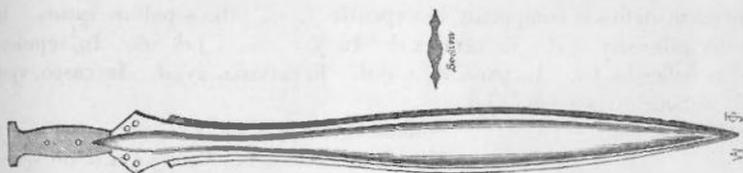


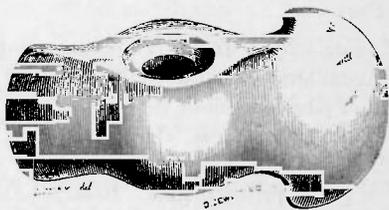
Archaeological Intelligence.

PRIMEVAL PERIOD.

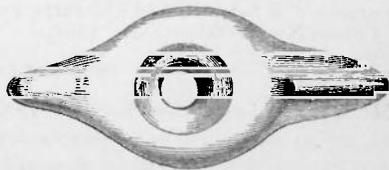
Mr. George Grant Francis sent for exhibition several weapons of the early British period, found in South Wales, and preserved in the Museum of the Royal Institution at Swansea. Amongst these was a fine bronze



sword, discovered in Glamorganshire, of the kind termed by Sir S. Meyrick, *clddyv*, the hilt of which, as he observes, was commonly formed of horn, hence the adage, "he who has the horn has the blade." It measures in length $23\frac{3}{4}$ in., the widest portion of the blade measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., and the weight is 23 oz. A similar weapon, of precisely the same length, found at Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, is to be seen in the armoury at Goodrich Court^a.



Mr. Francis sent a stone axe from the same collection, the form of which is rather unusual; it was found at Llanmadock, in Gower; its length is 6 in., and weight 23 oz.



Other interesting specimens of Celtic weapons have been recently exhibited at the meetings of the Institute by Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, from his extensive collection of remains discovered in the

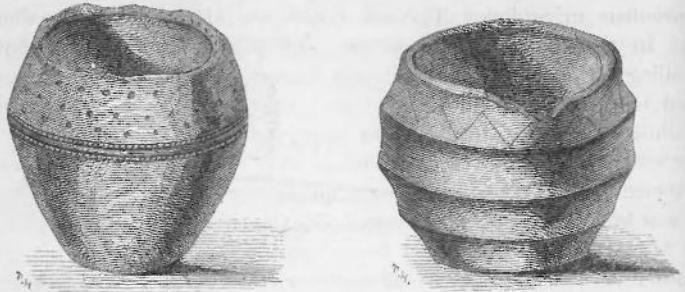
^a Skelton's Goodrich Court Armoury, pl. xlvii. See other examples in Gough's Camden, iii. pl. 34; Pennant's Scotland,

ii. pl. xlv.; Leitfaden zur nordischen Alterthumskunde, p. 45, where the form of the hilt is shewn.

eastern counties. Sir Philip Egerton also sent several examples found on his property in Cheshire.

To the series of torcs described in Mr. Birch's paper, may be added one found at Wraxall, which must be considered as presenting a new type. From the cast of it exhibited by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, it appears to be wrought with a waved pattern, and to have been originally ornamented with jewels, or vitreous pastes.

The Rev. John Baldwin transmitted through Mr. Beck, Local Secretary for Lancashire, two small earthen vases of unusual fashion, discovered



Vases discovered in Furness.

under a cairn near Roose, a hamlet at the southern point of the peninsula of Furness. No description of the cairn itself has been preserved, but it was evidently a place of sepulture, as the remains of a body which had been burnt on the spot, and small pieces of charcoal, were found in it. One of these vases appeared to present some features of general resemblance to the vessels discovered by Sir Richard Hoare in the barrows in Wiltshire, and considered by him to have been used as *thuribula*. The other was of ruder fabric and shape, the only ornament on it being a scratched zig-zag or chevron pattern round the upper edge of the vessel. These vases had been placed at the head of the body, which was towards the west, and contained nothing but earth. After cremation, earth to the height of a foot or more had been heaped over the remains, which again was covered with stones to the quantity of between two and three hundred cart loads.

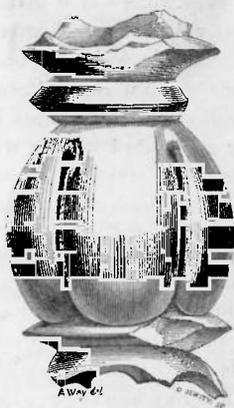
ROMAN PERIOD.

Mr. Tucker, Local Secretary for Devonshire, exhibited six tessons of brick, which were found in digging the foundations of the union workhouse at Colchester in 1837. Mr. Birch observed that these subjects were evidently modern fabrications, and that he had no doubt an ingenious system of deception and forgery was practised in respect of them. It was quite certain they were neither Roman nor medieval; indeed, an inscription or cartouche on one of them was copied from Champollion's Letters from Egypt, published in 1833, before whose time it was unknown. A sword and dagger, with iron blades, and hilts of horn, with Latin inscriptions on them, said

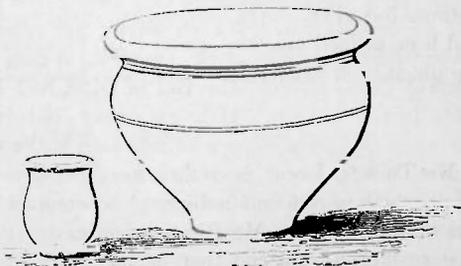
to have been found at the same place, were also exhibited by Mr. Tucker. Mr. Birch considered these to be the work of the same forger.

Extensive excavations are now in progress on the site of the Roman town of Segontium, at Caernarvon, under the direction of the Rev. R. R. Parry Mealy. Foundations of buildings, coins, and other Roman remains, have been discovered, of which we hope to give a more detailed account, after they have been submitted to the inspection of the Committee.

Mr. Samuel Tymms, of Bury St. Edmunds, communicated for examination a fragment of a glass vessel, supposed to be of Roman date, discovered at Lavenham in Suffolk. The annexed representation shews its dimensions; in the central part was enclosed a small quantity of liquid, half filling the cavity; it was slightly tinged with a pinkish colour, and seemed to deposit a whitish sediment. The glass was of a pure white crystalline texture. Stow relates that amongst numerous Roman remains found when the field anciently called Lolesworth, now Spittlefield, was broken up about the year 1576 to make bricks, "there were found divers vials, and other fashioned glasses, some most curiously wrought, and some of chrystall, all which had water in them, nothing differing in clearnesse, taste, or savour from common spring water, whatever it was at the first. Some of these glasses had oyle in them very thick, and earthly in savour^b." In the Museum of Antiquities at Rouen a small glass vial, accounted to be Roman, is preserved, hermetically sealed and half full of liquid.



Among the specimens of Roman pottery recently submitted to the Committee may be noticed a fragment found at the camp at Winklersbury, near Basingstoke, Hants, stamped with the name ALBINVS, exhibited by the Rev. E. Hill, student of Christ Church, Oxford; and two vases of late Roman manufacture, found in the parish of Tubney, Berks, near a barrow in the vicinity of the old church. They were transmitted by the Rev. Dr. White, of Magdalene College, Oxford. We may also here mention a Roman brick found in digging the foundations of the Post Office, St.



Vases found at Tubney

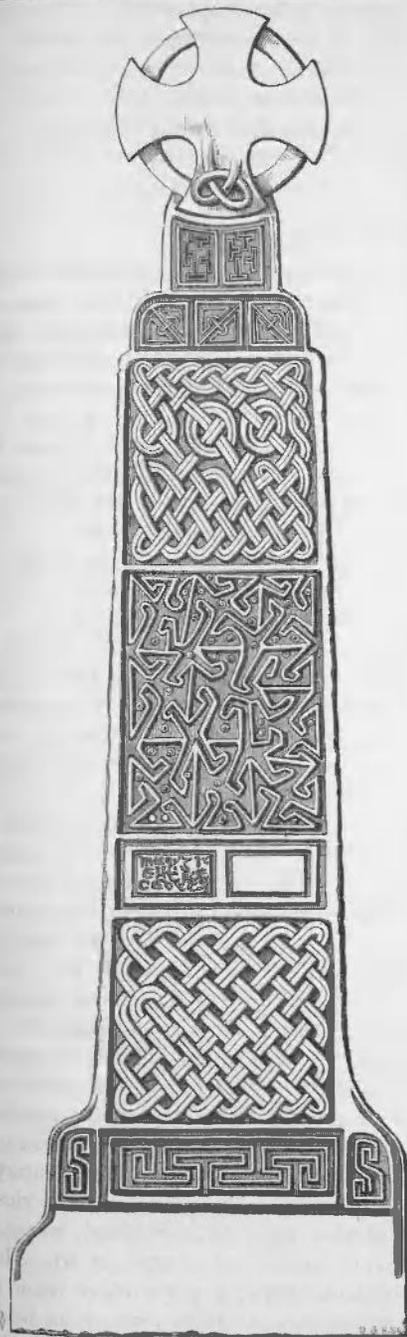
^b Survey of Lond., b. ii. c. 5. p. 177, ed. 1633.

Martin's-le-Grand, impressed with the letters P.P.BR. LON. The initials P.P.BR. probably indicate the name of the manufacturer, the letters LON, the place of manufacture, Londinium, as the LON. on the third brass coins of Constantine the Great has been thought by numismatists to mark London as the place of mintage. This brick was exhibited by Mr. J. W. Burgon, and others similarly stamped have, we believe, been found in the soil of London.

