on Charlton Down, where the latter was disinterred, and where traces of ancient habitations are strikingly apparent. About two miles distant is Ell Barrow, and within half a mile only of the spot where these objects occur, from time time, is another tumulus known by the name of Slay Barrow.

By Mr. ALEXANDER NESBITT.—A collection of casts from the sculptures in ivory in the possession of Colonel Meyrick, at Goodrich Court. They had originally belonged to the late Mr. Douce, and comprise examples of early date and remarkable character. Some account of the "Doucean Museum" was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1836, by the late Sir S. Meyrick, in which a notice of the ivory caskets, diptychs, a remarkable set of sculptured paternosters, and other objects, may be found. Mr. Nesbitt produced also a facsimile, in "fictile ivory," of the curious head of a crosier, placed in the chapel at Goodrich Court; it is sculptured in

the style of the early Irish artists, in the XIIth century. It may be an example of the *Opus Dunolmense*. He brought also casts from one of the finest and earliest examples of sculpture in ivory, of Christian character, a work attributed to the IVth century, and actually at Berlin; also some admirable productions of the VIth century, from Mr. Maskell's collection, and part of a consular diptych, from that of the Vicomte de Genzi. Amongst the ivories at Goodrich Court there is a singular subject of spirited execution, although of very recent date, representing Orator Henley delivering a funeral sermon on Colonel Charteris.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—Six casts from chess-men sculptured in ivory, or tooth of the walrus, preserved in the Kunst Kammer at the Royal Museum at Berlin. They are of the XIth and XIIth centuries.

Sir ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROKE, Bart., presented a collection of documents, comprising copies of Grants, Claims, and other ancient evidences relating to the Forest of Rockingham, co. Northampton, made by the late Sir Richard de Capell Broke, Bart., of Oakley Hall, a verderer of the forest. These documents had been collected from the public records preserved at the Tower, the Rolls Chapel, and from other sources.

By the Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE.—The Book of Accounts of the Churchwardens of the Parish of Woodbury, Devon, from 1537 to 1792; comprising an uninterrupted record during that long succession of years, curiously illustrative of the progress of the Reformation, the alternations and changes of public feeling in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, with numerous details of historical as well as statistical information. A selection from this unique series of parochial accounts will be published by the Camden Society.

By Mr. FARRER.—Several specimens of mediæval art,—a sculptured tablet of ivory, XIIth cent., representing Our Lord meeting the widow of Nain at the city-gate, following the body of her son to the grave. The back-ground is pierced with small cruciform apertures.—A reliquary, obtained in Germany, containing the jaw-bone of St. Mark (according to the inscription—*Mandibula S. Marci Evangeliste*) accompanied by a tooth of St. Sebastian. The former is supported by two small figures of angels, and the tooth is held by a third; the whole forming a curious example of the quaint metal-work of the fifteenth century.—Two priket candlesticks, ornamented with heraldic bearings, and described as being of Italian workmanship.—A nuptial casket of carved wood, inscribed,—*tintg. dñ·wīl·ich·sīn*.—Alone to thee I will be. Date, late XVth cent.—Another casket or forcer, covered with cuir-bouilli; and bearing the date 1512, with two armorial escutcheons *accolles*.—A corporas case, covered with embroidery and gold lace, probably Venetian.—Also a round miniature portrait, attributed to Holbein. The person represented is not known, it depicts probably a courtier of the time of Henry VIII., his age about forty, in a furred robe, with a small flat cap on his head, the left hand resting on his sword. The character of the design seems to indicate that it portrays some personage of note in England at the period.

In reference to the *Mandibula* of St. Mark, Mr. Kemble took occasion to observe that the entire body of the Evangelist is reputed to be preserved at Venice; the thumb was, however, alleged to be at Hanover, and no less a sum than 30,000 *scudi d'oro* had been offered, it is said, for its restoration.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—Three clocks, of remarkable design

and construction. One of them is in a form of an hexagonal temple, and bears the date 1545. Another is in the form of a griffin, bearing an escutcheon on which is the dial. The animal constantly rolls his eyes whilst the mechanism is in movement, and he opens his mouth when the quarters strike, and flaps his wings at the striking of the hour. The third is in the form of a crucifix; the hours are shown on a globe which revolves on the top of the cross. The date of the two last is the earlier part of the XVIIth century.—Also a model of Sawston Hall, Cambridgeshire, the ancient mansion of the Huddleston family; erected, as is stated, in 1557, by Sir John Huddleston, who entertained the Princess Mary on the death of Edward VI. This model belonged to the late Mr. Gage Rokewode, for whom it had been made, in 1838, by the Rev. Patrick O'Moore.

By the Rev. J. HOPKINSON.—A collection of Crimean reliques from the battle-field of the Tchernaya, the Redan, and the Malakoff, consisting of Russian military decorations, and the small metal diptychs and medals of a sacred kind worn by the Russian soldiers. The more ancient types of Eastern art are frequently to be traced in these objects of daily use amongst the Christians of the Greek Church.

By the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.—A silver Greek or Greco-Russian seal, of curiously perforated work, with a facet or central compartment turning on a swivel within the inscribed margin, so as to present two faces. On one of these appears the head of a figure in sacred vestments, apparently representing St. Nicholas, with the inscription — *Ο Άγιος Νικόλαος*, on the other side a figure with a cross, possibly St. Helena, or Constantine. Around the verge is an inscription, which has been thus deciphered,—
✠ *ΣΙΑΒΕΤΡΕ ΙΕΡΟΜΟΝΑΧΟΙ* · 1736, probably indicating that it was the seal of Silvester, the holy monk (? of the Monastery of Mount Athos). This seal was found, as stated, at Maldon, Essex. Several seals of similar workmanship, but varied in form, have been noticed; one, in the possession of Mr. M. F. Tupper, is figured in the *Journal Arch. Assoc.*, vol. i., p. 64; of another, described as found in the Isle of Paros, impressions are to be seen in the collection of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

By Mr. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—A massive gold ring, lately found at a great depth in sinking a shaft for the construction of a tunnel in Wapping. The impress is the initial—*W.B.*, over which is the letter—*t*. Date, XVth cent.

January 4, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq., V.P. Soc. Ant., in the Chair.

A Communication was received from the War Department, in reference to the Roman pharos at Dover and the ancient Church at the Castle. An appeal in behalf of their preservation had been addressed to Lord Panmure on the part of the Institute, in pursuance of the resolution at a previous meeting. Lord Panmure courteously acknowledged the receipt of that expression of interest felt by archaeologists in the conservation of these ancient remains, and the complaint which had arisen that the Pharos had recently been appropriated to unworthy purposes. Lord Panmure in reply directed that the following gratifying assurance should be conveyed to the Institute.—“His Lordship regrets the emergency which it is found on inquiry induced the engineers so to misuse the Pharos in Dover Castle,

as you have represented ; but the wrong has been already repaired, and directions given that the ruins of the old church be cleared of coals, and that they be respected and kept more decently in future."

A communication was also read, addressed by the Minister of Public Instruction in France, to Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., in reference to his recent explorations at Caerwent, of which a detailed account had been given at the previous meeting of the Institute. The Minister had perceived, by the reports of the proceedings at that meeting given in the English journals, that Mr. Morgan had brought under public notice certain particulars of essential interest, illustrative of the vestiges of the Roman period, to which detailed attention has been recently directed by the French Government. He requested a more full account of the researches at Caerwent, as desirable for insertion in the "*Revue des Sociétés Savantes*," produced under the Minister's direction. M. Fortoul signified also, in a very gratifying manner, his wish to establish friendly relations in England with a Society such as the Archaeological Institute, devoted to literature and science, and he proposed an exchange of publications of the Institute for those produced under the auspices of the "*Ministère de l'Instruction*," at Paris.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE communicated a notice of a remarkable collection of specimens of Roman glass, and produced admirable coloured drawings in illustration of their rich variety of decoration and hue. "These fragments of Roman coloured glass, with two exceptions, were collected some years ago from the site of the ancient Tartessus of the Greeks, the Calpe¹ Carteia of the Romans, situated near Gibraltar. They have lately been kindly submitted to my inspection by Mr. Kent of Padstow, who brought them over to this country after a long residence in Spain. They are highly interesting, not only from the beauty and agreeable combination of their colours, but from the fact that through these alone it might have been proved how completely the Romans had overcome almost every difficulty in the art of glass making;² for here are some specimens of highly translucent white glass, as well as of the purest milk white—some forming a combination of opaque and transparent portions,—some of clear glass having opaque rims,—some opaque, with pieces of transparent glass inserted in them; whilst others form a sort of glass conglomerate of variegated fragments, so well fitted to each other as to be perfectly smooth throughout their whole surfaces, although formed of many portions widely differing not only as to colour, but in quality. One fragment supplies an example of moulded or pillar glass: it formed part of a vase of the deepest green, partly transparent, having yellow streaks inserted in it, and two of scarlet. There is a very pleasing imitation of some fine marble, the ground puce-coloured, transparent, with veins of opaque white; another specimen, of opaque turquoise-blue and yellow, presents insertions of clear glass, exactly resembling agate; as does also a third, a wonderfully minute

¹ The full Roman name for Tartessus was undoubtedly *Calpe-Carteia*, some coins found on the site bearing this appellation, as well as a die for striking them, lately forwarded to Mr. Trollope. The spot it once occupied is now termed "*Rocadillo*," and has yielded many small intaglios and pastes, besides a few small

fragments of marble with traces of Roman inscriptions on them, and portions of a marble statue.

² M. de Caylus, in his "*Recueil d'Antiquités*," gives some similar specimens of Roman glass, and enters into the particulars of their production very minutely.

admixture of small white opaque particles in a blue-grey transparent body. The colours are exceedingly varied ;—transparent puce ground, with yellow and green opaque spiral, and white centre and ring, resembling an onyx ;—milk-white opaque ground, with insertions of scarlet and deep transparent blue ;—amber and deep blue conglomerate, with opaque white insertions, and a spiral of yellow blending into green. In another specimen are seen opaque yellow stars with white pipe-like centres floating as it were in the transparent green of the foundation, but yet thick enough to touch both the inner, as well as the outer surface ; but perhaps the most curious fragments are two formed apparently of a series of transparent strips, or rods, encircled with a worm or spiral of milk-white glass, and laid upon the top of each other until the required form and height of the vases were attained, when the whole, having been finished with a coloured rod, also encircled by a spiral thread, was consolidated, and the surface smoothed, by subjection to renewed heat, an operation which although perfectly effectual as to their complete fusion, has in no instance blended the colours of the various portions at their points of contact. All these specimens formed parts of small cups, plates, or flat Tazzas, portions of the circular rim from which they sprang being observable on some of them, whilst the curve and lip of others indicate the purpose for which they were intended when entire.

“Two examples of ancient glass remain to be noticed, which have been found at Lincoln. Of these, one is of a bright transparent green, the other deep blue with white spots. It must be observed that, with the exception of its having been a portion of a moulded vase, in the pattern and colour this last precisely resembles one of those from Carteia ; before seeing that specimen I was in some doubt as to the Roman origin of the two Lincoln specimens which were found together within the walls of that colony, a doubt which has now been entirely removed by a view of the Spanish fragments.”

It is much to be regretted that it has proved impracticable to reproduce Mr. Trollope's exquisite drawings, for the gratification of the readers of the Journal. The minute descriptions by which they were accompanied can present but a very imperfect idea of the character of the glass. A considerable number of examples may be seen at the British Museum. Amongst these, Mr. Franks observed, there is only one supposed to have been found in England, and the fact had not been established. The discovery therefore of two specimens at Lincoln is of considerable interest. Although constantly found with Roman remains in foreign parts, it has been generally supposed that this curious glass was not actually of Roman manufacture ; and the facts connected with its occurrence in various localities, more especially at *Calpe*, regarded by some antiquaries as the Tarshish of Holy Writ, are well deserving of attention.

Mr J. M. KEMBLE resumed the comparison of the sepulchral usages of Scandinavia with the ancient vestiges noticed in the British Islands. His observations on this occasion related to the remarkable custom, both in heathen and early Christian times, of including certain animals, stones, and trees in the funeral rites. Such a practice prevailed long after the introduction of Christianity. The horse, especially, was burnt, and in a later age, buried, with the dead. Of this Mr. Kemble cited numerous examples, commencing with the usage of the Scythians, recorded by Herodotus, and that of other Eastern nations, as likewise of the Germans,

the Franks, and various races whose remote origin must probably be traced to Asia. He cited evidence of this usage as traced in England. Mr. Kemble described a remarkable interment, at a very recent period, in which the ancient pagan rite had been renewed as part of a solemn Christian burial. On the decease of Frederic Kasimir, commander of the cavalry in the Palatinate, his obsequies were solemnised at Treves, in 1781; his charger was led after the corpse, and, at the moment when the coffin was lowered into the grave, a skilful blow laid the noble horse dead upon its margin, when it was deposited in the tomb and the earth forthwith filled in. Mr. Kemble pursued this curious subject, adverting to usages of the like nature in regard to the dog, man's faithful companion, often associated with him in the funeral rites of earlier times; as also the ox or cow, with which a remarkable superstition was connected; the hog, the hare, and the stag.

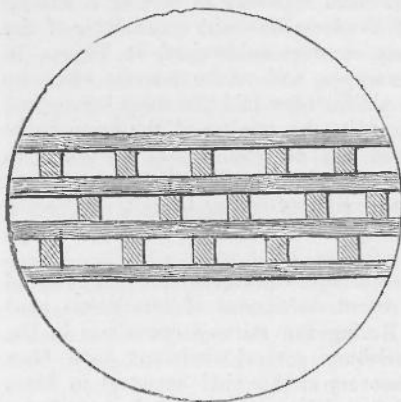
Mr. M. AISLABIE DENHAM, of Piersebridge, co. Durham, communicated the following particulars regarding recent discoveries of interments near the Roman station at that place. During the railway operations in the townships of Piersebridge and Carlebury several skeletons have been exhumed; the most remarkable discovery of this kind occurred in May, 1855, when the bones of a horse and those of a young bullock were found mixed with the human remains. In another grave at the same spot two small urns, formed on the lathe, were found on the breast of the skeleton, as described by the workmen. In September six skeletons were found to the E. of the station; at the side of one of these (buried N. and S.) were the bones of a horse; and around the neck of another was a bronze ring (see p. 96, *ante*). At a later time an interment was found at Piersebridge, with which were brought to light a spear-head, several iron nails which had been used in the construction of a wooden coffin, and broken vessels placed by the side of the body. These were of fine red clay, coloured black externally and internally; fragments of similar ware are often found at Piersebridge. This body lay E. and W., at no great distance from the spot where a leaden coffin, encased by roughly wrought ponderous blocks of sandstone was exposed to view, in 1771, by an unusual flood. Mr. Denham observed that Hutchinson (*Hist. of Cumberland*, vol. ii., p. 281) mentions a tumulus at Ellenborough, in which the bones of a heifer and of a colt were found. Several instances of the occurrence of remains of the horse have been noticed in early interments; in some cases doubtless they may be remains of the funeral feast.³

Mr. W. P. ELSTED, of Dovor, communicated an account of the discovery of a frame-work of timber, near St. James'-street, in that town, supposed to have been a pier or causeway connected with the landing-place, at a period long anterior to the building of the medieval town. He sent a drawing to show its construction. A communication was likewise received from Mr. Joseph Beldam, in reference to the same subject. This ancient work was found in the autumn of 1855, in constructing a gasometer. The accompanying woodcut represents the circular excavation made for that purpose, and the framed timbers found at a depth of about

³ Sir H. Dryden, Bart., found an entire skeleton of a horse in the Saxon cemetery at Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire. See, in regard to remains of the horse in early graves,

Proceedings of the Somerset Arch. Soc., 1854, p. 60; Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, pp. 455, 552; *Mémoires, Soc. des Antiqu. de Picardie*, vol. v. p. 145.

24 feet below the present surface. This frame-work was formed of beams of oak, squared, 10 to 12 inches thick, and transverse pieces between the beams, at intervals of about two feet apart, the whole being dovetailed



Frame-work of oak found at Dover.

together, and not a trace of iron was to be found. This frame, now unfortunately destroyed, was in perfect preservation, resting on an irregular bed of black peat, from three to five feet deep, beneath which was chalk, broken flints, and fresh-water shells. Four beams of the size above-mentioned were fixed one upon another, forming solid fences or walls of about 4 feet 6 inches in height, enclosing a space 10 feet 9 inches in width, filled in with shingle and hard ballast, apparently to form a pier or causeway. Immediately over the timbers lay a thin stratum of

chalk and flints rounded by action of water; and upon these a layer of pure sea-sand, 4 to 5 feet deep, with a few shells at the bottom. Over the sand lay black vegetable mould, 17 or 18 feet in depth, mixed with roots and branches of trees; the whole showing a gradual accretion from materials brought down by the river, and thrown up by the sea. A portion only of the timbers was exposed to view by the excavation; the framed-work lay in the direction of north-east by south-west, and it extended on each side into neighbouring property where its course could not be traced. No tradition of any such pier exists. The spot where the discovery occurred is nearly in the centre of the mouth of the valley in which Dover is built, and through which the river Dour flows towards the sea. The course of the stream and the position of the haven at its mouth have obviously been subjected to great changes, and it appears probable that the timbers above described may be vestiges of the landing-place and haven at a very early period. Lyon, in his "History of Dover," states, that in the time of Henry VII., the mouth of the harbour was at the foot of the Castle Cliff, but this wood-work is considerably to the south-west of that spot.⁴

Mr. BELDAM'S observations were in confirmation of the opinion that this discovery had exposed to view vestiges of an ancient pier or causeway, possibly the original landing-place of the haven in Saxon, or even in Roman, times. He described the spot as about 140 feet within the old Norman wall, and about 250 feet to the east of the present course of the river. The more probable opinion seems to be, that the sea once extended for some distance into the valley of the Dour; the Roman town was built, not in the vale, but on the western slope of the hill along the present market-place and Biggin-street; the Watling-street being supposed to have entered at Biggin-gate, demolished in 1762.

⁴ St. James's Street, Town-wall Street, Liverpool Terrace, and the Marine Parade, in all five rows of houses with

intervening thoroughfares, now separate the spot where the supposed pier was found from the present verge of the sea.

Mr. WELD TAYLOR, of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, communicated the following notice of some mural paintings lately brought to light in the church of that place :—

“The frequent appearance of portions of pictures, and of remains of scroll-work in colours, on the walls of the chancel and chancel aisle of Wimborne Minster, had attracted my attention. The opportunity being afforded for searching for other remains during the progress of a complete restoration of that part of the church, at the beginning of August last, I carefully examined the walls in many places, and at length brought to view, by carefully removing numerous coats of whitewash, a curious picture on the side of the east window. The entire walls of the Minster bear evidence that at an early period the whole had been decorated with fresco-painting ; but mural monuments, repairs, and destruction, through various causes, had left nothing visible but fragments. The painting discovered had happily escaped, and was almost entire. The subject commenced from the point of the arch of the east window, by patterns painted in oil, and taking the form of the usual exterior label. They consisted of broad ribands, with curved lines ending with balls at intervals. At the spring of the arch a horizontal pattern of black and red came close above the upper picture ; this represents six figures in red, yellow, and white, garments, apparently carrying a sort of cage or bier on their shoulders ; another figure, which was nearly destroyed by two holdfasts having been driven into the wall, appeared to have been a personage towards whom the procession advanced. The subject of this picture I am unable to explain, but it may represent the punishment of some martyr.

“Below this picture was another pattern in red and black, and below that four figures in red and yellow draperies, apparently representing the four evangelists ; each figure has the nimbus around the head.

“These pictures appeared, on examination, to have been executed in fresco. The outline caused by the indentations of the *stylus* on the wet plaster was very distinct, and on uncovering the outer plaster the white in most places filled up the groove formed by its indentation. The drawing is bold and the lines flowing ; the whole depending more upon the outline, painted with a mixture of red and black, than upon the colours. There is a solemnity in the effect of the whole very suitable to mural decoration in such a position ; and, had the opposite picture on the right of the window been in existence, the effect would have been very rich and pleasing.

“The only remains of other pictures in Wimborne church are two figures in the crypt, which were never painted over ; this subject has been supposed to represent King Edward receiving a model of the church from the architect ; this design, I believe, is well known, and has been published. These paintings will be lost on account of the repairs ; they might have been taken off from the walls and preserved as examples of the early state of the Arts in our country. Vestiges of similar decoration occurred throughout the church, but no other subjects of note were to be found.”

The Rev. J. H. AUSTEN sent coloured tracings of the paintings above mentioned ; the figures measured about 3 feet in height ; the design was executed with greater freedom and spirit than is usually seen in works of this description. The date of the paintings in the S. chancel aisle may be assigned to the XIVth century. The subjects, as far as can be traced in their imperfect condition, appear to have been, the last scenes of the life of the Virgin, and her interment. The four figures in the lower band of

painting, may have been some of the apostles, in deep sorrow around her death-bed, the gesture indicates some severe emotion of grief; whilst the subject above is evidently the funeral procession. The bier is carried by several persons, preceded by two apostles, one of whom possibly represented St. Peter; upon the pall covering it appear the head and upraised arm of the impious Israelite, who according to the legend attempted to overthrow the bier. His hands were miraculously affixed to the bier, so that he was unable to remove them, until he was released by the intercession of St. Peter.⁵

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Lord LONDESBOROUGH.—A bronze double-edged hook, a cutting implement, recently obtained from Ireland, where objects of this description have not unfrequently occurred. Mr. Fairholt, in submitting this object to the meeting, at Lord Londesborough's request, observed "that the form is known to archaeologists, but its uses are not clearly defined. The older writers have considered that it might be a sacred implement for severing the mistletoe, an opinion that wants confirmation. Modern antiquaries have thought it merely a *falx* or pruning-hook. Mr. Lukis discovered one in excavations made by him in Alderney, in 1833. It would serve an useful purpose if opinions could be elicited on this subject." The blade of this example measures about $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length, the breadth, at the widest part being about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. In form and the socket for its adjustment to a haft, fixed by a rivet, it closely resembles the example figured in this Journal, vol. ii. p. 186, and found in co. Tyrone. Lord Londesborough also sent a skilfully fabricated lance-head of black flint for inspection, and stated that it is a modern forgery recently purchased in Yorkshire: and he desired to call attention to it, in order that archaeologists might be on their guard against such rogueries, now too prevalent in that part of England.⁶

By the Rev. J. G. CUMMING, of Lichfield.—A cast from an object supposed to be an ancient lamp formed of granite, found at Maryvoar, in the Isle of Man. It is in the form of a small bowl with one handle, rudely shaped; diameter of the bowl, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; of the cavity, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Similar reliques have repeatedly been found in Scotland, and several are preserved in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries at Edinburgh. (Wilson's Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, p. 148. Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiqu. of Scot., vol. i. p. 115.) These stone vessels have usually been described as "Druidical pateræ." Stone reliques, however, precisely similar in fashion, are used as lamps at the present time in the Feroe Islands; and it may deserve remark that the same kind of rude lamp or cresset is in use in Ceylon.—Also a cast from a stone axe-head of unusual form in this country; it was found on the Curragh, in the Isle of Man, and is formed of white whin-stone. The original is in the Museum at King William's College. It measures $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., by 6 in., width of the

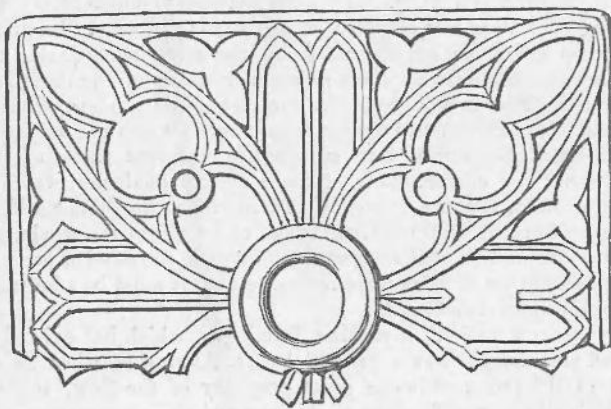
⁵ See Mrs. Jamieson's Legends of the Madonna, p. 332.

⁶ See another form of the Irish bronze *falx*, Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 108. See also another type found in Cambridge-shire, Arch. Journ. vol. vii. p. 302.

Another, found in Norfolk, is described, Arch. Journ. vol. viii. p. 191; and one found at Rennes, in France, is figured, in the "Histoire Archeologique" of that place, p. 113, pl. iii.

cutting edge. In form it bears some resemblance to one brought from Alexandria, figured in this Journal, vol. viii., p. 421, but it is perfectly plain, without any grooved or other ornament. Mr. Cumming has presented the fac-similes of these ancient reliques from Mona to the Institute.

By the Rev. E. TROLLOPE.—A representation of a small ventilating quarry of lead, lately found with fragments of painted glass, in the course of excavations on the site of the Gilbertine Priory of Haverholme, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The glass appeared to be of the XVth century, and the quarry, according to the character of the tracery forming the open-work, may be assigned to the same period. Original mediæval examples of such quarries are of uncommon occurrence: some obtained at Ely were exhibited by Mr. Morgan at a previous meeting. This quarry, now imperfect, measured nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. square. It was doubtless cast in a mould, and the two sides are alike. (See woodcut.)



Portion of a pierced quarry of lead, from Haverholme Priory.

By the Rev. EDWARD WILTON.—A sketch of a small sepulchral brass, lately brought to light in Upminster church, Essex, by removing the floor of the pews in the Gaines Chapel. It had been supposed to portray Ralph Latham, Common Sergeant of the City of London, about 1641, but the costume is obviously that of the previous century. The discovery of this effigy is due to the researches of Mr. Johnson, of Gaines, who is preparing a topographical notice of the parish for publication.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—Casts from several sculptures in ivory preserved in the Kunst Kammer, in the Royal Museum at Berlin, comprising a *pax*, a mirror-case, writing tablets, and examples of various periods.

By the Rev. T. HUGO.—Three leaden *signacula*, or pilgrims' signs, XVth century, found in the bed of the Thames. One represents the Virgin with the infant Saviour; another bears the figure of a bishop, with a crosier in his left hand, his right raised upwards, with a chain, or fetters, hanging from it (St. Leonard?); the third is a roundel, with a mitred head between two erect swords. (St. Thomas of Canterbury?)

By the Rev. G. M. NELSON.—A little perfume-bottle of cornelian, in the form of the flagon of the XVIth century, elegantly mounted and harnessed with silver, and a small perforated globe on the cover to receive a pastille. —Also a gold ring, found at Lamborne, Berks, and inscribed with this posy inside the hoop, "God's providence is our inheritance."

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

FEBRUARY 1, 1856.

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

A COMMUNICATION was received from the President and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy, announcing their intention to form during the ensuing summer an extensive collection of Scottish Historical Portraits, and to inaugurate by such an appropriate exhibition the new galleries recently erected by Government in the structure adjoining the National Gallery at Edinburgh. For some years past a project of this nature had been under consideration; the value and interest of such an Exhibition must obviously be very great in the illustration of the History of Art, the elucidation of National history, and tend to encourage the development of an historical school of Painting in Scotland. The Academy had taken up the undertaking with energy; the project, having been submitted to the Hon. Commissioners of the Board of Manufactures, in Edinburgh, and to the Lords of H.M. Treasury, had received the entire sanction of the government. Scotland is rich in works of Art of the kind, and such a series must greatly contribute to the gratification of those who may visit Edinburgh during the meeting of the Institute. The Royal Scottish Academy expressed every desire to give furtherance to the purposes of the Institute on that occasion, and invited the co-operation of the Society in giving aid to the proposed Exhibition of Scottish Worthies, by information regarding such valuable portraits as may be preserved in private collections in England. The project has subsequently received the sanction and patronage of her Majesty, who has graciously signified her pleasure that the portraits of James III., king of Scotland, of Margaret of Denmark, and of their son, afterwards James IV., now at Hampton Court, as also the remarkable "Darnley Picture," with other Scottish portraits in the Royal collections, should be sent to Edinburgh for exhibition. The curious portrait of Queen Margaret is familiar to many of our readers through the admirable plates in Mr. Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations."

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE gave the following account of his recent explorations at Great Chesterford, and of a cemetery discovered in December last, adjacent to the site of the Roman station.

"The burying-ground, of which the description is subjoined, is the third cemetery of the Romans which I have examined since I first commenced excavations at Great Chesterford. Like the two before noticed, in accordance with the general custom it is placed on the outside of the walls of the town; the former ones lay to the north-east and north at nearly the same distance from the wall, while the present one is on the south, and also about two hundred yards distant, and the river Cam, in this instance, intervenes

between them and it. The site is a field belonging to J. Parker Hamond, Esq., of Pampisford, to whose kindness I am indebted for permission to explore the spot. The field is skirted by the modern road from Chesterford to Ickleton, which pursues the track of the ancient way, and, deeming from this circumstance, as well as its situation on the outside of the station, that it was a likely spot to contain funeral remains, I commenced digging there on the 17th of last December. The result justified my expectations, for within twenty feet of the hedge on the side of the Ickleton road, the labourers met with vessels of Roman fictile ware, which were at once shown to be of a sepulchral character by the burnt human bones contained in the largest. Before the first day's work terminated, sixteen of them had been exhumed, and the number was increased to twenty-nine by the evening of Saturday, the 22nd. Many of these urns were entire, and most of the others have been restored from the fragments, which lay in heaps where the vessels had been originally interred. They stood apparently in groups, and as there were only seven *olla* containing burnt bones out of twenty-four vessels, I should infer that there were no more than the same number of persons interred, which is confirmed by the nature of the accompanying urns, since they are clearly of domestic use, and buried as such with their owners; among them are four plain *patera* of Samian ware, with potters' names—MARC. MA :—MINNA :—TITIVS :—ANDERNI—five bottles with one handle, of white ware; one pitcher, elegant shape, of ditto; four black *pocula*; the remaining five of the twenty-nine were found in a group by the side of a small infant or very young child, and call for remark in consequence. The group consisted of one white ware bottle with one handle; one small plain Samian ware dish with ivy-leaf pattern, and, as usual, no potter's name; and three very small vessels of black ware, and similar in shape and size to those found formerly at Chesterford, with the remains of infants, which are engraved in Volume X. of this Journal, page 21. Here, then, in contradistinction to the general custom, instead of being buried in *suggrundaria* or under the eaves of the houses, we have an instance of an infant interred in the middle of adults, but still without cremation. Nor does this instance stand alone here, for on excavating the ground around, although no fresh interments by cremation were discovered, as many as twenty-five more small children were found lying separately in no regular order, and many separate from one another; one of these had another small vessel of the same type, and by another some fragments of a small glass vessel were lying; the remainder were accompanied by no deposit. The ground, it is true, contained many objects of interest, but none which I can connect immediately with those infantine remains, nor were there any traces of foundations or debris of buildings in the soil; otherwise it might have been supposed that the babies had been interred among them, as I have found them in every Roman building hitherto, or that a wall had been built as a fence to the graves of their parents, around which they had been laid, since twenty-five out of the twenty-six children were rather outside than among the mass of other burials. The soil was carefully trenched on every side, and produced several coins and two or three more fictile vessels, which are no doubt in some way connected with the interments described, or others perhaps disturbed by agricultural operations. In a small black vase, imperfect from old fracture, eight coins were found, seven of large brass, one Hadrian, two Antoninus, two Faustina sen., one Lucilla, one Commodus or Aurelius, and one illegible; the eighth, a small brass of

Tetricus nearly new, lay in the bottom of the vessel below all the others, and may be considered as near the date of the deposit; but close to this, and apparently dropped from the broken side of the pot, a base metal denarius of Gallienus, with a large brass Hadrian and Antoninus were also found, as well as a one-handed bottle of white pottery. About a score of coins were found in the course of the excavation, all third brass of the Constantine family, of Tetricus, and Valentinian, with the exception of one Carausius, a large brass of Antoninus, Trajan, and Faustina the younger: the usual amount of bone pins, iron styli, keys, one of the latter with a lute shaped top of bronze, two or three bronze spoons, and a fine bow-shaped bronze fibula, comprise the list of relics obtained. Nearly all the coins, keys, spoons, &c., have passed through the fire and suffered in consequence. I cannot conclude this account without mentioning the discovery of an entire human skeleton near the western end of the work. Near it, although not immediately close, an enormous urn of thick black ware was lying in fragments, which proved to be too much decayed to be restored. Some idea of the size will be afforded by the fact, that the diameter of the bottom was 18 inches, which would indicate the girth to have been over 4 feet, and there is no reason to doubt, from the number of fragments, that the height was proportionally great. The above particulars will enable you to form an opinion as to what connection, if any, there is between the last-mentioned human body and the Roman cemetery."

Mr. ARTHUR TROLLOPE communicated the following notices of Roman pottery found in Lincoln, and of a recent discovery of a small vase of peculiar ware, rarely if ever bearing the potter's mark, and in this instance stamped—CAMARO. F., a name hitherto, as we believe, not recorded.

"In excavating for the foundations of some houses in Monson Street, Lincoln, in November, 1855, a Roman cinerary urn was found, 6½ inches in height, 2½ inches at base, and 4 inches 8-10ths over top. This urn is somewhat peculiar, and differs from others in having seven rows of projecting knobs, which have been pushed out by some blunt instrument from the interior. It is of that porous light ware called Castor ware, but which is found continually at Lincoln, and was made to a great extent at the Boultham pottery, situated about a mile from Lincoln. Great quantities of fragments of the same ware was found at this pottery in 1847, from four to five feet deep, in cutting a railroad through it. The paste of which this urn is formed is light yellow approaching white, the exterior is brushed over, from the inside of the lip to the edge of the base, with a metalloïd wash, composed chiefly of a small sparkling yellow mica; underneath the urn the maker's name is stamped, as fresh as if only just turned out of the potter's hand. This ware appears to have been used chiefly for drinking cups and urns of moderate size. Some are found ornamented with raised figures representing hunting scenes, animals of various kinds, and scroll patterns. All these are raised, having been first moulded and then affixed to the urn whilst the clay was wet. The figures are of the same clay as the urn, in some cases a white pattern is put on in pipe-clay slip. The glaze employed is not a true glaze, impervious to moisture, like what is seen on Samian ware, but merely a metalloïd wash, sometimes brushed on, when it was intended to decorate the outside only, but generally the pieces were dipped into the liquid, covering them both inside and out. After this they were turned upside down to drain, which is the reason so many are seen with a very slight coating towards the bottom. This ware does not appear

to have undergone two firings ; the wash was put on as soon as the vessel was dry, after which they underwent a moderate firing. Some of the metalloïd colours seen on many pieces at Lincoln are very beautiful, beginning with yellow of many shades, then colours like polished steel, many shades of



Urn found in Lincoln. Height 6½ in.



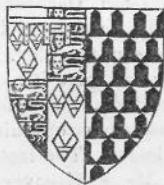
Potter's stamp, orig. size.

brown with purple tints thereon, and lastly black. Although so many metallic tints are seen on these urns, the material from which it was made was probably obtained at Lincoln from the ochrey ferruginous stone bed, the next stratum under the lower oolite. In the ochrey bed is formed the sparkling kind of mica, ochre and iron.