SAXON PERIOD.

Mr. J. O. Westwood exhibited drawings of two remarkable crosses. One represented, in full dimensions, the west side of the Great Cross now standing by the road side in the village of Carew, Pembrokeshire; it has lately been placed on a solid stone foundation, and as the adjoining road has been lowered, and is rather narrow, the cross appears quite gigantic. Mr. Westwood stated that the east side of this monument had been inaccurately figured by Fenton and Donovan, but that he could not learn that the west side had ever been represented. The letters of the inscription are incised, but the patterns are in relief. The space on the right of the inscription has never been inscribed. The ornament on the summit of the cross is defaced on the west side, but appears, from a slight portion remaining, to have been of an interlaced ribbon pattern: on the east side, it is inscribed with a cross, each limb being formed of three incised lines.

The other drawing represented, also of the full size, the east side of the Great Cross at Nevern, which, with the kind assistance of the Rev. I. Jones, Mr. Westwood had been enabled to rub and delineate on all its sides, which are equally ornamented. The east, south, and north sides have not been figured: the inscription, however, is given in Gibson's and Gough's Camden, but unexplained. The west side also presents an inscription within a narrow central fascia. The errors in some of the patterns, as represented in the annexed cut, are rather curious, and shew the manner in which the workman executed his design. Mr. Westwood observed that these crosses exhibited only two of the principal types, characteristic of ancient British and Irish work: the spiral pattern and the interlaced dragon design being never found in Wales, where, also, all the crosses, unlike those of Iona, the Isle of Man, and Ireland, are almost invariably destitute of figures. It is extremely difficult to assign a precise date to these two crosses, either with reference to the very unintelligible inscriptions upon them, or the style of their ornamental work, because it is well known, that in places but little influenced by external circumstances, the same conventional forms have subsisted for many centuries: as, for instance, in Ireland, where the hand-writing of the fourteenth or fifteenth century is very similar to that of the eighth or ninth, or, to approach more closely to the point in question, in the isles on the west of Scotland, where the crosses retained till a very late period their primitive style of art. However, as there is so near a resemblance between the work of these two crosses, and that on some of the stones in South Wales, which can be well



Cross at Carew. West side.



Cross at Nevern.
East side.

determined to be of the fifth or sixth century, and as there is a remarkable difference in several important respects between these and the Penally crosses, which clearly exhibit a Norman influence in their design and workmanship, there may be some reason for believing that the Nevern and Carew crosses are not more recent than the ninth or tenth century.

The purpose with which these early sculptured crosses were erected, has not been clearly ascertained; in some instances they may have been sepulchral memorials, but this does not appear to have been invariably their intention. The curious inscribed memorial found at Lancaster in 1807, bears a striking resemblance to the crosses noticed in South Wales. A representation of this monument, somewhat deficient in accuracy, has been given in the *Archæologia*, and it will suffice to refer our readers to the learned dissertation by Mr. Kemble which accompanies it. For the sake of comparison with the sculptured crosses of Wales, the annexed represen-



Runic Cross at Lancaster.

tations are presented to the readers of the *Journal*: they are taken from accurate sketches, and a cast from the Runic inscription, which has been communicated to the Institute by Mr. Michael Jones. This cross was found in 1807, in digging a grave in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Lancaster: the portion thus rescued from oblivion measures 3 feet in height, and the breadth of the cross when the arms were perfect, appears to have been 1 foot 9 inches. The inscription is in Runes, and in the Anglo-Saxon dialect; it was explained by Mr. Kemble as signifying, "Pray for Cynibald

and Cuthbert, or for Cynibald son of Cuthbert." Mr. Jones stated that he had sent a cast from this remarkable inscription to Professor Finn Magnussen of Copenhagen, who had proposed the following reading and interpretation of the Runes. "GIBIDON FA RO CYNIBALD CUP (or CUTH) BURMN; Oremus nancisci quietem Cynibaldum celebrem Castellanum." He supposed that the person commemorated had been the



†IBIHFFYF FNRR HM†IBNNY HNYBMRNT†

Saxon Burghman, or Governor of the town of Lancaster. The Professor also expressed his opinion that this memorial had been sculptured in the eighth or ninth century.

Several Northumbrian stycas of Ethelred and Eanred were communicated by Mr. John Richard Walbran; they were discovered near the Elshaw, or Ailcey Hill, a large tumulus not far from the cathedral of Ripon, where a considerable number were found in 1695, according to Thoresby^c.

^c Ducatus Leodiensis, 56. It is believed that the stycas found in 1695 were preserved in Thoresby's Museum, respecting which and its dispersion Mr. Walbran has communicated these interesting particulars. "It is impossible to discover the majority of the articles that composed Thoresby's Museum. His wife retained possession of it until her death, which occurred fifteen years after that of Thoresby; but as the articles had been chiefly stowed away in a garret pervious to the weather, many of them were spoiled and broken, others lost, and some stolen, for she was careless of their preservation. After her death in 1742, the collections in natural history were found either damaged or destroyed. Dr. Burton, the author of the 'Monasticon Eboracense,' had such of the geological specimens as were not spoiled, together with the shells. The insects were worth nothing. The botanical specimens were all thrown out. The warlike curiosities were also thrown out. The mathematical instruments were sold for 7s. 6d. Such of the curious 'household stuff,' as remained unspoiled by damp and rust, was sold for 6s. to a brazier; for Mrs. Thoresby had suffered many of these articles to be purloined. The few statues and carvings were broken and mutilated. Of the seals, Dr. Burton acquired one; others were given to Dr. Rawlinson. The amulets could not be found. Some of the engravings were lost, others stolen,

and many spoiled; Wilson got some, and Mr. Thoresby, jun., others. The valuable collection of coins, together with the manuscripts, various editions of the Bible, and the autographs, were sent to Mr. Thoresby's eldest son, Ralph, who was the incumbent of Stoke Newington. He died in 1763, and his effects were sold soon after. The coins produced above £450. I have not heard who were the purchasers, but in 1778 Mr. John White, of Newgate Street, London, had many of them. The printed books were bought by T. Payne of the Mews-gate, and retailed by a marked catalogue. Mr. White purchased a curious MS. collection of English songs; Horace Walpole, a MS. collection of Corpus Christi plays, the same, I believe, that was sold at the Strawberry-hill sale for £220. 10s., (it was lot 92, 6th day,) where there were sold several other MSS. from Thoresby's collection. Walpole also purchased at the younger Thoresby's sale the valuable case of the watch presented by the Parliament to Fairfax, after the battle of Naseby, the unique enamel work of which was executed by Bredier alone. This, it may be remembered, Mr. Bevan purchased at the Strawberry-hill sale (17th day, 1841) for 20 guineas. Many of the autographs and some MSS. came into the hands of the late Mr. Upcott; among others, Thoresby's Album, and the Diary and Letters published by Mr. Hunter; a

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

The bronze matrix of the singular seal of which a representation is annexed, was discovered about the year 1812, in a ruined tower of the castle of Giéz, in Touraine. A cast in plaster was presented to Mr. Way by Monsieur Louis Dubois, one of the Conservateurs of the collection in the Louvre, who stated that a little gold figure of St. George, possibly a knightly decoration, and a small triptic of gilt brass, were found with the seal. According to local tradition, the castle of Giéz had been at one period the abode of the duke of Bedford, but the seal, which appears to be a kind of rude imitation of the mayoralty seal of the city of London, is certainly a work of a later time. This matrix can scarcely be considered as a forgery, fabricated for any illegal purpose; the assimilation is merely to be traced in the general arrangement of the design, the details being changed in many respects, which may be seen by comparison with the original mayoralty seal, made towards the close of the fourteenth century. The matrix is now almost wholly defaced, the most deeply sunk portions of the design being alone preserved; the annexed representation is taken from an impression in its perfect state. Stowe relates that the old seal was broken



few other MSS. were purchased of the younger Thoresby's executors by Mr. Wilson, the recorder of Leeds, and are now

in the possession of Mr. Wilson of Melton."

in 4 Richard II., 1380, by Richard Odiham, chamberlain of the city during the mayoralty of Sir William Walworth, and its place supplied by a new matrix, on which were represented St. Peter and St. Paul, with the Virgin and Child above, and a shield of arms of the city beneath, supported by two lions, and on either side a sergeant of arms, in a tabernacle surmounted by an angel^d. In the spurious seal it will be observed that besides the alteration of all the architectural details, in which no Gothic character is retained, the figure of St. Peter is changed into that of a king, and under the sergeants are introduced two escutcheons, that on the dexter side being charged with two lions, probably intended for the ancient bearing of Normandy, the other with the three lions of England, omitting altogether the quartering of France. The legend is precisely the same on both seals.

The annexed cut represents an impression from the brass matrix of a personal seal of the fourteenth century, discovered in a field at Newnham Murren, near Wallingford. It is now in the possession of Mr. J. G. Payne, of Wallingford, who forwarded it for the inspection of the Committee. From the legend—*s' IOH'IS . DE . DVFFORDE.—and the armorial bearings on the shield, it seems probable that it may have been the seal of John de Ufford, who was summoned to Parliament in 34 Edward III., A.D. 1360. He



was the son and heir of Ralph de Ufford, brother of Robert, first earl of Suffolk. In 27 Edward III. he had a grant in fee of the manor of Great Belstead, co. Suffolk, parcel of the possessions of the alien abbey of Aumale^e. In 33 Edward III. he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Array for the county of Norfolk^f. He died in 1361, holding at the period of his decease the manor of Great Belstead, and lands at Burgh, Glemham, and Chipenhale, co. Suffolk, and at West Lexham and Postwick, co. Norfolk^g. Mr. Davy, of Ufford, who has obligingly supplied several instances of the name having been written 'de Dufford,' selected from the Leiger Book of Blythburgh Priory, observes that the Uffords derived their arms, *sa.* a cross engrailed *or.*, in the first quarter a mullet *ar.*, from the family of Peyton, settled at Ufford, Glover in his ordinary assigning this coat to Peyton. On the other hand it is stated in Bloomfield's history of Norfolk, that the Uffords bore this device by permission of the family of Hovel. The presence of the lions on this seal can only be explained by assuming them to have been introduced as ornamental details; it does not appear that the Uffords ever used a lion as a crest or cognizance. Mr. Payne also forwarded for inspection another brass matrix, found at Clapcot, near Wallingford: the device appeared to be a badger under a bush or tree; the legend reads *s' IOH'IS . DE . GILDEFORD., date about the end

^d Survey of London, Candlewicke St. Ward, p. 237, ed. 1633.

^e Pat. 27 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 8.

^f Fœd. iii. 455.

^g Esc. 35 Ed. III. no. 87.

of the fourteenth century. A seal with a similar device is in the possession of R. Weddell, Esq., of Berwick.

Mr. Orlando Jewitt exhibited a drawing and impression of a brass seal of the fourteenth century, found near Abingdon, Berks. The device is the figure of St. Margaret, trampling on a dragon, her usual emblem, with the legend * SAVNCTA MARGARETA. This seal is of pyramidal form, hexagonal, and terminates in a trefoil, precisely resembling in shape the seal of John de Ufford before described.

The curious seal, here represented, communicated to the Institute by the Marquess of Northampton, was found about five years since in a field near to the collegiate church of Stoke by Clare, Suffolk. It is now in the possession of Mr. Barton, of Woodbridge, and appears to have been used as a *secretum*, or privy seal. The device is an antique intaglio, a cornelian set in silver, with the legend IESVS : EST : AMOR : MEVS, the setting being apparently work of the fourteenth century. The device represents a genius holding in his hand a head, probably a mask, and about to deliver it into the hands of a little faun, who is seen skipping before him. It has been conjectured that this antique had been chosen as a device by one of the deans or members of the church of Stoke, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, from a supposed assimilation to the Scriptural history of the delivery of the head of St. John by the executioner to the daughter of Herodias. The legend is of frequent occurrence on medieval seals and ornaments, and possibly was regarded as a charm. Amongst the bequests of William of Wykeham, occurs a *monile*, or pendent ornament, probably attached to a pair of beads, on which were graven the same words. On the reverse of the seal there is a little ring, and an ornament chased in the form of a leaf. Two privy seals of similar fashion found near Luddesdown, in Kent, have been communicated by the Rev. E. Shepherd, both being composed of antique gems, mounted in silver of medieval workmanship. One bears the device of a lion, with his paw resting on a bull's head, and the legend SVM LEO QOVIS EO NON NISI VERA VEO, the other exhibits an eagle displayed, with the motto CONSILIVM EST QVODCVQVE CANO. Probably the bird was considered to be the ominous raven. Another similar medieval appropriation of an antique gem, an engraved onyx, was communicated by Mr. Hansbrow, of Lancaster: it was found at "Galla Hill," in Carlisle. In every instance there was a little loop or ring on the reverse of the seal, near the upper extremity of the oval.



Several curious specimens of the ring-shaped brooch, discovered in various parts of England, may be regarded with interest by the readers of the Journal. This kind of *fibula* was worn from times of remote antiquity, it was perhaps less commonly used by the Romans than the bow-shaped

fibula, and ornaments of the like nature, contrived with an elastic *acus*, or tongue, which fell into a groove, or was kept in its place by a hook or fastening. The ring-brooch served as a fastening in a different manner; the *acus* was simply hinged, not elastic; it traversed the tissue which had been drawn through the ring, and when the portions of the garment thus connected were drawn back, the *acus* was brought back upon the ring, and kept most securely in place. Brooches of this fashion occur amongst Etruscan and Roman remains^h; they have been found in Saxon places of burial in this country, and were commonly used during the Anglo-Norman period and later times. In Gloucestershire, and, probably, other parts of England, ornaments of this form were commonly worn as late as the last century. The medieval ring-brooches are interesting chiefly on account of the legends or ornaments engraved upon them, which occasionally appear to have been talismanic, but usually express the love of which such little gifts were frequently the token. Of the former kind is the beautiful brooch, set with gems, and curiously formed with two tongues, or *acus*, formerly in the possession of Col. Campbell, of Glen Lion, and inscribed with the names of the kings of the East, CASPAR . MELCHIOR . BALTAZAR, considered, as Keysler states, to be a charm against epilepsy¹. In this class also the brooch in Mr. Jewitt's possession, and discovered near Oxford, may be included, which bears the name JESVS NAZARENVS, so frequently used in the preservative charms worn during the middle ages.

The curious specimen here represented was found in the neighbourhood of Rochester, and communicated to the Institute by the Rev. Edward Shepherd, Rector of Luddesdown. On one side are inscribed the words ✠ IO SVI : ICI : EN LIV : DAMI ; *Je suis ici en lieu d'ami* ; on the other a series of letters, which, at first sight, are wholly inexplicable, and appear to have some cabalistic import; when taken, however, in alternate order, the names of the donor and his mistress are found to be incorporated in this singular love-token.

✠ R O B E R T

M A R G E E R I E : A V

The final letters may designate the surname, or possibly signify *à vous*. This ornament is of pure gold, and appears to be of the fourteenth century.

Another gold brooch, of the same period, found in St. John Zachary burial ground, and now in the possession of Mr. W. Hunt, has the following legend on one side, CELE KI VVS 'AVEZ ENCLOS, and on the other, VVS SALV EN VMERNE LA OS.

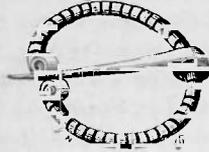


^h There are several bronze *fibule* in the British Museum, apparently of Roman date. See also Montf. Ant. Expl., vol. iii.

pl. xxx.; and the fibula of bronze found at Cirencester, Archæol., vol. x. pl. xii.

¹ Pennant's Scotland, vol. i. p. 103.

A ring-brooch of bronze, in the possession of Mr. Edwards, of Winchester, is inscribed with the words **POVERT PERT COMT, poverty loses, or mars, respect^k.**



In the curious collection of antiquities belonging to Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, there is a silver ring-brooch, contrived ingeniously so as to remedy the inconveni-



ence which attended the use of these fastenings, in drawing the tissue of the garment through a ring of small size. The ring was formed with an opening on one side, and the *acus*, which was not hinged, but moved freely to any part of the ring, having been with ease passed through the tissue, was brought through the opening between the volutes. It was then brought round until, the point resting against the ring, it was firmly secured, and the volutes prevented its slipping accidentally through the opening. The ring-brooch was an ornament worn by both sexes: it appears on the sepulchral effigy of Richard, Cœur de Lion, at Rouen, as well as on that of Berengaria his queen, at Le Mans: it served to gather up the fulness of the surcote on the breast of the knight, as shewn by one of the effigies in the Temple church, but usually was used to close the little opening on the neck, in the robes of either sex, termed the vent, or *fente*, which served to make the collar fit becomingly, as shewn by many effigies of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

A singular silver ring, of which a representation is here given, so as to shew the whole of the ornament developed, was brought for exhibition by Mr. Talbot. The interlaced plaited work seems to resemble some orna-

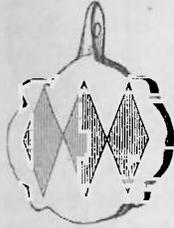


ments of an age as early as the Saxon period: but the ring is probably of a later date, and it is chiefly worthy of notice on account of the singular impress of the two feet, of which no explanation has been offered. It is probably to be regarded as one of the emblems of the Passion, or as a memorial of the pilgrimage to the Mount of Olives, where the print of the feet of the Saviour, which miraculously marked the scene of His Ascension, was visited by pilgrims with the greatest veneration.

^k On a brass ring of the same period, discovered at Newark Priory, Surrey, and communicated by Dr. Bromet, are in-

scribed, in similar letters, the words **POVERT PERT.**

Amongst numerous specimens of the work of the Limoges enamellers, communicated to the Institute, the small armorial scutcheons, some of which are here represented, appear not undeserving of notice. Two discovered among the remains of Newark Priory, Surrey, were brought by Dr. Bromet; one charged with the cross flory between five martlets, the bearing attributed to Edward the Confessor, and assumed by Richard II. in conjunction with the arms of England; the other



the bearing of Montacute. Mr. John G. Nichols exhibited several of these scutcheons, formerly in the collection of the Dean of St. Patrick's, on one of which was a lion passant on a field azure, within a tressure flory; on another a fleur-de-lis; on another appeared a dragon on the obverse, the reverse being paly, dimidiating a bearing semé of fleurs-de-lis. Another curious example is in the possession of the Rev. Walter Sneyd; two are in the collection of Mons. Sauvageot, at Paris, one of which, bearing the arms of France with a label of three points, each charged with three castles, is remarkable as being furnished with a loop, or attachment, at the side. Enamelled scutcheons of this fashion and dimensions are appended to the consecrated rose, presented to the Count of Neufchâtel by the Pope, in the thirteenth century, now in the possession of Col. Theubet. These ornaments appear, however, to have been appended to the trappings or harness of horses, and one specimen belonging to Mr. Nichols has preserved the adjustment by which it had been attached to the leather. In a MS. preserved in Trinity College, Cambridge, there is a drawing which represents a charger thus caparisoned; the peytrell, or breast-band, has a row of these scutcheons appended to it all around the horse's breast¹.