"In packing the kiln the Romans were in the habit of putting the small drinking cups in the larger ones, then one on the top of the other, and so on until the kiln was filled. Thus many urns when fired appeared of the colour of polished steel, brown or black, on being taken out of the furnace ; according to the degree of heat, and the quantity of iron they received at the time of dipping, the closeness in which they were packed in another urn, or in the middle of a kiln. Those on the outside and top would assume a yellow hue, whilst the lower part, which had fitted within the rim of the one underneath, would be dark, and have more or less of the polished steel or other metalloïd tints. This is shown by a portion of an urn in my possession—a rim of clay adheres to the lower part, where it caught the edge of the urn in which it was placed. The upper part of this urn is of a brilliant yellow ; the lower part, underneath the rim of clay, is quite of a different colour, being dark with a metalloïd lustre ; the inside is the same colour as the lip of this urn, showing that another urn had been placed on it in the kiln. Near the urn, figured above, on the same level was found a *culter*, or knife ; portions of wood are seen in the socket, it measures 9½ inches in length from the point to end of the socket, the blade is 6½ inches ; it is much corroded, a piece of the point is broken off, at which place the section of the blade is very plainly seen, showing that it had a back of considerable strength and thickness."

Mr. C. D. BEDFORD, by the permission of Henry Greaves, Esq., produced the Tutbury Horn. The Honor of Tutbury, Staffordshire, extends into the adjoining counties of Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick. It

is a portion of the Duchy of Lancaster, and formed part of the Lancastrian possessions from the time of its acquisition by Edmund Crouchback, the first Earl of Lancaster, in 1266, till their conversion into a Duchy. It had previously belonged to the Earls of Derby of the family of De Ferrars. Many of our readers will recollect the mention of this Horn in Blount's *Tenures*, and Mr. Pegge's paper in the *Archæologia*, III., p. 1. It there appears, on the authority of a MS. formerly in the possession of Mr. St. Lo Kniveton, that, at some early period not stated, Walter Achard, or Agard, claimed to hold by inheritance the office of Escheator and Coroner through the whole of the Honor of Tutbury and the Bailiwick of Leyke; for which office he could produce no evidences, charter, or other writing, but only a white Hunter's Horn, decorated in the middle and at each end with silver gilt; to which also was affixed a girdle of black silk (*cingulum byssi nigri*), adorned with certain "*fibulæ*" of silver, in the midst of which were placed the arms of Edmund, the second son of King Henry III., according to the MS. quoted. The arms now on it are France (modern) and England quarterly with a label of three points ermine, impaling vair or vairy, for the tinctures are not given. The Horn, with the belt and appendages, is engraved in the *Archæologia*. but Mr. Pegge supposed the label to be charged with fleurs de lis. These charges are not clear, being very minute; but they more resemble ermine spots than fleurs de lis, and there was no coat, we believe, such as this would have been, if the charges were fleurs de lis. Henry Earl of Derby, son of John of Ghent, and afterwards King Henry IV., bore, in the life time of his father, France and England quarterly with a label of five points, of which two were charged with ermine spots, and three with fleurs de lis; and the same coat was borne by his son John Duke of Bedford; but these charges are all alike, and, as has been said, resemble the former more than the latter. Mr. Pegge remarks on the discrepancy between the arms mentioned in the MS. and those now on the Horn, and especially the omission of the coat vair or vairy; but if the claim were made, as is most probable, before John of Ghent became Duke of Lancaster, the shield of arms, if any, must have been different from the present, and it may have been only England with a label of France, the arms of Crouchback and the succeeding Earls of Lancaster, as they were Lords of Tutbury. Judging by its form and execution, and the three fleurs de lis for France, the present escutcheon may be referred to the beginning of the XVth century, soon after the time the Duchy and Crown were de facto vested in the same person, Henry IV. The belt is of black silk, with silver mountings, possibly as old as the escutcheon, though they appear rather later. These arms have long been a perplexing subject. They can hardly be an impalement on a marriage; for no prince of the lineage of John of Ghent, the first who bore the dexter coat, married a lady whose paternal coat was either vair or vairy.



A daughter of his by Katherine Swinford, viz., Joan Beaufort, married Robert Lord Ferrers of Wem; but, even supposing the coats to be reversed because of the lady's royal blood, this marriage will not explain these arms; for it is remarkable that, though legitimated, this lady did not use her father's coat, but Beaufort, which was France and England

quarterly within a bordure compony, as appears by her seal described in Sandford ; and Ferrers of Wem bore vairy with a lion pass. guard. in a dexter canton. Mr. Pegge suggested that a Ferrers of Tamworth may have held the above-mentioned offices by this Horn before the Agards, because a Nicholas Agard of Tutbury, who was living in 1569, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Roger Ferrers, son of Sir Thomas Ferrers of Tamworth. But, beside that this does not account for the impalement of Lancaster according to any known heraldic usage, the claim by Walter Agard must, in all probability, have been considerably earlier than 1569. The sinister coat is most likely not Ferrers of Tamworth, but that of the Earls of Derby of the family of de Ferrars, the last of whom was disinherited in 1266, and his estates, including the Honor of Tutbury, were granted to Crouchback, and the earldom granted to his grandson, Henry Earl of Lancaster, in 1337. This vairy coat occurs also on one of the seals of Tutbury Priory, which is said to have been founded in 1080 by Henry de Ferrars, an ancestor of the Earls of Derby of that name. Seeing that the escheator and coroner, who held by this Horn, was an officer under the Lord of the Honor of Tutbury, and that the Honor had gone first with the earldom, and then with the duchy of Lancaster, from 1266 till the probable date of this escutcheon, and that from 1362, and indeed earlier, the Lord of Tutbury had been Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Derby ; and since the dexter coat is without doubt that of the Duke of Lancaster, though the quarters of France had earlier been borne *semée*, it has been suggested, that these two coats may have been intended for those of the Duchy and Earldom respectively, the arms of the ancient Earls of Derby having been taken as those of the earldom, just as the arms of the first Duke of Lancaster were shortly afterwards adopted as those of the Duchy. This would seem highly probable, but that it is rare in English heraldry to find any arms referred to dignities or property instead of persons. Some indications of attempts to introduce a practice of this kind are to be met with, yet it never gained such a footing as it did in Scotland and other countries. Still, until some better explanation of these arms be given, this suggestion seems not undeserving of attention, as the escutcheon so understood might be in the nature of a badge worn by the official owner of the Horn, or regarded as the arms of the Honor of Tutbury, for there are some Honors to which arms have been attributed.

As to the devolution of the ownership of this Horn, it may be mentioned that the heiress of Agard married, we understand, in 1629 a Stanhope of Elvaston Derbyshire ; a descendant of whom sold it, with the offices, in 1753, to Samuel Foxlowe, Esq., in whose possession Mr. Pegge saw it. His son, the Rev. F. Foxlowe, by his will gave it to his widow ; and she by her will gave it to his nephew Francis Greaves, Esq., of Banner Cross, Sheffield, and Ford Hall, Chapel le Frith, now a minor. The various possessors of this interesting relic have appointed coroners and other officers. The last appointment was made a few months ago by the father of Mr. F. Greaves, and is mentioned in Notes and Queries, 2nd Series, i. p. 115.

The Rev. W. H. GUNNER gave a detailed account of the ancient library of Winchester College, and especially of books given by the founder, as recorded in the original catalogues. Mr. Gunner exhibited tracings from several singular drawings in one of the manuscripts, chiefly of an allegorical character, or moral symbolisms ; amongst them was an early map of the

world, of pointed oval form, surrounded by the ocean, Jerusalem being placed in the centre.

Mr. G. SCHARF read a memoir on the Coventry Tapestries, of which he produced an elaborately-coloured representation, which he had executed with the greatest care. After a few preliminary observations on the importance and rarity of historical tapestries, Mr. Scharf remarked that the date of the tapestry at Coventry appears to be towards the close of the XVth or early in the XVIth century. It was evidently executed for the place it still occupies, and is most probably a Flemish design, wrought at Arras, a town which gave its name to the old English designation for hangings, and is still perpetuated in Italy by the word "*Arazzi*." The compartments in this tapestry correspond precisely with the mullions of the window over the spot where it was placed, and it exactly fills the wall against which it hangs. The design is divided into six compartments, first by a horizontal line the entire length of the tapestry, and this is again intersected by two upright divisions, leaving the two central portions narrower than the outer ones. The lower central division contains the Assumption of the Virgin, attended by the twelve apostles. Angels support the figure of the Virgin, who stands upon an angel holding the crescent. In the compartment to the left a monarch kneels at a desk, on which lie a book and arched crown, and behind him stand numerous courtiers and noblemen: a cardinal kneels in front of them behind the king. On the opposite side a queen, with a coronet on her head, kneels attended by her ladies. The upper division, on the right side of the picture, is filled with female saints; the foremost are St. Katharine, St. Barbara, and St. Margaret. The corresponding division on the left side is occupied by male saints, the most prominent being St. John the Baptist, St. Paul, St. Adrian, St. Peter, and St. George. In the central compartment it is generally supposed that a personification of the Trinity was placed, for which a representation of Justice was substituted in the Puritan times; but Mr. Scharf expressed his belief, from the remaining angels bearing the instruments of the Passion, that it had been an enthroned figure of the Saviour in glory, called by the older writers a "Majesty," and as such mentioned in records of the reigns of Henry III. and Richard II. This would accord with the subject of the compartment below, namely, the Assumption of the Virgin. The style of costume, and many of the accessories, clearly indicate the close of the reign of Henry VII., but the monarch represented is most probably Henry VI. In the ornamental border which surrounds the whole, large red roses are introduced, drawn heraldically as the Lancastrian badge. If relating to Henry VII., the rose would have been parti-coloured, as familiar to antiquaries on monuments of the period. In the spandril of an arch over the king's head, a red rose had been carefully introduced. No legend to afford explanations of the persons represented appears on the tapestry. The writing on the books before the king and queen, although indicated in lines and groups of letters, is not sufficiently intelligible. At the four angles, Mr. Scharf discovered labels with letters and numerals on them, but unfortunately they have been too much injured by nails and careless treatment to afford conclusive evidence. The whole work, however, is in fair preservation, and many of the colours very brilliant, especially in the draperies. Two entries relating to the tapestry have been found by Mr. Alderman Eld, of Coventry, in the guild accounts; one, dated 1519, of payment for mending the arras; the other, in 1605, of 4s. 6d., for cloth to

line the cloth of arras in St. Mary's Hall. Mr. Eld has taken great interest in the preservation of this tapestry. Mr. Scharf had been induced to make his elaborate drawing with the desire of preserving a minutely accurate record of so valuable a monument.

From want of light the details of this curious tapestry can with difficulty be discovered, and the tissue is in a very perishable condition; the value therefore of so careful a memorial as the skilful pencil of Mr. Scharf has produced is considerable, and it well deserves a place where it might be accessible to the student of medieval art, in some public depository. An engraving on a small scale, representing the interesting group of the king and his court, has been given in the "Handbook of the Arts of the Middle Ages," p. 90, and this by the kindness of Mr. Murray we were enabled to place before our readers in a former volume of this Journal (vol. xii. p. 417). Coloured reproductions of the two principal subjects were also executed some years since by Mr. Bradley, and portions copied from his plates were given by Mr. Shaw, in his "Dresses and Decorations," representing the royal personages with their attendants.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Lord TALBOT de MALAHIDE.—A collection of casts in plaster, from Irish antiquities of stone and bronze, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and the collections of Mr. Cooke, Mr. Huband Smith, Mr. Haliday, &c. They comprised 150 examples, illustrative of the various types of stone hammers, axe-heads, celts and palstaves of bronze, swords, with good specimens of the type described as the "*Agave* leaf shaped blade," spear and arrow heads, daggers, bronze rings and other reliques. The series of celts and palstaves was most instructive, displaying the progressive forms in great variety, from the simple hatchet to the more elaborate and ornamented types. Also casts from bronze brooches, nearly all of which retain traces of enamel, and in some instances of ornamental glass insertions; copper brooches, originally tinned or silvered, and apparently intended to be riveted on leather; casts from the remarkable *forula* or case of thick stamped leather in which the "Book of Armagh," an Irish MS., supposed to be of the early part of the IXth century, has been preserved; the ornament partakes of the character of that occurring in early sculpture and metal-work in Ireland. These interesting exemplifications of the most characteristic types amongst the earlier antiquities of Ireland were consigned by Lord Talbot to the care of Mr. Kemble, for presentation to the Museum formed at Hanover. The Directors of that collection, to the formation of which Mr. Kemble's exertions have largely contributed, are desirous of bringing together by exchange or purchase, as extensive an assemblage as possible of casts and models of antiquities from all countries, an invaluable means of facilitating comparison, in many cases where it may be impracticable to obtain originals.

By PROFESSOR BUCKMAN.—A bronze *statera*, or steel-yard, found at Watermoor near Cirencester. It is of unusual size, the *scapus*, or yard, measuring rather more than 17 in. in length. To its short end is appended a weight, to which a pair of hooks are attached, to hold the object to be weighed; the *ansa*, or hook, for suspension, is perfect; the second hook, on the under side of the *scapus*, which usually is attached behind the *ansa*, or nearest to the short end, is in this example placed beyond it, or towards the graduated end. Compare the *statera* found at Cirencester, figured in

this Journal, vol. vii. p. 411, and see the explanation given in the "Illustrations of Roman Remains" at that place, by Professor Buckman and Mr. Newmarch, pp. 100, 105. A smaller *statera*, having the same arrangement of the hooks as above described, was found at Kingsholm, Gloucestershire, in 1788, and is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. x. pl. 13. Several curious examples of the *statera* are given by Caylus, vol. iv. plates 94—96.

By the Rev. R. GORDON, of Elsfield.—A collection of spurs of various periods, chiefly found near Oxford. Amongst these was one of very curious character, formed of bronze, with the point or *aculeus* of iron, now much corroded by rust, so that its original form and dimensions cannot be ascertained. The bronze, however, is in the finest preservation, and well patinated. It has studs or buttons on the inner side of the shanks, and a hook under the point, as shown in the woodcut, which represents the *under*



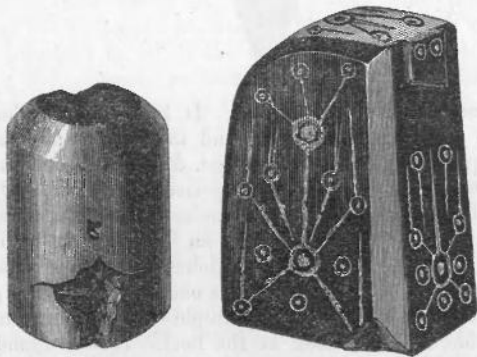
side, as supposed, of this curious spur. It has been considered with much probability, to be Roman; it was found in arable land where for many years Roman pottery, coins, fibulæ, rings, &c. have been turned up by each successive ploughing. Coins of other periods are occasionally found there, but the prevailing character of the remains discovered is that of Roman workmanship, and the field occupies an elevated position commanding some miles of the Roman road from Alchester to Dorchester. Spurs of that period are of great rarity; there is one of bronze in a private collection at Metz, which resembles this example in the adjustment of the studs, on the inner side, and the hook at the heel. It was found with Roman remains at Ell, (*Elseburn*) in Alsace, and is figured in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Metz," 1838-9. A Roman spur of bronze, of very diminutive proportions, was in the museum of the late Comte de Pourtales, at Paris, and there is another in the Museum of Antiquities at the Bibliothèque Impériale. Some iron spurs, found with Roman remains at Hod Hill, near Blandford, are figured in the Journal of the Archaeological

Association, vol. iii. p. 98, and they closely resemble one of bronze, figured by Caylus as an object of the greatest rarity, *Recueil*, vol. iii. p. 69. Other examples of spurs of Roman or very early date may be seen in Wagener, *Handbuch*, figs. 1267, 1289, and Dorow, *Roman Antiquities* found at Neuwied on the Rhine, pl. xxv.; the latter supplies another specimen of the studs on the inner side of the shanks. Mr. Gordon exhibited also several Norman or pryck spurs, and some specimens of later periods, one of them elaborately inlaid with silver.

By the Rev. S. BANKS.—A richly enamelled ornament of bronze, found with a skeleton, accompanied by an iron sword and some other enamelled reliques, in Staffordshire. It is an object of the same description and period as that found in Warwickshire, and figured in this *Journal*, vol. ii. p. 161.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—A circular fibula of bronze enamelled, purchased at Amiens, and described as having been found in a tomb, near that place; it is of late Roman workmanship.—A sculpture in ivory, XIVth century, representing the Virgin with the infant Saviour.—A pilgrim's sign, found in the river Somme, at Amiens; it is of lead and represents a crowned personage, possibly St. Olaus, king of Denmark, armed in mail and raising an enormous battle-axe, as if about to strike a deadly blow. A small shield on his left shoulder displays a cross charged with five roundels or annulets. This curious little figure is broken, in its perfect state it may have measured about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. Date, about 1400.

By JAMES KENDRICK, Esq. M.D., of Warrington.—Two chess-men of jet, found in the Mote-Hill, at Warrington, in the course of excavations, of which a detailed account is given in the *Proceedings* of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1852-3, p. 59.¹ These pieces are probably a pawn and a knight, of the black game, the adverse set may have been of Walrus' tusk or some other material, of colour contrasted to that of the jet. They have been assigned to the Anglo-Saxon period, and regarded by some



antiquaries as Scandinavian. As types of very early forms of chess-men they must be regarded as objects of singular interest. The piece which has been described as a knight is curiously ornamented with incised lines and small concentric circles. There is a small projection on one side at its

¹ These objects were also noticed in this *Journal*, vol ix., p. 304.

upper edge, which may probably be a distinctive mark of the piece intended. The Institute is indebted to the kindness of Dr. Kendrick for the accompanying woodcuts of these unique and remarkable reliques.

By Mr. HEWITT.—Two iron arrow-heads, found in an Anglo-Saxon grave on Chessell Down, in the Isle of Wight. It has been supposed, from certain appearances at the time of the discovery, that a sheaf of arrows had been deposited in this instance with the corpse. It has been questioned whether the bow was in common use amongst the Anglo-Saxons as a weapon of war. The spear was the weapon of the common soldier, and the sword, of the warrior of the higher class. See some remarks on this subject by Mr. Akerman, *Gent. Mag.*, April, 1856, p. 401.

By the Rev. W. II. GUNNER.—Four Anglo-Saxon charters, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Hyde, near Winchester, and now amongst the muniments of Winchester College. They consist of a grant of land to Hyde Abbey by Edward the Elder, dated, A.D. 900; a charter of king Edmund, dated, A.D. 940; a charter of Athelstan, and a charter of Canute.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—Two early Italian paintings on panel, obtained in Florence, in the original gilt frames. They represent St. Barbara and St. Agatha. Date XIVth century.

By Mr. J. B. WARING.—A series of drawings of painted glass, representing some of the finest existing examples in Italy, of the XVth and XVIth centuries. From the cathedrals of Florence and Lucca.

By Mr. WHITE.—Four paintings on panel, which appear to have formed the folding shutters of an altar piece. They are of French art, late XVth century, or of the commencement of the XVIth century, and represent subjects from the legend of some bishop or abbot, probably a local saint who has not been identified. Under these subjects appear the four Evangelists, and on the reverse of each panel is a figure of much larger proportions. The saints portrayed are—St. John the Evangelist, St. Anne, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Martin.

By the Lord LONDESBOROUGH.—A remarkable production of the skill of the Italian armourers, about A.D. 1550. It is the back of a war-saddle, of steel chased, and richly damascened with gold. The subjects are battle-scenes of very spirited design.

By Mr. AUGUSTUS FRANKS.—A "Palimpsest" sepulchral brass from Berkhamstead, Herts. On one side of the plate appears an inscription to the memory of Thomas Humfre, goldsmith of London, about 1470; on the other side is an inscription of later date (about 1530). They are given in the "Lectures on Berkhamstead," by the Rev. J. W. Cobb, p. 54.

By Mr. JOHNSON, of Gaines.—Rubbings from a "Palimpsest" sepulchral brass lately found in Upminster Church, Essex, in removing the pews in the Gaines chapel. The discovery had been noticed by the Rev. E. Wilton, at the previous meeting. (See p. 105, *ante*). On the reverse of the effigy, which is in the costume of the XVIth century, is part of a figure vested in pontificals of rather earlier date. The former had been regarded as the memorial of Ralph Latham, Common Serjeant of London about 1641, but the design is of a much earlier period. Weever, in his "Funerall Monuments," p. 651, states that Ralph Latham,² of the ancient family of that name in Lancashire, purchased the manor of Gaines, and was buried in Upminster Church, with an epitaph placed in brass, recording his death,

² In Jones' *Originalia*, the name of *Robert* Latham occurs as grantee of the manor of Upminster, 35 Hen. VIII.

July 19, 1557. Elizabeth, his wife, was daughter, according to Weever, of Sir William Roche. At some distance on the left of the "Palimpsest" figure, beneath it, is an escutcheon of the arms of Latham, impaling this coat a chevron charged with a mullet; no colour indicated. At the side of the effigy Mr. Johnson found another escutcheon—1st and 4th, a leopard's face, jessant? 2nd and 3rd, a covered cup, in chief two buckles. If this effigy is not the memorial of the earlier possessor of Gaines, of the Latham family, it may have represented Nicholas Wayte of London, interred at Upminster in 1544.

Mr. Johnson sent also rubbings from two other sepulchral brasses, and a small "Palimpsest" fragment found in the Gaines chancel, one side of the plate bearing part of the spandril of a piece of canopied work, and on the other is found a portion of an atchievement, with lambrequins, &c. The effigies are the memorials of Elizabeth, wife of Roger Deincourt, date about 1460, and that of Grace, daughter of William Latham; she died unmarried in 1626. This pretty little brass measures nearly 16 inches in length. The figure of Elizabeth Deincourt bears a general resemblance to that of Joyce, Lady Tiptoft, at Enfield, who died in 1446; it measures $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and is in perfect preservation, with the exception of the mantle, originally filled in with colour, possibly to indicate some heraldic bearing, but this has disappeared. The figure of Roger Deincourt, who died, according to the epitaph given by Weever, in 1455, was sold some time ago to an itinerant tinker. The sepulchral brass of Gerardt D'Ewes, an effigy in armour, surrounded by heraldic bearings, as figured in Weever, p. 653, still exists in Upminster Church. He died in 1591.³

By the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS.—Two photographic representations of the ancient palace of the Dukes of Brabant and Burgundy at Brussels. Also a large family Medal of silver, by John Rotier, representing Colonel Giles Strangways of Melbury, Dorset, who was imprisoned in the Tower of London by the Parliamentarians, having, with his father, Sir John Strangways, distinguished himself as a partisan of King Charles I. This medal has been engraved in Hutchins's "History of Dorset;" it measures in diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Obv., the bust of Sir Giles Strangways, with long flowing hair—EGDIVS · STRANGWAYS · DE · MELBVRY · IN · COM · DORCESTER · ARMIGER. Under the shoulder are the artist's initials—IAN · R · F. Rev., the Tower of London, the Royal Standard flying, the sun amidst clouds over it.—DECVSQVE · ADVERSA · DEDERVNT. In the exergue—INCARCERATVS · SEPT. 1645. LIBERATVS · APR. 1648. In a letter to Pepys from Mr. Slingsby of the Mint, in 1687, offering a choice set of "Monsieur Roettier's medals," this is valued at 1*l.* 17*s.*—Correspondence of Pepys, Appendix to his Diary, edited by Lord Braybrooke, vol. V.

Mr. T. LAING presented photographic views of Stokesay Castle, and Wenlock Priory, Shropshire.

By Mr. T. WILLSON.—A multangular die for playing some game of chance; it has a number engraved on each facet; a similar object in the British Museum has letters instead of numerals.

MATRICES and IMPRESSIONS from Seals. By Mr. READY.—Impression from the seal of Richard Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel, recently obtained at Shrewsbury. The original is appended to an acquittance to the Bailiffs of

³ Mr. T. L. Wilson has recently published the history of Upminster, in which a more full account of these

memorials, of the church and ancient houses in the parish, will be found. London, Bell and Daldy, 12mo. 1856.

Shrewsbury for money repaid to the Earl. Dated at Arundel Castle, Dec. 13, 18 Edw. III., 1344. In the centre is an escutcheon charged with a lion rampant; the escutcheon enclosed within a triangle, and around it are three roundels *checky*, (Warren) Edmund, father of Richard Fitzalan, having married Alice, sister and heir of John, the last Earl Warren.

By Mr. WAY.—Impression from a beautiful silver matrix, in the possession of Mr. John Ellen, of Devizes. It bears an escutcheon of the arms of Giffard, three lions passant, with a label of three points. The escutcheon is appended to a tree, and is in bold relief: *Siqillum :: thome :: giffard*: It is supposed to have been the seal of Thomas Giffard, of Boyton, co. Wilts, in the reign of Henry VI. (Figured in the Wilts Archaeological Magazine, vol. ii. p. 391.)

By Mr. FRANKS.—A brass matrix of pointed oval form, the seal of some person named Adam; date, XIIIth century. The device is the Temptation of Adam and Eve in Paradise, with the legend—*EST · ADE · SIGNV · VIR · FEMINA · VIPERA · LIGNV*.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—An Italian personal seal of the XIVth century: so fashioned as to combine the seal and the *secretum*, or privy-seal, which form the extremities of a short straight handle, an arrangement of frequent occurrence amongst Italian seals. The larger seal, of pointed oval shape, bears an escutcheon charged with these arms, a bend between two stars of six points.—*✠ · S · FRATRIS · PETRI · DE P'ARIXIO*. The *secretum*, of small size and circular shape, bears the initial P., surrounded by five cinquefoils.

March 7, 1856.

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

Professor BUCKMAN gave an account of the method employed in the removal of the fine tessellated pavements discovered at Cirencester, in 1851, and now deposited in the building erected for the purpose of a local museum, through the liberality of the Earl Bathurst.

Mr. BARCLAY PHILLIPS, of Brighton, related the following interesting particulars regarding a tumulus and sepulchral deposit at Hove, to the west of that town, about 100 yards N.N.E. of the newly-erected church of St. John the Baptist. Until recent times this hillock, about 15 feet or 20 feet in height, situate in level pasture land near the path leading from Brighton to Hove Church, had been the resort, every Good Friday, of hundreds of young persons, to join in the rural game of "Kiss in the Ring." A few years since a road to the Hove Station was cut through the hillock, and Mr. Phillips then made careful enquiry whether any reliques were found, being impressed with the notion that it was an artificial mound. Nothing, however, had been brought to light at that time. Very recently, in the course of extensive works on the estate of Baron Goldsmid, the contractor caused the mound to be removed, in order to level the gardens in the newly-erected "Palmyra Square," not far distant. In January last, on reaching the centre of the tumulus, about 6 feet east of the road to Hove Station, and about 9 feet below the surface, in stiff clay, the labourers struck upon a rude wooden coffin, 6 or 7 feet in length, deposited east and

west, and formed with boards apparently shaped rudely with the axe. The wood soon crumbled to dust; a knot, however, or 'gnarled knob, was preserved, and ascertained to be of oak. In the earth with which the coffin was filled many fragments of bone were found, seemingly charred. About the centre, the following objects were discovered,—a cup or bowl, supposed to be of amber, with one small handle near the rim, sufficiently large to pass a finger through it. A band of five lines runs round the rim, interrupted by the handle. The height of the cup is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, average thickness, one fifth of an inch. The interior surface is smooth, and the appearance would indicate that the cup had been formed in a lathe, which, however, seems scarcely possible, when the position of the handle is considered. The cup would hold rather more than half-a-pint. A stone axe, perforated for the haft; it is of an unusual form, wrought with much skill, the length is 5 inches. This relique bears some resemblance in fashion to that found in a barrow at Upton Lovel, Wilts. See Hoare, vol. I. pl. v., compare also an example in the Copenhagen Museum, figured by Worsaae, "Afbildninger," p. 11, fig. 25, and the more highly-finished specimens of the Bronze Period, pp. 22, 23, to which the axe found near Brighton bears resemblance in its proportions, although much less elaborate in its fashion. A small hone (?) of stone, measuring 2 inches and seven-tenths in length, perforated at one end; the surface was covered with a red crust. This little relique closely resembles that found in a barrow on Bow Hill, near Chichester, during the excavations made in 1853, and figured in this Journal, vol. x. p. 356. A bronze blade, of a type which has frequently occurred in Wiltshire and in other parts of England; these blades are supposed to have been daggers, they were attached to the handles by strong rivets. Compare Hoare, vol. I. pl. xiv., xv., xxiii., xxviii. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, greatest width $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The labourers stated that the coffin rested on the natural soil, stiff yellow clay, whilst the barrow seemed to have been formed of the surface-mould of the locality and rubbish heaped together, with considerable quantities of charred wood. It could not, however, be ascertained whether the corpse had been actually burned. The interesting reliques above described have subsequently been presented by Baron Goldsmidt to the Museum of the Literary Institution at Brighton.

Mr. KEMBLE delivered a discourse on "Self-immolation," in continuation of his striking and instructive development of the mortuary usages and superstitions of the ancient Scandinavians. The suttee in India has continued until recent times, notwithstanding the energetic efforts of our government; the practice is of high antiquity in the East, and it is mentioned by Strabo, Diodorus, and other ancient writers, as existing many centuries before the Christian era. It is not so well known, Mr. Kemble observed, that the custom extended to others besides the wife, and that traces of it occur amongst races more immediately connected with ourselves; the consideration therefore of this curious subject may throw light upon questions which occasionally arise in investigating sepulchral deposits. Mr. Kemble traced the custom among the Greeks from very remote times; and he showed that among the Romans, even till a late period, we find the friend joining his friend in death, the client his patron, the slave or freedman refusing to survive his master. Servius states, that at the funerals of great men it was usual for their slaves to be put to death, and here it is obvious that these were often, as in some other cases, involuntary victims. Of the Celtic Gauls in Cæsar's time, we learn that they had been accustomed to

burn with the dead, not only the ornaments or weapons most valued by them in life, but also animals, and their favourite serfs and dependants. Cæsar does not indeed assert that these were voluntary victims, but Pomponius Mela records that there were some who cast themselves of their own free will upon the funeral pile of their friend. Among some of the Germanic tribes we find unquestionable evidence of the usage of self-immolation; thus Procopius tells us, that as late as the Vth or VIth century it was the custom among the Heruli for the wife to strangle herself at her husband's death. The legendary records of Scandinavia, where heathendom maintained itself much longer than among the Germans, supply numerous examples of the usage; and Mr. Kemble cited various passages in the Sagas, in which the prevalence of self-immolation is shown. Nor was the wife alone, as in the majority of instances, the voluntary victim on the funeral pile; the friend would not survive the friend; the *comes* refused to live when his chief had fallen; the serf would not desert in death the lord whose bread he had eaten; the maidens strangled themselves around the corpse of their mistress. Mr. Kemble cited a remarkable passage in the Islandic Landnamabok, relating to the obsequies of a chief in his ship placed in a mound, and his thrall with him, who would not survive his lord, and slew himself, his corpse being placed in the stern of the ship. According to a notion, of which other instances occur, it was afterwards believed that the thrall, who possibly had cherished a hope of entering Valhalla with his master by dying with him, had become a troublesome companion in the burial-ship, and he was accordingly dug up. In the Saga of king Gautrek a most striking tale is preserved; we there find the account of a whole family, whose chiefs for several generations put themselves to death by precipitation from a rock, whenever any unusual occurrence, by them regarded as a portent, alarmed them. Amongst races in more remote parts of Europe, and less cognate with ourselves, vestiges may be noticed, Mr. Kemble observed, of similar funeral sacrifices on the part of the survivors. Boniface, in the VIIIth century, describes the high regard for marriage among the Wends, who considered it honourable that the widow should kill herself, so that she might be burnt with him. Nearly three centuries later it is stated of the Poles, that, at the death of the husband, the wife's head was cut off, and their ashes were united in one common resting-place.

Mr. WILLEMENT communicated an account of an unique "privy cap of fence," formed of pierced iron plates, curiously quilted between stout linen. In form it resembles a small hat, with very narrow brim: its date may be the XVIth century, or possibly as early as the close of the XVth century. It was found in a very singular position, at Davington Priory, near Faversham, placed on the top of the wall, about twenty feet from the ground, between two wall-plates of oak. The roof which they carried appears not older than the time of Henry VIII. The cap is in most perfect preservation, and no similar head-piece is known to exist, although some examples of body armour, formed of small plates, quilted between folds of linen, are preserved, but defences of this kind are of the greatest rarity. A representation of this curious object will be given hereafter.

The Rev. EDWARD HARSTON, Vicar of Sherborne, Dorset, communicated the following singular circumstance, relating, probably, to one of the great pestilences in England, in the XVth century. During recent repairs of the Parsonage house at Sherborne, a curious old structure of Early Perpendicular date, there was found in the wall concealed between two stones,

a little slip of parchment, folded up, measuring $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The writing was much defaced, but by careful cleaning it has been thus decyphered.

"Be hyt knowen to alle crystyn men and wymmen, that oure holy fadir the pope hath very⁴ knowlyche by revelacioun whate medecyne is for the sekyns that raynyth⁵ nowe a monge the peple. Yn any wyse, when that ye hyryth of thus bull, furste sey in the worschup of God, of oure lady and seynte Martyne iij. pater noster. iij. Ave, and a crede; and the morow aftir, mediatly hyre ye yowre masse of seynt Martyne, and the masse whyle sey ye the sawter of oure lady, and yeve one offrynge to seynte Martyne, whate that evyr ye wille, and promyse ye to faste onys a yere yn brede and watyr whiles that ye lyve, othir sum othir person for yow. And he that belevyth nott on this stondythe in the sentence of holy Church, for hit hath be prechyd at Pawles⁶ Crosse."

There can be no doubt that this singular little scroll was one of certain notifications circulated through the country to allay popular apprehension, and offer, on the authority of some papal bull, a remedy for one of those deadly visitations by which England was afflicted during the XIVth and XVth centuries. From the writing and the language of the little document, it seems probable that it related to the great pestilence in the first year of Henry VII., 1485, which was regarded with great apprehension as a token of troublous times. Its ravages extended to every town and village, and from England it passed to Flanders and Germany. (Holinshed, vol II., p. 763; Grafton, p. 858.) We have sought in vain for any other allusion to the special veneration shown towards St. Martin in England, or the virtues attributed to his intercession, on the occasion of any of the dreadful pestilences by which the country had been depopulated.⁷ We read, in ancient inventories, of rings described as "St. Martin's rings,"⁸ which very possibly were worn with some notion of talismanic virtue, like the rings with *Ave Maria*, the names of the three Kings of Cologne, and other inscriptions. Such rings appear to be described as "*Annuli vertuosi*," the virtue consisting sometimes in the inscription which they bore, and sometimes in the stone or intaglio with which they were set. The rings of St. Martin may have been distributed or sold on his Feast, as the rings of St. Hubert still are in Belgium, in large numbers.

The intercession of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, had at all times been regarded as of singular efficacy against disease, and it is not surprising that it should have been brought forward as of especial virtue at a time when there must have existed the greatest apprehension and agitation of the public mind, in a time of fearful pestilence. In 1378, Boniface VIII. sought to allay this perilous apprehension by issuing a Bull of plenary indulgence to the sufferers by the deadly disease then prevalent; and although there is no trace of the Bull to which this little parchment alludes, as

⁴ True, undoubtedly; Fr. *vrai*. So used in the liturgy, "Very God of Very God."

⁵ So also of the great pestilence of 1347-1348, Fabyan speaks thus:—"in Englande and specially in London moost fervently raynynge."