Mr. Figg, of Lewes, sent a drawing of the effigy found February 13, within the grounds of Lewes Priory, nearly on the top of the north side of the railway slope. He stated that the mail had evidently been gilt; the surcote was covered with a white ground, and the blue coloured upon that; the armorial bearings with a black substance, and coloured a reddish yellow to receive the gilding. The belts were both coloured vermillon, with gilded ornaments, and the lining of the surcote was vermillon. This effigy much resembles that in the Temple church, as shewn in pl. 9 of

¹ The shelf mark of this MS. is R. 16. 2.

Richardson's Monumental Effigies, which is supposed to represent Robert de Ros, surnamed Fursan, who died in 1227.

Unfortunately, the head and the greater part of the legs of this effigy are missing; but what remains of it shews the legs were crossed, the left over the right. This portion of it is 2 ft. 9 in. long, of Wealden marble, and well cut. It represents a knight of the time of Henry III., and bears a general resemblance to the effigy in the Temple church, referred to by Mr. Figg. The hauberk is of what is called *ring mail*, the rings being set edgewise, and not interlaced. The courses of the rings run horizontally; those of each course inclining, as is usual, in the opposite direction to the next. The sleeve of the hauberk is somewhat loose. The surcote, which no doubt was long as well as full, retains at places, and especially about the shoulders and on the left side between the waist and sword belts, portions of blue on a white ground; and within a fold, at the lower part towards the left side, is a cross botone 2½ in. long, probably once gilt, no portion of the gold remaining on it. The surcote is confined round the waist, but the waist belt does not appear. The shield is much broken: no colour or device is perceptible upon it. Between it and the body is the greater part of the sword; the pomel of which came nearly as high as the arm-pit. The right hand, covered with a muffler shewing a thumb but no fingers, rests on the breast. Judging from such details as remain, the execution of this effigy may be referred to the middle of the thirteenth century, or a few years earlier.



Effigy found at Lewes.

Mr. M. A. Lower has conjectured, on the authority of the blue and the cross upon the surcote, that the arms were those of the great family of Braose, "azure, crusillé or, a lion rampant crowned of the second," and that the effigy represented John de Braose, who died 1232, by a fall from his horse. The costume and supposed date would agree with this, but there is no evidence of his being buried at Lewes, and Mr. Blaauw suggests that, as he died at Bramber, he would more probably have been buried, as his father was, in the neighbouring monastery of Sele, founded by his ancestor.

The well-known arms of the Beauchamps would also account for the cross, and there was probably a Robert de Beauchamp buried at Lewes; his widow Dionysia granting the monks a yearly sum to pray for his soul; but as he belonged to the Beauchamps of Hacche, in Somersetshire,

their arms were entirely different, "vairy." The effigy might be connected with the Warennes by considering it as one of the Barr family, whose arms were "azure semée of cross cross-lets, two barbles hauriant endorsed, or." John, the 8th Earl de Warenne, at the invitation of King Edward I., married in 1305, Joanna, daughter of Henry, Earl of Barr, by the Princess Eleanor, the king's daughter. He died 1347, and was buried under a raised tomb near the high altar of the priory church at Lewes, not far from the spot where the effigy was discovered. This earl bore the arms of Barr on his seals; in one case surrounding his own chequers, in another on separate escutcheons. (Watson's Warren, v. i. pl. 2.) If the costume is too early to agree with the earl, it is possible that some one of the Barr family in a preceding generation may have been buried at Lewes.

Mr. Blaauw, Local Secretary, brought for the inspection of the Institute the lid of the leaden cist, recently discovered at Lewes, on which is inscribed the name of GUNDRADA, the supposed daughter of William the Conqueror. The accompanying engraving of this inscription has been executed from a drawing carefully reduced. Judging by the character of the letters, and also by the fretted cord-moulding which ornaments the cist itself, it can scarcely be referred to a date more ancient than the first half of the thirteenth century. Mr. Blaauw also exhibited a careful rubbing of the incised slab, in memory of Gundrada, which once formed part of the Shirley monument in Isfield church; it is of the same period as the cist. The expression "Stirps Gundrada Ducum" is most important; it confirms the conclusion of Mr. Stapleton, as to the parentage of Gundrada, and proves, in some degree, that when this memorial was executed, the real descent of the consort of William de Warenne was well known.

The annexed representation of an altar-tomb (see woodcut, next page,) discovered in the church of St. Stephen, Bristol, in May, 1844, is engraved from a drawing furnished by Mr. J. G. Jackson.

In repewing the church, and on removing the wall lining, a recessed and canopied altar-tomb was discovered under one of the windows in the north aisle. The male effigy is habited in a close tunic buttoned down the front, and reaching to the thighs. A studded belt encircles the waist, buckled,

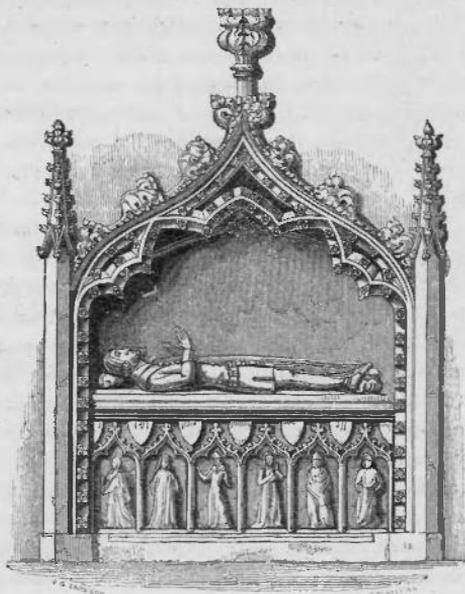
STIRPS GUNDRADA DUCUM

Portion of Inscription on the Incised Slab in memory of Gundrada.

GUNDRADA

Inscription on Leaden Cist.

and the end hanging downwards towards the knee, but no sword is attached. From the right side, however, there appears to have been suspended some weapon or implement. No vesture is indicated on the thighs or legs; the markings of the toes appear, but a sandal is worn, having a button shewing between the great and first toe. The female has a square-shaped head dress, with a cloth passing round the chin. A cloak is



Monument, St. Stephen's, Bristol.

fastened at the neck, and falls across the upper part of the arms, and a flowing garment under this cloak reaches to the feet, which rest upon a dog, those of the male being placed upon a lion, the head of which is gone. The tomb is divided into six compartments by ogee-headed niches, each containing a figure so much mutilated as to allow of no certain delineation of form or dress. Four of these retain portions of their original colour, but from the two nearest the head of the figure, this appears to have been removed, as are also all the devices from the shields between the canopies. The tomb is surmounted by a large ogee-headed canopy, enriched by rosettes, which run down the jambs to the plinth. The ceiling is formed into two compartments by a single rib, having a large boss in the centre, and terminating on floriated corbels. The two figures are well executed, but the decorative part is coarsely finished. The label-finial, and angular buttresses have, it is believed, been added since the discovery. The base of the monument stands 2 feet below the present floor of the church.

It has been conjectured that the effgies on this tomb represent John Shipward, mayor of Bristol in 1455, and Catharine his wife. He died in 1473, and was buried in the church. The east window formerly contained painted glass, and under two figures was the following inscription: "Orate pro animabus Johannis Shipward et Catharinæ Uxoris ejus, qui Johannes istam fenestram fecit, et fuit specialis benefactor hujus ecclesiæ." It has however been urged, that the very existence of the above described inscription and the effgies renders it improbable that there was any other monument to Shipward; none is named by Barret, or Camden, the former of whom gives moreover a list of monuments.

On the 1st of June in the same year, the single effigy here figured was discovered in the south wall of the church, from whence it has been removed and refixed on the north side, and westward of the above described monument. It has an inscription on the north side of the slab, but this being next to the wall is unfortunately invisible.

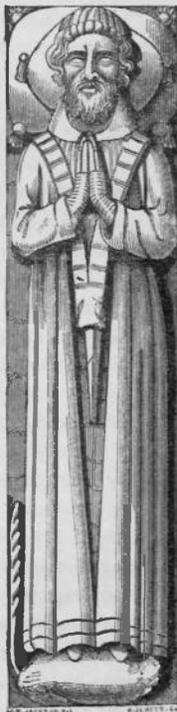
The Rev. W. H. Gunner, of Winchester, Local Secretary, communicated an impression of a sepulchral brass, of the fifteenth century, in the church of Wyke, Hants, representing the figure of St. Christopher, a subject which is not of usual occurrence on sepulchral memorials. (See woodcut in next page.)

Dr. Bromet exhibited a rubbing from a credence-table on the south side of the chancel of Brabourne church, Kent. It is of black marble, and is sculptured with a cross inscribed in a circle, flanked with, apparently, the matrices of inscriptions on brass.

Dr. Bromet submitted also a rubbing from a brass in Godalming church to the memory of John Barker, Esq., who died in 1595. It is remarkable as shewing the form of sword-hilt and the cutlace or dagger of that period.

Mr. Gunner called the attention of the Committee to an interesting crypt, which he presumed to be of late Norman work, in the cellars of the Angel Inn, in the High-street, Guildford. Mr. Gunner stated that he was not aware that any notice of this relic of antiquity had been published, except in a local work.

This crypt is 35 ft. in length by 19 ft. in breadth. It is divided down the centre by two piers supporting the groining of the roof, which consists of cross-ribs and springers, without bosses at the points of intersection. The soffits of the arches are quite flat, with the edges plainly chamfered. The piers are without impostes or capitals: the ends of the vaulting ribs dying off in them, but resting on corbel-heads in the walls.



St. Stephen's, Bristol.

Its present height is about 10 ft., the span of the arches lengthwise 9 ft. 3 in., breadthwise 8 ft. 3 in. The present height of the piers is 5 ft. 7 in to the spring of the arch, and their circumference about 4 ft. 6 in. The bases appear to have been cased in later times with a thick coating of cement, as they are out of all proportion to the rest of the pier, both in size and height. The crypt is entered from the north (through a cellar, in which are large remains of ancient masonry) by a doorway with a pointed arch, the height of which is 6 ft. 4 in. The thickness of the wall in this part is 5 ft. Mr. Gunner was informed that another crypt, of smaller dimensions, existed under a house on the opposite side of the street, higher up the hill. The popular opinion is that this crypt belonged to the castle of Guildford, but its situation is without all the exterior defences of the castle.

Mr. Boutell, Local Secretary, and Secretary of the St. Alban's Architectural Society, communicated the discovery in the easternmost extremity of the south aisle of the abbey church at St. Alban's, of the remains of two windows, which had long been built up externally into the main wall of the church, and which appear to have communicated between the church and some lateral chapel now destroyed, in a manner similar to the arrangement of

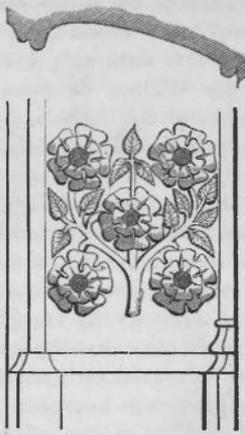
the chapel between the buttresses of King's chapel at Cambridge. On opening the ground, now forming part of a public way, the foundations of the destroyed chapel were found, and also an enclosed vault. The windows thus restored to the abbey church are each of two lights, cinquefoiled in the head, and the stonework still retains its original colouring, the blue, green, scarlet, black, and gold, being both distinct and vivid. In the casement-molds, the legend "Domine miserere" occurs painted in a fine bold black letter, and alternating with large flowers. And in a similar molding at the eastern extremity of the remains, is a group of



Bere lieth will'm Complon
 Ames his wife y^e Whiche
 will'm decessid y^e xxj Day of
 may y^e vere of oure lord
 m.c.c.c.lxxxviii. Also this he
 ze dedis y^e ze said will'm hath
 doted to this Church of Wake
 y^e is to sav fress dedycacon
 of y^e Church x^{is} & to make
 newe bellis to y^e sam Church
 xⁱ also gade to y^e hallong
 of y^e grettest bell y^e. viij. d.
 & for y^e testimovall' of the
 dedycacon of v^e sam Church
 y^e. viij. d. on whos soules
 thu haue mercy Amen.

Brass, Wyke Church, Eants.

five roses, with their stalks and leaves, cut in high relief, and still very perfect: these roses were evidently coloured red upon their outer leaves, their enclosed centres being white; and indeed there is a strong probability that the entire flowers were originally coloured white, the red portions appearing to have been laid *over* the white. This is a very curious circumstance, as the chapel was probably the work of abbot Wallingford, who succeeded to the abbacy in the year 1476, and died very shortly after the battle of Bosworth-field, having presided over this monastery from the commencement to the close of the Yorkist ascendancy. An engraving of these remains, coloured exactly after the original stonework, will very shortly be published by the St. Alban's Architectural Society.



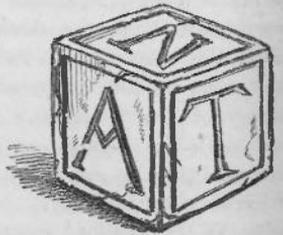
We most readily avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Boutell's interesting communication, to supply an accidental omission in the eighth number of the *Archaeological Journal*, and to acknowledge the friendly disposition exhibited towards the Institute by the recently formed Architectural Society of St. Alban's. To their liberality we were indebted for the loan of the admirable wood engraving of the fresco representing the incredulity of St. Thomas, recently discovered in the abbey church, presented to our members in that number of the *Journal*. The Committee of the Institute regard with much satisfaction the recent formation of this and similar local associations, for the praiseworthy object of preserving and elucidating antiquarian remains, and their satisfaction is greatly increased by the consideration that these societies, and first among them the Architectural Society of St. Alban's, have manifested the most kindly feeling towards the Institute, and volunteered their most cordial co-operation in promoting its views. The first anniversary of the St. Alban's Society will occur on June 17, and, being held in a place so replete with interest to the lover of Medieval Architecture, an agreeable and instructive meeting may be expected under the Earl of Verulam's presidency.

Mr. W. S. Walford communicated a letter from the Rev. C. Boys, of Wing, on the remains of coped coffin-lids on the churchyard walls of Lyddington in Rutlandshire, and Castor in Northamptonshire. As we shall recur to this subject at a future time, it will be sufficient to observe at present, that Mr. Boys found the remains of seventeen coped slabs at Lyddington, on which ornament could be distinctly traced, and two at Castor. Mr. Boys forwarded sketches of two of the coped lids at Lyddington. One of these was sculptured with an elaborate cross-flory; the other presented an example of that peculiar style of monumental effigy which occurs during the fourteenth century; a trefoiled

aperture is cut in the slab to shew the head and bust of the body supposed to lie beneath, the remaining surface of the stone being decorated, as in this case, with a cross, or with armorial bearings, as on the tomb of Sir William de Staunton, in Staunton church, Notts^m. Other examples of this fashion occur at Brampton, in Derbyshire, and at Aston Ingham, in Herefordshire.

Mr. Wykeham Archer exhibited drawings from the frescoes recently discovered in Carpenter's Hall; and from the statues of King Lud and his two sons, formerly in niches on the eastern front of Lud-gate. Sir Richard Westmacott observed, that although these statues had been considered as of great antiquity, he thought, from their pseudo-classical costume, that they were not older than the seventeenth century. But Dr. Bromet was of opinion that, from their style, their heads were as old as A.D. 1260, when Stow says, Ludgate "was beautified with images of Lud and other kings," and which, having been smitten off at the Reformation, were, in Mary's time, replaced, and so remained till 1586, in which year the gate was newly built, with the images of Lud and others, as before. He thought it probable, however, that the bodies and limbs of these statues are not older than 1666, when the gate, which had been damaged by the fire, was again repaired; and having been used as a prison until 1761, was finally taken down, and its statues deposited in the small churchyard adjoining, whence they were removed to their present situation, in the gardens of the Hertford villa in the Regent's Park.

Amongst various antiquities and curious objects, communicated by Mr. George Grant Francis, Local Secretary for South Wales, from the collection of the Royal Institution at Swansea, was a die, supposed to have been found near that town, formed of coarse whitish clay, coated with a blue glaze. Each of the six sides bore a letter, as here represented, indicating the amount of gain or loss; this object having evidently been used as a plaything in place of the te-to-tum, and thrown with the hand or with a dice-box, the T denoting turn again, the A all, N nothing, &c. It has been conjectured that this may be the plaything formerly termed a Daly. "Daly or play, *tessura, alea, decius*."

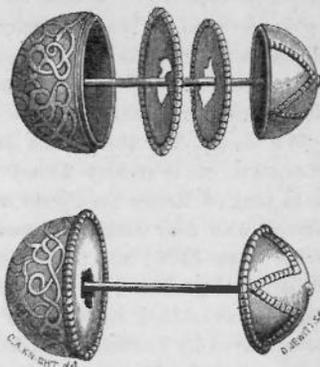


Promptorium Parvulorum. Horman says, in the *Vulgaria*, that "men play with three dice, and children with four dalties—*astragulis vel talis*. Wolde god I coude nat play at the dalyes, *aleam*. Cutte this flesshe into dalties, *tessellas*." In the British Museum there is preserved a die, having eighteen rectangular faces, six of which are marked with the following letters, TA—LS—SZ—NG—NH—ND, and the intervening sides are marked with pinks, like an ordinary die, up to the number twelve. The

^m Engraved in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*. There is an open trefoil which displays his feet also.

eight corners, being canted off, form triangular facets, which bear no marks. This object is supposed to be of German origin.

A curious, and singularly beautiful, gold ornament, supposed to be of early British workmanship, was found in the year 1836, by a peasant girl, whilst cutting turf on or near Cader Idris, Merionethshire. Nothing was discovered with it, to assist in determining its date or use. The annexed representation is of the exact size of the original, communicated to the Institute by the Rev. R. Gordon, and the ornament itself is in the possession of the Rev. J. H. Davies, Sodington, Worcestershire. It consists of two small cups, elegantly ornamented with filagree, and connected by a slender central wire, on which slide two small disks, which serve as coverings of the cups. It has been conjectured that it had been used in place of a *fibula* or fastening of some article of dress.



The Rev. John Wilson, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, exhibited several fragments of encaustic tiles, which were found with other objects, including part of an iron spur and a silver penny of Edward III., in the parish of Oddington, in Oxfordshire, upon removing some old foundations in a large pasture field on the "Grange Farm." What the buildings had been was totally unknown, but as the traces of them were visibly marked by the inequalities of the turf, the removal of part of what was left took place in consequence of the tenant's wish to use the stones for other purposes. Mr. Wilson observed, that the discovery of these fragments of tiles afforded, in conjunction with other circumstances, a clue to that which has hitherto been a desideratum—the true site of the monastery known to have existed in the parish of Oddington.