⁶ Or "Powols?"

⁷ There was a dreadful mortality in

2 Hen. IV. Great pestilences also occurred 17 and 19 Edw. IV., and in 22 Hen. VII., 10 and 20 Hen. VIII.

⁸ Brand, *Pop. Ant.*, vol. ii. p. 60. *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., p. 5. They were probably sold or distributed on the Feast of St. Martin. See Nares' Glossary v. Martlemas.

"prechyd" or proclaimed at Paul's Cross, there was doubtless some special privilege declared in the following century by the authority of the Pope, of which no other record has hitherto been found.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Lord LONDESBOROUGH. — A bronze buckler, found with a spear-head of bronze in a rath or tumulus at Athenry, co. Galway. No example of this form of the *cetra*, it is believed, had hitherto been found in Ireland. The specimen exhibited closely resembles that found in the bed of the Isis, in 1836, and now preserved in the British Museum. A representation of it may be seen in the *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., pl. 22.⁹ Another, measuring only $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a single row of bosses and two raised ribs, is in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries. This likewise, it is believed, was found in the Isis. (Catalogue of the Museum, Soc. of Antiqu., p. 17.) The buckler recently obtained by Lord Londesborough measures $13\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter; the entire disc has a considerable degree of convexity, with a central *umbo* of slightly conical form, surrounded by two concentric rings of bosses resembling large nail-heads, fourteen in the inner and thirty in the outer circle. Of those in the inner circle, two are the heads of rivets serving to attach the bronze handle, affixed within the *umbo*; and two, of the rivets, by which the metal fastenings of a strap or guige were attached. All the other bosses were hammered up, the metal being of no great thickness. The round target, or *cetra*, originally covered with hide, was chiefly used by the natives of Africa, Spain, and by some other barbarous nations, but it does not appear to have been used by the Romans. Tacitus describes the Britons as armed "ingentibus gladiis et brevibus cetris." (Agric. 36.) Of the target of bronze several remarkable varieties have occurred in various parts of England, but of larger dimensions and usually less convex than that exhibited. A specimen in the Goodrich Court Armory measures 27 inches in diameter.¹ Another, found in the Thames, diameter $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, has recently been added to the collections in the British Museum, with the numerous interesting antiquities which formed the Museum of Mr. Roach Smith. It is figured in the Catalogue of his collection, p. 80. A shield



of this type, found near Harlech, is in the possession of Mr. W. W. Wynne, M.P., and is figured in this Journal, vol. vii., p. 77. Two round specimens, and one of oval form, in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, are figured in Worsaae's "Afbildninger," p. 34—37. The silver coinage of Illiberis, in Hispania Bœtica, supplies an interesting illustration of the

⁹ It is figured also in Worsaae's "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark," translated by Mr. Thoms, p. 32.

¹ Skelton's Illustrations, vol. i., pl. 47. See notices of other examples, Catalogue of the Museum of the Soc. of Antiqu., p. 16.

Two bucklers now in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, are figured in their Publications, No. xiv. Notices of several found in Scotland may be found in Dr. Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals," p. 267.

use of the *cetra*, by mounted warriors. (See woodcuts.) These coins are probably not of later date than B.C. 140, according to De Saulcy.²

By the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.—A large bronze fibula, found, December, 1855, in a Roman cemetery at Great Chesterford, Essex.

By the Rev. T. HUGO.—A bronze statuette, apparently representing Hercules, described as found in 1854, in excavations for the new buildings in Cannon Street, City.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—The triangular front of an antefix of terra-cotta, stated to have been found near Monmouth, and as supposed near the so-called Oratory of Geoffrey of Monmouth. It measured, in perfect state, about 9 inches in width by 8 inches in height; in the centre there is a grotesque face with inflated cheeks, like an impersonation of the winds; in the upper angle is introduced a Greek cross; and below, on either side of the face, is a globular object, the whole being surrounded by a border raguly. A similar Roman antefix found at Caerleon, but with a wheel of six spokes on its apex, in place of the Christian symbol, is figured in Mr. Lee's "Delineations of Roman Antiquities," found at Caerleon, pl. 8; as also a fragment of another, on which three trees appear rudely represented in the lower angle at the side of the grotesque visage. *Antefixæ*, intended to conceal the ends of the ridge-tiles, *imbrices*, as shown in Mr. Rich's useful "Companion to the Latin Dictionary," p. 39, are of rare occurrence in England. Two specimens, found at Chester, were exhibited in the Museum of the Institute at the Shrewsbury meeting; and some found at York, one of which may be seen in the Minster library, are figured in Mr. Wellbeloved's "Eburacum," pl. xv.

By Professor BUCKMAN.—Several *tesserae* (?) or discs of bone, glass, terra cotta, &c., found with Roman remains at Cirencester. Three were formed of fragments of Samian ware. One, of bone, not perforated, is marked with small impressed circles, arranged in the form of a cross. It resembles a piece for the game of draughts, and may have served for the *ludus latrunculorum*.

By Mr. J. BELDAM.—A collection of fragments of antique bronzes, ornaments, portions of vases, and other reliques.

By Mr. HEWITT.—A remarkable iron sword, found in the Anglo-Saxon graves on Chessell Down, Isle of Wight, discovered in excavations by Mr. Hillier, and figured in his "History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight," Part I., p. 35, fig. 2. A small plate of punctured gold remains attached to the handle, as also the silver mountings and the elaborately chased silver mount of the scabbard, upon which niello is introduced, forming a zigzag pattern of very delicate workmanship. This "costliest of irons," to use the expression in Beowulf, measures 36½ inches in length: the width of the blade at the hilt is rather more than 2 inches.

By Mr. NESBITT.—A penannular fibula of bronze, of very curious workmanship, ornamented with enamel; it was found in cutting turf near Farnham, co. Cavan; and a bronze pin, with bicornute head, resembling that of the patriarchal staff, used in the Greek Church.

By the Rev. EDWARD WILTON.—An iron single-edged knife, length about 9 inches; length of the blade, 6½ inches, resembling those usually

² Monnaies d'Espagne, Metz, 1840, pp. 12, 202. These coins have been figured also in the 4to Publications of the Cam-

bridge Camden Society, No. xiv., p. 10. We are indebted to the Society for the illustrations given above.

found with interments of the Saxon period. It was found with the skeletons of a young adult and a youth, about 30 inches below the surface, at Elston Winterbourne, Wilts, in one of the vales running S.E. on Salisbury Plain, and within $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Charlton locality, where numerous vestiges of early occupation have been discovered.

By Mr. H. W. KING.—A rubbing from the sepulchral brass of Sir John Giffard, who died in 1348. This remarkable example of military costume, of life-size, is mentioned by Dr. Salmon, the topographer, as existing in the church of Bowers Gifford, Essex, in 1740. Through Mr. King's enquiries it has been recovered, having been found in the possession of a gentleman at Billericay, to whom it was given, many years ago, when the church was rebuilt. He readily consented to restore it to the present rector, the Rev. W. Tireman, by whom it has been replaced in the church. The head of the effigy, and part of the right leg, are unfortunately lost. A small shield on the left arm is charged with the bearing of Giffard, *sable*, six fleurs-de-lys or, 3, 2, 1. Mr. King has given a full account of this memorial, preserved through his praiseworthy exertions, with some notices of the Giffards, and a good representation of the effigy, in the "Proceedings of the Essex Archaeological Society," vol. i. p. 93, recently published.

By the Lord LONDESBOROUGH.—Three silver hexagonal etuis, enclosing mathematical instruments, and most delicately engraved with scales and graduated lines serving for the calculation of horoscopes, taking altitudes, for astronomical and horological calculations. They are of German workmanship, date early XVIIth century. On one are introduced small figures of the Planets, the Months, &c., curiously represented in the costume of the period. In one of them is a silver die and a silver teetotum, thus engraved on its six faces, respectively—F. An.—L. Ston.—S. Zue.—N. halb.—N. dein.—N. Gar.

By the Rev. T. HUGO.—Two fragments of painted glass, from an excavation made, in February last, in St. James's Square, Clerkenwell. One of them bears part of a quatrefoiled flower, and the other is a portion of a pinnaced canopy.

By Mr. S. DODD.—Two small portraits, representing Cromwell and Milton.

Matrices and impressions of seals.—By Mr. J. HENDERSON.—A small oval seal, set with an antique intaglio, representing Mercury, on cornelian. The setting is of silver, inscribed—✠ SIGILLVM : SECRETI :

By the Rev. F. HOPKINSON.—A brass matrix, of pointed oval form, recently obtained at the sale of Mr. Moore's collections, brought to this country from Paris. It is probably a modern casting from an original impression, and not easily to be decyphered. The device is the figure of a Saint, possibly St. Denis, and the inscription may be read thus—*S' Johannis Dyonisii bicar' S' Bened' floriaten'.*

By Mr. H. W. KING.—An impression from the brass matrix of the seal of Henry, Prince of Wales, for the lordship of Caermarthen. It was formerly in Greene's Museum, at Litchfield, as described in his Catalogue, p. 12, and was figured in Gent. Mag., 1769, with a notice by Pegge. See pp. 277, 377, 438, 568; also November, 1813, p. 432. It measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, the matrix was formed with four perforated projections, to receive the pins affixed to the obverse, by means of which the two parts of the matrix were adjusted in taking impressions. This curious seal has been assigned to Prince Henry, son of Henry IV. It represents

the prince mounted on his war-horse, and in complete armour. On his shield, jupon, and horse trappings appear the arms of France and England, quarterly, with a label of three points. The bearing of France, with three fleurs-de-lys only, appears to have been first so used by Prince Henry: compare his seal as Prince of Wales, engraved by Sandford, p. 245, and described, p. 277, possibly used as the obverse of the seal in Greene's possession. It is not known where the latter now exists. It is inscribed—*S' henr' principis Wall' duc' acquit' lancastr' et cornub' comes cestr' de d'nio de kermeryne*. On the great seal of Henry IV. the coat of France is semy of fleurs-de-lys, but on his tomb at Canterbury it appears with three fleurs-de-lys only, as on this seal of Prince Henry, and on his Great Seal as Henry V. The princes of Wales had their Chancery and Exchequer for South Wales at Caermarthen.

By Mr. JOSEPH BELDAM.—Two brass matrices of Customers' seals for wools and hides, being the obverses of the seals for Lincoln and Caermarthen, *t.* Edward I. The reverses are actually in the British Museum, having been presented by the Lords of the Treasury with the concurrence of Lord Monteagle, comptroller of the Exchequer. They had formed part of the ancient treasures of the Exchequer, found in the Pix Chamber in June, 1842. See Mr. Black's description of these seals in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, vol. i. p. 130. The following description of the seals for Caermarthen may serve to indicate the type of all these seals.—Obv. an escutcheon in bold relief, charged with three lions. ✠ SIGILL' EDWARDI REGIS ANGL' APVD KERMERYN. Rev.—PRO LANIS ET COREIS LIBERANDIS.

Annual London Meeting.

The Annual Meeting took place on May 15, OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the Chair. The accompanying Balance-sheet, with the Auditors' Report, was then submitted and approved:

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1855.

WE, the undersigned, having examined the Accounts (with the Vouchers) of the ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, for the year 1855, do hereby certify that the same do present a true statement of the Receipts and Payments for that year; and from them has been prepared the following abstract, dated this 15th day of May, 1856.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1855.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank, December 31, 1854	37	12	11			
„ in Secretary's hands	2	17	2			
Annual Subscriptions, including arrears				40	10	1
Entrance Fees				601	13	0
Life Compositions				31	10	0
Receipts for Sale of Works published by the Institute				42	0	0
Donations in aid of Illustrations to Journal				92	8	6
Net Balance, Shrewsbury Meeting, with Donations in aid of Local Expenses				10	0	0
				125	4	2

£943 5 9

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
House Expenses :						
House Rent	160	0	0			
Secretary's Salary (three quarters)	112	10	0			
Stationery	7	5	9			
Coals	6	14	0			
				236	9	9
Publication Account :						
Printing Archaeological Journal	400	0	0			
Drawing and Engraving	116	2	3			
Lithography	13	4	0			
				529	6	3
Petty Cash Disbursements :						
Housekeeper's wages and disbursements	24	4	6			
Attendant	19	10	0			
Expenses of issue of Journals	26	18	3			
Insurance of Rooms, Library, &c.	3	0	0			
Sundries, including Purchase of Books, Postage, Carriage of Objects Exhibited at Meetings, Lighting, &c.	17	12	0			
				91	4	9
Balance at Bank, December 31, 1855	57	9	9			
Deduct, advanced per Secretary for Petty Cash Disbursements	21	4	9	36	5	0
				£943	5	9

Audited, and found correct, May 15, 1856.

(Signed)

SYDNEY G. R. STRONG.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS

(For W. P. HAMOND).

Submitted and approved,
May 15, 1856.

O. MORGAN,
Vice-President.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

APRIL 4, 1856.

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

A DISCOVERY of remarkable interest was brought under the notice of the Institute by Mr. M. HOLBECHE BLOXAM. In June, 1854, a bronze helmet, of unique form and in remarkable preservation, was found, according to the account given by Mr. Bloxam, in the bed of the river Tigris, near Tilley. It is at that part of the stream that the ten thousand Greeks in their memorable retreat from the province of Babylon, B.C. 401, are supposed to have effected the crossing of the Tigris. This very curious head-piece is wholly dissimilar in its contour and general character to any relique of the kind hitherto noticed. The form bears some analogy to the ancient *Petasis*, and a type of helmet, in certain respects to be compared with it, occurs on Macedonian coins.¹ It was presented to the present possessor, through whose kindness it was produced on the present occasion, by Mr. R. B. Oakley, of Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire, who fortunately was present at the time when this interesting relique was obtained from the channel of the Tigris.

Mr. J. M. KEMBLE gave a dissertation on a singular feature of occasional occurrence in the interments of an early age,—the use of mortuary urns in the form of houses, or, as they have been termed by German antiquaries, “house-urns.” The idea, Mr. Kemble observed, of giving to the tomb some resemblance to the house, is natural, especially where there is some belief that the dead continue to inhabit the tomb. A striking illustration is presented by the magnificent Etruscan sepulchres, where scenes of festivity are depicted on the walls, and costly vases, furniture and appliances of daily life are found in profusion. Amongst the Greeks and other nations of antiquity, a similar practice seems to have prevailed. The “house-urns” found in Germany and the North of Europe probably originated in a similar feeling. They are of comparatively small size, being intended only to enclose the ashes of the dead; and they are of rare occurrence, five examples only having fallen under Mr. Kemble’s observation, in the museums of Germany and Denmark. A fine example in form of a tent exists in the British Museum; it was found at Vulci, and some others have been noticed in Italy. The peculiarity in the “house-urns,” which differ materially in their form, is that each has a door or window in the roof or the side, through which the contents were introduced. This aperture was closed by a separate piece of baked clay, which may be termed a shutter,

¹ Compare also forms of the *petasis*, in some degree analogous, Hope’s Costume of the Ancients, vol. I., pl. 74, 136.

fastened by a bolt or bar. The greater number of these urns are round in form, like the huts represented on the column of Antoninus ; one preserved at Berlin is oblong, exactly representing the peasant's hut of the present time, the roof also being marked to represent the thatch. A remarkable example in a collection at Lüneburg presents the peculiarity of being provided with two apertures, one at the side, the other in the bottom of the urn, glazed with small pieces of green glass, supposed to be of Roman manufacture. In regard to the "house-urns" discovered in Mecklenburg, Thuringia, and other localities in the north of Europe, Mr. Kemble expressed the opinion that their age may be assigned to the later period, conventionally designated "the Age of Iron." He concluded his discourse with some important suggestions in regard to the question of Etruscan influence in Northern Europe, and the probability that the bronze weapons of the earlier period may be connected with an ancient traffic established by the Etruscans with Scandinavia and other parts of the North.

Mr. W. IMPEY communicated the following notice of ancient reliques recently brought to light in London.

"In excavating for the buildings now in course of erection by Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co., in Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, Mr. I. J. Cole, the architect, found an accumulation of rubbish from 12 to 15 feet deep, among which were the Dutch and encaustic tiles, of which specimens are exhibited, with a silver coin of Henry VII. From that depth to 25 feet were found chalk, ragstone, and brick earth, the last in four layers, supposed to be the remains of ancient dwellings, formed with "cob" walls. In connection with these, fragments of Roman pottery were discovered, together with human bones, and under these remains, at a depth of about 20 feet, Mr. Cole found a well, and leading to the well a curved foot pathway paved with pieces of tile, or tesserae put together with some care in lime. In the well a small earthen jar was found with green glaze on the upper part, and possibly of mediæval manufacture.

"The average depth to which it is necessary to excavate, to obtain a good foundation, shews an accumulation of about 20 feet of soil above the natural surface in this part of London. Mr. Cole informs me that in excavating in Throgmorton Street, near the Auction Mart, he found the accumulation considerably less, the gravel being reached at little more than 12 feet from the present surface. In Throgmorton Street several interesting discoveries were made. A deep ditch crossed the north-east angle, in which remains of cask-hoops had become petrified : the springs through the gravel of the site generally were strong, and had been made available by means of oaken wells, like large casks without top or bottom, and on removing the soil the water rose in them. There was discovered besides these a Roman well, built of squared chalk, very neatly constructed, and containing about 3 feet in depth of charred twigs, probably for filtering. In digging were found a large early English pitcher, a considerable quantity of human bones, Samian ware, with well-executed ornamentation, some of the designs being very obscene, Roman glass bottles, &c.; and in the well lay a small and perfect Roman fibula of bronze which had assumed almost the colour of gold."

Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, jun., offered some observations on the remarkable painted glass existing in the church of Fairford, Gloucestershire, the finest existing example, possibly, of its age in this country. Such is the perfection, indeed, of the design, that some have regarded that fine series of

windows as produced under the immediate influence of Italian art.² Mr. Scharf produced, through the kindness of Miss Kymer, of Reading, a portfolio of drawings executed by that lady, in illustration of the painted glass, the sculptured misereres, and various architectural details in Fairford church.

Mr. CHARLES WINSTON made the following communication, being desirous to bring under the notice of the Institute the lamentable state of the East window of the Chantry, on the south side of the chancel of North Moreton church, Berks.

"The window consists of five lower openings and a head of tracery. The greater part of the glazing has been lost from the tracery, but by means of the fragments, and a drawing made some thirty years ago by Mr. Ward of Frith Street, when the window was more perfect, it is possible to make out the original design. It consisted of ornamentation and three shields of arms, part of one of which remains, displaying the sable lion of the Stapleton family, who were said to have founded the chantry.

"The lower lights represent incidents in the lives of St. Nicholas, St. Peter, Our Lord, St. Paul, and the Virgin Mary; each light being devoted to a series of three subjects, beginning from the bottom of the light.

"In the easternmost light are the following subjects:—

"The consecration of St. Nicholas, as a Bishop; St. Nicholas restoring the Children to Life; St. Nicholas relieving the poor Nobleman's Daughters by throwing his purse in at the window of the house at night.

"In the next light appear—the Call of Peter, Our Lord delivering the Keys to Peter, and the Crucifixion of St. Peter.

"In the centre light are to be seen—the Passion of Our Lord, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection.

"In the West light are—the Conversion of St. Paul, Paul before Felix (?), and the Martyrdom of St. Paul.

"And in the next light—the Death of the Virgin, the Burial of the Virgin, with the Jew who attempted to overthrow the Bier, and the Assumption of the Virgin.

"The glass has suffered much damage, especially within the last few years, by pieces dropping out of the decayed leads; and it is surprising that it stands at all. Nothing can save it from certain destruction except careful releading. This will cost, according to Mr. Ward's estimate, 50*l.*, and the only chance of raising that amount is by private subscription. The parish, a very poor one, is already sufficiently taxed with the necessary repairs of the church, which is in a very dilapidated state, and the lessors of the great tithes are likewise compelled to repair the chancel. The living, worth 83*l.* a year, a vicarage in the gift of the Archdeacon of Berks, will have to be charged with the building of a vicarage-house. There is no endowment whatever for the repair of the chantry or glass; and it is doubtful whether the parishioners are bound to repair it at all. Certainly they could not be compelled to do more than substitute plain glazing for the remains of the old glass. The old glass is tolerably perfect, enough remains of all the subjects to enable them to be distinctly made out, and the date of the glass is between 1300 and 1310, or thereabouts. It is a very fine specimen of the period. The colours are magnificent.

² An account of the windows in Fairford Church was published at Cirencester, in 1765, 12mo. The description, written on parchment, and formerly kept in the town chest, has been published by

Hearne, *Life of Sir T. More*, p. 273. The glass has been sometimes supposed to have been executed after the designs Francesco Francia.

"The Society of Antiquaries has offered to give 10*l.* towards the repair of the glass, and some other contributions in aid have been promised, inadequate, however, to secure the preservation of an example of considerable artistic and antiquarian interest.³"

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. ALBERT WAX.—A silver Roman Family coin, recently found at Red Hill, near Reigate, by a cottager in digging in his garden. It is of the *Gens Carisia*, and although a coin of no great rarity, it is of interest as occurring in a locality where few Roman vestiges have occurred. *Obv.*—A fine female head, with the hair bound up by a fillet: it has been regarded as the effigies of the Gergithian Sibyl. *Rev.*—T. CARISIVS. On the exergue—III.VI(R), a sitting winged sphynx. Titus Carisius was monetary triumvir to Julius Cæsar, B.C. 44, the period to which the coin may be assigned. A similar coin is figured in Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Roman and Greek Biography, &c., under Carisius. This and the other coins of the *Gens Carisia* are described in Admiral Smyth's valuable "Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman family Coins, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland."⁴

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—A tall one-handed jar of mediæval ware, found under the foundations of an old house in Fleet Street, opposite to St. Bride's church. This specimen, which resembles those found at Trinity College, Oxford, and figured in this Journal, Vol. III., p. 62, has subsequently been presented to the British Museum. Its date may be as early as the XIVth century.

By the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS.—Several ancient documents, relating chiefly to the counties of Dorset and Somerset. Some of the seals appended to them are of considerable interest, especially the seal of the mayoralty of the staple of Westminster, an impression in fine preservation.⁵

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. W. S. WALFORD for the following description of these documents:—

1. Undated. Inspeximus and confirmation by Philip de Columbariis the 5th, son of Philip de Columbariis, of a deed (*carta*) of Egelina, his mother, whereby she (being described as Egelina de Columbariis, formerly the wife of Philip de Columbariis the 4th), granted to Reginald de Mere, and Alicia his wife, the tenement, land, and meadow, which she had of the gift of Philip de Columbariis, son of William de Columbariis of Stocklande; which land and tenement Juliana, the relict of the said William de Columbariis, formerly held in dower, in the vill of Lytlestone in the manor of Dundene; to hold, of her (Egelina) and her heirs, to the said Reginald and Alicia, or one of them, and the heirs of Alicia, or to the heirs and assigns of Reginald, if Alicia died without heirs of her (body); doing therefore to Philip de Columbariis of Nutherestawe, chief lord of the fee, and to his heirs, the services due and accustomed; viz., that due to the king (*regale*),

³ Contributions are received by Mr. Winston, 2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, or by Mr. J. H. Parker, Oxford.

⁴ Printed for private circulation, 1856, 4to. See pp. 32, 33.

⁵ Facsimiles in gutta-percha, from these beautiful seals, may be obtained from Mr. R. Ready, Princes Street, Shrewsbury.

so far as pertained to the 3rd part of the tenement, which the aforesaid Philip of Stocklande held of the Lords of Staweye, in the same vill of Lytlestone, for all services, &c. For which grant the said Reginald and Alicia gave to the said Egelina 100 marks of silver.—Witnesses to the grant, Michael le Goyz, Roger le Touk, Robert de Wottone, Robert de Bartone, Thomas de Iuethorne, William de Iuethorne, and Richard le Deneys de Hybroke: Witnesses to the confirmation by Philip de Columbariis, Galfrid de Stawelle, John son of Galfrid, Alan de Waltone, knights; Walter de Shapewike, Thomas Whyteng, William de Bere, Robert Burty de Hamma, Nicholas de Sow, and Philip le Knizt de Somertone.

On a label a round seal of dark green wax, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter; device a flower, resembling a fleur-de-lis, above which is a dove; legend—* s' PH'I DE COLUMBARIIS, in capitals.

NOTE.—This deed extends our knowledge of the family of De Columbariis, and adds another Philip in the direct line to the generally received account of them; for those above respectively designated as the fourth and fifth would, according to Dugdale and others, have been the third and fourth. Egelina is said by some to have been a daughter of Robert de Courtenay; but she does not appear in the Courtenay pedigree by Dr. Oliver and Mr. P. Jones. As her husband died in 1256, the confirmation was between that date and 1276, when her son Philip died.

2. Undated. Feoffment.—William, son of Robert de Canneswelle, granted to Sir William de Canneswelle (and) Joan his wife, for their lives, and the life of the survivor, and to Alianora their daughter, and the heirs of her body, the manor of *Luttiwode*,⁶ with the demesnes, &c., [then follow the names of several tenants, viz., Roger de Canneswelle, Galfrid de Wolastone, Elias de Wolastone, John de la Hoke, John de Morlond, and Adam son of Nicholas de Luttiwode], with a windmill and the suit of his tenants of Luttiwode; and he also gave to the said William, Lord of Canneswelle and Joan his wife, and Alianora their daughter, in like manner the homage, suits, and services of William de la Doune, and also a moiety of the mill of the "Dohne," called Glenwemulne, and a moiety of the pool or fish-pond (vivarium); and if Alianora should die without heirs of her body, the premises should revert to William son of Richard de Canneswelle and his heirs. Witnesses, Sir Reginald de Lega, Robert Corbet de Mortone (then sheriff of Salop and Stafford), William Bagot, William de Stafford, William Wythere, William de Mere, Robert de Knyctelewe, knights; Richard Spygurnel, Stephen de Wolaston, William Godefrey of Wylintone, and William de Fuleford, clerk.

On a label is a seal of green wax, escutcheon-shaped with rounded base, 1 inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ at the top; device a gloved hand holding a hawk, the jesses pendant; legend—* s' WILL'I FIL' ROBERTI, in capitals.

3. 39 Edw. III. Lease.—John Sonynghulle, of the county of Berks,—after reciting that he had granted to William le Venour, citizen of London, the manor of Styntesforde and Frome Bonuylestone,⁷ in the county of Dorset, for his life, at a rent of twenty marks a year, as appeared in a certain fine thereof levied,—granted the same to the said William, his heirs, assigns, and executors, for the term of the lives of him and Mabilla his wife, and ten years after the death of the survivor; rendering yearly a rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist. One part of

⁶ This reading is somewhat uncertain.

⁷ *Sic.* possibly U for V—Bonuylestone?

the deed is stated to have the seal of the said John appended, the other that of the said William. No witness. Dated at London on Thursday next before the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 39 Edw. III. On a label is a round seal of dark brown wax within red, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diam.; device on a diapered ground a lion sitting, with a heaume on its head, ensigned with a crown, out of which issues a fan-shaped object resembling a plume of feathers, the body of the lion being covered with mantling charged with three castles; no legend. (Compare the seal of the next deed.)

By an indorsement the deed appears to have been enrolled in Chancery in February in the same year.

4. 40 Edw. III. Grant and Release.—John Sonynghulle granted and released to William le Venour, citizen and merchant of London, his heirs and assigns, all his right and claim in the manor of Styntesforde and Frome Bonuilestone; and because his seal was unknown to many persons, he had procured the seal of the mayoralty of the Staple at Westminster to be appended to the deed in testimony of the premises. Witnesses—John Not, John Aubrey, Nicholas Chaucer, John Warde, and Thomas Thorney, citizens of London. Dated at London on Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 40 Edw. III.

On labels are two round seals of red wax; the first is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diam.; device, within a quatre-foiled panel, an escutcheon charged with five castles, triple towered 2 · 2 · 1, and a label of three points; legend—* s' DROGONIS. DE. WARCIES: in capitals; the other seal is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diam.; device between two keys in saltire four pellets and as many wool-packs, and between the pellets and wool-packs on each side of the keys a rose; legend—* s' OFFICIUM: MAIORATVS: STAPVLE: WESTM'.

An indorsement states that this deed was enrolled in the King's Bench (coram domino rege) in Michaelmas term, 40 Edw. III.

NOTE.—In all probability the first of these two seals belonged to the same person as that on the preceding deed, and that in fact neither of them was made for John Sonynghulle. They have a foreign appearance, and are probably Flemish. I have not met with the name of Warcies in Flanders or elsewhere, but the sitting lion with heaume and mantling resembles in design some seals of Louis de Male, Count of Flanders, engraved by Vredius. They seem to have been appropriated by John Sonynghulle without any regard to their fitness or unfitness, and it is not surprising that there were some misgivings as to their being recognised as his seals. It is not improbable the witness, Nicholas Chaucer, was a relation of the poet. He seems to have been a merchant. See Rot. Parl. ii. p. 457a.

5. 22 Rich. II. Lease.—John Syward and Joan his wife granted to William Canyngtone, Robert Penne, clerks, Ralph Bryt, Thomas Hobbes, and John Jurdane, the manor of Wynterborn West, with Bokhampton and Swanwyche, with the advowson of the church of the same manor, in the county of Dorset, and also all their lands, &c., in Crekkelade, Chelworthe, and Colcote, and their mill of Panchet, in the county of Wilts; to hold to the said William, Robert, Ralph, Thomas, and John, and their assigns, for the life of the said John Syward. In witness whereof the said John and Joan had attached their seals, and as their seals were unknown to many persons, they had procured the seal of Ivo Fytz Wareyn, Knight, to be also attached. Witnesses—Ivo Fytz Waryn, John Moigne, Knights; John

Gonytz, William Peuerelle, and John Duddille. Dated at Wynterborne, 20th May, 22 Rich. II.

On a label is the seal of Sir Ivo Fitz Waryn, which is of red wax, round, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; device a shield, with his arms, viz., quarterly, per fess indented ermine and [gules], hanging on a tree between two storks (?); legend, s': IVO NIS : FYWARYN : in black letter. On another label are the remains of two small seals of red wax; on one is an escutcheon charged with probably three mullets, and, as part of the legend, WOLASTON, in black letter; on the other is a small figure of a Palmer (?), but no legend.

6. 37 Edw. III. Feoffment.—Robert de Sambourne, late parson of the church of Meryet, and John de Forde, granted and confirmed to Sir John de Meryet, Knight, and Matildis his wife, and the heirs and assigns of the said John de Meryet, the Manor of Lopne and Stratton, in the County of Somerset; to hold to them of the chief lords of the fees by the accustomed services. Witnesses, Sir John de Chydyok, Sir John Beauchamp, de Lillisdone, Sir John atte Hale, Knights; William Byngham, John Frysel, Robert Loughe, and John Benyn de Hentone. Dated at Lopne on Thursday next after the feast of St. Hilary, 37 Edw. III.

On labels are two round seals of red wax: one an inch in diameter; device two figures, a saint not identified and St. Katherine, under canopies, and below an ecclesiastic kneeling in devotion; legend, s'. ROB' T. DE SAMBORN, in capitals. The other is seven-eighths of an inch in diameter; device, within an eight-cusped panel, an escutcheon charged with a fess engrailed between three crescents; no legend.

7. 47 Edw. III. Feoffment.—John de Meryet, Knight, granted and confirmed to Richard Palmere, John Hayward, and Nicholas Becke, Chaplains, the Manors of Comptone, Dundene, and Brodemershtone, in the County of Somerset, except the fees and services of the tenants that held by knight service; to hold to them and their heirs of the chief lords, and by the accustomed services. Witnesses, Giles Daubene, William Boneuyle, John Beauchampe, Walter Romeseye, Thomas Marchal, Knights, John Iuethorne, John Panes, Robert Wyke, Thomas Knoel, and Peter Vocle. Dated 26th day of May, 47 Edw. III.

On a label a round seal of red wax, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; device, partly within an elongated panel, a shield of arms with helmet and crest, the helmet occupying the centre, the shield couché and passing out of the panel, so as to interrupt the legend; the arms are quarterly, 1 and 4, Barry of six, 2 and 3 vair or vaire; the helmet is mantled and ensigned with a chapeau, on which is a talbot (?) statant for a crest. Legend, SIGIL' : IOHANNIS : MERYOT, in black letter.

8. 21 Rich. II. Release.—John de Chidioke "consanguineus" and heir of John de Chidioke the elder, Knight, released to Matill', who was the wife of Thomas de Boukland, Knight, Humphry de Stafford, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, and William de Boneuille, Knight, and Margar' his wife, and the heirs and assigns of the said Elizabeth and Margar', all his right in the Manors of Great Lopene and Great Stratton, in the County of Somerset. Witnesses—Ivo Fitz-Wareyn, John Berkele, John Lorty, Knights; John Keynes, John Denebande, John Mannynghorde, John Fytilton, and John Benyn. Dated the 18th day of July, 21 Rich. II.

On a label a round seal of dark green wax, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; device, within a curvilinear triangle, an escutcheon charged with an inescutcheon

in a bordure of eight martlets ; legend, SIGILLV IOHANNIS CHIDYOK, in black letter.

9. Same date. Duplicate of preceding deed, except that William de Boneuille, and Margar, his wife, are named before Humphry de Stafford and Elizabeth his wife. The same seal is attached, but it has been mutilated.

Mr. STRANGWAYS brought also for inspection several drawings of architectural subjects in the West of England ;—the George Inn, a picturesque structure of the XVth century, at Norton St. Philip, Somerset ; a view of a building at Compton Dundon, in the same county ; and a representation of “the Abbey,” at Chew Magna, supposed to have been connected with some monastic or ecclesiastical foundation.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A portable day and night dial, made by Humfrey Cole, 1575. It has the following motto—

“As Time and houres pasith awaye
So doeth the life of Man decay :
As Time can be redeemed with no coste,
Bestow it well and let no hour be lost.”

Mr. Morgan exhibited also a portable sun-dial and pedometer, made by Johan Melchior Landeck, of Nuremburg, some time in the XVIIth century.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Two Saxon rapier-blades, one of them engraved with figures of the Apostles ; the other engraved and gilded, and bearing a coat of arms surmounted by a coronet. A cut-and-thrust two-edged blade, engraved with grotesque designs on each side, and a single fleur-de-lys, inlaid in copper. On one side near the tang, has been a coat of arms, of four quarterings, inlaid in silver ; two of them only are now distinguishable—a chevron and a cross (in sinister chief, and sinister base). On the other side of the blade appear traces of a figure of St. Michael, XVIth cent.—A rapier of the time of James II., with hilt of russet steel inlaid with silver. An early example of the bayonet-shaped blade, which is engraved throughout its length with figures of the twelve Apostles, and on each side the profile of an emperor.—A bayonet-shaped rapier-blade, of the time of George II., bearing the forge-mark of Solingen, and inscribed GOD BLES THE KING.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—Impression from a privy-seal of silver, set with an antique intaglio, found in January last at Ashwicken, Norfolk, and now in the possession of the Rev. J. Freeman, Rector of that place. The loop, which had been affixed to the back of the seal, has been broken off ; an elegantly formed ornament of foliage remains ; the intaglio (chalcedony ?) represents a warrior resting on a kind of pedestal. The surface of the gem has been much injured.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Impressions from a small brass seal, of circular form, found at Great Barford, Bedfordshire, in 1854. It bears a singular device,—a tree, apparently a pear-tree charged with fruit, hanging over water, on the surface of which is a fish. The legend is, ✠ s'. HENRICI DE SHORNNE. XIVth cent.