Sir Robert Gait, Knight, Lord of the manor of Hampton, now called Hampton Gay, possessed, we are toldⁿ, a fourth part of the village of Ottendun (villa de Ottendun); and going to Gilbert, abbot of Waverley, the earliest Cistercian house in England, desired and obtained leave to build an abbey, of the same order, in the village of Ottendun, which accordingly he raised at his own charge, and endowed it with five virgates of land, which made the fourth part of a knight's fee, and called it, from the name of an adjoining wood, Ottelie. The abbot and convent of Waverley added to the endowment one hide in Norton; and Editha, wife of Robert de Oyley, with her husband's consent, gave out of part of her own dowry in Weston, bordering upon Otmoor, that demesne which lay on the corner of their wood, and continued on without the intermixture

ⁿ Kennett, P. A. i. 126, and authorities there cited. Monast. v. 40†.

of any other lands; the quantity of which was thirty-six acres. The words of the grant, as given in the Monasticon, are these: "Notum sit omnibus sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, quod ego Editha Roberto de Oily conjugali copulo juncta, consilio et voluntate ejusdem Roberti mariti mei, de duario meo de Weston, dedi in perpetuam elemosinam Deo et sanctæ Mariæ et fratribus in Oteleia secundum institutionem Cistercii virentibus, dominium illud, quod extremitati nemoris illorum absque alterius terræ intermixtione continuatur^o."

We do not find the precise date of Sir Robert Gait's house; but as the foundation of Waverley Abbey was laid Nov. 24, 1128, in the twenty-ninth year of Henry the First^p, and Gilbert succeeded John, the first abbot thereof, who died within the year of his appointment^q, it could hardly be earlier than 1130; and the fraternity having been removed by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, to the neighbourhood of Thame, in the same county, (some ruins of their house there now belonging to the Baroness Wenman, are engraved by Skelton in his *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*,) and their church dedicated to St. Mary on July 21st, 1138^r, the monks must have dwelt a very short time at Oddington; at the utmost, not more than seven or eight years, and probably less. Their buildings would, consequently, be inconsiderable.

With respect to the situation of these, Leland^s indefinitely remarks, "in this Ottemar was the foundation of Tame abbey;" and Bishop Kennett, in quoting the observation^t, seems to imagine that the abbey was in Otmoor itself, the corner nearest to the village of Oddington; "the religious," he proceeds to say, "always affected such low places, out of pretence to the more solitary living, but rather out of love to fish and fat land; and this site upon the moor was fitter for an ark than a monastery." The spot which the Bishop indicates, is generally thought to have been by a small pond below the old rectory house, pulled down some years since; but the error in this is so obvious, that it is surprising a writer of such eminence, living, as he did, some time in the neighbourhood, should have made it; for no traces of buildings have been found there; and if we refer to the particulars of the foundation we shall discover no probability of any wood called Ottelie, or any other, having been near; and instead of the land of Weston adjoining it, that parish lies quite in another direction.

The pasture field, in which the remains were found, corresponds, on the contrary, in every point with the spot chosen by Sir Robert Gait, and referred to in the charter of Edith. It is a very large piece of ground, near the farm house, running along the edge of Weston parish, and is even now in so rough a state as to be nearly as much "a lea" as it ever was. The name of the farm, "The Grange," implies that it was once monastic property. The field itself adjoins Weston parish and wood, which latter

^o Monast. v. 404.

^p Monast. v. 237.

^q Monast. v. 237.

^r Kennett, P. A. i. 128. Monast. v. 403.

^s IV. 191 a.

^t P. A. i. 128.

may have been, and probably was, part of that anciently called Ottelie, and the dowry lands of Edith in Weston might therefore very well run up, "without the intermixture of any other lands," to the "nemus" or grove of the monks, which would be that growing about their habitation. There are also remains of buildings here, and fragments of them are of an ecclesiastical description. For all these reasons, it seems extremely probable that the site of the original monastery at Oddington was at the Grange Farm, under Weston wood, and not on the border of the moor, below the destroyed parsonage house.

One remark may, perhaps, be permitted on a point of etymology. Sir Robert Gait is said to have called his new foundation Ottelie, from the name of an adjoining wood. Of this word, the latter part, *lie* or *lea*, would probably describe the nature of the ground where the building was placed; so that we have *Otte* left for the name of the wood; and Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, interprets Otta-dini to denote the people in the woods, so that Otte would seem to be the general British term for a wood. If this conjecture be well founded, Ottelie would signify, the lea or open ground before the wood; Ottendun, now Oddington, the hill or rising ground amongst the woods, the village being, in fact, on rising ground, above the general level of its immediate neighbourhood; and Otmoor, the mere or lake of the wood, or fringed with wood, a description, which, as far as can be judged, could very correctly apply to it in former times.

The portrait of Queen Elizabeth appears to have been placed in certain churches, probably from veneration for her memory, and according to Stow it was designated in the churches of London as the Monument. It is doubtful whether this practice was sanctioned or enjoined by any authority, and it does not appear to have been generally adopted. Mr. Jabez Allies communicated a description of a portrait of the Queen, found by him in the old farm-house, called the Lower Berrow, in Suckley parish, Worcester-shire; which, as he had reason to believe, had been formerly suspended in the church. It exhibits the usual magnificence of costume, and is thus inscribed, "Posvi Devm adiutorem mevm. Æt: svæ 59. Nata Gronewiciae, Ao: 1533, Septem: 6." Under her left elbow appears an open book, with a quotation from Psalm xl. 11. This portrait was painted in the year 1592. Mr. Allies remarked that great discrepancy is found in the statements of various historians in regard to the day of Elizabeth's birth, here recorded to have taken place Sept. 6.^u Mr. Allies stated, at the same time, that at a cottage in the hamlet of Alfrick, he had noticed a basin of free-stone, resembling a holy-water stoup, which, as he conjectured, had been brought from the parish church of Suckley, or Alfrick Chapel; it was ornamented with two sculptured heads, one apparently intended as a representation of the Blessed Virgin.

^u According to Sandford, Rapin, and Hume, Elizabeth was born on Sept. 7, other writers give the 8th.

Archaeological Intelligence.

PRIMEVAL PERIOD.

The Rev. J. Graves, of Borris in Ossory, Local Secretary, forwarded the following communication: "Some time since the proprietor of the lands of Cuffborough, situate in the parish of Aghaboe, and Queen's County, ordered a mound of earth in one of his fields to be removed. After his labourers had cleared away a considerable portion of the hillock, they exposed to view a beehive-shaped structure of rough stones, three or four of which being removed gave entrance to a chamber within, which proved to be sepulchral. This chamber, measuring about five feet in diameter, had been formed by placing a circle of large stones on edge, at the back of which clay and small stones seemed to have been carefully and compactly banked up; the upright stones measured about three feet and a half in height from the floor of the chamber. On the upper edge of this circle, and with a slight projection over its inner face, was laid, on the flat, another circle of tolerably large stones, above these another row also projecting, and so on until the dome was closed at the apex by a single large stone. The floor of this chamber, which was perfectly dry, was covered by about an inch in depth of very fine dust; and in the centre, lying confusedly, were the bones of two human skeletons. The bones were quite perfect when first exposed to the atmosphere, but in a short time crumbled away. From their position when discovered, it would appear as if the bodies had been placed in a sitting posture, and that the bones, in the process of decay, had fallen one upon the other. One of the skulls was probably that of a female, being considerably smaller than the other, but on this point I cannot speak positively. The sepulchral chamber just described had evidently been built over the bodies of the deceased persons, there being no door, or other aperture by which they could afterwards have been introduced. The bones shewed no sign of cremation, and the impalpable dust covering the floor of the chamber, proved that the dead bodies had been placed there entire, and had undergone the process of decay after being enclosed within the rude stonework of their tomb; around and above which, earth had been heaped up, thus forming a regular sepulchral tumulus.

Were there, at the present day, any doubt as to the purpose for which the well known tumuli, existing at New Grange, Dowth, and Knowth on the margin of the Boyne, near Drogheda, had been constructed, the tumulus and sepulchral chamber above described, would serve to indicate that purpose; for, although on a very diminutive scale, it is identical in principles of construction with the former ones, presenting only such differences in

detail as may be accounted for by its far inferior size. The tumuli on the Boyne were royal sepulchres, each comprising many chambers connected by passages, whilst the Cuffborough tumulus was most probably the burial place of a petty chieftain of the district. Mr. Petrie in his recent able work has proved beyond a doubt that the tumuli on the Boyne were erected as the burial places of the Irish monarchs of the Tuatha De Danann race: in proof of which he quotes, in the original Irish, a passage from the "Dinnsenchus" (contained in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 190) descriptive of that royal cemetery, of which the following is his translation:

'Of the monuments of Brugh (Brugh-na-Boinne) here, viz., the bed of the daughter of Forann, the Monument of the Dagda, the Mound of the Morri-gan, the Monument of (the monster) Mata; . . . the Barc of Crimthann Nianar^a, in which he was interred; the grave of Fedelmídh the Lawgiver^b; the Cairn-ail (stone carn) of Conn of the Hundred Battles^c; the Cumot (commensurate grave) of Cairbre Lifeachair^d; the Fulacht of Fiacha Sraiph-tine^e.'—*Petrie's Ecl. Architecture of Ireland, &c.*, pp. 100, 101.

From the above passage we are enabled to assign the tumuli on the Boyne to a date from about B.C. 100 to A.D. 200; from its similarity of type the tumulus at Cuffborough must be considered of the same period. This tumulus presents an example of the disuse of cremation. Whether or not the remains originally deposited in New Grange, and the other tumuli on the Boyne, were subjected to the action of fire, has not, that I am aware of, been certainly determined. If we may credit Ledwich, no remains of ashes or marks of cremation were observable there in his time: and he mentions having seen it stated in the MS. additions to the Louthiana, made by Mr. Wright, and then in possession of a Mr. Allen of Darlington, that on first entering the dome of New Grange two skeletons were found^f. However this may have been, the modern condition of the royal tumuli on the Boyne cannot be depended on with the same certainty as that of the small tumulus under notice; for whilst the latter from its very insignificance escaped violation, and remained undisturbed until accident at the present day caused its discovery, the former, being the well known burial place of the Irish kings, were at a very early period broken open in search of plunder; the annals of Ulster, as quoted by Mr. Petrie, relate this act of spoliation as follows:

'A.D. 862. The cave of Achadh Aldai, and of Cnodhba (Knowth), and the cave of the sepulchre of Boadan over Dubhad (Dowth), and the cave of the wife of Gobhan, were searched by the Danes, quod antea non perfectum

^a Crimthann Nianar became monarch of Ireland, A.M. 4021, and reigned 16 years.—Keating's History of Ireland. Table of Kings.

^b Fedelmídh the Lawgiver became monarch of Ireland, A.D. 113, and reigned 3 years.—Ibid.

^c Conn of the Hundred Battles became monarch of Ireland, A.D. 122, and reigned 7 years.—Ibid.

^d Cairbre Lifeachair became monarch of Ireland, A.D. 254, and reigned 27 years.—Ibid.

^e Fiacha Sraiph-tine became monarch of Ireland, A.D. 282, and reigned 30 years.—Ibid.

^f Ledwich's Antiquities, 2nd ed. p. 44. New Grange was first opened in modern times in the year 1699. Ibid.

est, on one occasion that the three kings, Amlaff, Imar, and Auisle, were plundering the territory of Flann the son of Conaing.'—*Eccl. Architecture of Ireland, &c.*, p. 102.

I regret to state that shortly after the discovery of the tumulus at Cuffborough, some persons proceeded to excavate beneath the upright stones which formed the base of the chamber, in search of that much desired object, 'a crock of gold,' by which the entire structure was reduced to an undistinguishable mass of ruin; and the very stones are, I believe, now removed. But in order that so interesting an example of ancient Irish pagan sepulture may not be lost, I trust that this hurried notice of it may be deemed worthy of a place in the pages of the *Archæological Journal*."

Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., communicated the following note on the discovery of a sepulchral urn in a tumulus on Delamere Forest, Cheshire.

"In Ormerod's History of Cheshire the following description is given of a group of tumuli on Delamere Forest:—

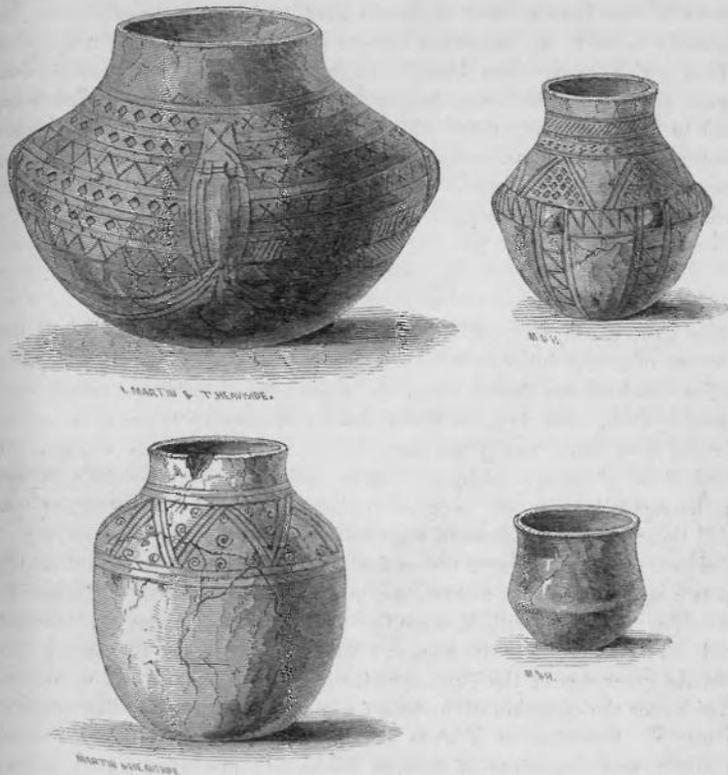
'A mile south-east of the foot of the hill, (of Eddisbury,) at the lower end of a small natural lake called Fish Pool, are the tumuli known by the name of the Seven Lows, undoubtedly the 'VII Loos' alluded to by Leland as the marks of 'men of warre,' and much spoken of in his time. They are ranged in a form nearly semicircular, and are of different sizes, varying in diameter at the base from 105 to 40 feet.' In a note at the foot of the page the measurements are detailed thus. 'Beginning at the highest tumulus in the annexed plan, and following the semicircle, the tumuli measure in diameter at the base 105, 45½, 40, 105, 66, 68 feet. The seventh has been carried away to form a road. The plans of these tumuli have been reduced from the great map of the forest, by permission of the commissioners.' The text continues; 'One has been removed in the recent alterations on the forest, and another was opened at a former period, both of which were composed of the dry gravelly soil of the forest, and contained a black matter, similar to that which appeared on opening Castle Hill Cob.' The latter is a tumulus also on Delamere Forest, in connection with a second called Glead Hill Cob, and is stated to have contained 'a quantity of black soil, which might be supposed to be either animal matter, or produced by the effects of fire.' By an act of parliament, which received the royal assent June 9, 1812, two commissioners were appointed for allotting the waste lands on the forest, and that portion including the Seven Lows fell to my share. From that period until very recently the tumuli remained undisturbed; but, in February last, a tenant employed in cultivating the adjoining land, being in want of materials to level an old road, opened for that purpose the tumulus referred to in Ormerod's plan as No. 6. On digging into it he found, that so far from being composed of the 'dry gravelly soil of the forest,' as the others were, with the exception of the superficial covering, it was composed entirely of fragments of the sandstone rock, derived apparently from an old quarry between the tumulus and the lake on its north, called Fish Pool. On my return from London some days

after this, having received information that an urn, containing bones, had been found, I proceeded to the spot, and obtained what information I could from an examination of the remainder of the tumulus, and the account given by the workmen of the portions they had removed. On digging into the mound on the east side, they arrived at a single layer of stones; on advancing a little further they found two layers; still further the stones were three, four, and five deep. The urn was found on the north-east side, where the stones were two in depth. It was reversed on a flat stone, and had no covering further than the superficial soil. Fragments of charcoal and earth, discoloured by fire, were found over a great part of the floor of the mound. From this description obtained from the workmen, (and which I believe to be substantially correct,) and from the appearance of the portion of the tumulus remaining at the time of my visit, it appears that the *modus operandi* in its construction was this: a circular area of a definite diameter was first selected, and floored with a layer of stones; on this the funeral pile was constructed. When the fire was extinguished, the ashes and bones were collected and deposited in the urn, and the latter reversed in such a position near the circumference of the area that there should be no danger of its being crushed by the superincumbent structure. This being arranged, the tumulus was formed by piling up stones, and finally completed by a covering of soil. The quantity of stones in this tumulus cannot have been less than fifty tons. Its circumference was rather more than sixty yards, and the height in the centre 6 feet.

“The urn is of earthenware, apparently slightly baked or sun-dried. The marks of the lathe are visible in the interior, but for lack of support while soft its form is far from symmetrical. Its dimensions are as follows: circumference at the rim, 2 feet 7 inches; largest circumference, 2 feet 11 inches; diameter of the foot, 5 inches; height, 1 foot 1 inch. At four inches below the rim a raised fillet surrounds the urn, and the portion between the rim and the fillet is rudely ornamented with parallel lines drawn diagonally in various directions, but never decussating. They appear as if formed by pressing a piece of twisted cord on the soft clay.”

The annexed interesting examples of the fictile vases of the primeval period were exhibited by Edward Strutt, Esq., M.P. They were discovered on a rising ground in the parish of Kingston upon Soar, Nottinghamshire. Numerous fragments of urns were found dispersed over about an acre and a half of ground, formerly ploughed land; they were deposited about 12 to 18 inches under the surface of the soil, generally two or three urns together, surrounded by small boulder stones, and fragments of bone appeared amongst their contents. A bead of bone, some fragments of metal, and a few small portions of a coloured vitrified substance, apparently beads, which had been exposed to fire, were found with the urns. The vases are drawn to a scale of two inches to the foot. The first discovery of urns in this place occurred in making a plantation, during the year 1840; about three years after, further researches were made; twelve or thirteen were found tolerably perfect, but the number deposited must have been large, the

quantity of fragments being very considerable. The urns differed considerably in dimension; the specimens here represented being the most striking varieties. A considerable number of vases, very similar in form, were found some years since, at Caister, in Norfolk.



FICTILE VASES, FOUND NEAR KINGSTON UPON SOAR.