By Mr. READY.—Impressions in gutta-percha from a matrix of jet, preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum, at Cambridge, with several ancient matrices of seals, of considerable interest. This seal, of pointed-oval form, bears a device on both its sides. *Obv.* a large fleur-de-lys. ✠ SIGILL' WILL' DE WALD. *Rev.* a hand holding a stem or branch erect, with the legend—✠ SIGNVM . PACIS . PORTO. XIIIth cent.

May 2, 1856.

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

Mr. A. H. RHIND communicated a Memoir on the present condition of the Monuments of Egypt and Nubia. (Printed in this volume, p. 154.)

Professor BUCKMAN communicated the following note of certain vestiges of early occupation in Gloucestershire, near Lidney :—

“On the west side of the River Severn, not far from the village of Lidney, is a small estate known as the Warren, in the occupation of its present proprietor, R. Addison, Esq. It looks down upon the river at a distance of more than two miles, and occupies a semi-circular hollow on the east side of the Forest Hills. The whole estate is situate on the Conglomerate of the Old Red Sandstone, masses of which project through the heather and furze with which the broken ground is mostly occupied.

Much of the estate has been recently levelled and brought into cultivation, and it was while pursuing this work that Mr. Addison's attention was frequently arrested by some roughly hewn circular stones of the Conglomerate of the hill. Some of these flat disks, rudely fashioned, and in form very similar to a cheese, were shown to me by Mr. Addison, one of which measured 16 inches in diameter, and was 4 inches thick ; another 14 inches by 4. Afterwards, in taking a walk on Mr. Bathurst's estate at Lidney, I saw by a hedge a stone disk similar to these both in form and size, and Mr. Addison informed me they are frequently found about the district. Now, as in my excavations in *Corinium*, amongst other mill-stones I have met with portions of *molars* of Old Red Conglomerate, it struck me as not improbable that the stones at Lidney may have been intended for *molars*, of which these were the rough outlines of the first process of manufacture. In that case, may we not suppose that the workman rudely fashioned these out of suitable stones upon the open common, perhaps taking them to a more convenient place for their final preparation : this indeed would be much like what I recently saw on the Cornish coast, between St. Just and St. Ives, where the granite which lies scattered over wide open commons, is rudely fashioned on the ground, in blocks for various purposes, before finding its way to the mason's workshop.

It should be remarked that an old British trackway runs through the estate down to the river, and this track was doubtless connected with the roads leading from the Cotteswold to the Forest of Dean, from whence, as the *Corinium* remains testify, were obtained *molars* of Old Red Conglomerate, and also of Millstone Grit ; and it is more than probable that iron ore was brought from the forest to be smelted in the Cotteswold district, as close to Cirencester are found quantities of old slags, but there is no ore in the neighbourhood.”

The objects noticed by Professor Buckman may possibly be vestiges of the Roman period, numerous remains of that age having occurred in that locality.

Mr. FRANKS communicated the following account of a Roman relique of rare occurrence discovered in the same district :—

“A Roman oculist's stamp was discovered a few years since at Lidney in Gloucestershire, which has not I believe been hitherto engraved, although an account of the inscriptions have been given by Dr. Simpson in the Monthly Journal of Medical Science, (vol. xii. p. 338.)

This interesting object is in the possession of Mr. Bathurst, of Lidney Park, to whose kindness I am indebted for the impressions from which the accompanying woodcuts have been prepared.

"The stone is of the usual greenish grey colour, and is inscribed on three of its sides. The inscriptions mention three salves of the Roman oculist, Julius Jucundus, viz. his *Collyrium Melinum*, a salve that derives its name from its colour of honey, and which appears to have contained



Ceruse and Calamine; *Collyrium Stactum*, which was to be applied in drops, and *Collyrium Penicillum*, which was to be used with a soft sponge or *penicillum*. The names of these three drugs are well known; the first occurs on six stamps, the second on twelve, and the last on six stamps. I am indebted for these details to Dr. Simpson's valuable Memoir already quoted.

The chief peculiarity in the example found at Lidney is the introduction of the word *collyrium*, which appears to have been generally considered superfluous. It occurs on two stamps only of those hitherto recorded: one of them is preserved in the *Bibliothèque Imperiale* at Paris; the other is in the British Museum. In the latter example the word could not well be dispensed with, as the name of any particular salve is not mentioned.

Many interesting objects have been discovered at Lidney Park, some of which are engraved in Lysons' 'Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ.' From a curious inscription on silver discovered there it would appear that there was a temple on that spot dedicated to the healing god Nodeus, no doubt a local form of the Roman *Æsculapius*."

Notices of various stamps used by Roman oculists or empirics have been communicated on several occasions at the meetings of the Institute. In the course of the year 1855, a remarkable discovery has been made at Rheims, connected with these vestiges of the Roman empirics. Amongst some remains of buildings were found a bronze ewer with the basin belonging to it, a pair of scales and a stilyard, seventeen instruments used by oculists, pincers, scalpels, cauterising instruments, spatulæ, &c., the whole of bronze and of fine workmanship. With these were brought to light remains which appeared by careful examination and analysis to have been dry *collyria* in small cakes, and an iron vial which contained a similar compound to that of which the cakes or tablets were formed. An oculist's stamp was found with these reliques, and bronze bowls, in one of which were two first brass coins of Antoninus. These curious objects in connection with the history of medicine amongst the Romans are in the possession of M. Duquenelle, who has formed an extensive collection of local antiquities at Rheims.¹

¹ Revue Archéologique, Oct. 1855, tome xii. p. 435.

The Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER, Local Secretary in Yorkshire, sent the following account of a recent discovery at York.

"At the end of February last some workmen engaged in making a sewer in Walmgate, York, threw out a quantity of soil into the middle of the street during the night. Next morning this soil was found to be full of small silver coins, which were picked up by children and others, to the number, as nearly as I can learn, of about a hundred. All the coins thus discovered which I have seen, with five exceptions only, bear the name of St. Peter, and were struck at York, as it is probable, about the year 950. All the fifteen pennies in my own possession and all the others which I have seen, with one exception, resemble type No. 4, described in Hawkins's *Silver Coins of England*, but they exhibit numerous small differences. In fact, very few seem to be struck from the same die. The differences consist in variations in the shape of the cross on the reverse, and in the spelling of the names of the saint and the city. The exceptional penny alluded to above, seems to be of a new and unpublished type: it belongs to Mr. W. Procter, of York. The five other coins found with those of St. Peter are all in my own collection. They comprise two pennies of St. Edmund, a halfpenny of St. Edmund, and two halfpennies of St. Peter. This discovery of coins bearing the name of St. Edmund with those of St. Peter confirms the opinion expressed in Mr. Hawkins's work, that they should be consigned to the same period. The halfpence of St. Peter were previously to this find altogether unknown. One of them which is in excellent preservation reads, *Obv*:—SCIII TRIII, (Sancti Petri) a small cross above and below and two dots between the lines: *Rev*: ✠ EPORACECI round a cross resembling that on the pence. [See woodcut.] The other halfpenny is far more imperfect, but though struck from a different die, it also, I believe, may be assigned to St. Peter. Compare Ruding, pl. 12.



Halfpenny struck at York.

This interesting hoard of coins was probably in the first instance deposited in a wooden box, now decayed. I gather this from the statement of one of the labourers, who informed me that some of the coins were found stuck together one on the other—'like heaps of change on a counter.' The coins were found at the depth of between three and four feet from the surface, in a deposit of black earth: many of them were much corroded and fell to pieces on attempts being made to clean them, but others are in a fine state of preservation.

A large stone bead, or spindle-stone for the distaff, flat below and round above, with three annular grooves upon the upper surface, was thrown out of the same excavation."

Mr. SALVIN reported the satisfactory progress of the restorations at Lindisfarne, which have been carried out under his directions. At a former meeting the attention of the Society had been called by Mr. Way to the neglected condition of the Abbey Church, and the rapid progress of decay, urgently demanding some conservative precautions. The matter having been subsequently brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Public Works, the sum of 500*l.* had been appropriated to that desirable object, and the work had been entrusted to the able direction of Mr. Salvin. The site of the abbey, with great part of Holy Island, form part of the possessions of the Crown.

"A liberal grant of money (Mr. Salvin observed) having been made by

the Crown for the preservation of the ruins of Lindisfarne Abbey, on Holy Island, the repairs were commenced in the latter part of 1855, and happily all those portions in the greatest danger were made secure before the winter. Visitors to Holy Island will remember the remarkable arcade over the west door; this with a considerable portion of that end fell for want of timely precaution, in the winter of 1851 or '52. The stones have all been collected and replaced, and the west end has now the same appearance it has had for at least the present century. In searching for stone the rubbish has been cleared from the walls, and the base discovered in a very perfect condition all round the building. The arches have been made secure. The loose stones on the top of the walls are fixed, and holes and broken portions of piers filled up to prevent the action of the winds, which crumble and hollow out cavities in a singular manner. It is also intended to cover the walls with asphalt to prevent the rain from penetrating and increasing the injurious effects frost has on ruins. Many curious fragments which had been carried away have been rescued from walls and fences in the island, and a check has, it is hoped, been at length effectually put to the wanton injuries and decay which have of late years been viewed with so much regret by visitors to Lindisfarne. This most interesting fabric will now be preserved for many years from further dilapidation."

Mr. W. S. WALFORD gave an account of a small silver casket preserved at Goodrich Court. (Printed in this volume, p. 134.)

Mr. J. POLLARD communicated the following statement relating to the discovery of early interments, at Lincoln, in which the corpses had been wrapped in hair-cloth garments.

"In the year 1840 a stone coffin was found on the outside of Lincoln cathedral, not many inches below the surface of the ground, near to the south-east angle of the south arm of the upper transept. It was covered with a lid of the same material in one piece. The bones of the corpse, which had been deposited in the coffin, were when first discovered in a perfect state, but shortly fell to dust after exposure to the air. What excited much curiosity was the circumstance of the body having been enveloped in a dress composed of the hair of some animal, which appeared to have been woven to the proper shape for the purpose.

In 1842, in lowering the ground near the same spot, four other stone coffins were discovered, some of them still nearer to the surface than that before referred to. In one of these, evidently containing the remains of an ecclesiastic, was found a small latten or pewter cup; the bones were perfect, and enveloped in a similar habit to that before described, wove to fit the body, thighs, legs, and feet. Three other similar coffins were soon after laid bare; the remains of two of these were covered with similar hair shirts or shrouds. A piece of the tissue is sent for examination.

The opinion entertained is, that these bodies were interred in the XIIIth century. The coffin discovered in 1840, and one of those in 1842, were taken up and removed into the cloisters, as they could not well be lowered so as to be below the surface of the ground so altered."

The use of the *cilicium*, or under garment of hair-cloth, appears to have been frequently adopted, as by Becket, for penance or mortification of the flesh.—See Fosbroke's *Monachism*, p. 31. Even hedge-hog skins (*pelles hericū*) were worn for this purpose; the practice is forbidden in the *Ancien Riwle*, p. 419; see also p. 383. The remains of such tissue of hair have occasionally been noticed in mediæval interments.

Mr. JOSEPH BURTT read the following particulars, connected with the early commercial importance of Bristol; they throw fresh light on certain interesting facts communicated by him on the occasion of the meeting of the Institute in that city in 1851:—

“To the volume which the meeting of the Institute at Bristol contributed in illustration of the antiquities of that city, I furnished a few particulars of some proceedings taken by the mayor and commonalty to be released from the exercise of a privilege which, in early times, must have been very seldom appealed against.

“Without the opportunity of holding *fairs*, the advantages resulting from the productions of handicrafts and the wealth of commerce were exceedingly limited. They became, accordingly, the occasions of frequent and bitter disputes; and, in the history of most cities of high commercial rank, we find accounts similar to those which record the struggles of the Corporation of London with the sovereigns of this country, when they found a profit in supporting the Abbot of Westminster, the Prior of St. Bartholomew, or some other neighbouring soke-lord, in their claims to a fair, against which nothing but the ready cash of the city had any weight.

“But there must have been something peculiar in the circumstances of the holder of such a privilege, either corporate or individual, who had to complain that what had been eagerly sought for as a benefit a few years before, had become disadvantageous and a burden. And the tracing the fluctuations of mercantile prosperity in so important a commercial mart as Bristol—the Liverpool of its day,—or rather, I would say, the rescue of facts relating thereto from utter oblivion, will, I am sure, be considered a subject in every way worthy the attention of the Institute.

“The few introductory remarks I prefixed to the documents printed in the ‘Bristol Volume’ were made in the hope that they would lead the way to the discovery of other particulars relating to that subject, most probably among the archives of the city itself. But nothing was met with in that quarter. This passage in the history of their commerce was entirely a new one to the merchants of Bristol; and it is only very lately that I have myself met with some further evidence which now enables me pretty clearly to trace out, if not entirely to supply the missing portions that were wanting to complete this page in their commercial annals.

“What I have already brought forward was a copy of the original petition of the mayor and principal inhabitants of Bristol to the Lord Privy Seal, setting out in very plaintive terms the ill effects upon the trade of the town produced by the fair held at Candlemas [Feb. 2]. I have now to bring before you some interrogatories and depositions upon the subject, which I have found with some proceedings of the Court of Star Chamber, but to which court I do not consider they belong. They are, doubtless, the result of proceedings consequent upon the petition already printed, and they contain many references to facts and other particulars which do not appear in that instrument, though they also comprise its principal statements. A commission, directed by the Bishop of Bristol, Sir John Seyntlow, and John Key, Esq., had been issued (probably out of the Court of Requests), under whose authority witnesses were examined at Bristol in the 35th year of King Henry VIII. (A.D. 1544). By the answers of the witnesses, who comprised the principal merchants and inhabitants of the city, it appears that fourteen years previously the then mayor had been induced to obtain a royal grant of the fair in question, and I was thus guided to the

Patent Roll, upon which that document would be recorded. Accordingly, I found the Letters Patent: they are dated 20th of September, in the 21st year of the king (A.D. 1530), and they give to the mayor, &c. of Bristol the right to them and their successors for ever of holding an annual fair within the bounds of the parish of St. Mary of Redcliff for the space of eight days; viz., from the 2nd to the 9th day of February in each year, with the right of taking tolls, &c. The grant itself is cancelled, and in the margin the occasion of its being so is clearly referred to the proceedings which I have now brought forward.

"It there says, 'These Letters patent, with their enrolment, were vacated because the Mayor, &c., of Bristol, on the 10th of June, in the 35th year of the reign, by John Willy, their attorney, duly authorised under the common seal of the town, personally appeared in our Chancery, and surrendered these Letters there according to the form and effect of a certain order made by our Council on the 27th of May last. Therefore the said Letters Patent, together with their enrolment, are cancelled and annulled, as appears in the said surrender.'

"This fair it was proposed to sub-grant to the Master of St. John of Jerusalem and the Vicar of Redcliff, in whose district it was to be held, under conditions that it was not to prejudice the town. These parties appear to have been the prime movers in inducing the Mayor to obtain the grant. It appears the sub-grant was made, but without the condition annexed. In answer to the enquiries as to the effect of the fair upon the trade of the town, they allege that it had been unprofitable in the extreme, and fully confirm all the allegations contained in the petition, some of which are almost literally expressed. The great objection to the fair was that strangers and other buyers were enabled there to meet and deal with those who had wares to dispose of, without the intervention of the inhabitants; and the decay of the 'great shippis wherein is reised and maynteyned many good mariners' is pronounced as very imminent, and involving with it the fate of numerous dependents and chapmen. From one portion of the depositions we gather that the burgesses had long wished to get rid of the fair.

"The relation of William Popley, gentleman, aged fifty, and a native of Bristol, sets out that he being servant to the Earl of Essex, Master of the Rolls, was visited—then about seven years since—by some of his acquaintances, burgesses of the City, who showed him how the commonalty sustained much loss by the fair at Candlemas, and that greater decay was like to ensue if it continued; so they desired him to intercede with his master to annul the fair, whereon he, 'considerynge he had fryndly acqueauntaunce with the parochians of Redclyffe, who had procured to have the said Faire, sent woord unto them of the said request made to him by the said burgesses; whereupon they sent unto hym one Peers Cheritie, one of the head or cheiff of the Parisshe of Radcliff, and he said in dede iff itt be losse to the towne, itt is litle profit to the Church; and to prove the same shewed to the said Popley certain bokes of accompt to declare the same; and fether said iff the Mayor and his brethren wold restore them to the money they had paid for the charges of the Faire they were contented to surrender their interest therein;' but the suit was not followed up. Popley concludes by remarking that being born in Bristol, 'and seeing that the occupiers of the said city do not so well encrease as they have done before the said faire was kept, by reson that all strangers that were wont wikely to

repayre with many kindes of merchandise, espically with fische, they tary now, and come all at once to the faire where other straungers have the choyse and most part thereof at their pleasure—yea, and rather better chepe than the comons shall have, bycawse they take and bye great quantitie at ones; and fewe of them that moost desier to have the faire (if itt be trewly enserchid) be the better therby at the yeres end one peny.

“Some details are then given of certain profits belonging to the church of Redcliffe, but apparently not in connection with the fair.

“I will conclude by referring to another petition relating to the condition of Bristol, which, though undated, may perhaps have some reference to the effects of the fair. It asserts that upwards of nine hundred houses had fallen down, and speaks of the general decay of the town. As the means of raising its condition it prays that it may be released from paying prisage of wines, and from the payment to the Castle, ‘which is now in utter ruin, and serveth for no purpose but for idle persons to play there at the bowles and other unlawful games.’ It prays also that religious and other persons might be allowed to subscribe for the purchase of the King’s fee farm, and then the tolls and duties taken from merchant strangers would be entirely remitted by the Corporation.”

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.—A Roman die, of bone, found in ploughing at Arbor Banks, in the parish of Ashwell, Herts, about 1820. Roman pottery, coins, &c., were discovered at the same place: the spot is situated on the property of Mr. Nash, Fordham, of Royston. Each side of the cube measures about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch; the pips are marked by two concentric circles, with a central point. The die had been placed in a vessel of Roman ware, in which it was found. Two diminutive bone dice, in the Faussett Collections, found in Kent, are figured in Mr. Roach Smith’s “*Inventorium Sepulchrale*,” p. 7. Several Roman dice are figured in Tersan (*Arts et Métiers*, pl. 18); they are of ivory, bone, agate, rock-crystal, and basalt: the bone die is perforated through the middle in one direction.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—A small four-footed stand of bronze, like a diminutive model of a stool, the upper part enamelled: it belongs to the same rare class of Roman reliques of which two specimens, found on Farley Heath, and presented to the British Museum by Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., are figured in this Journal, vol. xi., p. 27.—A looped enamelled ornament, formed for suspension to horse-trappings, or for some similar purpose: diam. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. It is charged with an escutcheon, quarterly, Toulouse, and France, semé. It is figured in the Journal of the Archaeological Association, vol. v., p. 161, with a notice by Mr. Planché, who is inclined to assign it to John, King of France, taken prisoner at Poitiers, 1356, supposing it to bear his arms as Count of Toulouse.—A proof-piece, struck in a thick piece of lead from dies for coining pennies of the reign of King Alfred, the type resembling that of fig. 176, pl. xiii., of Mr. Hawkins’ Silver Coins. It is evidently a trial-piece of the engraver. Figured in Gent. Mag., 1842, part. ii., p. 498, and in the catalogue of Mr. Roach Smith’s Museum of London Antiquities, p. 107. It was found in St. Paul’s Churchyard.—A large collection of pilgrims’ signs, or *signacula*, of lead or pewter, found in London, comprising several “Canterbury Bells,” one of them bearing the

name of St. Thomas ; a mitred head, similarly inscribed (figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, vol. ii., pl. xvii.) ; a figure of a bishop on horse-back, possibly intended to represent Becket : two *ampullæ* ; a sword scabbard, with an escutcheon affixed behind it ; the lid of an hexagonal pyx, inscribed with the names of the three Kings of the East : it was found in the Thames, (figured, *Collectanea*, vol. i., pl. xliii.) These curious reliques have subsequently been deposited, with Mr. Roach Smith's collection, in the British Museum.

By Mr. COLE.—A bronze fibula, probably of late Roman workmanship, plated with tin or some white metal : it was found a considerable depth in Throgmorton Street, City, as related at the previous meeting. Also, a small globular money-pot, or *tirelire*, of green glazed ware, found in Dunster Court.

By the Rev. EDWARD HARSTON, Vicar of Sherborne, Dorset.—Photographic representations of a remarkable sculptured fragment, found in June, 1854, in digging a grave near the south porch of the Abbey Church. It lay ten feet below the surface, and portions of mosaic pavement, and tiles with impressed patterns, were brought to light at the same time. Careful search was made, but in vain, for any other fragments of sculpture. During recent "restorations" of the church, portions of old monuments of similar description, one of them with a crosier and inscription, were found in much better preservation than that under consideration ; but, according to the account given by the sexton, the workmen always threw them in again amongst the rubbish. A notice of the discovery in 1854 had been sent to Professor Willis by the Rev. J. Williamson, and Mr. Harston, who had shortly after been presented to the living, supplied further information. At his request Mr. Bergman, of Sherborne, had, in the most obliging manner, given the aid of his skill in the art of photography. Through his kindness we are enabled to present to our readers the accompanying representation, a fresh example of the great value of the photographic art as an auxiliary to antiquarian research. The sculptured fragment, described as of granite, is evidently part of a monumental effigy, chiselled on the lid of a stone coffin, or low altar tomb, of greater width at the head than at the foot. The tonsure is distinctly shown, the hair and the beard are arranged in locks with singular conventional regularity, similar to that shown in the remarkable sculptures in Chichester Cathedral, figured in this *Journal*, vol. xii., p. 409. The stone measures about 27 inches at top, 25 inches at the bottom ; the length of either side about 22 inches ; thickness, 8 inches. The inscription, running round the circular arch over the head of the effigy, is to be read thus, the numerous contractions being given *in extenso*,—

CLEMENS : CLEMENTEM : SIBI : SENTIAT : OMNIPOTENTEM :

QVO : DUM : VIVEBAT : DOMVS : HEC : DOMINANTE : VIGEBAT.

This Leonine distich may be thus rendered :—May Clement find the Omnipotent clement to him ; under whose rule, (namely, the Abbot Clement's,) throughout his life, this house flourished.

There seems good reason to regard this curious sculpture as part of the memorial of Clement, Abbot of Sherborne, about the middle of the XIIth century. Peter was abbot about 1142, and Clement occurs in 1163, but the precise date of his succession, as also of his decease, is not known. He may have been living as late as 1189, when William de Stoke was elected abbot.¹

¹ Hutchins's *Hist. of Dorset*. Willis, "Mitred Abbeyes," vol. ii. p. 71.

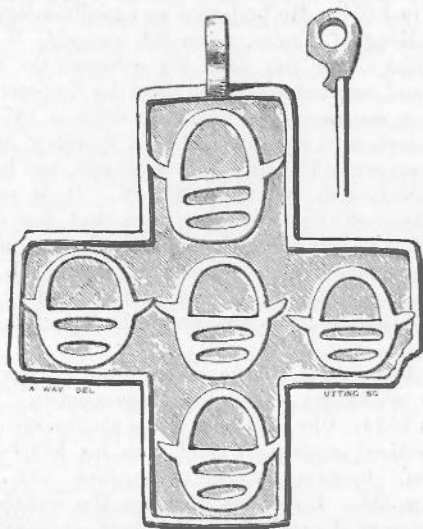


FRAGMENT OF A SCULPTURED EFFIGY DISCOVERED AT THE
 ABBEY CHURCH, SHERBORNE, DORSET.

[Supposed to be part of the Sepulchral Memorial of Clement, Abbot of Sherborne,
 about A.D. 1163.]

CLEMENS CLEMENTEM SIBI SENTIAT OMNIPOTENTEM.
 QUO DUM VIVEBAT DOMUS HEC DOMINANTE VIGEBAT.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—Four glass beads, stated to have been found in Berkshire; a metal figure of St. George and the Dragon, found in Oxfordshire; and an ornament of copper, originally enamelled (*champlevé*), described as found near the Beacon Hill, Kent. The latter is an unusual example of the looped enamelled ornaments formed for suspension, as supposed, to horse-trappings and harness, of which numerous specimens, in form of escutcheons, have been produced at the meetings of the Institute. This cruciform ornament (see woodcut, orig. size) is charged with five caldrons, probably taken from the armorial bearing of some Spanish family (De Lara?). Palliot gives the following coat,—“De Lara en Espagne



Enamelled Cross. Orig. size. Date, XIVth cent.

porte de gueules à deux chaudieres fascées d'or et de sable, en chacun 8 serpens de sinople issans des costes de l'ance.” The caldrons appear here to be *fascées*, but the colours, which were expressed by enamel, have unfortunately disappeared. Some trace, however, of *gules* may be seen in the field.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—An enamelled ornament of copper, chased in relief, partly gilt, and preserving portions of rich colouring: it is probably of early mediæval date, and had been recently purchased in London by Mr. C. Roach Smith.

By the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS.—Transcript of a fragment found in the binding of a volume of old MS. collections in his possession, containing medical receipts, physical charms, a treatise on astrology, the virtue of herbs, &c. It is a copy of the oath and homage of John Balliol for the Kingdom of Scotland, done before Edward I., at Norham Castle, Nov. 20, 1292, and printed in the series of documents given in Rymer, vol. i., p. 781 (new edit.). This transcript, probably of contemporary date, is closely conformable to the text as there printed.—Two plates, architectural subjects, from the last number of Heideloff's ‘Deutsche Ornamentik,’ representations

of windows in the Castle of Rotenburg, called the Palace of the Dukes of Franconia, and of a modern house built at Nuremberg.

By Mr. W. TITE, M.P.—Two illuminated service books, Italian MSS. of the XVth century.—Two *viatoria*, or portable dials; and an elaborately sculptured ivory comb, probably of the work of Goa, in the times of Portuguese occupation.

By Mr. F. A. CARRINGTON.—A massive gold ring, found in a gravel pit on the Bansted Downs, Surrey, and bearing the initials—W. T.—Date, XVI. cent.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A massive Papal ring, of Pope Paul II. Pietro Barbo, a Venetian of good family, was elected Pope under this name in 1464. He projected an expedition against the Turks, and Ferdinand, King of Naples, promised him aid, if he would remit a debt due from him to the Holy See. He achieved the union of all the Princes of Italy, and received with great state the Emperor Frederick III., to whom he gave a consecrated sword. He died in 1471, having been found dead in his bed, as it was supposed from apoplexy, having eaten two large melons for supper. The ring is of large size, and has for a stone a piece of rich crystal, with red foil under it. It is ornamented with emblematical figures of the four evangelists, and has on one side the family arms of Barbo, surmounted by the Papal tiara, and on the other the arms of Arragon, which were also those of Ferdinand, King of Naples, who was of the Arragon family; these are surmounted by a pointed crown or coronet of fine points. The ring bears the inscription,—PAULUS P.P. SECUNDUS.

By Miss J. M. BOCKETT.—A large silver medal (Schaumunze) of John Frederic, Elector of Saxony, called the Magnanimous. He succeeded in 1532, and died in 1554. Obv., the bust of the elector, seen nearly full face, a drawn sword upraised in his right hand, with his left he holds his hat, placed before him. IOANNIS . FRIDERICVS . ELECTOR . DVX . SAXONIE . FIERI . FECIT . ETATIS . SVÆ . 32. Under his hand are the initials H—R. united, being the monogram of Heinrich Reitz of Leipsic, an artist of considerable celebrity. On the reverse there is a large richly decorated achievement of numerous quarterings, ensigned with three helms and crests, lambrequins, &c.—SPES MEA IN DEO EST ANNO NOSTRI SALVATORIS M.D.X.X.X.V. This fine medal measures rather more than 2½ in. diam. It appears to have been cast, and then worked up by the tool. Mr. Franks does not notice it in his accounts of the works of Heinrich Reitz, in this Journal, vol. viii., p. 317, where a representation of one of his finest productions may be seen.

By Mr. CHARLES WILCOX, of Wareham.—Brass matrix of the seal of the prioress of the Benedictine nunnery of Ivingho, or St. Margaret's de Bosco, Buckinghamshire, founded by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, early in the XIIth century. This matrix was found in a wall at Worth Matravers, in the isle of Purbeck, Dorset. It is of round form; diameter rather more than seven-eighths of an inch: the device is a crowned female bust, seen full face, possibly representing St. Margaret.* *Stigillum priorissæ: de: ibyngho*. Date, late XIVth century. This seal is not mentioned in Caley's edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, where a list of the prioresses is given (vol. iv., p. 268). An impression of the common seal of the nunnery is appended to the Harleian Charter, dated 1325.

JUNE 6, 1856.

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

Mr. J. M. KEMBLE, in continuation of his valuable illustrations of the ancient mortuary customs of Scandinavia, offered some observations upon the various fruits and plants found in connection with the interments of northern nations, as also upon their stone-worship. He adverted to the ancient use of the hazel-twigs, of which the tradition may be recognised even in very recent times, in the divining rod used in Cornwall and other parts of England for discovering water or veins of metal. Hazel-nuts had been found in the hands of buried skeletons; and in two instances, which had come under Mr. Kemble's own observation, walnuts had been found thus deposited. He stated various other remarkable facts in illustration of this remarkable subject.¹ In regard to stone monuments of the earliest periods, Mr. Kemble remarked that a large ring of stones appeared to have enclosed a place of combat or judgment; and connected with it was a great stone,—the stone of Thor, upon which criminals, or vanquished combatants, were slain or sacrificed by having the spine broken. Large stones were regarded as abodes of the gods, and Mr. Kemble cited various legends in connection with such superstition. Circles of stone were sometimes considered to be persons,—for instance, a nuptial procession turned into stone during a violent thunderstorm. Mr. Kemble concluded his discourse by earnestly advocating the careful collection of all the materials which may tend to throw light upon the customs of the earlier periods, still involved in so much obscurity; and the endeavour by such means to establish our knowledge and opinions upon a secure basis.

The Hon. R. C. NEVILLE gave a short account of the discovery of a Roman interment, accompanied by glass *unguentaria* and other reliques.

“The five Roman *unguentaria* (which were exhibited) were found in a square leaden coffin, with a bronze armlet, a bone pin, and a small brass coin of Cunobelin. The discovery took place in lowering a hillock at Meldreth, Cambridgeshire, about 1816. The place is called “Metal Hill,” and is not an artificial tumulus, but apparently a natural eminence. The name possibly may be a corruption of *Muttilow*, the name of several places of ancient sculpture. Muttilow Hill is the designation of the tumulus on the Fleam Dyke, Cambridgeshire, opened under my directions in 1852, as related in this Journal, vol. ix., p. 226. Myrtle Hill, at Wenden, Essex, as it is now called, is properly, as I believe, Muttilow Hill; and ancient interments have been found there. The glass vessels and other ancient objects submitted to the meeting are actually the property of Mr. Carver, of Meldreth, by whom they were purchased from the workmen at the time of the discovery.”

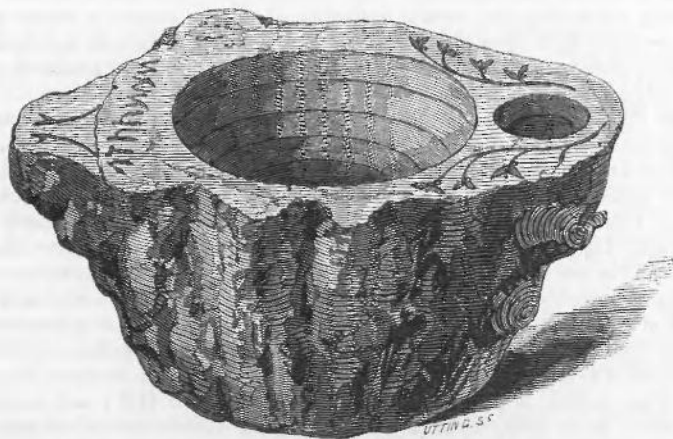
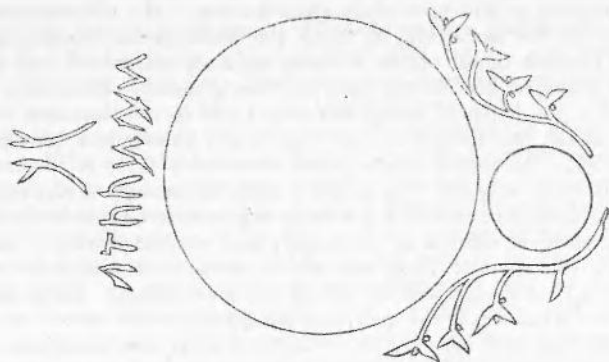
Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P., communicated representations of a singular rude wooden vessel, supposed to have been used as a font, preserved in the hall at Pengwern, the seat of Lord Mostyn, in Denbighshire. Mr. Wynne

¹ In an interment found in county Kildare, in 1822, a skeleton occurred, placed doubled up, in a stone cist, the floor of which was strewn with sea-shore

pebbles; and around the body, as it was believed, had been placed a number of acorns.—Arch. Scot., vol. ii., p. 463.

gave the following account of this curious relique, by Richard Llwyd, written in 1790.

“It was found in a hog near Dinas Mowddwy, in Merionethshire, possibly in old times occupied by some great forest, and near the site of some building, of which there is not a vestige left. It is formed of a massy piece of knotty oak, rude on the sides as in the state of nature, the top and bottom levelled seemingly with no better instrument than the axe. On the upper part is a large hollow basin capable of containing about six



Wooden Font, at Pengwern, Denbighshire.

quarts. A little beyond this is a superficial hollow of small diameter, with an artless foliage with round berries fixed to the leaves, cut on each side, and immediately beyond a narrow slope had been formed on which is cut in large letters the word *ATHRYWYN*, which Davis interprets *Pugnantes et discordantes sejungere*. *ATHRYWYN* is a word still in use, but not commonly, but in the same sense as that given in the Welsh Dictionary.

The diameter of the larger hollow is 11 inches; depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diameter of the less hollow 3 in.; depth about 1 in.; length of the log 1 foot 10 in.; thickness near 10 in.

That this was a very ancient font I have no sort of doubt; the large cavity contained the water, the lesser may have held the salt, which to this day is used in the Roman Catholic Church in the ceremony of baptism. The priest blesses the salt in case it has not been blessed before, then takes a little, and putting it into the child's mouth says, "Receive the Salt of Wisdom."

The word "*Athrywyn*" may signify the putting an end to the contests between Christianity and Paganism by the quiet progress made by the true faith in the world; or it may signify the separations of the "Lusts of the Flesh" from the purity of the spirit by virtue of this Holy Sacrament.

In the early days of Christianity fonts were not confined to churches. They were usually kept in private houses and sometimes in public places in the open air. Out of tenderness to infants they were afterwards removed into the porch, and finally into the church itself. From the smallness, it must have been made when aspersion was admitted.

This font seems made of the material next at hand. The rude block cut out of the next oak. I do not recollect any font made of this material,² and therefore look on it as a curiosity worthy the attention of the public. It is in fine preservation, owing to the bituminous peat or turf which so well preserves the fossil trees, the date of which may boast of far higher antiquity than this venerable relique.

N.B. *Athrywyn*, as a substantive, signifies "happiness, tranquillity, pacification." As a verb, to "conciliate or reconcile."

In the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a rudely fashioned vessel may be seen, formed of a trunk of a tree, and possibly used as a font in primitive times. The font in the church of Chobham, Surrey, is formed of wood, lined with lead. See Simpson's *Baptismal Fonts*, preface, p. viii. The chief examples of fonts bearing inscriptions are enumerated by Mr. Paley, in the introduction to the *Illustrations of Fonts*, published by Van Voorst, p. 26. The second basin of smaller size, as seen in the wooden object found in Merionethshire, occurs in a font at Youlgrave, Derbyshire, figured in Mr. Markland's *Remarks on English Churches*, p. 92, third edition. A projecting bracket or ledge occurs on a font at Pitsford, Northamptonshire (Van Voorst, *ut supra*). It has been conjectured that the small basin served as a stoup for holy-water, the font being placed near the entrance door; or possibly for affusion in the rite of baptism. It was more probably a receptacle for the chrismatory, for the holy oil used in baptism.

Mr. F. A. CARRINGTON read a memoir on the Brank or Scolds' Bridle (Printed in this volume, p. 263).

Mr. R. W. BLENCOWE read the following letter, relating to the Rooper family, in the XVIth century, and addressed by George Rooper, son of Richard Rooper, of Derbyshire, who appears to have been in favour with Henry VIII. and Queen Mary. The letter is dated, Bridgewater, May 25, 1626, directed to his "Worshipful Cozen, Mr. Samuel Roper, Esq., at Lincoln's Inn." His ancestor, Richard, eldest son of Richard Furneaux of Beighton, in Derbyshire, married Isolda, only daughter of John Roper, of Turndich, Derbyshire, (in 7 Hen. VI.) and it was covenanted on that occasion that he and his issue by her should thenceforth assume the name of Roper.³

² There is, as Mr. Wynne observed, a plain octagonal oak font at Efeneclyd, in Denbighshire.

³ See Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, under *Lemington Hastang*, and *Hasted's account of the Ropers of Wellhall in Eltham, Kent*.

[To my Worshipful Cozen, Mr. Samuel Roper, Esq., at Lincoln's Inn. Deliver these.]

Worthy Cozen,

I rec'd your letter by Mr. Dauge, when he came from the last term, wherein you desire me to set down what I know upon *my own knowledge* of our kindred ; indeed, Cozen, I can say little, butt of my father's and mother's uncles which liv'd in my tyme, for I was but a stranger myself in my father's countrey of Darbyshire. I and my five brethren were all borne in Hide Park by London, in the Lodge neere Knightsbridge. My father's name was Richard, hee was servant to King Henry the seventh and to King Henry the eighth, and was much in their favour, and a pentonier, as I have heard my mother and many others say ; and soe it should seeme, for King Henry the eighth gave him the Keeping of Enfield chace, Hide Park, and Marebone, and the King gave him good gifts ever and anon, and my father put keepers in and out at his pleasure, but hee lived beyond it, and hee left us all unprovided for. I was not above 8 or 9 years old as I take it when hee died. I remember Queen Mary came into our house within a little of my father's death, and found my mother weeping, and took her by the hand and lifted her up, for shee kneeld, and bid her bee of good cheere, for her children should be well provided for. Afterwards my brother Richard and I being the eldest were sent to Harrow to school, and were there till almost men. Sir Ralph Sadler took order for all things for us there, by Queen Mary's appointment, as long as shee lived ; and after, Queen Elizabeth for a tyme, but *shee* gave orders to bind my brothers, William, Ralph, Henry and Hugh, apprentices, and sent for us to the Court, and said shee would give us good places ; but wee were put to bee of her guard, which I think kill'd my mother's hart, for shee would allways say that my father was of a very great stock, and little look't for such place for his sonnes. I've often heard her say she thought we fared the worss that Queen Mary was so kind to us. Queen Elizabeth had not reigned long but my mother died. Shee was one Mr. Hanshaw's daughter belonging to the law. My father had two brothers, Henry was the eldest, and your great grandfather, and George was the second, he married one Mr. Alsop's daughter in Darbyshire ; this am I sure of, for once I went into Darbyshire to see our friends, and went to Alsop and to Heanor your great grandfather's, and to my aunt Gilbert, and my aunt Key's, and my aunt Hall, they were my father's sisters. My brothers, Richard, Henry, Ralph and Hugh, died without issue. My brother William had one son borne in Milk street, who was father to Sir Thomas Roper in Ireland, his wife was daughter of one Fetherstone, [he was created Viscount Baltinglass, extinct 1730,] Hugh, a citizen ; for my part I married a widdow here by Bridgewater, past children when I had her first. I had good means by her whiles shee lived, and it was all the good I ever got by my mistress Queen Elizabeth, but indeed by her means I gott her. Cozen you must pardon mee, for this I write not with mine own hand. I have not writt a letter this seven years, my eyes are so bad. I am now above fourscore years old, but I made this to be written after my own very words, and the writer reade it over again to mee. Worthy Cozen, the Lord of Heaven bless you. It joyes my hart to hear from you, and therefore I beseech you lett me receive a letter from you now and then. I shall not live long, for I am allmost done. God prepare mee for himselfe, for I have beene a great sinner.

I rest your loving Cozen, till death,

G. ROPER.

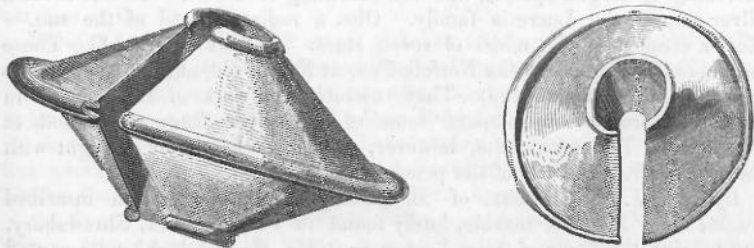
Cozen, if you look upon the seale of this letter, you shall find I have the seale of my father still. My brother Richard gave it mee. He w'd say it had long beene in the name, and after my death it shall be yours, its natural possessor, but I will never part with it till death.—G. ROOPER.

"This is a true copy of the originall given in my custody, who am the only male heir of *that* branch of the family, given under my hand and the *seal* above mentioned, 6th of April, 1679.—THOMAS 'ROOPER.'"

The original letter and seals were in the possession of the late John Bonfoy Rooper, Esq., of Abbots Ripton, Hunts. The bearing appears to be an eagle, the wings closed.—SIGILLUM RULBERTI OU LE ROSPEE. In Burke's Armoury the coat of Roper of Derbyshire is given as—"Sa. a stork Or." With this seal has been preserved that of Sir Robert Furneaux, SIGILLUM D'NI ROBERTI DE FURNEAUX MILITIS, of which and of the other seal drawings were brought by Mr. Blencowe, as also of the crest of Rooper;—on a chapeau a flaming star, with the motto—*Lux Anglis, Crux Francis*. No charge appears on the escutcheon on the seal of Furneaux. A pedigree in possession of the family gives the coat as—*Gu. a bend Arg. between six cross crosslets Or.*

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Representations of some armlets and ornaments of unknown use, of gold, stated to have been found at Gaerwein, Anglesea. They had been brought to Newcastle by an itinerant dealer in the watch-making trade, named Edward Brown, and sold to Mr. Young, a silversmith in the Bigg Market at Newcastle, from whom they had been recently purchased by Dr. Collingwood Bruce. There were reported to have been eleven armlets discovered, and with each there was a flat capsule or penannular ornament of thin gold plate. The armlets are likewise penannular, with the extremities slightly dilated, the weight of each being nearly an



Irish gold ornaments, similar to those found in Anglesea.

ounce. The peculiar form of the ornaments will be best understood from the accompanying representations of a pair, in all respects similar, found in the county Limerick; no other example, it is believed, had hitherto been noticed. There appears to have been much intercourse in early times between Anglesea and Ireland; and these peculiar objects may possibly have been derived from that country at some remote period.⁴ Pennant had in his collection "three gold bracelets and a bulla," found in Anglesea, in the parish of Llanflewyn, near some circular entrenchments called Castell Crwn.⁵ The *bulla* may have been an object of the same fashion as those here figured.

⁴ See Mr. Edward Hoare's observations on the gold ornaments, formerly in Mr. VOL. XIII.

Abell's collection, Arch. Jour. vol. x. p. 73.
⁵ Nicholson's Cambrian Guide.

By Mr. BRACKSTONE. — A necklace of beads, found in February, 1839, in removing parts of a barrow near Lord Berners' watermill, in the parish of Northwold, Norfolk. The beads, sixty-five in number, comprise fifty-six of dark blue glass, with one of rock crystal, cut in facets, cubes of variously coloured opaque vitrified paste, and other heads of like material. They are doubtless of Anglo-Saxon date.—Two small Egyptian figures of bronze, brought from the tombs in Egypt.—An Irish spear-head of bronze, of unusual length ($14\frac{1}{2}$ inches) and of very fine workmanship. It has loops at the lower end of the blade, and the socket is pierced through both sides for a rivet.⁶—Two basket-hilted swords; one of them from Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, has a remarkably small hilt of peculiar fashion. It has long been in the possession of a family at that place, and was regarded as a relique taken in the Civil Wars. The other found near Worcester, was formerly in the collection of the late Dr. Turley, of that city. The basket-hilt and part of the blade are coated with a black varnish, supposed to have been used in token of mourning by the Royalists.

By Mr. EVELYN SHIRLEY, M.P.—Bronze reliques found near the bog of Annamawen, Barony of Ferney, co. Monaghan: supposed to have been the rims and handles of ancient Irish vessels, in form of pails.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A small urn of dark black ware, found at Upchurch, Kent, where traces of extensive Roman pottery-works have been found, as described by Mr. C. Roach Smith, *Journal of the Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. ii., p. 133. The form bears resemblance to that of the Upchurch vases, Akerman's *Archaeol. Index*, pl. xi. figs. 83, 84.

By Mr. G. A. CARTHEW.—Two fragments of silver personal ornaments, probably portions of girdles: they are bands of stout metal, chased with considerable care, the surface being alternately grooved, and ornamented with beaded and zigzag lines in relief. One of the fragments measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width, the other rather less than an inch, and a round locket or fastening is hinged upon it, like the fastening of a belt. In this is set a silver coin of the Lucretia family. Obv. a radiated head of the sun.—Rev. a crescent in the midst of seven stars. L.LVCRETI. [TRIO?] These fragments were found in the Norfolk Fen, at Northwold, and are supposed to be of Saxon workmanship. They resemble the work of that period in general character. (Compare some of the silver fragments found at Cuerdale.) The ornaments, however, appear to be wholly wrought with the tool, without the use of the punch.

By Mr. J. L. RANDAL, of Shrewsbury.—A cast from an inscribed fragment of Purbeck marble, lately found in Castle Street, Shrewsbury, and bearing the name of Alice Lestranger. Mr. Randal had kindly caused a cast to be taken, which he presented to the Institute. A more detailed notice of this curious inscription will be given hereafter.

By Mr. R. R. CATON.—Representation of an ancient sun-dial of remarkable character, existing on the terrace at Park Hall, near Oswestry. A brass key of curious construction, found in ploughed land on the Pen-treclawd farm, in the parish of Selattyn, Shropshire, close upon Wat's Dyke. The field is known as "Norman's Field," and there is a tradition that a battle was fought there between "King Norman" and the Welsh. The space, about two or three miles in width, between Offa's and Wat's

⁶ A bronze spear, with similar loops, found at Rossmore Park, co. Monaghan, was produced by Lord Rossmore in the Dublin exhibition; it measured 27 inches in length.

Dykes, which in that part run parallel to each other, was formerly considered neutral ground between the English and the Welsh, and Mr. Caton suggested that the name might be a corruption of No-man's Field.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A betrothal ring of silver, parcel-gilt, date XIVth century, the hoop formed with the device of a crowned heart, instead of the hands conjoined, the more usual fashion in such rings.

By the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.—A gold ring having on the facet a small cottage, with the initial R. upon it; possibly intended as a rebus for the name R. Cotton, or Hut-ton. On the hoop is engraved on each side St: Anthony's Tau. Date, XVth century.

By Mr. J. ROGERS.—A rubbing from a sepulchral brass in the church of St. Ives, Cornwall, unnoticed by collectors. It bears the date 1467.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—A silver mounted cup, supposed to be formed of the horn of the rhinoceros, which was regarded as possessing virtue against poison. It belonged to Helena, daughter of the second Viscount Mountgarret, and wife of Walter, eleventh Earl of Ormonde, who succeeded in 1614. Also a German knife and fork, silver mounted.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A one-handled silver porringer, or more properly a barber's eight ounce bleeding basin, bearing the assay-mark of the year 1684. The porringer or pottinger, Mr. Morgan observed, appears to have had two handles ("*escuelle à oreillons*," Cotgr.) and to have been rather different in form, not contracted at the top, like that exhibited.—A Gothic reliquary of copper-gilt, with the knop and stem partly enamelled, and on the latter the mystical or talismanic inscription,—"Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum."—A collection of ecclesiastical and other finger-rings, one of them formed with a diminutive squirt, which being concealed in the hand would at pleasure throw a jet of water into the eye of any one examining it.

By Mr. JAMES YATES.—An elaborately carved wooden box, bearing the emblems of the Passion, possibly intended to hold the wafers used in the services of the Church.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—A small globular one-handled bottle, of white enamelled pottery, manufactured in England in imitation of that made at Delft. This ware was probably made at Lambeth. On one side is inscribed in bright blue—SACK, 1661. The Hon. Robert Curzon has a similar bottle for Sack, dated 1659, figured in this Journal, vol. vii., p. 211; Mr. Franks has another, dated 1648; and in the Norwich Museum there are three similar bottles,—SACK, 1650. WHIT, 1648. CLARET, 1648.

By Mr. J. J. BOASE, of Penzance.—An impression from a brass matrix, dug up in the parish of St. Burian, near Penzance, and now in his possession. The seal is circular, diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; in the centre appears the Virgin Mary with the Infant Saviour, standing on a bracket, as if in a niche of tabernacle work. On the dexter side is a Saint probably intended for St. Augustine, vested in a cope, wearing a mitre, and holding a crosier in his right hand. Three small figures, apparently females, kneel at his feet, apparently protected within the skirt of the Saint's ample cope. On the sinister side is a female Saint, and at her feet, sheltered by her mantle, are three little male figures kneeling. The inscription is as follows:—*§ : confraternitatis : concep'ons. b'te : m : ord' : sri : augustini : paristius.* A representation of this seal may be seen in the recently published volume of "Ancient Crosses and other Antiquities in Cornwall," by Mr. J. T. Blight, of Penzance.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1856, HELD AT EDINBURGH,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.

THE Inaugural Meeting took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 23, in the Queen-street Hall. LORD TALBOT, on taking the chair, thus addressed his distinguished audience.—It affords me very great pleasure to be able to attend this meeting of the Archaeological Institute. It is the first opportunity we have had of extending the range of our operations beyond the confines of England; I trust it will not be the last. We could not have selected a more appropriate locality, unequalled in the varied interest of its historical associations, than by visiting the ancient capital of Scotland. It is most gratifying to find that the objects in which we take special interest are liberally responded to by this country, and particularly by this city—the Chief Magistrate of which will now address to us his hearty welcome.

The LORD PROVOST then said—I am requested by the Corporation, and I take leave also in name of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, to offer to your Lordship and the members of the Archaeological Institute, the expression of a cordial welcome on your arrival in this city. I am glad to assure you that there are amongst us, gentlemen who will readily aid you in the interesting pursuits to which the members of the Institute devote themselves. We indulge the hope that, in this, the capital of our ancient kingdom, there may be found objects of interest which may profitably engage your attention during the time you remain amongst us. There are here many striking memorials of our history, so closely interwoven with that of your own country. Some of them relate to events which we can contemplate with feelings differing widely from those which animated the actors. The memorials of many a well-fought struggle attest the prowess of both nations; they attest, too, our successful efforts to secure our independence, which you are too generous not to admit we should be unwilling to forget. The vast advantages, then unforeseen, which have accrued to both countries from their being united under one Government, might well have prompted the desire, although they did not justify the means, by which in earlier times it was sought to be accomplished. In prosecuting your inquiries, you view those subjects to which your attention is called, divested of that passion which, in some measure, is the invariable accompaniment in scenes where we are the individual agents. We all now readily acknowledge the advantages derived from that union of the two countries, which, at the beginning of the last century, was mourned over by many true patriots as the most dire calamity that could befall their country. Our literature is entwined with yours: we are united by ties which every one would lament to think could, by any contingency, be dissolved. I observe that, amongst other subjects, you are to direct attention to our architecture. In some of

our structures you will find evidence that our architects vied with those of their own age. Of these, Melrose is a striking example; and an interesting specimen till recently existed in this city. We are unfortunately unable to show Trinity College Church, but the materials of which it was composed still remain, and we possess the means for its restoration. The effort for that purpose will, I feel assured, receive the countenance of the members of the Institute. I leave such details to the members of our Society of Scottish Antiquaries, whose pursuits are akin to those which engage your attention. I cannot advert without sincere regret to the absence of one personally known to some, and by reputation, to all of you. I refer to Dr. Daniel Wilson, author of "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time," and of the "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland." His presence, on an occasion like the present, would have been invaluable. We must all deplore the expatriation of one, whose unwearied energy and intelligence might have aroused, at such a meeting, a widely extended interest in our Scottish Antiquities. There are other members of the Society who will readily assist your inquiries and discussions. Amongst those who are to give active aid I observe the name of Mr. Robert Chambers, who has devoted a large portion of his valuable time to antiquarian research, and who is equally known in the literary world in England as in his native country. We shall all, however, accompany you cordially in a pursuit which, I may say, is universally acknowledged as the handmaid of history, and now takes its legitimate place as a science. It seems to me to partake also of the nature of a pious duty to the memory of our ancestors. Some of those memorials to which you direct our attention were formed by them for the express purpose of handing a record of their deeds down to posterity. It is surely a duty incumbent on us to read the lessons which many of these were intended, and all of them are fitted, to teach. And now let me again assure you of a hearty welcome, and of our earnest desire that no effort may be wanting on our part to make your visit at once agreeable to you, and as I trust and believe it will be, instructive to us.

LORD TALBOT then said—It is my duty, in behalf of the Archaeological Institute, to return their best thanks to the Lord Provost for the very kind expressions which he has used, and the cordial welcome which he has offered us on the part of the Corporation and the citizens of Edinburgh. Associated for the purposes we have in view, it is always particularly gratifying to meet with co-operation, but particularly from those institutions which were founded centuries ago, and which ought to be our great bulwarks for the protection of ancient monuments—I mean the Corporations. It is truly gratifying to find that at last we have a corporation of Edinburgh that really and sincerely feels it their duty to preserve the memorials of the ancient greatness of this country, and that it is quite consistent with all the advances of modern science and progress not to destroy venerable and beautiful monuments because they happen to be ancient. It is truly gratifying to find that we have in Edinburgh a corporation that will not, we confidently hope, sanction the destruction of such a structure as Trinity Church, that will not sanction the destruction of a West Bow, and other places of old and venerable associations exposed to the destructive course of modern events. It is truly gratifying to find that public opinion and the opinion of this great city has set itself right in these respects. There do arise in the course of the revolutions to which this world is subject, certain saturnalia in which much is destroyed, which afterwards the very destroyers

would wish to have restored. But there comes a day of repentance, and it is gratifying to find that throughout the length and breadth of this great country such a feeling is increasingly prevalent. One of the great objects of our society is to infuse throughout all classes, high and low, a respect for ancient monuments. Hitherto, the wanton destruction of such memorials has not been confined to one class; the highly-educated classes in many instances have been as guilty as the lowest and most ignorant. We trust that in future this cannot be the case, and not only that there will be an universal feeling for the preservation of these monuments, but that it may be accompanied by a disposition to make available for scientific inquiry all that information which is so essential when any vestiges are discovered. We live in an age when no pursuit partaking of a literary or scientific character can be looked upon as purely a matter of curiosity or of caprice. We live in an age when Archaeology, which used to be the scoff of some years ago, is elevated to the rank of a Science, and takes its place as the handmaid of History, and when it is found to supply many of those deficiencies which we regret in history, and to explain many of those difficulties which the imperfections or the contradictions of the Chronicles of the day continually present to the Historian. I may remark that, in these days of encroachments and annexations, there are one or two annexations which we are fairly entitled to make. We cultivate the most friendly feeling towards kindred societies, particularly the British Association, whose objects are to advance the interests of Science; still we cannot but feel that they occupy some ground which does not in strict propriety belong to them. I cannot but think that their sections of Philology and Ethnography ought to belong to us, and I think we ought to make an effort in order to obtain that concession. With respect to Edinburgh, it is most gratifying to hold our first foreign meeting, so to speak, in this city. It certainly would have been delightful to have held it some years back, and to have had associated with us some of the earliest and most enthusiastic friends of Archaeology. It would have been delightful to have seen among us Charles Sharpe and Patrick Chalmers, but above all, to have had among us that noble writer who has done so much to promote a respect and veneration for things ancient, and who surrounded them with the wizard charm of his genius and imagination. We have also, as the Lord Provost mentioned, to regret the absence of Dr. Daniel Wilson. I hoped we should have had him here on this occasion. It is truly lamentable to think that a scholar of his high capacity and attainments should be thrown away where he is, banished to the wilds of Canada, and I cannot forbear to express the earnest hope that before long he may be recalled in triumph to his native land. If we have to regret the absence of many votaries of our science, we have, however, great reason to be proud of those who are present. We have reason to be proud of Mr. Cosmo Innes, who has done more to extend the knowledge of ancient monastic history and family evidences than any antiquary in our country. We have reason also to be proud of the researches of Mr. David Laing, of the exertions which Mr. John Stuart has so successfully made to give a fresh impulse to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and not least, of his important work on the early "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," the result of many years of indefatigable and intelligent research. One of the chief attractions of the Meetings of the Institute is the Museum. I am assured that, on the present occasion, owing to the liberality of private individuals and public bodies in contributing their treasures for exhibition,

we have never had a more varied and interesting collection since the Institute was formed. I regret that an extensive series of historical portraits has not been included in these remarkable illustrations of Scottish history and antiquities, as I believe there is no country which has greater treasures of that kind than Scotland. Lord Talbot proceeded to state that the Society anticipated the honour of a visit at this meeting from the Duke of Northumberland, who had in the most liberal manner permitted the Institute to place amongst the treasures in the temporary museum many interesting reliques preserved in his museum at Alnwick Castle. That noble patron of their exertions had on many occasions given his valued encouragement to this Society, and engaged in various important enterprises to promote the study of Archæology, particularly in causing a Survey to be made of the Roman Wall and ancient vestiges north of the Tyne. This important contribution to Archaeological literature would shortly be produced, through his Grace's liberality, and the original Survey of the Wall of Severus, recently completed by Mr. M'Lauchlan, would by his Grace's kind permission be exhibited in the Museum. It was gratifying to notice, as they had often to complain of the apparent supineness of the Government wherever science, antiquities and literature were concerned, the course adopted by Lord Panmure with reference to the Ordnance Survey of Scotland. His Lordship had, at the suggestion of the Society of Antiquaries, conveyed through their president, the Marquis of Breadalbane, given directions to the engineers employed in the work to note down, in the course of their investigations, everything relating to antiquities, and to mark correctly all ancient sites connected with the different roads, ancient works or encampments to be met with throughout the country; those would be a most important record and guide for future antiquaries. Being intimately connected with Ireland, Lord Talbot well knew the benefit derived from the Survey there, where the greatest attention had been paid to everything relating to antiquities; and some of the details of that Survey had been published, containing the most curious and authentic records of matters connected with local vestiges. After some remarks relating to Irish antiquities, Lord Talbot concluded by returning the thanks of the Institute to the Lord Provost and the city for the kind welcome they had received.

THE REV. DR. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE then delivered a discourse On the practical Advantages accruing from Archaeological inquiries. (This interesting address will be given in full in the ensuing volume of this Journal).

MR. JAMES YATES moved a vote of thanks to the learned historian of the "Roman Wall," which was carried by acclamation.

MR. COSMO INNES, after begging in name of the Senatus of the University, the Faculty of Advocates, and other learned bodies of Edinburgh, of which he was a member, to give the Institute a hearty welcome to that city, as had been done by the Lord Provost on behalf of the Municipality, proceeded to offer a few remarks on the present state of archaeological study in Scotland. He said—If we look back at the study of antiquities—even as many of us can remember it, thirty years ago—even as pursued by the most intelligent antiquaries—we shall find no reason to be ashamed of its progress. We cannot but remember how glibly we then spoke of Roman bronze tripods and Roman camp kettles. Every brass sword or axe was Roman! Every grave that contained an urn or marks of fire was confidently ascribed to the Romans! Dealing so freely with the Romans, it is no wonder that we took equal liberties with our own people. Our antiquaries

and so-called historians—despising records, and not yet acquainted with the distinctions which limit the periods of each style of middle-age architecture—spoke loosely of churches and castles built before Malcolm Canmore—of surnames older than the Conquest—of historical facts that rested on the authority of Boece and his Veremund, or the later fables of Abercromby's "*Martial Achievements!*" Those were the days for disputes and confident assertions about Culdees, by men who did not seek for their records, and Druids of whom we have no records; while to the skirmishing inroads of Danes was attributed every monument that bespoke peculiarly times of peace and leisure for its manufacture. The delusion had not yet quite passed away which blinded the critics of the last century to the inconsistencies of what were published as "*The Poems of Ossian,*" and prevented their winnowing the corn from the chaff of M'Pherson. If those patriotic hallucinations are not gone quite, they are disappearing. And, not content with abolishing what ought to be obsolete, we have made some progress towards a rational and solid system of national antiquities—apart alike from the credulity of an infant science, and the foolish denial of everything which we in our ignorance pronounce to be improbable. Much of that progress in systematising has been embodied in our friend Dr. Wilson's "*Prehistoric Annals.*" But no one would acknowledge more readily than Dr. Wilson himself, first, that in that work, system has been somewhat too much aimed at; and, secondly, that, however attractive and useful, it deals with but a small and subordinate section of the antiquities of Scotland. Its period is professedly pre-historic, and we must not impute to it as blame that it omits from the national antiquities heraldry—charters—records—architecture—all that concerns written history, literature, and the fine arts. These great fields have not, however, meanwhile lain uncultivated, as we trust to show, and it is as regards them chiefly that we rejoice to have an opportunity like the present to compare our speculations with the more matured and defined archaeological science of our neighbours of England. It is not the least proof of our advancement that such a body as the Archaeological Institute find us worthy of a visit, and regard us as capable of appreciating it. We cannot forget that that body numbers among its members men distinguished in all branches of science and literature, and who have joined to the highest reach of philosophy a genial love of Archaeological inquiry. I must not do more than allude to such men, some of whom are among us, and some are soon to be. You know there are among them the great philosopher who, expatiating among the wonders of physical science, or the deeper mysteries of the human mind, thinks it no unworthy relaxation from severer studies to investigate the architecture and characteristics of our ancient cathedral churches. There are in their ranks men who have placed English history on its true basis, by collecting its materials from the charters of the Anglo-Saxon age, and have shown us a record, not of battles and genealogies, but of the real inner life of our Saxon forefathers. There are not wanting philologists to trace our vernacular tongue to its Germanic fountain, to fix its dialects to each province, and to give precision to the artificial, and to some of us, mysterious, system of old English rhythms. But while these men are conspicuous in the more abstruse parts of our common study, we see in the lists of the Institute names well known and dear to the lover of ancient and mediæval art, the numismatist, the ecclesiologist, the herald, the collector of seals, to all who have studied antiquities in any of its hundred

branches. And let us not fear that such guests will not find fitting welcome from men worthy of them here. They will find among us, I think, a well-trained band of zealous antiquaries—men who have the true feeling for old learning, old art, old manners, everything old but old error. They will find men here already known to the world, and whom I need not point to—writers who have illustrated their country's history, or gathered with filial care the scattered fragments of her early poetry and song. Others there are, less known beyond our own territory, not less instrumental in aiding the onward progress of Archaeology. We have a few scholars deeply engaged in investigating genuine Roman antiquities, a few zealous numismatists, one or two heralds, one or two—alas! but one or two—philologists, little inclined to benefit the world by their lucubrations on the interesting mixture of tongues among us. We will make you acquainted, too, with some scholars who, conscious though they be of powers that could command popularity and might aspire to fame, yet devote their time to the study of records, statistics, and charter learning; some of them only at rare intervals delighting the public with an occasional essay on early Scotch architecture, others giving the leisure of many years to the patient investigation of a mysterious class of primæval monuments, the result of which is shown in a work like that recent noble production of the Spalding Club.¹ These are the pursuits of cultivated intellect. But you are not to believe that, where these are followed, the subordinate assistants—the handmaids of history and antiquarian science—are neglected. Let the herald, or the lover of ancient seals, of antique gems, pay a visit to the workshop of our friend Henry Laing, and he will find himself in the presence of no common workman, no illiterate collector. But we have among us to-day other archaeologists besides our friends of the Institute, and our brethren of the *Societas Antiquariorum Scotiæ*. During those times when silver Tweed divided hostile kingdoms, and we on this side the Border spoke of our *auld enemies of England*, a common enmity to England united Scotland with France. We borrowed much from her—manners, language, arts, we certainly imitated her architecture; we are said to have copied her cookery. We gave in return that which we could—at all times the staple of our country; we sent bands of hardy, adventurous Scots—young Quentin Durwards, if not Crichtons—to make their way, to push their fortune with the sword or with the pen. The French armies overflowed with them. The French universities were half Scotch. Political circumstances still bound us closely to France when our James V. married successively two French Princesses, and his daughter Mary became for a short space Queen of France as well as of her old narrow kingdom. We are not, then, to be astonished that our history has attracted the sympathy of Frenchmen. While Mignet has given us perhaps the first honest narrative of Mary's life, a countryman of his has published the most extensive and valuable collection of State papers concerning the intercourse of Scotland with France, that has ever been brought together for laying the foundations or illustrating our history. Another scholar of France, who has already done much for philology and early literature, has employed his leisure in tracing the history and adventures of some of those Scotch knight-errants who spent their lives in his country. I have heard that he finds the territory of Aubigny, near Orleans—the Lordship with which our Stuart,

¹ Sculptured Stones of Scotland. By John Stuart, Sec. Soc. Ant. Scot., Aberdeen : printed for the Spalding Club, 4to.

the High Constable of France, was rewarded for his gallantry at Bauge—still tenanted by numerous Stuarts, preserving the name of their heroic Lord through four centuries. He will tell us that he has discovered an idiom, formerly well known in France, as the “*Patois Ecossais*.” He can even produce specimens of verse printed in that mongrel dialect.

But now, as to the purpose—the permanent benefit to be derived from a gathering like the present. Shall we do for our modest pursuit—a pursuit that has always attracted scholars and gentle natures—what a greater Association has done for higher science? I think we cannot fail. Let us become acquainted with those pressing forward in the same career; let us measure our achievements, our deficiencies, our powers, with theirs; let us learn to take pleasure in cordial co-operation or in generous rivalry. There is a freemasonry in our subject. All countries contribute to illustrate it; all other studies bear upon it. Every scholar is an antiquary; all good antiquaries are friends and brothers.

Mr. COLQUHOUN, of Killermont, proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Professor Innes, and to the learned institutions of Edinburgh, whose kind feeling towards the Institute he had expressed in so gratifying a manner. Mr. Colquhoun adverted to the important lessons and elevating impulse to which the study of the past, pursued in its legitimate bearing, should ever tend. The acknowledgment was seconded by Mr Joseph HUNTER, V.P. Soc. Ant., and passed unanimously.

A communication was received from His Grace the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, expressing his intention to be present during some part of the proceedings of the meeting, accompanied by the Signor Canina, President of the Museums of the Capitol of Rome, and his Grace proposed that distinguished antiquary as an Honorary Foreign Member of the Institute. Signor Canina was forthwith elected by acclamation.²

The meeting then adjourned. The Temporary Museum of the Institute was arranged in the newly completed buildings of the National Gallery, by the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, and with the approval of the Hon. the Board of Manufactures. Various objects of historical or antiquarian interest were also liberally made accessible to the Institute, more especially the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and the collections formed by the principal public institutions. Permission to view the Regalia, preserved at the Castle, was granted by the Lord Provost and the authorities; access to Holyrood Palace was conceded by the Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Public Works; and by sanction of the Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland, an important chronological series of Scottish Charters from the earliest period, and a selection of interesting Historical Documents, were submitted to inspection in her Majesty's General Register House. The visitors of that invaluable depository were received with the most obliging attention by Mr. Joseph Robertson and other gentlemen connected with the establishment.

At the evening meeting in Queen Street Hall,—

Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS read a memoir on “The Ancient Buildings of Edinburgh and the Historical Associations connected with them.” Mr. Chambers said Edinburgh was not a town of much consequence till the

² Whilst this report was in the press, the sad intelligence of the sudden death of this accomplished antiquary has reached us. We cannot refrain from the

expression of deep regret at the untimely loss of one whose refined taste and attainments were scarcely equalled by any of his contemporaries.

latter part of the XIVth century. Froissart speaks of it in 1385 as the Paris of Scotland. He says it did not contain so many as 4000 houses, meaning, beyond a doubt, 400, for it then consisted of but a single street. No houses of that era survive to prove how small, rude, and frail they were; wood continued to be a large material in the domestic architecture of our city throughout the XVth century, during which Edinburgh was gradually becoming a town of importance, a frequent seat of Parliament, and the residence of the monarch. A house had an inner stone fabric, but there was always a wooden front six or seven feet in advance, formed by projecting beams. We do not probably possess in Edinburgh any houses of older date than the close of the XVth century. About that time the Cowgate was building (a name which appears to be a corruption of "Sou'gate," i.e., Southgate) as a new town or suburb for the accommodation of the higher class of people. A few of the primitive houses of the Cowgate, built about 1490 or 1500, still exist, and are interesting as the contemporaries of many castles, the ruins of which are now scattered over the country. They consist of a ground floor, for shops, a galleried floor above, and a series of attics. The style of door seen in all these early wooden houses is remarkably elegant. The next stage of house-building gives us the same form, with merely a little more elevation and the addition of some ornamental work. About 1540, houses were three and four storeys high. The gallery in front of the first floor was usually open. There the family could promenade and enjoy the open air in privacy and comparative safety. Of the wooden-fronted houses of about 1540 we have still several interesting specimens, serving to recal to us Mary's reign. There is a fine example at the head of the West Bow. The covered space in front of the booths is still open, and used for the exhibition of merchandise, though of a humble kind. In this respect, the house forms a last surviving relique of what the High Street was in mercantile respects in the XVIth century. Three or four specimens of this form of house are still to be seen along the north side of the High Street. The characteristic features of all are alike—the strong skeleton-work of stone, with the wooden front six or seven feet in advance, the outside stone stair projecting into the street, and the handsome moulded doorway. One good specimen opposite the head of Niddry Street is worthy of special notice, on account of its double form. In 1572, when the castle and the city were in possession of the Queen's party and beleaguered by the troops of the Regent, the exigencies of the people for fuel led to the demolition of many of the timber buildings. The latest example of houses with wooden fronts is in the Netherbow, dated 1600. The mediæval custom of putting inscriptions on houses was displayed largely in Edinburgh, but not so much before the Reformation as after. Having given many interesting specimens of these quaint inscriptions, Mr. Chambers proceeded to state that houses wholly composed of stone, which before the reign of Mary had been rare exceptions, began after that period to become common. The earliest examples were built by wealthy citizens. The stone mansions of the latter part of the XVIth century were constructed in a very substantial manner. From the reign of Charles I. there was a continual progress towards plainer forms. During the first half of the XVIIIth century the growing prosperity of Scotland expressed itself in Edinburgh in a wish for more liberal and airy accommodations. As an example of the taste of that period, we may take James's Court, built about 1728. Conveniences for cleanliness, supply of water, and lighting were, however, almost unknown.

No house in Edinburgh built at that period was without a small closet off the dining-room for private devotional exercise. The latter half of the XVIIIth century saw the Old Town thrown into the shade by the elegant streets of the New.

The memoir was illustrated by numerous drawings, chiefly prepared, with much artistic skill, by Mr. W. F. Watson.

On the motion of Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Chambers, and the proceedings closed.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

A meeting of the Section of HISTORY took place, by the kind permission of the Royal Society, in their rooms at the Royal Institution, COSMO INNES, Esq. (President of the Section), in the Chair.—The following Memoirs were read:—

“Contract betwixt the Town Council of Edinburgh and William Aytoune, for completing the building of Heriot’s Hospital, Dec. 1631, and Feb. 1632; with a brief notice of the foundation of the Hospital.” By DAVID LAING, F.S.A.Scot.

“The Ossianic Controversy.” By the Hon. Lord NEAVES.

“On the Condition of Lothian previous to its Annexation to Scotland.” By J. HODGSON HINDE, V. P. Soc. Ant. Newcastle.

“Notice of a Document relating to the Knights Templars in Scotland, in 1298.” By JOSEPH ROBERTSON, F.S.A. Scot.

The Section of ANTIQUITIES assembled in the Queen Street Hall, EDWIN GUEST, Esq., LL.D., Master of Caius College, Cambridge (President of the Section), in the Chair.

A memoir was communicated by EDWARD CHARLTON, Esq., M.D., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, “On a Runic Inscription discovered during the recent works of restoration at Carlisle.” A paper on the same subject was also contributed by the Rev. JOHN MAUGHAN, Rector of Bewcastle, Cumberland.

A memoir was read, “On the Barrier of Antoninus Pius, extending from the shores of the Forth to the Clyde.” By JOHN BUCHANAN, Esq., of Glasgow.

JAMES SMITH, Esq., of Jordan Hill, communicated a notice of the Discovery of the City of Lasea, in Crete.

JOHN STUART, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, then read a valuable dissertation “On the Early Sculptured Monuments of Scotland.” He observed that they might be considered the earliest existing expressions of the ideas, and the most genuine records of the skill, of the early inhabitants of the country. He referred to the general use of pillars as memorials of events from the earliest period, and to the occurrence of such pillars in Scotland, both singly and in circular groups, as sepulchral memorials. The earliest notices furnished to us by our national historians serve only to show that the purpose and meaning of the sculptured pillars had been forgotten before the time when these notices were written. According to Boece, the hieroglyphic figures on them were borrowed from the Egyptians, and were used by the natives in place of letters; and both he and subsequent historians have assigned a Danish origin to many of them—an idea which is quite repudiated by the present race of Danish

antiquaries. Mr. Stuart stated that the class of stones to which he desired to call attention comprised about 160 specimens. These consisted either of rude unhewn pillars, on which were sculptured various symbolic figures; of oblong dressed slabs, having crosses and other figures cut on their surface; and in a few cases of cruciform pillars with sculpture. The symbols of most frequent occurrence were stated to be—1st, two circles connected by cross lines (familiarily termed the spectacle ornament), which was sometimes traversed by a figure resembling the letter Z; 2nd, serpents, sometimes alone, and at other times pierced by a figure the same as that last mentioned; 3rd, a crescent; 4th, an animal resembling an elephant; 5th, a mirror and comb; 6th, a fish.³ Besides these figures the stones presented instances of priests in their robes with books, men shooting with the bow and arrow, bird-headed human figures, processions of religious, centaurs, monkeys, lions, leopards, deer, and beasts of the chase, besides many others. It appeared that while the same symbols perpetually occurred on different stones, yet on no two stones was the arrangement the same, which seemed to imply a meaning and intention in the arrangement of them. Their geographical distribution was then adverted to, and it appeared that of those stones between the Dee and the Spey by far the larger number were rude pillars, having incised symbols without crosses; while in the country on either side, the stones combined elaborate crosses with the symbols as well as with scenes of various kinds, exhibiting in many cases minute pictures of dress, armour, hunting, and other subjects. The symbols, except in two cases, were not found in the country south of the Forth, and were thus confined to the ancient country of the Picts. There was one stone having an inscription, in letters hitherto undeciphered, but which to the learned eyes of the late Dr. Mill, of Cambridge, presented the appearance of the Phœnician character; four of the stones had inscriptions in the ancient Ogham character, and one presented an inscription in letters not unlike those of the old Irish character. Mr. Stuart then pointed out various points of analogy and difference between the Scotch crosses and those in Ireland, Wales, and the Isle of Man. He adverted to the striking similarity of the style of ornament on the Scotch crosses to that in the ancient Irish and Saxon manuscripts, and drew the conclusion that while there were many points common to the crosses of all the countries referred to, yet those in Scotland bore most strongly the impress of Irish art, as exhibited on remains of various sorts, ranging in point of date from the VIIth to the XIth century. Nor was this different from what might have been expected, for while the genial influences of Christianity were imparted to different districts of Scotland through other and earlier missions, yet to that of St. Columba and his followers must be attributed the widest range and the most abiding impression. In Ireland it was customary for St. Patrick to consecrate the pillar stones of the heathen to Christian uses, and the erection of crosses seems to have followed; while several instances existed to show the erection of crosses at Iona in the time of St. Columba to mark events of various sorts; and it might be supposed that crosses were erected in Scotland by the early missionaries, in place of the older stones of the native inhabitants, with the view of altering and sanctifying the principles, whatever they were, which led them to set up their rude pillars. Of the Scotch stones referred to, above sixty have been found in some degree of

³ The principal symbols here enumerated, are noticed, Arch. Journ. vol. vi. p. 89.

connection with ancient ecclesiastical sites, and most of those which have been dug about have shown traces of human sepulture. It appeared also that diggings had been made in several stone circles called "Druidical," and that there also sepulchral deposits of various sorts had been discovered. It was stated that the sculptured stones occurred in groups in various parts of the country, as well as the unsculptured pillars which were so often found in the shape of circles. The recent discovery of a sarcophagus at Govan had enabled us to trace the ornaments and figures of men and animals so common on the crosses to a use undoubtedly sepulchral; and the fact that some of the symbols had been found on silver ornaments dug from the sepulchral mound at Norries Law, led to the same result.⁴ With regard to the sculptured stones, Mr. Stuart was inclined to hold them as sepulchral monuments, and that the circles were also intended to serve for this end, and probably others not known to us. As to the ornamentation on the crosses and on other mediæval remains, Mr. Stuart supposed that it might have descended from the central reservoir of Roman civilisation; but if the symbols could also be derived from this source, we should naturally expect to find them in other countries open to the same influence. Hitherto, however, no instance of the symbols had been found in other countries, and the only inference which remained was, that most of them were peculiar to a people on the north-east coast of Scotland, who used them, at least partly, on sepulchral monuments; that the early missionaries found them in use on their arrival, and adopted them for a time, in a more elaborate shape, on their Christian monuments, as is seen on those stones where the cross and other Christian symbols occur along with the figures on the ruder pillars. Mr. Stuart's observations were illustrated by drawings of the different symbols referred to in the paper, in their simple form as they occurred on the rude pillars, and also in their elaborate shape on the sculptured crosses; and the volume of representations of the Sculptured Stones, newly completed for the Spalding Club, was submitted to the meeting.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Stuart, referred to the great value of his memoir, and of the indefatigable research with which he had pursued the investigation of a subject of great interest. Archaeologists were deeply indebted to Mr. Stuart for the admirable work recently produced by him under the auspices of the Spalding Club, by which a fresh light had been thrown on an important class of ancient remains hitherto scarcely known to the antiquary, except through the illustrations of the monuments of a limited district, produced by the late Mr. Patrick Chalmers.

By the kind invitation of the Lord Provost and the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, the members of the Institute were received at that Institution, and inspected the architectural features of the structure, as also various ancient reliques there preserved. At two o'clock they partook of a collation in the hall, and subsequently proceeded under the guidance of Mr. Robert Chambers to visit the more remarkable ancient buildings and sites of historical interest in the Old Town, the Canongate, &c. terminating with the Castle.

An evening meeting took place in the Queen Street Hall. A discourse

⁴ These ornaments are figured in this Journal, vol. vi., p. 249, and they were exhibited by Mrs. Dundas Durham in the

Museum of the Institute at the Edinburgh Meeting.

was delivered by the Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., on the Sculptures of Trajan's Column, and the illustrations which they supply in regard to the Military Transactions of the Romans in Britain. A complete series of representations of the Sculptures on a large scale was displayed, prepared under Dr. Bruce's direction.

A notice was also communicated of the Diplomatic Correspondence regarding Public Affairs in Scotland and England at the latter part of the XVIth century, comprised in the official reports or *Relazioni* made by the envoys of the Republic of Venice to the Doge and Senate; with a transcript and translation of one of the most interesting portions of the Collection, concerning the succession to the throne, and the position of Mary Queen of Scots. These valuable historical materials were brought before the Institute by the Rev. JOHN DAYMAN, Rector of Skelton, Cumberland, by the kind permission of Henry Howard, Esq., of Grey-stoke Castle, in whose possession the Diplomatic collections are preserved.

Thursday, July 25.

An excursion was made by special train to Abbotsford, and the Tweedside Abbeys,—Melrose, Dryburgh, and Kelso. In the evening the members were received by the Hon. Lord Neaves and Mrs. Neaves, at a *Conversazione*, and a very numerous party enjoyed their kind hospitalities on this occasion.

Friday, July 26.

The Historical Section assembled at the apartments of the Royal Society, COSMO INNES, Esq., presiding, and the following Memoirs were read:—

On the Progress and Prospects of Science in Scotland at the close of the sixteenth and commencement of the seventeenth century, as compared with the same at Cambridge a century later; with illustrations of several remarkable coincidences between the Genius, the Studies, and the Discoveries, of Napier of Merchistoun, and Sir Isaac Newton. By MARK NAPIER, Esq., Advocate.

The Four Roman Ways.—By EDWIN GUEST, Esq., LL.D., Master of Caius College, Cambridge.

On the Connection of Scotland with the Pilgrimage of Grace.—By W. HYLTON D. LONGSTAFFE, Esq., F.S.A.

In the meeting of the Section of Architecture, the chair was taken by the Rev. W. WHEWELL, D.D. (President of the Section). The following Memoirs were received.

Sketch of the History of Architecture in Scotland, Ecclesiastical and Secular, previous to the union with England in 1707.—By JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., F.S.A. Scotland. (Printed in this volume, p. 228.)

Notices of the various styles of Glass Painting, chiefly as accessory to the Decorations of Ecclesiastical Structures; illustrated by parallel examples of design in MSS., Sculptures and Fresco decorations in the Middle Ages.—By GEORGE SCHARF, Esq., F.S.A.

On Dunblane Cathedral, and the Correspondence between its Architectural history and that of the Cathedral of Llandaff.—By EDWARD FREEMAN, Esq., M.A.

On the Remains of Sweetheart Abbey (*Abbas dulcis cordis*) in

Galloway, afterwards called New Abbey, and their architectural peculiarities.
—By the Rev. J. L. PETIT, F.S.A.

In the afternoon an excursion was made, through the hospitable invitation of the Right Hon. R. C. Nisbet Hamilton, M.P., to Dirleton Castle, where luncheon was kindly provided for the numerous visitors, and the remarkable remains of that fine example of the Edwardian fortress were examined under the obliging guidance of Mr. Joseph Robertson.

At the evening meeting in the Queen-street Hall, Professor SIMPSON delivered a discourse on the Vestiges of Roman Surgery and Medicine in Scotland and England. He observed that there were in Britain, during its occupation by the Romans, two classes of physicians—those engaged in the public service, and private practitioners. There was no doubt that the Roman army was accompanied by a medical staff; there were incidental references to them in ancient authors, and monumental tablets to Roman army physicians had been discovered in this country. The existence of private practitioners appeared by the fact that a considerable number of medicine-stamps had been discovered, bearing the name of the physician, of a disease, and of the medicine used for its cure.⁵ He alluded also to surgical instruments, which had been found in this country, especially the remarkable collection in the possession of the Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., at Pennycuik House near Edinburgh. Some of them are similar to those discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The learned Professor remarked that some of the noted inventions, usually regarded as of the most recent times, had been forestalled centuries ago. Reference was made to relics of Roman pharmacy, and some medicine bottles of various forms were shown; the so-called lachrymatories found in graves, he suggested, might be medicine bottles buried with articles of food and dress, which were believed to be necessary for the departed in another world. The Professor also exhibited a nursing-bottle, discovered at York with Roman remains; these objects are occasionally found in the graves of children. A reference to dietetic vestiges and relics was followed by some remarks on the medicinal herbs introduced into this country by the Romans—a subject regarding which very little is yet known. The amount of information possessed by Roman physicians, as to all diseases, Dr. Simpson observed, was very remarkable. They were defective in anatomy and physiology—the dissection of the human subject was not then practised—but all diseases which were matter of direct observation were well described, and Galen noticed 120 diseases of the eye, as many perhaps as are known at the present day. They were acquainted with all the mysteries of dental surgery, and false teeth were very common among Roman ladies and gentlemen, if we may believe Martial. All the principal surgical operations now known were described by Roman authors, and they were acquainted with the use of anæsthetic agents for producing sleep in operations which were attended with pain, mandragora being used for that purpose. Professor Simpson alluded to some other matters in which the Romans were farther advanced than modern nations in times of boasted civilisation, such as cities fully drained, extramural cemeteries, and baths in a state of great perfection. Professor Simpson has subsequently published an interesting memoir,⁶ to which we may refer those of our readers who desire

⁵ See Professor Simpson's valuable memoirs on medicine stamps of the Roman Period, in the *Monthly Medical Journal*.

⁶ Published by Sutherland and Knox, Edinburgh, 8vo., 1856.

further information on subjects connected with the knowledge of medicine in Roman times. It is entitled—"Was the Roman Army provided with Medical Officers?" It is accompanied by a representation of the inscription to the memory of *Anicius*, found at Housesteads on the Roman Wall.

At the close of the meeting the members of the Institute proceeded to the residence of the Lord Provost and Mrs. Melville, by whose kindness a very agreeable *Conversazione* terminated the varied occupations of this day.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

At ten o'clock a meeting was held at the Queen Street Hall; Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presiding. Mr. J. M. KEMBLE delivered a discourse on the antiquities of the Heathen period, with more especial reference to the illustrations of their types and peculiar character presented by examples and drawings, exhibited in the Temporary Museum. He referred first to the specimens of ancient urns which had been discovered in recent times, drawing particular attention to those found in Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland. Some are exceedingly elegant in design, and display much taste and skill in the execution of their ornament. In others, of the Anglo-Saxon period, this beauty of shape and decoration is not found. From these circumstances, he was led to draw a distinction between the periods to which they belonged. It appeared to him, when he looked at the elegant form and beautiful ornamentation of some of these urns, that it was inconsistent to suppose that so much taste for design existed contemporaneously with the productions of the inferior specimens. He then proceeded to make some observations on the weapons of warfare employed by the ancients, and referred at length to the implements of stone; there was no reason, as Mr. Kemble observed, to suppose that these did not exist in many cases contemporaneously with, as well as previously to, the weapons and implements of metal, inasmuch as, long after the discovery of metals, men would continue to use the ancient form of implements. This would more particularly be the case in reference to matters connected with religion. In reference to implements of stone, nothing was more remarkable than the similarity of their forms all over the world. This was, no doubt, owing to the nature of the material of which they were made. Arrow-heads were amongst the objects which, it might readily be supposed, had been made of stone, long after metals had been used for purposes both of war and peace. The arrow was a thing to be thrown away, and therefore would be made of the less valuable material. The same might be said of spear-heads and other missiles intended to be thrown at the enemy. He then proceeded to remark that nothing was more common than to assert that bronze weapons were of Celtic origin. But this was unquestionably erroneous. Bronze, it was shown, was among the ancients the heroic metal, and was, doubtless, spoken of by Homer poetically, in allusion to the arms of his heroes, when the metal in question was not literally referred to. Bronze had been employed long prior to the use of iron, and no doubt was capable of forming a weapon that would readily take a sharp edge.

Mr. DAVID LAING, F.S.A. Scot., then read a communication on the Portraits of Lady Jane Grey.

Mr. A. H. RHIND, F.S.A., read a Memoir on the History of the

Systematic Classification of Primeval Relics. (Printed in this volume, p. 209.)

The meeting then adjourned to the Museum, where Mr. Kemble resumed the subject of his discourse, and gave some highly instructive observations on the vestiges of the Earlier Periods, as illustrated by the extensive series of antiquities of stone and bronze, from all parts of Great Britain, and Ireland, there brought together, as also by the extensive display of drawings representing reliques of the same classes, preserved in the museums at Dublin, at Hanover, and other collections in Germany. This remarkable assemblage of drawings was contributed to the Museum of the Institute by the Council of the Royal Irish Academy and by Mr. Kemble.

Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, Jun., F.S.A., also gave an interesting discourse in the Museum, in explanation of the extensive series of drawings of examples of mediæval art, and of the use of mosaic decorations as accessory to architecture, prepared by his skilful pencil and displayed in the Museum. Mr. Scharf subsequently gave, in the Museum, a detailed and artistic notice of the extensive series of sculptured ivories, contributed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., Mr. Webb, and other collectors, whose kindness had enriched the display there presented, accompanied also by a large assemblage of casts from sculptures in ivory sent for exhibition by the Arundel Society.

A numerous party accompanied Mr. Robert Chambers at a later hour, and under his kind direction visited St. Giles' Church, Holyrood Palace, and the *Maison Dieu*, the Magdalene Chapel, Cowgate, with its windows of stained glass, stated to be the only remains of their kind, of earlier date than the Reformation, now existing in Edinburgh. Mr. J. H. Parker offered some remarks on the architectural peculiarities of these and other buildings to which the attention of the party was addressed, and the examination terminated with a visit to St. Anthony's Chapel and Hermitage, and the elegant little vaulted structure known as St. Margaret's Well, now entombed in the sub-structure of a Railway station.

In the evening the members of the Institute assembled, by the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers, and found a very hearty welcome at their residence in Doune Terrace. A selection of Scottish songs and ancient melodies, chiefly of the XVIth and XVIIth centuries, formed a very pleasant and appropriate feature of this gratifying soirée.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

A meeting was held, at ten o'clock, in the rooms of the Royal Society, COSMO INNES, Esq., presiding; and the following Memoirs were read:—

Notice of an unpublished letter from James V., king of Scots, addressed to Henry VIII., in 1526. By JOSEPH BURTT, Esq., Chapter House, Westminster. (Printed in this volume, p. 270.)

On King Edward's spoiliations in Scotland, in 1296: and unpublished evidence relating to the Coronation Stone. By JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq., V.P. Soc. Ant. (Printed in this volume, p. 245.)

Sir HENRY DRYDEN, Bart., made a communication regarding the antiquities of Orkney and Shetland, and described various interesting remains of a very ancient date. He in particular referred to the cathedral

of St. Magnus, Kirkwall.⁷ He described the state of decay into which it had fallen previous to Government spending about 3000*l.* upon it in 1846. He then spoke of certain differences which had arisen between Government and the Burgh Council—the latter having now taken the matter into their hands, and committed, as the Institute must consider, some barbarous outrages. They had entirely screened off the choir from the nave, in order to use the former as a parish church, the screens closing up the spaces between three of the finest arches. They had raised the floor four feet, thus hiding all the bases of the pillars, and had put in a gallery that hid the capitals, and the erection of which had knocked off considerable portions of the foliage. In fact, they had just dealt with these ornaments as a man had done some years ago, who, on being told to clean the cobwebs and dust from these beautiful carvings, thought he had made a great discovery when he hit upon the plan of knocking them off altogether. They had dug up the remains of Bishops and Earls without any care for the preservation of their tombs. They had built a chimney going up from the transept, and had knocked great holes under the windows of the aisles to admit ventilating pipes. He hoped his Scotch friends would keep a sharp eye on these doings, and not allow these venerable buildings to be thus sacrilegiously dealt with.

Lord NEAVES remarked that he was formerly Sheriff of Orkney, and he was glad to say he had no concern whatever in this sacrilege, nor, as he believed, had his successor in that office. He could speak with the highest commendation of the constant zeal and enthusiasm with which Sir Henry Dryden had devoted himself to the investigation of the antiquities of Orkney and Shetland. He regretted exceedingly the disgraceful condition to which, as Sir Henry had stated, the venerable cathedral of St. Magnus had been brought through the recklessness of the local authorities.

Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS read a paper on Edinburgh Castle as it existed before the siege of 1573. He said that in the present Edinburgh Castle, under the mask of a modern military station and barrack, were the broken and degraded remains of a national fortress and royal residence of the old days of Scottish independence. He proposed to attempt to trace the history of the principal old buildings, and to show as far as possible what the Castle was before the great alterations which it sustained in consequence of the memorable siege of 1573. Previous to that time the buildings of the Castle were less numerous, as it showed scarcely any beyond the limits of the upper platform of rock or citadel, towards the east. On the lower and wider platform, towards the north and west, there was little besides a wall of defence running along the summit of the cliff, with turrets at intervals, and having in it a postern whence it was possible to descend the face of the rock. Notwithstanding its limited accommodation, however, it appeared to have been proposed in 1523 to have a garrison of 400 soldiers within the Castle. On the upper platform were various buildings, some of which still existed, while others have been demolished in the siege referred to, or had given way to more common-place structures. At the north-east angle was a palace which had been used by successive Scottish Sovereigns before Holyrood existed. We have no means of

⁷ This highly interesting fabric, commenced, as it is believed, by Earl Ronald, in 1138, forms the subject of several plates in Mr. Billings' *Baronial and*

Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, vol. ii., plates 42 to 47, which may enable the reader to appreciate the injuries noticed by Sir H. Dryden.

tracing this palace to a very early date. The saintly Queen Margaret, consort of Malcolm Canmore, lived in Edinburgh Castle at the end of the XIth century, but none of the existing buildings could be identified as of her time, with the exception of the small chapel standing detached on the loftiest pinnacle of the rock, which, after a long period of neglect, had been repaired a few years ago. The massive series of buildings which rose from the rock at the south-east angle of the upper quadrangle or parade-square constituted strictly what remained of the palace as existing previous to 1573. It was evident that in this angle we had the structures of a series of ages. In a central situation, and now constituting the officers' barracks, was an ancient building, still exhibiting the characteristics of the tall square towers of which so many examples survived in Scotland, which had evidently been built isolatedly; this might probably have been the palace of David I., and was at all events, apart from the chapel, the oldest structure in the Castle. On the south side were the traces of an ancient hall, originally a noble apartment 80 feet long by 33 broad, and 27 feet in height, lighted by tall mullioned windows from the south, and having a ceiling of fine timber arch-work in the style of the Parliament House, but now, with inter-floors and partitions, constituting the garrison hospital. This hall was connected with numerous historical associations. Adjoining to the east side of the primitive tower, and constituting the south-east nook of the quadrangle, was a portion of the palace, either built or refitted for Queen Mary, including the small bed-room in which she gave birth to James VI. This building originally extended further to the north than it now appeared to do, but the northern part having become ruinous, a new building was engrafted upon it in 1615, with a goodly front towards the square, and many handsomely ornamented windows and a battlemented top. In this modern part of the building was the fire-proof room, in which the Scottish regalia were kept. It had evidently been prepared for this purpose at the re-edification of the building in 1615, as it rested on a strong vaulted chamber, now forming part of the garrison tavern. During many ages the Castle was occasionally used as a state prison, and for some time in the reign of James VI., it was used as a prison for debtors. In 1541-2 a Register-house was built in the Castle, but its situation was not now known. The eastern front of the Castle towards the city presented a considerably different appearance from what it now did, and its former aspect, Mr. Chambers observed, must have been more striking and picturesque. The central object was a donjon or keep, rising sixty feet above the summit of the rock, and known by the name of David's Tower, a fabric believed to have been erected by David II. From this tower a curtain wall extended along the front of the rock to a comparatively small or slender tower, which still existed at the north end of the Half-moon battery, but almost merged in the later buildings. The curtain wall then extended northwards till it joined another tower of greater importance, which, as nearly as could be traced, rose from the rocky platform exactly over the site of the present portcullis gate of the Castle. This was the Constable's Tower, being the residence of that officer. It was fifty feet high, and was accessible by a stair which ascended the face of the rock, in the style of that seen under the castle of the well-known armorial bearings of Edinburgh. Indeed, there could be little doubt that this heraldic castle and its stair—though such objects were always more or less conventional—was mainly a representation of the Constable's Tower. By this stair,

and through the tower, was, if he judged rightly, the sole access to the upper platform or citadel. On the curtain wall, thus divided into three parts, a range of cannon was disposed, but the wall being low, a second or smaller range of cannon was placed on the summit of the rock within. At what time any exterior defences were added did not appear, but they found that, when Kirkaldy of Grange held the Castle for Queen Mary, against her son's Government, from 1570 to 1573, there was a triangular court in front below the rock, bounded by a wall twenty feet high, and denominated the Spur. This was ultimately found to be a disadvantageous arrangement, owing to the number of men required for defending it, and in 1649 it was demolished by order of the Scottish Estates. Mr. Chambers then proceeded to describe the siege of the Castle by the Regent Morton, with an auxiliary force sent by Queen Elizabeth under Sir William Drury, with a train of artillery. Five batteries were opened against it, and in nine days David's Tower and the Constable's had been wholly beaten down, and the besiegers effected a lodgment in the Spur. Perishing for want of water, for the well had been choked up by the fall of David's Tower, Kirkaldy capitulated. Of the whole eastern front, from the royal lodging to the southern extremity, it did not appear that any part survived, except the small intermediate tower, now embedded, as it were, in the Half-Moon Battery. The present eastern front was mainly as it was fashioned by the Regent Morton after the siege. The Half-Moon Battery was the principal feature in the renovations, and a considerable work it was for the time, and furnished one of Morton's motives, said several historians, to debase the national coin. Underneath the site of the former Constable's Tower, and designed as a substitute for it, in the modern economy of the fortress, was a strong, square building containing an arched passage, which had one time a portcullis and three hinged gates, and which formerly had a battlemented top, instead of a mean, slated roof as at present. On this the author of the paper had detected certain cognizances of the Regent, which he believed to be those alluded to in a contemporary history as indicating his ambitious character. The memoir concluded with some remarks as to the origin of the name of "*Castrum puellarum*," or Maiden Castle, given by early writers to Edinburgh Castle, a name common to many ancient sites, both in Scotland and England. It had been suggested by the late Mr. Chalmers, of Auldbar, that the derivation was from *Mai-dun*, a fort commanding a wide plain or district.

Lord TALBOT conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Chambers, not only for this memoir, but for the kind services he had so courteously rendered throughout the meeting of the Institute.

The following memoirs were also read :—

"On the Analogy of Scottish and French Baronial Architecture." By J. H. BURTON, Esq.

"On the Genealogy and Succession of the St. Clairs of Roslyn." By ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, Esq.

"On the Houses of Fitz-Alan and Stuart ; their Origin and early History." By the Rev. R. W. EYTON, M.A. (Printed in this Volume, p. 333.)

At the close of the meeting, a numerous party proceeded on an excursion to Borthwick Castle, Hawthornden, and Roslin Chapel.

In the evening, a *Conversazione* took place in the Museum of the Institute, and the entire suite of the galleries was brilliantly illuminated for

the occasion. The attendance was very numerous, each person holding a ticket for the meeting being permitted to introduce a friend.

Amongst the distinguished visitors by whose presence the Institute was honoured on this evening, were—their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl of Southesk, the Earl of Kintore, the Earl of Airlie, the Hon. Lady Ruthven, the Lord Provost and Mrs. Melville, Lord Neaves, Lord Handyside, Lord Curriehill, the Commendatore Canina, Dr. Waagen, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Sir Robert and Lady Arbuthnot.

TUESDAY, July 26.

The Annual Meeting of the Members was held in the rooms of the Royal Society, at nine o'clock. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presiding.

The Report of the Auditors for the previous year (printed page 191, *ante*) was read, as also the following Annual Report of the Central Committee, and both were unanimously adopted.

In submitting to the Society 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 past 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, has been increasingly evinced.

The friendly correspondence with antiquaries in all parts of the country, and with many provincial archaeological societies, has constantly brought before the meetings of the Institute an ample provision of remarkable facts, and ensured speedy intelligence of the discoveries which have occurred. Whilst, moreover, many new members have joined the ranks of the Society, such communications have often 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.

Not only, however, had the last year been marked by friendly co-operation on the part of numerous archaeologists and archaeological societies in our own country. The proceedings of the Institute had excited considerable interest on the Continent; an exchange of publications had gradually been established between various foreign societies and our own. Early in the past year a most gratifying communication was addressed by the Minister of Public Instruction in France, signifying the desire to establish friendly relations with the Institute, to maintain with our society the mutual communication of all such facts and observations as might tend to throw light on the earlier history of France and England. M. Fortoul proposed at the same time to present to our library the various works produced under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction, and he requested that the Journals of the Institute should henceforth be sent to him, in order that our future researches might be duly noticed in the Bulletins published in France under his direction. The increasing publicity thus given to the proceedings of the Institute cannot fail to produce a very advantageous extension of our relations with foreign lands, and the communication with which we have thus been honoured by the French minister, has doubtless tended to invite attention to the proceedings of our meeting in North Britain, which has been attended by some French *savans*, whose names have long been associated with the progress of archaeological science and of art.

Amongst recent archaeological investigations of special interest, the Committee regarded with renewed gratification the important undertaking achieved by direction of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, in the detailed survey of the Roman Wall. The admirable ichnography executed by Mr. Maclauchlan, who had carefully delineated the features of that remarkable barrier, the camps, earthworks, and military positions, had been produced by his Grace's kind permission at the Shrewsbury meeting. On the present occasion the Society had enjoyed the satisfaction of inspecting the first portions of the survey, reproduced by the aid of lithography from the original drawings: and they had thus received an earnest of the continued liberality of the Duke, in the furtherance of archaeological science, and the assurance that at no distant time this valuable survey, by which so much light must be thrown on the earlier history of the north of England, will be accessible to the numerous students of the vestiges of Roman occupation. The Duke had, with his accustomed gracious liberality, permitted selection to be made amidst the treasures in his museum at Alnwick Castle, to augment the interest and instructive character of the Museum of the Institute formed during the present meeting.

The Committee had viewed also with satisfaction the liberality and good taste shown by the Earl Bathurst, to which allusion had been made in their Report of the previous year. The building erected by that nobleman at Cirencester to form a suitable depository for the reliques of Roman times, the mosaic pavements and other objects discovered on the site of *Corinium*, had been completed, and the removal of the tessellated floors successfully achieved under the direction of Professor Buckman, who had communicated, at one of the London meetings of the Institute, a full report of that difficult operation. (Printed in this Volume, p. 215.)

It had frequently been a cause of complaint, that no public commission for the conservation of national monuments should have been constituted in this country, as in France, and that no control should be available to avert the injuries too frequently caused by caprice or neglect; as also, in suitable occasions, to supply the requisite funds for the preservation of those structures or remains of national interest, for which the protection of the state might justly be claimed. The Committee had received, with the highest satisfaction, the report of Mr. Salvin in regard to the works of restoration at Holy Island, carried out under his direction by authority of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Public Works. During the previous year the attention of the Institute had been called to the neglected state of the Abbey Church of Lindisfarne, and the imminent jeopardy in which those interesting remains, situated on crown lands, actually were. The matter having been subsequently brought under the consideration of the Government, a liberal grant was forthwith made for the requisite repairs, and the work had been entrusted to the skilful hands of Mr. Salvin. Those members of the Institute who might be disposed to combine a pilgrimage to Holy Island with their visit to Edinburgh, on the present occasion, would view with gratification the conservative precautions which had been adopted, and witness the good results of such well-timed liberality on the part of the Government. The Committee could not refrain, also, from the expression of their gratification, in stating the course pursued in regard to the ancient Pharos and Church within the walls of Dover Castle. Complaint having been made at the meeting of the Society in November last, that those interesting remains had been disgracefully desecrated, a memorial had been addressed

to Lord Panmure on the part of the Institute, requesting his consideration of the evil. That appeal had been most courteously received, and Lord Panmure in reply had given the fullest assurance that those venerable structures should henceforth be preserved with suitable care.

The Committee have referred, in their Reports of previous years, to the lively interest and satisfaction with which they viewed the growth of a series of national antiquities in the rooms recently appropriated to that purpose in the British Museum. On former occasions they have been called upon with regret to complain of the remissness of the Trustees on this important point. But they would now, with gratification, advert to the purchase of the instructive Museum of Antiquities collected in the City of London by Mr. C. Roach Smith, which has been ultimately deposited in the National Collection. A more vigilant care and cordial recognition of the value of such collections, as materials tending to illustrate the History, the Arts and Manners of our own country, seem to have marked the proceedings of the Trustees. Frequent acquisitions for the collection in the British Room have been made, and there is reason to hope that our National Antiquities will soon occupy the position which they claim so justly in the great national depository. In making mention, however, of the name of Mr. Roach Smith, in connection with recent proceedings at the British Museum, the Committee, whilst deeply regretting the loss of the "Faussett Collections," of which English antiquaries had so earnestly desired the acquisition for the national depository, could not omit to recognise the important service rendered to English archaeologists in the publication of the "*Inventorium Sepulchrale*," the original record of the investigations so successfully pursued by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, in forming those collections. That volume, edited with great care and ability by Mr. Roach Smith, from the MS. in possession of Mr. Joseph Mayer, might indeed be regarded as a leading feature in the progress of archaeological science during the past year.

The losses which the Institute has sustained by the deaths of members are less numerous than in some former years. There are, however, some of our earlier and valued friends, now no more, whose names must on this occasion be remembered with sincere regret. At the last visit of the Institute to the northern parts of the realm, the Society received valuable assistance and co-operation from one whose persevering devotion to the cause of historical and antiquarian investigation, for many years, fostered the growth of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, an institution which now pursues its course of intelligent and energetic operation in the Northern Marches, under the encouragement of its noble patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The name of John Adamson, so many years Secretary of that Society, will always be associated with the pleasing recollections of the welcome which the Institute found, in 1852, on the banks of the Tyne. Nor can we recall, with less deep regret, that accomplished and zealous fellow-labourer in another locality, the Rev. William H. Massie, of Chester, who gave the impulse to the formation of an institution in that city, for purposes kindred to our own, and which attained, under his auspices, a position of influential activity in a county so rich in historical recollections, and where the encouragement of intelligent regard for national antiquities is so much to be desired. The friendly interest with which Mr. Massie promoted the success of our proceedings at the last annual meeting in Shrewsbury, will be gratefully remembered by all who had occa-

sion to appreciate his amiable character and attainments. Of another member, who, for many years, has constantly aided our investigations, by his vigilant observation of archaeological discoveries, always imparted to us with friendly readiness, special mention must be made—the late Mr. Allies, formerly resident at Worcester, and an indefatigable collector of all that might illustrate the earlier antiquities of his native county. In 1840 Mr. Allies produced a work, the principal object of which was to throw light upon the vestiges of Roman occupation in Worcestershire, regarded by Nash and other writers as not established to any extent. The results of this inquiry were subsequently extended, in a second edition, in 1852, comprising “The Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities and Folk-lore” of that county,—a mass of curious materials thus rescued from oblivion. Amongst other members of influential position, or by whose co-operation at our annual meetings encouragement has been given to the proceedings of the Society, we must name with regret the late Lord Bishop of Carlisle; the Rev. William Walker, Rector of Slingsby, by whom the proceedings of our meeting at York were aided; the Rev. G. J. Cubitt, of Winchester; and Mr. Vernon Utterson, so long known through his extensive acquaintance with our early literature and poetry; we would also make honourable mention of the late Mr. Godfrey Meynell, of Derbyshire; of Sir B. F. Outram; Mr. Joseph Neeld, M.P.; Mr. Orlando Mayor; Mr. Martin, librarian to his Grace the Duke of Bedford at Woburn; Mr. Lardner, of the British Museum; and of Dr. Nelson Clark, whose friendly assistance at the Oxford meeting claims cordial acknowledgment.

It would be unfitting to close this report without adverting to the auspicious circumstances which have marked the present meeting. The Institute will take leave of this ancient and beautiful capital of Scotland with a grateful sense of the encouragement received from the Lord Provost and municipal authorities, with many other of the most distinguished of its citizens, as also from the learned societies and institutions of Edinburgh, especially the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and their noble President, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Honourable Board of Manufactures, the President and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy, the Royal Society, the Faculty of Advocates, and from many persons of note and influence, whose names are honourably associated with the encouragement of science and art.

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

Members retiring from the Committee:—The Hon. W. Fox Strangways, *Vice-President*; R. R. Caton, Esq.; the Rev. J. B. Deane; H. Porteous Oakes, Esq., M.P.; Frederic Ouvry, Esq.; Edward Smirke, Esq.; T. H. Wyatt, Esq. The following gentlemen being elected to fill the vacancies:—The Viscount Holmesdale, *Vice-President*; William Burges, Esq.; Augustus W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., British Museum; John Mitchell Kemble, Esq., M.A.; George Nicholson, Esq.; Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P.; Sir Charles Price, Bart.

Lord TALBOT then invited the attention of the members to the choice of the place of meeting for the ensuing year. Several invitations had been received or cordially renewed, evincing the friendly interest with which the annual proceedings of the Institute were generally regarded. Amongst the requisitions addressed to the Society on the present occasion, the repeated

assurances of welcome received from the city of Chester, as also from the institutions kindred to their own, established there and at Liverpool, had encouraged, as Lord Talbot believed, a very general wish that the meeting in 1857 should take place at Chester. An unusual attraction to that locality would moreover be presented in the ensuing year by the exhibition of Art-treasures of the United Kingdom, announced to take place at Manchester during the summer of next year. One important feature of that remarkable project was the illustration of the progress of ancient and medieval arts and art-manufactures, on a scale of classification never hitherto contemplated in any country.

The following invitation from the city of Chester, to which the common-seal was appended, was then submitted to the meeting.

“At a monthly meeting of the Council of the City and Borough of Chester, duly convened and holden at the Exchange in the said City and Borough on Friday, the 11th day of July, 1856.

“Resolved—That the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland be requested to hold their Annual Congress for 1857 at Chester.”

A very cordial renewal of their former invitation, presented at the Shrewsbury meeting, was likewise received from the Council of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. The proposition was unanimously adopted, that the meeting for the ensuing year should be held at Chester.

The proceedings of the meeting of members having thus been brought to a close, the following memoirs were read.

On the Round Towers of Abernethy and Brechin.—By T. A. WYSE, Esq., M.D.

Notices of the Family of the Murrays, of Perdew, in Fifeshire, and of two of their sepulchral memorials, in Dunfermline Abbey.—By W. DOWNING BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A.

Account of Excavations made on the site of the ancient city of Panticapæum, in the Crimea, and of the tombs in the neighbourhood of Kertch.—By DUNCAN M'PHERSON, M.D., late Inspector of Hospitals, Turkish Continent. A detailed narrative of these researches, with numerous illustrations representing the antiquities now deposited in the British Museum, will shortly be published.

Mr. A. HENRY RHIND, F.S.A., read a memoir on Megalithic Remains in Malta. Referring to plans, drawings, sections, and some relics recovered from the ruins, Mr. Rhind described the more prominent features of the remains at Hagar Kim and Mnajdra in Malta, and in connection with them incidentally adverted to the “Giant's Tower” in the neighbouring island of Gozzo. For further details he indicated the various existing sources of information,¹ and then proceeded to examine the opinion invariably urged, that these monuments were Phœnician temples. Conceiving that the question of their origin was of very material importance, from the obvious influence which its decision must exert on various channels of research, he would venture to inquire whether in reality it had been accurately determined. In the first place, it would be well to observe in what sense the name “Phœnician temple” was used, for it might be applied in two

¹ Houel, *Voyage Pittoresque*, iv. Della Marmora in *Annales Nouvelles de l'Institut Archæologique*. Admiral Smyth and Mr. Vance in the *Archæologia*, vols. xxii. and xxix. Gerhard, in the

Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akad. der Wissen. zu Berlin, for 1846. The *Malta Magazine* for 1840. Dr. Vassallo, *Monumenti Antichi nel Gruppo di Malta*, &c.

different significations. According to one way a given structure of unknown origin being selected, it might be simply asserted that Phœnicians reared it at a period antedating their recorded works, or according to a fashion not traceable in any extant allusions to their practice; and a statement of this kind would amount only to a convenient mystification similar to that so stubbornly bound up in the common epithet Druidical. The other method was to examine the structure with reference to the various attainable sources of information relating to the people in question, after historic data first reveal them to us, to pronounce accordingly, and so to make use of their name in the only manner which would attach to it a real meaning. There was also the medium course of finding by the latter means germs of identity, or indications of similarity sufficiently marked to refer the structure back to a time when recorded forms were not so fully developed as they subsequently became. With regard to the Maltese ruins the legitimate system, at all events, had been followed; and as it had been the habit to search for specific evidence to ascribe them to the Phœnicians, he proposed to direct attention to the nature of the arguments which had been thus adduced by the various authors already named, and by others whose works were also quoted.

It had been pointed out that the same species of ornament, small circular indentations which cover some of the megaliths in these buildings, was found on vases with Phœnician inscriptions; but as a precisely similar decoration was common on Mexican pottery, was present on a perforated button stone from a so-called "Pict's House" in Caithness, produced to the meeting—in short, was to be met with everywhere, from the Cyclopean Gateway at Messina to the paddles of the Sandwich Islander, no weight could be allowed to the analogy, as this and other simple decorative designs likewise adverted to, were too universal to prove affinity. There was, however, at Hagar Kim, another specimen of ornamentation, sufficiently peculiar to be fairly viewed as characteristic, namely, a plant or tree sculptured on the sides of a very remarkable rectangular pedestal. This figure Mr. Vance averred to be a palm, stating that the discovery of the fact first led him to look to the Phœnicians as the designers; for that tree was emblematical on the coins of Tyre and Sidon.² But Mr. Rhind expressed his inability, after some experience in the region of the palm, to recognise in this sculpture an approximation to the outline of that tree; neither did it seem to him conceivable that any one should have planted it in a species of flower-pot, as it there appeared, and have delineated it in a manner entirely at variance with its real form. Moreover, what was quite as much to the purpose, the Phœnicians did not represent it in any such conventional and inaccurate style, for on their coins³ it stands out in its natural and unmistakable contour.

Again, it had been asserted that certain rude statuettes discovered in Hagar Kim, being *seven* in number, were effigies of the Cabiri; and accordingly the ruin was declared to have been a temple to that brotherhood, erected by the Phœnicians who worshipped them. It is well known that there is nothing in ancient mythology more uncertain than any definition respecting the Cabiri. Even in Strabo's time the whole question was involved in such confusion that he devotes a long disquisition to show that

² Eckhel Doctrina Nummorum, iii., 385.

³ Gesenii Monumenta Phœnicia. Tab. 38.

not only their names but their number was very doubtful. Granting, however, as the desired basis, Sanconiatho's statement, that, excluding Esculapius, they were seven, the ingenious speculation in question, which is advanced by Dr. Vassallo, would still fall to the ground; for although he seemed to have perceived feminine characteristics in only two of the figures, Mr. Vance had previously described them all as female, a decision in which the author's examination of them in the Public Library at Valletta, where they are preserved, led him to coincide, and which will not harmonise with any account of the sex of the majority of the Cabiri. Moreover, Dr. Vassallo appeared to have overlooked the actual number of statues brought to light, as a contemporaneous record, the "*Malta Magazine*" for 1840, gives it as *eight*, and Mr. Vance, who, as having been the finder, must be held as the correct authority, distinctly specifies *nine*.

Another argument had likewise been brought forward, to the effect that these ruins in Malta and Gozzo present in their arrangement a resemblance to the Paphian temple of Venus. But let any one examine the plan of the latter and of one of the former, as given by Gerhardt himself who makes the allegation, and it would be seen that the coincidences are slight and inconclusive, while the discrepancies are so many and so marked, that the result is about as satisfactory as would be a comparison between the Egyptian Temple of Dendera and the Mosque of Omar.

After discussing several others of the more tangible reasons adduced for terming those monuments Phœnician temples, Mr. Rhind concluded by pointing out that it was well to remember there was a more comprehensive method of viewing the question. Even had the alleged resemblances been made out, individual, much more if supposititious, points of contact in cases of this kind were far from conclusive. In short, the reasonable system of criticism had not been followed, of taking into account all, and not fragments of, the existing data which could help us to decide what Phœnician edifices really were or were not. If, then, we set about the inquiry in this manner, and examine the few available sources of information regarding this extraordinary people from the earliest dawn of history until their glory had departed—if, among other facts of an indirect nature, we remember the species of skill which distinguished them as the artificers of Solomon's temple, and the peculiar development thereby evinced—if we recognise any force in the corroborative testimony that Menander and Dios, ancient writers cited by Josephus,⁴ mention the temples to Hercules and Astarte built by Hiram with a roofing of cedar, as towering above what are termed the spacious and magnificent buildings of Tyre—if we give any weight to the narrative of a native of Spain, Silius Italicus,⁵ descriptive of the brilliant decorations admired by Hannibal in the shrine at Cadiz, said to have been the original structure raised by the Phœnicians on the first establishment of their colony, at least 1100 years B.C.—if, above all, we note the architectural subjects on Phœnician coins regarded as representations of sacred fanes, we shall unquestionably find that any idea we can on these and other grounds form of Phœnician temples, will in no sort or degree be realised by the Maltese megalithic remains.

It was, as before implied, entirely another question whether in times so remote as to be unrevealed to us, the Phœnicians might not, in keeping

⁴ Antiq. viii. 2, and apud eund. Cont. Apion, lib. ii., cited in *Ancient Universal Hist.* ii. 5.

⁵ Lib. iii.

with their then mode of architecture, have reared the fabrics in question. Neither did it bear upon the discussion that the erection of megaliths was at one period undoubtedly practised in the East, and that even in or near the territory once possessed by that race, a circle of rude stones still stands. For, granting that Phœnicians in primordial ages, when unknown to us by that or any other name, followed very different forms in the structure of their temples from those which they employed in historical times, it would not be the way to throw light upon the subject, to attempt an identification by misapplying to the old order of things, which must be at best only an ethnographical speculation, evidence relating to the new which has the more definite basis of recorded facts. Indeed, such an anomalous method would produce a degree of confusion hardly less complete than if, some hundreds of years hence, supposing the architectural results of modern civilisation, and the vestiges of semi-barbaric antiquity to be then alike in ruins, an inquirer of the period possessing only a few scattered allusions to Gothic edifices, were to apply odds and ends of these to the monoliths on Salisbury Plain, and decide that Stonehenge was the remnant of an English Cathedral.

The author hoped on another occasion to review the analogies or discrepancies which, as compared with ancient relics elsewhere, the Maltese remains exhibit, and so to deduce from them at least something of archaeological significance; but he expected to be better able to enter into this general discussion after a contemplated examination of certain monuments in other islands of the Mediterranean.

A memoir was also read, communicated by Mr. BARNARD DAVIS, F.S.A. On some of the Bearings of Ethnology upon Archaeological Science. (Printed in this volume, p. 315.)

The following communications were likewise received:—

Notes on Masons' Marks, preserved among the operative masons of Scotland. By ANDREW KERR, Esq., of H.M. Board of Works: with notices of similar marks occurring at Holyrood Chapel, communicated by DAVID LAING, Esq.

Observations on ancient Tenure Horns. By WESTON S. WALFORD, Esq., F.S.A.

Notice of a sculptured monument inscribed with Runes, recently found built into the church tower at Kirk Braddan, in the Isle of Man. By the Rev. J. G. CUMMING, M.A., F.G.S., of Lichfield. A cast from this curious fragment was sent for exhibition in the Museum of the Institute. A detailed work on the Runic and other monumental remains in the Isle of Man, has been announced for publication by Mr. Cumming.⁶

The Roman inscriptions existing on the rocks at Coome Crags, Cumberland. By the Rev. JOHN MAUGHAN.

The noble president then announced that the proceedings of the meeting being concluded, the agreeable duty devolved upon him to express the hearty thanks of the Society to the numerous friends and public bodies by whom they had been so graciously received. Lord Talbot adverted especially to the kind facilities afforded to the Institute by the Royal Society, in whose rooms they were then assembled; by the Hon. the Board of Manufactures, also, through whose approval, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners

⁶ This volume will comprise illustrated notices of thirty-six sculptured crosses; some of which are elaborately sculptured.

Subscribers' names are received by Mr. Lomax, Lichfield. The price will be 12s. 6d.

of Her Majesty's Treasury, every facility had been granted at the National Gallery for the purposes of the temporary museum. Their cordial thanks were justly claimed by those who had so liberally sent the valuable objects or antiquities in their possession, to enhance the instructive character and historical interest of that attractive collection ; and amongst those who had conferred such favour on the Institute, their grateful acknowledgment was especially due to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl Morton, with numerous contributors to the Museum, who had freely confided the treasures in their possession ; whilst the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and various provincial institutions, at Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Cupar, Peterhead, Inverness, Kelso, and Montrose, had with most friendly consideration placed at the disposal of the Institute the antiquities preserved in their respective museums. On no former occasion had so extensive and remarkable a combination been presented to the archaeologist, of the vestiges of the ancient races by which North Britain had been peopled. To the President and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy, Lord Talbot desired also to express the warm thanks of the Institute, regretting that the project at one period entertained by the Academy, in regard to the formation of an exhibition of Scottish Historical Portraits, had not been realised. He hoped that so interesting an object might be successfully achieved on some future occasion. To those who had taken part in the proceedings of the Sections, their thanks would be unanimously rendered, and not only to old and tried friends of the Society, —Dr. Whewell, Dr. Guest, Mr. Kemble, and many whom he had here met with gratification, but to those who had now first joined their ranks—to Lord Neaves, Professor Innes, Mr. Robert Chambers, Professor Simpson, Mr. Napier, Mr. Burton, and more especially to Mr. Rhind, who had so indefatigably exerted his influence to arouse, in favour of the Institute, the sympathies of antiquaries and of scientific institutions throughout Scotland. To none, however, were they more indebted for that ample measure of kindred interest and hearty co-operation in their cause, by which the gratification and success of the previous week had been insured, than to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—to Mr. John Stuart, their secretary ; to their treasurer, Mr. Johnston, to Mr. Robertson, Mr. David Laing, Mr. Boyle, and other influential supporters of that Institution. No small part of the friendly consideration with which the Institute had been welcomed, had arisen from the fact that the Society of Antiquaries had won, in Edinburgh, more than merely local renown, through the attainments of such men as Daniel Wilson and Patrick Chalmers—of those, likewise, who now so honourably promoted the cause of historical and archaeological research. Lord Talbot concluded by presenting to the Museum of that Society an extensive series of models, exemplifying all the rare or peculiar types of the earlier antiquities of Ireland, as a small mark of his obligation for the zeal and goodwill which the Antiquaries of Scotland had evinced in giving their valuable assistance towards the extension of the archaeological series in the Dublin exhibition in 1852.

Mr. STUART, on behalf of the Society, returned their thanks for such a valuable acquisition ; and after a very gratifying expression from Lord HANDYSIDE, of the satisfaction with which the visit of Lord TALBOT and the members of the Institute to Edinburgh would be long remembered, the meeting concluded.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the meeting, and the general purposes of the Institute. The Town Council of Edinburgh, 50*l.*; the Royal Academy, 50*l.*; the Lord Provost, 5*l.*; the Marquis of Breadalbane, 20*l.*; the Duke of Buccleugh, 5*l.*; the Duke of Roxburghe, 5*l.*; Lord Murray, 5*l.*; Lord Handyside, 5*l.*; Lord Neaves, 3*l.*; the Right Rev. Bishop Terrot, 2*l.*; Hon. B. F. Primrose, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Sir James Ramsay, Bart., 5*l.*; Sir John Maxwell, Bart., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., 5*l.*; Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., 2*l.* 2*s.*; the Solicitor General, 5*l.*; Sir W. Johnston, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Sir John Watson Gordon, 2*l.* 2*s.*; the Dean of Faculty, 3*l.* 3*s.*; F. Abbot, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dr. W. Adam, 1*l.* 1*s.*; the Rev. W. Alexander, D.D., 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. H. Burton, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Adam Black, Esq., M.P., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dr. John Brown, 1*l.* 1*s.*; A. T. Boyle, Esq., 3*l.* 3*s.*; David Bryce, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; J. G. Burt, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Robert Cox, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart., 5*l.*; J. T. Gibson Craig, Esq., 3*l.* 3*s.*; Robert Chambers, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Alex. Christie, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; John Clarke, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; David Cousin, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P., 5*l.*; Sir H. Dryden, Bart., 1*l.* 1*s.*; John Dundas, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Bailie Brown Douglas, 3*l.*; Barron Graham, Esq., 3*l.*; E. S. Gordon, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; W. Fraser, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Edwin Guest, Esq., LL.D., Master of Caius College, 5*l.*; G. Harvev, Esq., R.S.A., 1*l.* 1*s.*; R. Horne, Esq., 5*l.*; Bailie Hill, 1*l.* 1*s.*; D. O. Hill, Esq., R.S.A., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Cosmo Innes, Esq., 3*l.* 3*s.*; T. B. Johnston, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; David Laing, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., 2*l.* 2*s.*; W. Miller, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Professor More, 1*l.* 1*s.*; A. K. Mackenzie, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; D. MacLagan, Esq. M.D., 1*l.* 1*s.*; D. McLaren, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; David Muir, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; W. H. Hay Newton, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Mark Napier, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; George Patton, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; J. Noel Paton, Esq., R.S.A., 1*l.* 1*s.*; A. H. Rhind, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; G. B. Robertson, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Joseph Robertson, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; George Seton, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; R. M. Smith, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. Dr. Stevenson, 3*l.*; John Stuart, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Professor Swinton, 2*l.*; John Thomson, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Professor Simpson, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Rev. J. M. Traherne, 2*l.*; George Traill, Esq., M.P., 5*l.*; Major-General Yule, 2*l.*

Monthly London Meeting.

November 7th, 1856.

JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, Esq., M.A., in the Chair.

A communication from the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings was read, accompanying the present of a copy [of the "Architectural Antiquities of the Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, the late House of Commons, drawn from actual survey and admeasurements, made by direction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Works, accompanied by observations on the original and perfect state of the Building." The official letter stated that "the drawings, comprising the plans, elevations, and sections, with their various architectural details, were executed by direction of the Government, after the fire of the Houses of Parliament, for the purpose either of restoration, or for the preservation of a memorial of that interesting building. As the First Commissioner considers this work to be of a nature

which cannot fail to afford interest to the antiquarian, the architect, and the public at large, he has much pleasure in placing it at your disposal, with a view to it being deposited in the library of the Archaeological Institute."

A special vote of thanks was directed to be recorded for this valuable present.⁷

Mr. KEMBLE gave some account of excavations at Mereworth Castle, in Kent, the seat of Viscount Falmouth. This noble mansion was erected in the first half of the XVIIIth century by John Earl of Westmorland, from the plans of an Italian artist, upon the site of an earlier structure. In the course of last year, during some alterations of the park, a few hundred yards from the house, the labourers discovered several pieces of ancient pottery, flanged tile, and much oxydated iron. As this pottery, upon examination, appeared to be Roman, a further investigation was made in the month of October in this year. The examination of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the sherds had been discovered, made it probable that it was the site of an ancient barrow, which had probably been levelled during Lord Westmorland's works, partly by cutting down the barrow itself, partly by raising the adjacent ground, the house itself having been surrounded by a moat. A trench was therefore driven in the usual direction, and the workmen almost immediately came upon a stone structure, similar in every respect to those which we find in the circumference of the Saxon barrows in Germany, viz., a low wall of loose stones, about three feet thick, and two or three courses high. Proceeding towards what was presumed to have been the centre, they found considerable quantities of a black substance, which might be charcoal or lignite, the result of decomposed wood, and several large iron nails of a kind well known to archaeologists. Together with these were an iron pin about four inches long, and several sherds, of which hereafter. The earth at this point was much mixed and darkened, and it was easy to follow the different strata. As the trench, which was about four feet deep, advanced, a heap or cairn of small stones was found, in and about which were numerous pieces of charcoal—not lignite,—and which, on being removed, disclosed a great number of fragments of pottery of very various kinds. The inclement weather prevented his continuing the excavations at that time, but a few days later, Lord Falmouth having again set his labourers at work upon a part of the ground still closer to the site of the first discovery, exhumed several flat tiles, which appear to be Roman, some fragments of pottery of a very curious description, and *one* large brass of one of the Antonines, probably M. Aurelius, in an extremely worn condition, indeed, almost unrecognisable. This lay between two of the tiles, and near it was a fragment of Samian ware, with the escallop pattern, also very much worn at the edges. Unburnt bones of some animal, perhaps swine, were also remarked. Some of the fragments of pottery were exhibited by Mr. Kemble. A portion of them were unmistakeably Roman, comprising portions of very fine Samian ware; but there were several large fragments which the student recognises at once as Saxon; and among the portions of iron discovered, was a small socketed bill-hook, which has every characteristic of Saxon manufacture. It is obvious that a very interesting interment has here been

⁷ This sumptuous volume, in Atlas folio, comprises plates, from careful drawings by Mackenzie, one of which gives a res-

toration of this highly interesting structure.

discovered, which will probably throw a good deal of light upon some disputed points with regard to the Roman occupation of West Kent, and the localities of some of their stations. Mr. Kemble reserved, however, all further observations upon these points till the excavation, which it is Lord Falmouth's intention to renew at a more favourable season, shall have been carried to a greater extent.

Mr. Kemble also gave some details of an excavation made by the Rev. L. B. Larking and himself on the site of the cromlech or stone kist called "The Adcombe" or "Coldrum" Stones in Kent, with the adjoining magnificent stone circle, and exhibited specimens of the pottery exhumed by them, some of which was undoubtedly of Saxon manufacture. He pointed out the significance of the name, derived from Anglo-Sax.—*ad, a funeral pile*, and the coincidence between Surrey and Kent, in both of which counties, side by side, are found *Ades cumb* and *Adinga tun*. We do not give any further details, however, at present, as the excavations will be resumed next year, and Mr. Kemble will then enter into a close examination of the results obtained, and the important archaeological and ethnographical conclusions to which they have led.

The Rev. JOHN MAUGHAN, Rector of Bewcastle, Cumberland, communicated the following observations on Roman Inscriptions on Coome (or Combe) Crag, Cumberland:—

"The romantic rocks, called Coome Crag, are situated on the margin of the river Irthing, about two miles west from the station called Ambo-glanna (now Birdoswald), on the Roman Wall, and about a quarter of a mile on the south side of North Wall and Vallum. They are chiefly remarkable for a Roman inscription, which, as I venture to read it, may perhaps be allowed to have some importance in the controversy respecting the authorship of the Great Barrier.

"The Lysons, in their 'History of Cumberland,' direct attention to this inscription, of which they offer the following reading:—

S E V E R V S

A I

V

"They say—'the name Severus may have been intended for that of the Emperor Septimius Severus, the builder of the Roman Wall, or of Alexander Severus, in whose reign considerable buildings and repairs appear to have been carried on at the northern stations.' Other antiquaries have visited these Crag, and appear generally to have partially adopted the reading of the Lysons—namely, Severus Alexander.⁸

"Having had opportunities of inspecting this important inscription, and correcting my views of it by careful rubbings, I venture to lay before the Institute a reading totally at variance with that given by the Lysons and other antiquaries. I also send for examination full-sized tracings (from the rubbings) of the letters of this, and of some other inscriptions which I have discovered on the face of these Crag. The double lines show where the letters are still distinct and visible; the double-dotted lines where the letters, or parts of letters, are not so plain, but where traces may still be seen and felt by careful examination; the single-dotted lines represent those parts where there are no decided traces or vestiges now remaining. The letters appear to have

⁸ Mention is made of these crags by Dr. Bruce, *Roman Wall*, pp. 63, 258. He suggests the reading of the chief inscription—SEVERUS ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS.

been cut very deep at first, and pitted with the point of the pick, and thus some parts of the letters would probably be shallower than the others. These shallower parts have probably been obliterated by the corroding effects of time and the weather—the deeper-cut parts only being left. In consequence of the uneven face of the Crag the rains may have taken into those letters which are now remaining, as channels, and may thus have had the effect of wearing and keeping them deeper.

“The chief inscription consists of three lines, and I venture to suggest that it may be read thus (see wood-cut)—L. SEP. SEVERVS (for Lucius Septimius Severus) IMPERATOR AVGVSTVS.

“The lower part of the letter L, for Lucius, is traceable, but the upper part is gone. The second letter is very evidently an S. The third letter has no marks on the right side of the upright stroke so as to make the letter E, as supposed by the Lysons, while the lower part of the loop of the letter P is distinct and pointing upwards, the top of the loop being quite gone—the lowest side-mark on the left side is also distinct (but probably only a very small part of it is now left), and there is also a trace of the middle side-mark, so as to make the tied letters EP; and thus we have the letters SEP for SEPTIMIUS.

“There appears to be room between my third and fifth letters for the letter S only, of the beginning and end of which we find traces. The letter V is as evident as any letter on the rock, although the Lysons do not copy it correctly: and there are good traces of the side-marks so as to make the tied-letters EV. The same may be observed of the next letter, which may be read ER. The letters V and S cannot be mistaken. Thus we obtain the word SEVERUS. The Lysons read the first line as SEVERUS only, either overlooking the V, or misplacing the letters V and E. Now the letter V in the word Severus is one of the most distinct letters in the whole word—in fact, one of the first to catch the eye on the discovery of the inscription, and it is almost impossible to imagine how any mistake could have occurred respecting this letter. It is also quite evident from the tracing of the letters that the doubtful space between my letters P and V is not sufficient to contain the two separate letters V and E. The only letter which is not fully traceable is the first S in my word ‘Severus,’ and that one letter is sufficient to fill up the entire space. With the exception of some slight abrasions the other letters are all sufficiently manifest. If we suppose this line to have contained the word ‘Severus’ only, then it must have been spelt ‘Seevrus’ instead of ‘Severus’—a blunder to which it is difficult to reconcile our notions of Roman inscriptions.

“In the second line the letter I is traceable, and has a pick-hole near the top deeper than the other part of it. In the second letter M the first stroke is traceable, while the last two strokes are very distinct, although supposed by the Lysons to be the letter A. The third letter is evidently the letter P, having the upright stroke perfect, and also the lower part of the loop, with a good trace of the remainder. There is no trace whatever of any mark on the right side of the upright stroke of this letter, either diverging at right angles from the bottom, or pointing downwards from any point higher up, so as to form the letter L in Alexander. The stem of the T,

L SPSYRV S
I IMPRATOR

M EVSTVS

and the left side of the O, are distinct enough, and so is the terminating side of the R. The remaining marks and traces of this line are sufficient to indicate the word 'Imperator.' The face of the rock shows that there could not be space enough for the word 'Alexander.'

"In the third line we find only slight and partial traces of the tied-letters A and V. The principal part of the second letter is clear, and was not an unusual form of the letter G, but reversed. The remaining letters are good. The letters in this line are much smaller than in the two preceding lines. The word is undoubtedly 'AUGUSTUS.'

"Having thus attempted to show that the chief inscription ought to be read 'Lucius Septimius Severus Imperator Augustus,' and not 'Severus Alexander Augustus;' I shall now proceed to notice the other inscriptions on these crags. I believe I am correct in stating that no explanation has been hitherto offered of these inscriptions, and that some of them have not been previously discovered.

"About fifteen inches above the 'Severus' inscription are the traces of some letters, some perfect and some not visible, which I venture to read as the word MATHERIANUS. (See woodcut.)

"My reason for reading these letters as Matherianus is simply this: About four yards on the south side of the 'Severus' inscription, on the same face of the rock, and almost close to the ground, I found the same word in clear and perfect letters. (See woodcut.) This word is very satisfactory, and admits of no doubt, the only imperfect part being the side loops of the tied-letters E and R, of which however there are traces. It is probably as perfect as any Roman inscription now in existence. The face of the crag slopes inwards, and rather projects above it, and to this cause we are probably indebted for its excellent preservation. The name 'Materianus' occurs in 'Spartian's Life of Severus,' in the list of persons put to death by the Emperor, soon after his accession, and hence we may infer that such a name was in use among the Romans at that time.

"About five yards on the north side of the 'Severus' inscription are the letters DE very well defined, and about two feet below these letters we find nearly the whole of the word AUGUSTUS, some parts of the letters being about half an inch in depth.

About a yard on the north side of the word 'Augustus' are marks and traces of letters, which appear to be

centurial, and which, I think, may not improperly be read as follows—C.LÆG.VI.C. or CENTURIO LEGIONIS SEXTÆ CENTURIO, *i. e.*, the centurion of the Sixth Legion. The centurial mark C, reversed, both precedes and follows the name of the Legion. The reversion of the letter C is noticed by Heinesius, pp. 55, 722. Instances are also given in Camden, and elsewhere. On this rock we have also examples of the reversion of the letter G.

"On a part of the rock, a little distance above this centurial line, we may perceive traces of letters, which however may be pronounced to be now illegible.

"These inscriptions (thus read), when viewed in connection with an inscription, found at the distance of only a few miles, in an ancient quarry on Haltwhistle Fell,⁹ in the immediate vicinity of the Wall, where the Sixth Legion was also recorded, raise a probability that this part of the Wall was built by the Sixth Legion: and these inscriptions, when viewed in connection with the inscription on the Gelt Rocks,¹ where reference is also made to the time of Severus, raise another, and apparently a very strong probability, that the Wall was built by Severus. I would observe, however, that whether these crags were actually used in building the Roman Wall, or in repairing it, or for some other purpose, must be now merely a matter of opinion."

Mr. JAMES CARRUTHERS, of Belfast, sent the following notice of a supposed discovery of Roman Remains in Ireland. The rare occurrence of any reliques of that age in Ireland, gives an additional interest to any discovery which may appear to present such vestiges, whilst at the same time it renders the careful investigation of their claim to be regarded as of Roman date the more indispensable.

"About five years ago, a man who lives in the townland of Loughy, near Donaghadee, county of Down, Ireland, when moulding potatoes in his field, being obliged to remove some of the subsoil, observed a quantity of black earth in a hole about two feet deep, which, on examination, was found to contain a large number of beads of various sizes, several armillæ, many articles of bronze, a brass coin, and the bowl of a very small spoon.

"A few months ago, the following portion of this discovery came into my possession:—a pair of bronze tweezers, a bronze fibula (similar to one in Plate XLI., Vol. I. of C. R. Smith's 'Collectanea Antiqua'), two bronze finger rings, one spiral and the other plain; a little bar of bronze, about the thickness of a straw, an inch and a-half long, having a small knob at each end: it is quite perfect, and has not the appearance of being a portion of any other article—I cannot imagine what its use could have

been; the bowl of a very small spoon, apparently made of base metal, and very much decomposed; one hundred and fifty-two glass beads, blue, green, purple, yellow, semi-transparent white, displaying beautifully-executed spiral ornaments in yellow enamel, and a small one in amber: one of the



Beads of glass and amber, with reliques of bronze, found in Co. Down.

Scale, one-half.

⁹ Bruce's Roman Wall, p. 63. This inscription has been wantonly destroyed.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 64.

purple beads is ornamented with three small yellow knobs, placed at right angles; two armillæ, one made of purple glass, which, from its appearance, evidently had been cast in a mould, the other is of Kimmeridge shale; they are of a small size, being only two inches and three-quarters each in diameter.

“Mr. C. R. Smith, in his ‘*Collectanea Antiqua*,’ Vol. III., page 35, gives a valuable and interesting account of the manufacture of shale bracelets and beads, in the following words:—‘The bracelets and beads, formed of the so-called Kimmeridge coal, are particularly interesting, as specimens of a native manufacture, which has only been discovered, or rather understood, of late years. Circular pieces of bituminous shale, found almost or quite exclusively in the bays of Kimmeridge and Worthbarrow, in Dorsetshire, and commonly called ‘Kimmeridge coal money,’ have been long known and collected, but their origin for some time remained unsuspected. Mr. W. A. Miles attributed them to the Phœnicians, who, he imagined, ‘made and used them as representatives of coin, and for some mystical use in sacrificial or sepulchral rites.’ The late Mr. J. Sydenham was happier in his explanation, and proved not only that there was nothing mystical about them, but that they were the rejected portions of pieces of shale, which had been turned in the lathe by the Romans, who occupied the district, for making bracelets. In a paper read at the meeting of the British Archaeological Association, at Canterbury, Mr. Sydenham entered at length into the subject, and set the question at rest. Of the waste pieces thrown out of the lathe as the refuse nuclei of rings, large quantities are found beneath the pastures of the Purbeck district. There is an extensive bed of the material on that part of the Dorsetshire coast, and it appears to extend a considerable distance, and a vein of it was pointed out to me by Mr. C. Hall, on his land at Ansty. The Kimmeridge shale seems to have been extensively worked by the Romans, and manufactured, not only for personal ornaments, but also for various other purposes. Professor Henslow discovered an urn formed of it, and Mr. C. Hall possesses a leg of a stool, carved in the same material.’

“Having visited the finder a few days ago, for the purpose of obtaining all the information possible regarding the discovery, I learned that the grave contained, in addition to what came into my possession, a bronze needle, about four inches long; a number of large amber beads, which were carried away by the neighbours, who had assembled on hearing of the discovery; several glass and shale armlets, which were broken while removing the earth from the grave.

“I was anxious to ascertain if there had been a coin with the remains, as I expected a Roman one. I asked the indirect question, ‘Did you observe a coin like a half-penny?’ The man replied, ‘No, but that he found one a little larger than a farthing, but much thicker, and so yellow that he thought it gold; but, on sending it to be examined by a chemist in Newtownards, it was pronounced brass.’ I have no doubt it was second brass of the upper Roman empire. The discovery of this coin in the grave seems to prove that the interment was Roman. I made inquiry if there had been either glass or pottery, such as a lachrymatory or urn, found with the remains, but none had been discovered.

“It is a difficult matter to assign a cause for a Roman interment in Ireland, as that people never had a settlement here. It is not improbable that

the deceased had been voyaging past the county Down, and had either died unexpectedly on board, or in a fit of sickness, after having been removed on shore. In the latter case, the locality where the grave was discovered, from its sheltered situation, would have been most suitable for an invalid."

By the kindness of the Council of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, we are enabled to place before our readers the accompanying representation of some of these reliques, from a drawing by Miss Carruthers. It will be observed that apparently nothing distinctive of Roman character is found in these curious objects, which seem rather to be cognate with ornaments such as commonly occur in this country with remains of the Anglo-Saxon age.

The Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, V.P., described the results of his recent explorations at Chesterford, in a field between the wall of the station and the river Cam, where he had been led to suppose that an ancient cemetery had existed. Some interments had been brought to light; in one instance a coin of Constantine was found close to the skull, possibly deposited as a *Naulum* for the transit of the Styx. Two days previously to the meeting, a small low wall was found, alongside of which lay the remains of five infants; no other traces of buildings being noticed near the spot. Mr. Neville had found low walls apparently of similar character, with cinerary urns deposited adjacent to them, at Linton and Icklingham, and he desired to invite attention to the occurrence of such constructions of masonry in cemeteries of the Roman period, with the kind promise that at the next meeting he would give a more detailed account of his late excavations at *Icianum*.

The Rev. J. H. HARWOOD HILL, Rector of Cranoe, Leicestershire, sent an account of the discovery of Roman reliques in the parish of Hallaton, in that county, upon the property of N. Simkin, Esq. The deposit, supposed to have been of a sepulchral character, was found in draining and ploughing up a piece of green sward, which had been previously under the plough; the remains were found at the depth of about two feet in cutting the drain, and were unfortunately much broken in taking them out, and still more through the ignorance of the labourers, by whom the vases were broken in pieces in search of money. Mr. Hill sent sketches of the various objects discovered, comprising a skillet or *trulla* of bronze, the handle perforated with a trefoil for suspension, in this vessel were found bones, with some kind of unguent; fragments of bronze vessels, in very mutilated condition, one of them being the upper portion of a *præfericulum* or jug, of fine workmanship, with a band of foliated ornaments round the neck; a portion of a bronze ladle, as supposed, in very imperfect state; a handle of a vessel, with the figure of a youth dancing, and the straight, reeded, handle of a *patera*, of the same metal, terminating in a ram's head. Of glass, there were found the handle and the long neck of a bottle of deep violet-coloured glass, similar probably to that found in one of the Bartlow tumuli, (*Archæologia*, vol. xxv. pl. ii. fig. i.)² four small *unguentaria*, of the kind usually designated as lachrymatories, and of light green colour, and a ribbed dish of the same colour, broken into many fragments. Of fictile ware, there were several portions of "Samian," comprising, when put together, a dish and two small cups of the ordinary forms, such as

² Compare also the glass vessel found at Litlington, *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. pl. xlv. fig. v.

were found in the Bartlow tumuli and elsewhere.³ In their general character, indeed, these various reliques, the mutilated remains of vessels of great beauty, closely resemble the objects discovered in those Roman tombs, as also at Sheffield, Bedfordshire, and at Topesfield, Essex.⁴ It is remarkable that in all these deposits the bronze handle of the *patera* occurred terminating in the head of an animal, being in the discovery last mentioned, that of a lion; at Bartlow the perfect vessel was found, with the ram's head and reeded handle, similar to the fragment described by Mr. Hill. Of the bronze skillet, the only vessel in the deposit at Hallaton, which was preserved entire, examples have frequently occurred. Two, found in Arnagill, Yorkshire, have been figured in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 47. References to other examples may be found in the Museum Catalogue, Transactions of the Institute at the York Meeting, p. 10. The site of the discovery described by Mr. Hill is a commanding position on the flank of a steep ascent facing the south, where two ancient roads seem to have intersected one another. The space occupied by the remains was about 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.; there was no indication of a barrow, but the deposit had evidently been placed in a cist of wood, and was probably sepulchral. Before the enclosure of Hallaton parish, an ancient road, the remains of which are clearly seen, passed close to the spot; it was the nearest way from Medbourne, a Roman station on the *Via Devana*, to Burrow Hill, on which are vestiges of an extensive encampment. There are also traces of entrenchments on all the highest hills between those places; a few hundred yards from the spot where the reliques were found there is an encampment, on a hill called Ram's Head, where a few years since other antiquities were brought to light, in forming plantations on Lord Berners' property in the parish of Keythorpe. Mr. Hill sent also sketches of three sculptured coffin-slabs found a few months previously at Hallaton, in the churchyard.

Mr. JOSEPH FAIRLESS, of Hexham, communicated the following note of an ancient interment found near that town. About the close of August, in the present year, in a deep cutting through dry gravel for the works of the Border Counties Railway, a little north of the confluence of the Tyne, the workmen came upon a stone cist, containing a male human skeleton, the lower extremities doubled up, with an urn of common type, measuring about 5 inches in height, and faintly scored with a lozengy pattern; it contained some carbonised mould or ashes. The grave was formed of flat stones placed edgewise at the sides, top and bottom, and covered by a large slab, about 5 ft. in length, and 8 inches thick. The internal dimensions of the cist were, length, 42 in.; breadth, 24 in.; depth, 18 in. A small cup or *patera* was found near it, similar in form to those discovered at Harpenden, Herts, in 1844, as described in this Journal, vol. ii. p. 254. The doubling up of the body, its position north and south, the inclination to the right side, and the arms crossed over the breast, with the presence also of a small urn containing ashes, indicating possibly partial cremation, are features of interest in regard to the period of this interment.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE sent a notice of an extensive discovery of sepulchral urns, of the Anglo-Saxon period, in Lincolnshire. They appear to be of the same age and fashion as the urns disinterred by

³ Similar cups of Samian occurred in the deposit at Topesfield, Essex, *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. pl. v.

⁴ Brayley's *Graphic Illustrator*, pp. 344, 378. *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 24.

Mr. Neville at Little Wilbraham, and other examples from Anglo-Saxon graves.

"A few months ago, in the process of working a sand-pit in the parish of South Willingham, Lincolnshire, the labourers suddenly brought to view a number of cinerary earthen vases. Some of these were broken, but I have the pleasure of forwarding for your inspection correct drawings of three of them, two of yellow, and one of dark-grey clay. They are now in the possession of G. F. Heneage, Esq., of Hainton Hall, the owner of the sand-pit. An old Roman road from Caistor to Horncastle passes through South Willingham parish about half a mile from the spot where the urns were found, but it has evidently no connexion with them."

The Rev. JAMES RAINE, jun., sent a notice of the use of a magical crystal, for the purpose of recovering stolen goods, in the XVth century. (Printed in this volume, p. 372.)

Mr. SALVIN reported that the works of restoration at Holy Island having been successfully carried out, through the grant liberally devoted to the purpose by the Government, as stated by him at a previous meeting (see p. 283 *ante*), it had been found requisite to form a protecting fence around the ruins. A further sum having been appropriated to the purpose, H.M. Commissioners of Public Works sanctioned the construction of a sunk fence on the north and east sides of the church; in making this, a leaden plate had been found outside, near the east end, recording the removal of the remains of three of the monks, in 1215, "*ab orto monachorum*." Two stone coffins were found at no great distance. Mr. Salvin produced a ground-plan of the ruins, with sections and elevations of the buildings in their present state, showing the portions lately restored under his directions.

Mr. GEORGE GRAZEBROOK communicated a proposition for the renewal of Heraldic Visitations through the medium of the Assessed Tax Papers; proposing that they should be accompanied, for one year, by a separate leaf with suitable heading, and that each householder, entitled to arms, be requested to insert a description or sketch of his armorial bearings, with any particulars regarding his descent, or the origin of his family. These returns to be collected, and systematically arranged.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

The Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER presented two arrow-heads of flint, as specimens of the manufacture of imitative reliques of that description practised in the neighbourhood of Whitby. He observed—"I should like it to be generally known that they can be purchased at Whitby near the church, and that most of them are made by a man who resides, or used to reside, at Fylingdales, close to Robin Hood's Bay. Many of these shameful forgeries have a dusty or earthy appearance well calculated to deceive the unwary. This, as I understood, is caused by their being boiled in mud, and then dried, when the mud adheres to all the inequalities of the surface. These flint forgeries have been made in very large quantities. Amongst others, I was offered a flint fish-hook. Those I send were given to me. I have now little doubt but that the flint weapons I sent last year for exhibition are spurious." (See p. 85, *ante*.) It will be remembered that the Institute had received a similar caution from Lord Londesborough in regard to the Yorkshire fabrications (p. 105, *ante*).

By Mr. HENRY J. ADEANE.—A bronze *lituus*, as supposed, or augur's staff,

lately obtained at Rome. The lituus is frequently represented on ancient works of art, but it is remarkable that no original example has hitherto, it is believed, been found. Possibly the material employed was perishable. Cicero describes it as "*inflexum bacillum*," and Livy as "*baculum aduncum*." The object exhibited may have been formed of ancient fragments of bronze, destined for certain purposes unconnected with the purpose they now suggest; it seems desirable to call attention to the subject in order to invite inquiry as to the existence of any remains of the *lituus* in continental collections, or any precise indication regarding the material customarily used.

By Mr. G. R. WARDLAW RAMSAY.—Two bronze socketed celts in remarkably fine preservation. They were found on his property at Tillycultry, a village situated at the foot of the Ochil hills, about ten miles from Stirling. They lay at about the depth of ten feet, one of them embedded in moss, but in a sandy soil; the other, a specimen with very highly-polished patina, in a bed of green sand, which possibly had been the cause of its perfect condition. It is of a type usually occurring in the southern parts of England, at Kingston, in the bed of the Thames, &c. The sides are ornamented with raised lines, and circles, in similar manner as the celt figured in this Journal, vol. iv., p. 328, fig. 8, but in different arrangement. Compare another socketed celt, with more simple ornamentation, of the same kind, figured in Wilson's Prehistoric Annals, p. 257.

By Mr. G. P. MINTY, of Petersfield.—A bow formed of the horn of an animal, well polished. It resembles in form the ancient Grecian bows, having a double curvature, probably caused by their being constructed of two curved horns united together at the handle, like the bow of the Lycian Pandarus, described by Homer.⁵ It was stated to have been found in the Cambridgeshire fens, between Waterbeach and Ely, some years since, when it came into Mr. Minty's possession through his relative, Professor Miller, of Cambridge. Its length, when complete, was $42\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it was formed of a single horn, and one end, being the part where the horn had joined the skull, has been broken off.⁶ On Trajan's column the Dacians and Sarmatians are represented using bows of the same form, as are also German warriors on the Antonine column. On Roman sculptures in England it occurs on an altar found at Corbridge (Horsley, No. cv.); Rob of Risingham appears to have held a bow of the same fashion, and it appears on a sculpture formerly at Housesteads (Bruce, Roman Wall, pl. xiii.). It has been suggested, considering the great durability of horn, that there is no improbability in the supposition that this bow may have been brought to Britain by some soldier in the service of Rome, and lost in the fens, in which so many Roman reliques are found. Mr. Kemble remarked that the "*horn-boga*," or bow of horn, is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf and other writings of that period.

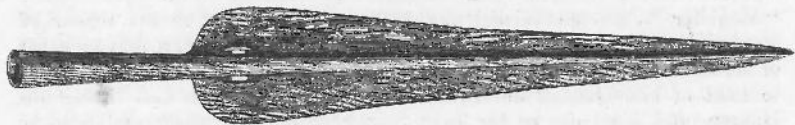
Mr. MINTY produced also a large ovoidal pebble of great weight, supposed to be of chert (?), found about 3 feet deep on the side of a tumulus lately in part destroyed on Petersfield Heath. There were several other tumuli, recently removed, but nothing had been discovered with the ex-

⁵ Representations of the Grecian bow, of the double curved form, may be seen in Hope's Costume of the Ancients, pl. 22, 124, 135, 139, 148. Compare also the Parthian, pl. 13.

⁶ See the abstract of an interesting memoir, by Dr. Buist, on the Scythian Bows and Bows of the Ancients, compared with those of India. Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot. vol. i. p. 237.

ception of this stone, which attracted attention, as no pebbles of the same kind occur in the neighbourhood ; it was supposed, from its regular form and well-polished surface, to be artificial, and the finder had demanded a large price for it.⁷ It measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and is evidently a natural water-worn pebble, which may have been deposited in the tumulus, through some superstitious notion, or as an object of rarity. Mr. Kemble observed that in Teutonic tombs stones occur deposited, doubtless from some supposed virtue or superstition ; the ætites, or eagle stone, and echini, often occur in tombs in Germany, and in the Hanover Museum there are two egg-shaped objects from the Luneburg tumuli, formed apparently of Carrara marble. He had never, however, met with a stone of such large size in any ancient grave. Such a stone might have served, he remarked, in the process of "puddling," in mining. Mr. Minty, in regard to this observation, stated that iron mines had been worked in the locality where the stone was found, and it was supposed that they were known in Roman times.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—A representation of a bronze spear of remarkably elegant form and large dimensions, exhibited in the Museum formed during the recent meeting at Edinburgh. It was dug up on the hill of Rosele, in the parish of Duffus, Morayshire, and is now preserved in the Museum at Elgin. This fine weapon measures $19\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length.



By the Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE.—A small bronze boat-shaped spoon, with a loop at one end for suspension : its length is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was found with Roman remains at Chesterford.—Two iron spears, probably of the Anglo-Saxon age, found with three others in railway operations at Finchinbrook, near Bishop's Stortford : one measures about 16 inches in length including the socket, which is open on one side for greater facility in fitting the shaft, and has an iron rivet near the lower end. Mr. Kemble remarked that this open socket appears to be exclusively Saxon : spears of that construction have been found in Cambridgeshire, Wilts, and Gloucestershire, with remains of that period.—The other spear is of very large dimensions, the socket lost : this weapon Mr. Kemble thought might be Roman ; it is of very uncommon type.

By the Rev. RICHARD GORDON.—Drawing of a bronze finger-ring to which a key is attached, so as to lie flat on the finger. It was found at Scarborough, and presented lately to the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. A similar key-ring is in Mr. Neville's collection.

By Mr. THOMAS HUGHES.—A diminutive gold ring found at Chester, set with a sapphire ; inscribed around the hoop, ✠ DMOAIERVAOICLANSIEPAM : the signification of these letters remains unexplained. Date, XIVth century.

By Mr. HEWITT.—Sketch of a cross-slab found at Darley-le-Dale, Derbyshire, in 1855. The cross is placed on a grice of two steps, beneath which is a rudely-designed animal, bearing some resemblance to a horse. This,

⁷ Such water-worn pebbles occur, as Mr. Tucker stated, on Northam Burrows, near Bideford ; also in abundance at


Budleigh Salterton, and on the Chesil Bank near Weymouth.

with four crescents, or horse-shoe shaped ornaments, introduced in the angles formed by the shaft and the horizontal limbs of the cross, had led to the supposition that the slab had commemorated a smith or farrier. It is of diminutive size, measuring only 32 inches in length, and is now fixed in the porch. By comparison with other cross-slabs, for example at Hanbury, Staffordshire, and at Bredon, Worcestershire (Cutt's "Sepulchral Slabs," plate 6, 59, &c.), it seems more probable that the horse-shoe symbols are merely part of the conventional treatment of the varied forms of the decorated cross introduced on grave slabs. Another slab, noticed at Darley by Mr. Hewitt, has a cross, sword, horn, and kite-shield.

By Mr. LE KEUX.—A collection of sketches chiefly by Deeble, executed about 1816, and representing architectural subjects in Kent and Dorset. Amongst them are very interesting views of the Pharos and ancient church at Dover Castle, Reculver church, St. Martin's, Canterbury, &c.

By GEORGE CARY, Esq., of Tor Abbey, through the Rev. Dr. OLIVER.—Several deeds, preserved amongst the muniments of the Cary family, at Tor Abbey, Devonshire.

1. Date, *circa* 1190.—Grant by Radulf de Buvile (*sic*) to Radulf de Hauton in frank marriage with Joan his daughter, of the services of divers lands late in the respective tenures of Richard Ruffus, Randulf de Trewint, Robert Halhedey, Robert de Trewint, Stephen de Trewint, Roger Warin, Robert Ruffus, Galfrid "de molendino," Alfred "de molendino," "Magister" John de Wichel and William de Polglas, in his manor of Tredawel, and his mill of Tredawel, with the whole suit (*cum tota sequela*) of his whole manor of Tredawel, as well of freemen as of rustics (*rusticorum*); to hold of him (Radulf de Buvile) and his heirs, to the said Radulf de Hauton and his heirs of the said Joan begotten, for ever; and also a reasonable allowance out of his wood of Tredawel for the repair of the mill. Warranty of the premises to the said Radulf de Hauton and his heirs of the said Joan begotten, in free socage, rendering therefor yearly a pair of white gloves at Easter for all kinds of services. "Testibus, domino Reginaldo de Botrius, Rogero de Trelost, Henrico de Alnet', Guidone de Nouant, Reginaldo de Nimeth, Ricardo de Tregrilla, Nicholas de Ferra, Willelmo Wisa, Willelmo Walens cum multis aliis."

Seal, of green wax, pointed oval; the device a fleur-de-lis; legend— s'RAVDVLFI DE BEVIL. This seal claims notice as an example of the use of the pointed-oval form by a person not an ecclesiastic. The ancient Cornish family of Beville, said to have come over with the Conqueror, had their chief residence, as Lysons states, at Gwarnike, near Truro. The manor of Tredawel is in the parish of Alton, about eight miles west of Launceston; Trewint is a village in the same parish.

2. Undated, probably about 1220. Grant by Richard de Greynville, son and heir of Richard de Greynville, to Alexander Rufus, of a messuage in the town of Bideford that Robert de Gardino held, which was his (the grantor's) escheat, (*Escheetta*) and also six acres of land. "Testibus, Domino Waltero filio Willelmi, Gregorio de Greynville, Rogero de Fontenay, Willelmo le Turnour, Johanne Tyrel, Rogero de Gilescote, Willelmo Russel, Alexandro de Collecote, et aliis." Seal lost.


3. Date, *circa* 1250.—Grant by Gilbert Bondi to John, his uncle, rector of the church "de Valle Winton" (Alwington, Devon) of the land of Habedesham which he had of his said uncle. "Testibus, Gilberto Allutario Aldremanno de Valle Winton, Edmundo Allutario Winton,

Nigello Kecke ballivo de Soca Winton, Roberto le bal', Petro nobis clerico de Valle, Willelmo plumbario de valle, et multis aliis."

Seal of dark green wax, of escutcheon form; device, a lion rampant turned sinister, possibly not heraldic; legend—s': GILL'BERTI :

Endorsed in a later hand—"Abotisham."

4. Date *circa* 1250.—Grant by Juliana de Gylescote to John de Raleghe "*filio* (?) meo"⁸ of certain burgages in the town of Bydiforde, and a certain "*pratum forinsecum*." "*Testibus*, Thoma de Greynville, Ricardo Suellard, Waltero Ganet, Johanne Asketa, Gervasio Giffard, Waltero Syzman, Stephano le Dunne tunc preposito ville, et aliis."

Seal of green wax, of pointed-oval form; device, a rudely-designed flower; legend— s' IVLIANE : D' GILESC'.

5. Date 1275.—Agreement and Bond respecting a rent of nineteen-pence sterling, out of the tenement "*de la Olleheghes*," which had been released by Hugh de Churletone to Hugh de Curtenay. "*Hiis testibus*, Dominis Johanne de Hydone, Wydone de Nouaunt, et Henrico de Raleghe, militibus, Aluredo de Porta, Johanne de valle torta, Henrico de Somertone, Henrico de la Wylleyerd, Petro Pudding, Johanne Cacepol, Ricardo de Crokeheye."—"Datum apud Whymple die mercurii proxima ante Cathedralam sancti Petri, anno domini, M.cc. lxxv." Seal lost.

6. 30 Edw. III. (1356).—Agreement for a gift in frank marriage, on the marriage of John Kary with Margaret, daughter of Robert de Holewey; dated at Wynkaleghe on Saturday after the Assumption of our Lady, 30 Edw. III. Whereby the said Robert covenanted to give with the said Margaret the reversion of all his lands and tenements in Holeweye, together with the reversion of all rents and services which he had in the parish of Northlyw, and the reversion of all the lands, rents, and services, in the parish of Beuworthi,⁹ to hold the said reversions, after the deaths of Dame Margaret de Kelly and Robert de Holeweye, to the said John and Margaret in frank marriage; and the reversion of all the lands, rents, and services, in a certain place called Lutteford, in the parish of Northliwy (?),¹ after the death of the said Robert and Joan his wife; and the reversion of all other lands and tenements, rents and services, in the parish of Mortone "*susdit*," after the death of the said Robert. And the said John de Kary was to enfeof the said Margaret of all the lands, rents, and services, in Uppekary, to hold to her and the heirs of the body of the said John and her; and to grant a rent-charge of 10*l.* a-year on the lands and tenements in Uppekary, in whose hands (*meynt*, probably for *meynz*) soever they might come, or by statute merchant or by any other security, according to the ordinance and election of good counsel (the legal adviser) of the said Robert. Neither the said John and Margaret, nor their heirs, were to implead Emma, the daughter of the said Robert and sister of the said Margaret, of the lands, rents, and services, and reversions, nor of any parcel (of them) in Aysbury, Binslond', Bouwode, (*erasure*), so that the said Emma and her heirs might not hold them as her purparty,² and in allowance of³ all the lands, rents, services and reversions which the said

⁸ Parchment injured where *filio* occurs.

⁹ Beaworthy, Devon, near Launceston. Northlew is a parish near Oakhampton, Devon.

¹ This word is obscurely written over an erasure.

² Namely, as her share (of her father's estates).

³ In compensation for.

Margaret, daughter of the said Robert,⁴ in Holewey, Northlyw, Fenne, and Morton, as was more fully above written. For the observance and performance of all the aforesaid covenants on both sides, the said Robert and John were assured by their faith⁵ the day and year above mentioned, in the presence of Thomas de Affetone, Adam de Mileforde, Laurence de Holiwille, William Oliver, Robert de Kary, and the aforesaid Robert and John were agreed that these covenants should be fully performed, in the feast of Saint Michael the year aforesaid.

Seal, of dingy-white wax; an escutcheon within a cusped panel: the bearing appears to be,—on a bend three roses, (the arms of Cary of Cockington, according to Pole). A rose is introduced on each side of the escutcheon. Legend—✠ SIGIL' IOHANNIS D' CARY.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—Two sculptures in bone, XIV. cent., portions of shrine work, or of the decorations of a casket.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—Casts from sculptures in ivory in the collections at the Louvre and the Imperial Library at Paris, one of them being a representation of Our Lord, with a cruciform ornament behind the head (not a *nimbus*), Greek art, XIIIth cent.; also, the Raising of the Widow's Son, an example of Xth cent., from the Maskell Collection, now in the British Museum.

By Mr. FALKNER, of Deddington.—A representation of a mural painting recently discovered in Horley church, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, on the wall of the north aisle, opposite the south door. The church is of the Perpendicular style of architecture. The painting represents St. Christopher, bearing the infant Jesus; his staff breaks in twain, and on a scroll from his mouth may be decyphered the words, in black letter—"What art thou that art so he . . . bar I never so hevy a thyng." The Saviour makes reply,—"Yep (?) I be hevy no wunder nys, for I am the kynge of blys." Beneath appears a man fishing, and fish in the river.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A poniard with a brass crescent-shaped termination to the hilt; the blade flat on one side, and grooved on the other. Found at Gloucester, in forming a drain. Date, about the time of Henry VI.

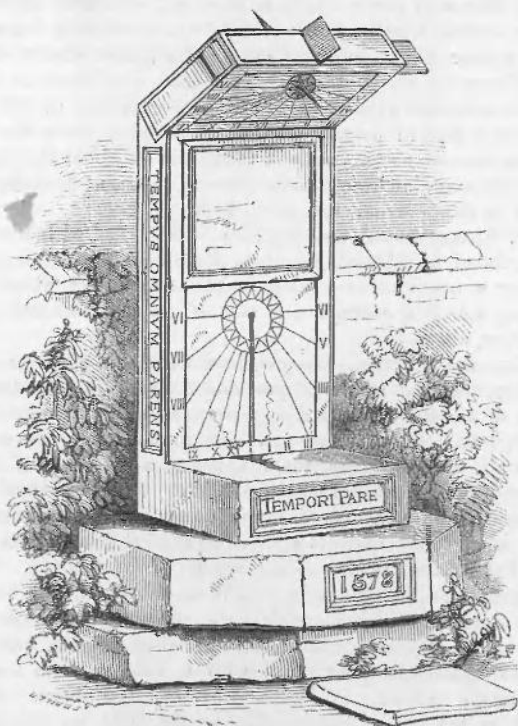
By Mr. J. M. KEMBLE.—A sketch of an engraved tablet of slate, (measuring 17 inches in height, by 8½) in Ightham church, Kent, placed in the recess behind the bust of Dorothy, relict of Sir William Selby, on the mural monument to her memory. She died in 1641. It had been asserted that Lady Selby "was traditionally reported to have written the letter which proved the cause of discovering the Gunpowder Plot." (Notes and Queries, 2nd series, vol. ii. p. 248, where the epitaph is given. See also pp. 314, 415.) This conjecture had doubtless been suggested by an expression in the epitaph—"whose arte disclosed that plot" taken in connection with the subjects represented on the tablet. On one side appears the papal conclave, the devil is seated amongst the persons at the council table, and Guy Faux receives his commission. On the other side Guy is seen approaching the Parliament House, in the vaults of which appear faggots covering the barrels of gunpowder. The lower part of the tablet is occupied by a representation of the sea agitated by a tempest, sportive fish, and ships wrecked, doubtless the destruction of the Armada; along

⁴ There is probably some omission here to the effect of—"would have."

⁵ Had pledged their faith.

the top of the slate is inscribed—"Trinuni Britannicæ bis ultori in memoriam classis invincibilis, subversæ, submersæ; proditiōis nefandæ, detectæ, disjectæ;" and other inscriptions appear in various parts expressing zealous protestant feeling, of which several similar memorials exist. Of one of these, "in æternam papistarum infamiam," an engraved plate at the residence of Sir Chetham Mallett, at Shepton Mallett, Somerset, closely resembling the tablet at Ightham, a rubbing was exhibited in the Museum of the Institute at the Bristol Meeting. (Museum Catalogue, Bristol Volume, p. lxxxiv.) There can be little doubt that the supposed allusion to Lady Selby, as having written the letter to Lord Monteagle, is wholly unfounded. It is said that some of her needlework was suspended behind the monument, and this very possibly may have been the production of the lady's "arte," displaying some subjects of the popish machinations, similar to that above described.

By Mr. R. R. CATON.—Sketches of a sun-dial of remarkable construction, existing on the terrace in the gardens of Park Hall, near



Sun-dial on the Garden Terrace, at Park Hall, near Oswestry

Oswestry, where the members of the Institute were welcomed with such friendly hospitality during the meeting at Shrewsbury in 1855. At the period when this dial was erected that eminent mansion was the residence of a family named Ap Howel, or Powell, a junior branch of the royal

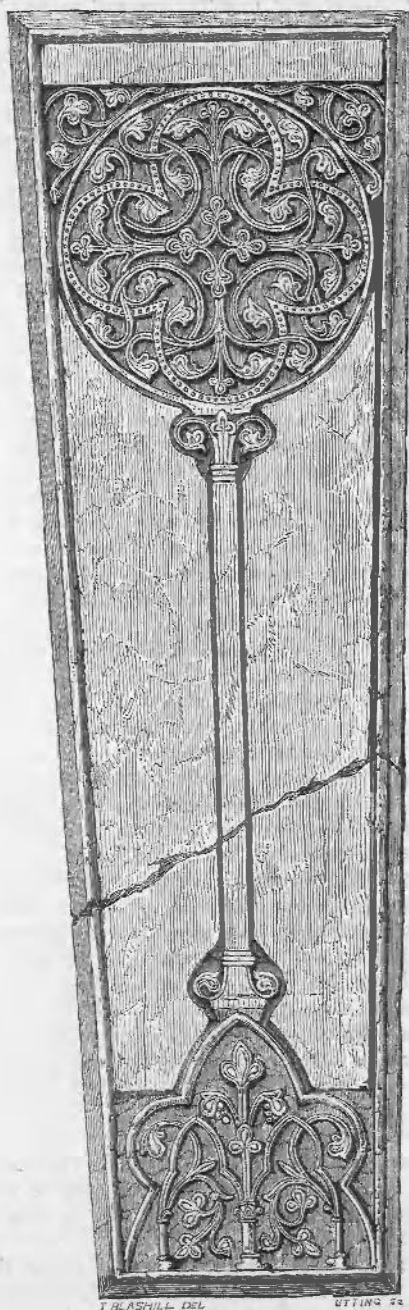
line of Powis; and in their possession it remained from about 1538 to the death of Thomas Powell, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1717. His line terminated in an heiress who sold the estate to Sir Francis Charlton, Bart., and by his marriage with his heiress it became the property of the present possessor, Richard H. Kinchant, Esq., (originally written Quinchant) whose family fled to England at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. There are several dials at Park Hall, one of them dated 1552, but none of such curious character or in such perfect condition as that here represented. On the back of the dial is the following inscription:—

PRÆTERIT ÆTAS NEC REMORANTE
LAPSA RECEDVNT SÆCVLA CVRSV.
VT FVGIT ÆTAS VTQVE CITATVS
TVRBINIS INSTAR VOLVITUR ANNVS,
SIC QVOQ' NOSTRA PRÆCIPITANTER
VITA RECEDIT OCYOR VNDIS.

On one side, shown in the woodcut, is inscribed—TEMPVS OMNIVM PARENS, on the other—TEMPVS EDAX RERVVM. There has evidently been an inscription on the square panel in front of the dial, now wholly defaced and illegible. There are not less than seven dials combined on this curious example. It measures about 4 feet in height, exclusive of the two footing courses (about 1 foot in height) of which the upper bears the date 1578. There appear to exist several dials in Shropshire of about the same period, and of singular and elaborate forms. One of these, at Madeley Court, has been noticed in this Journal, vol. xi. p. 413.

By Mr. T. BLASHILL.—A drawing of a slab carved with a cross, of very rich design, found at Mansell Gamage, Herefordshire, in digging for the foundation for a new buttress. (See woodcut.) It lay about three feet deep, covering a leaden coffin, and is now affixed to the north wall of the chancel. Date, about 1280.

By Mr. CHARLES TUCKER.—Impressions from the common seal of the city of Exeter, the seal of the Mayor, and the seal for Statutes Merchant. The first is of circular form, and appears to be a reproduction of a seal of more ancient date. It represents two lofty round towers connected by an embattled wall, and between them appears a building of two floors, possibly intended to represent the Guildhall. Above is introduced a sun, a crescent, and a disk between them, which may typify the earth; and at the side of each tower there is a key, the symbol doubtless of the patron saint, St. Peter, and in the exergue are two wyverns. * SIGILLVM : CIVITATIS : EXONIE :—The Mayor's seal is of oval form, and bears a demi-figure of St. Peter, within tabernacle-work, of which the lower part represents two towers and an embattled wall, with an open gateway in the middle. The apostle is portrayed with a lofty *regnum* on his head, having a single crown, in his right hand he bears the symbol of a church, in his left a cross-staff. In the field, on the dexter side, appears a sword, on the sinister side, two keys erect, and in the exergue a leopard's face crowned. * S' MAIORATVS : CIVITATIS : EXONIE. The privilege of electing a mayor was granted to Exeter by King John's charter, about 1200.—The seal for statutes Merchant is circular, and displays the head of Edward II. with a lion passant in front of the bust. On either side of the head is introduced a castle, doubtless in allusion to his mother, Eleanor of Castille, as found also on the great seal of the same king. The inscrip-



Sepulchral Slab found at Mansell Gamage Church, Herefordshire.
From a drawing by Mr. Thomas Blashill, of Stratford.

tion is as follows—* S' EDW' REG' ANGL' AD RECOGN' DEBITOR' APVD EXONIAM. Seals of this kind originated under the statute of Acton Burnel, 11 Edward I., which introduced such recognisances. By that Act the obligation made on the acknowledgment of the debt was required to be sealed with the debtor's seal and the king's seal. It is not clear that Exeter had a seal under it. The only cities or towns mentioned in it are London, York, and Bristol; and at the foot Lincoln, Winton, and Salop are also stated to have had similar statutes. The 13th Edward I. reenacted and amended that Act, and required the obligation to be sealed with the debtor's seal, and also the king's seal provided for the purpose, which should be of two pieces, and the greater should remain in the custody of the Mayor or Chief Warden, and the less with the clerk whose duty it was to write out the obligation. Of this statute there exists no original roll: it is printed from a copy at the Tower, that does not show what cities or towns besides London had seals under it. But on it is the following, "*Consimile statutum de verbo ad verbum habent Major et cives Exonie,*" and immediately follows a memorandum stating that a copy under the king's seal had been transmitted to Lostwithiel (at that time a place of considerable importance as the sole mart for tin), and which memorandum is dated in September, 5 Edward II. It is doubtful when the Tower copy was made. In 5 Edward II. that unfortunate king was controlled by his barons, and obliged to concede certain ordinances limiting his power and correcting some practices of mal-administration. They were forty-one in number, and are given at length in the Rolls of Parliament, vol. i., p. 281, et seqq. The thirty-third, which relates to this subject, shows that the Act of 13 Edward I. had been abused, and ordained that the Statute of Merchants, made at Acton Burnel, should thenceforth hold only between merchants, and that the recognisances should be made and witnessed by four "*prodes hommes et loiaux conuz,*" and that only merchants' burgages and their chattels movable should be taken under it. Moreover, it ordained that the king's seals, which are assigned for witnessing such recognisances, be delivered "*as plus riches et plus sages des villes souzdités, a cele garde esleuz par les communautés de meismes les villes.*" The towns mentioned are Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Nottingham, Exeter, Bristol, Southampton, Lincoln, Northampton, London, Canterbury, Salop, and Norwich. This seems to contemplate seals being sent to all these cities and towns, though some of them had certainly seals before; yet possibly Exeter may not have had a seal till then, and the entry on the Tower Roll may have been made at this time. Several of these seals have been engraved, e.g., Bristol, *Archæologia*, vol. xxi., p. 86; Norwich, *Blomefield*, vol. iii. 8vo edit.; and Winchester, *Milner*, vol. i. p. 374, some observations on which last by Mr. J. G. Nichols may be seen in the Winchester volume of the Institute, p. 109. Many of the matrices exist; those which we have seen are of silver.

By Mr. W. H. BRACKSTONE.—Impressions from a small brass seal of the XIVth cent., of the class termed "love-seals." The device being two heads in profile, male and female, respectant, the stem of a tree between them. **IE SV SEL DAMOVR LEL.* The matrix appears to have been gilt; it was found at Bridgwater.

By Mr. ROBERT FITCH.—Impression from a gold signet ring found at Pulham, Norfolk, and now in the possession of Mr. C. Cooper of Norwich. The device appears to be the gamb of a bird and a cock's (?) head erased, with the motto *pu to woje.* Weight, 11 dwts.