Another example of the curious ornamental collars, to which the name of "beaded torc" has been assigned by Mr. Birch^s, has been communicated by Mr. Thomas Gray. It was found by a labourer, while cutting turf in Socher Moss, Dumfriesshire, about two miles north of the Border Tower, called Cumlongan Castle. It lay in a small bowl, which measured, in diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 3 in depth: this vessel was formed of thin bronze plate, very skilfully wrought. The collar, although similar in general design and adjustment to the curious specimen in Mr. Dearden's possession, and the one communicated to the Institute by Mr. Sedgwick, differs from any hitherto found in the details of ornament. The beads are boldly ribbed and grooved longitudinally, each bead measuring about an inch in diameter: between every two beads there is a small flat piece, formed like the wheel

^s Archæological Journal, vol. iii. p. 32.

of a pulley. The portion of this collar which passed round the nape of the neck is flat, smooth within, chased on the outer edge, in imitation of a cord, corroborating Mr. Birch's conjecture that this kind of collar was fashioned originally in imitation of a row of beads strung upon a cord. Socher Moss appears to have been a forest of great extent, and large trunks of trees are frequently found in it: numerous ancient coins, seals, and other remains of various periods, have been brought to light in cutting peat in this great morass, and the neighbouring heights are crowned by encampments, supposed to be of Roman origin. Mr. Gray sent impressions from two seals discovered in this moss: one of them appeared to be an antique intaglio, representing Mars, the other was a personal seal of late medieval date, bearing an eagle displayed.

ROMAN PERIOD.

The Rev. W. H. Gunner, Local Secretary for Hampshire, reported the discovery of a large quantity of Roman coins, and the remains of a Roman villa, in Mitcheldever Wood, about six miles from Winchester, on the road to Basingstoke. Mr. Gunner stated that on proceeding to the spot he was informed that about two years ago the game-keeper found a few coins scratched out of the ground by the rabbits, and as this occurred from time to time, he was induced to dig in order to discover if there was any hoard concealed there. He thus exposed the foundations of a wall composed of flint and slates. The lower layer was of flint placed upon the chalk soil; on the flint was laid a coating of mortar, and on the mortar a course of slates. In this matter, *mixed* up with it, were the coins, of which at least 1400 were found. Those which Mr. Gunner saw were all third brass, the only one he could decipher was of the Emperor Gratian. The excavations were continued under the direction of the bailiff of Sir Thomas Baring, the owner of the estate. Foundations of walls were discovered in all directions round the spot; and fragments of Roman bricks and flue-tiles, some pottery, and two or three pieces of the so-called Samian ware, had been turned up. Mr. Gunner added, "There can be no doubt that these are the remains of a very considerable Roman villa. The site may be very distinctly traced by means of inequalities in the ground, which, from being buried in the recesses of a very large wood, have hitherto escaped notice. The people employed in the wood had long observed that in the immediate neighbourhood of this spot the soil was very different from that of the rest of the wood. Such is certainly the fact. It appears to be artificial, and, I should think, brought from a distance; for it seemed to be a black loam, whilst the surrounding soil is that which prevails in the Hampshire Hills, a thin light vegetable mould upon chalk. I will take an early opportunity of visiting the spot again, and should anything of interest occur I will inform the Institute of it."

At the present time, when the study of the vestiges of the Roman occupation of Britain has received a fresh impetus, the following remarks on the authenticity of the treatise "de Situ Britanniaë," attributed to Richard of

Cirencester, may be acceptable to our readers. They are communicated by Mr. Macray, of Oxford. In 1747, Charles Julius Bertram, an Englishman who held the office of Professor in the Naval School at Copenhagen, pretended to have discovered an old manuscript which, he said, came into his possession "with many other curiosities, in an extraordinary manner." He sent an extract from it, together with a facsimile of three lines, to Dr. Stukeley, who, deceived by its apparent antiquity, subsequently published an analysis of the work, founded on a series of letters from Bertram. The treatise first appeared in a complete form at Copenhagen in 1758; a translation of it was published in London in 1809. From the date of its publication up to the present time it has been referred to by the best writers on English History. Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, dated from the discovery of Richard's work a new era for the elucidation of the earliest period of British history; Lingard, Lappenberg, and others have appealed to its authority. Nevertheless there has long been a suspicion of its authenticity; and in 1838 the council of the English Historical Society issued a paper stating the doubtful character of Richard's work, and explaining the reasons which led them to reject it from among the received materials of English history. M. Charles Wex, a German critic of distinction, has recently published^h an essay to prove that this treatise was fabricated by Bertram. The points on which M. Wex relies are these: I. In the passages quoted from Tacitus readings are often found taken from later editions, readings arising either from accidental errors of the press in those editions, or from the conjectures of scholars. II. Where did the English monk of the fourteenth century get the fifteen Greek and Latin writers whom he quotes? Where did he obtain Tacitus, and above all, where did he find his Agricola? Whatever treasures the ancient monastic libraries in England of the seventh and eighth centuries may have possessed we know were destroyed by the Danish invaders. But even in the most flourishing period of the earlier ages, there was no Tacitus in England. Alcuin, who in his poem 'de Pontificibus' celebrates the riches of the English libraries, knew of no copy of this author. Of Roman historians he names only (v. 1549.)

'Historici veteres, Pompeius, Plinius, ipse
Acer Aristoteles, rhetor quoque Tullius ingens.'

The British historians of that period, Gildas, Nennius, Asserius, Beda, do not betray the slightest knowledge of the events of their native land as narrated by Tacitus. The advocates of Richard would seem to have in some degree anticipated this objection, as Stukeley remarks that Widmore had communicated to him a certificate from which it appeared that Richard received a license from his abbey, in 1391, to make a journey to Rome; but M. Wex observes that it is questionable whether in the 14th century a manuscript of Agricola was to be found even in Rome. Bertram would

^h M. Wex's essay is printed in the Folge, Vierter Jahrgang, Drittes Heft, 'Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, Neue 1845.'

have managed the matter more skilfully if he had sent his monk on a journey to Fulda, and Corvey, where some knowledge was preserved, by the scholars of Rhabanus, of those works of Tacitus which were still in existence there, although they had almost disappeared in the middle ages; but there is as little trace of the Agricola to be discovered among them as in other writers. The Agricola seems to have been unknown to Orosius, and M. Wex doubts the assertion of Becker, that Jornandes had used that treatise. The first editor of Tacitus, Vendelin de Spira, did not possess a MS. of the Agricola, and it is yet unknown where Franciscus Puteolanus obtained a copy. It is remarkable, that where the information of writers whom we know ceases, there also ends, not the work of Richard, but the MS. of Bertram. At the conclusion a new paragraph commences with 'Postea . . .' and breaks off with 'reliqua desunt,' by the editor; thus the manuscript presents an artificial hiatus precisely at that point where new disclosures might have been desired, but could not be anticipated. In conclusion, M. Wex points out the palpable fabrication of the map of 'Britannia Romana' accompanying the Treatise, which Bertram in his preface states to be of still greater "rarity and antiquity" than Richard's work, although it has been obviously compiled from authorities long subsequent to Ptolemy.

Mr. James Talbot communicated, by permission of Lord Rayleigh, two remarkable gold rings, of Roman workmanship, elaborately ornamented with filigree. They were found in March, 1824, at Terling Place, near Witham, Essex, with a large hoard of gold and silver coins. The discovery occurred under the following circumstances: some workmen were engaged in forming a new road through Colonel Strutt's park, and, the earth being soaked by heavy rains, the cart-wheels sunk up to their naves. The driver of the cart saw some white spots upon the mud adherent to the wheels, which he imagined to be small buttons: at that moment Colonel Strutt's steward came to the spot, and perceived coins upon the wheels. Not fewer than three hundred were picked up at that time. Three days after Colonel Strutt's steward made further search, and found a small vase, almost perfect, in which had been deposited the two gold rings, and thirty *aurei*, of the size of a guinea, with several silver coins, all as bright as if recently struck. Several other vases, in which no coins or other objects were found, lay near the spot; they crumbled to pieces on removal; the perfect vase was carried to Terling Place. The gold coins comprised eight of Valentinian, one of Valens, one of Gratian, nine of Arcadius, and thirteen of Honorius. The silver pieces were thus enumerated; Constantius, ten; Julian, not laureate, one; Julian, twenty-three, including one bearing a second head; Jovian, one; Valentinian, twenty-one; Valens, forty-three; Gratian, thirty-eight; Magnus Maximus, thirty-six; Victor, five; Valentinian, junior, five; Eugenius, seventeen; Theodosius, twenty-seven; Arcadius, forty-five; Honorius, thirty; with two silver coins, uncertain, and two of bronze, ranging from about A.D. 335 to 445. The rings, of which, by Lord Rayleigh's kind permission, representations are here given, are interesting examples of late Roman work: one of them is set with a colourless crackly crystal or



pasta, uncut, and *en cabochon*; the other with a paste formed of two layers; the upper being of a dull smalt colour, the lower dark brown. The device engraved or impressed upon it is, apparently, an ear of corn. These rings bear a considerable resemblance to one exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Lord Albert



Conyngham, in 1842, and discovered in Ireland, with other gold ornaments, near the entrance of the caves at New Grange; a denarius of Geta was found near the same spot¹. Another ring, very similar in workmanship, is represented amongst Roman Antiquities in Gough's edition of Camden; it was found on Stanmore Common².

A notice of the discovery of numerous antiquities in the part of Cheshire which lies at the mouth of the Dee, was communicated by the Rev. Abraham Hume, L.L.D., Local Secretary of the Institute at Liverpool. These vestiges of the various races which peopled the shores of that river in succession, present the greatest variety, both as regards their nature, and the period to which they may be assigned. The collection formed by Dr. Hume comprises numerous ornaments of dress or personal use, implements, and curious specimens of ancient workmanship, chiefly in metal: fragments of earthenware, and a few objects evidently of modern date. A number of Roman and Saxon coins have been found, the latter being generally subdivided into halves and quarters. We hope to be enabled to give, at some future occasion, a more detailed account of some of the curious antiquities which had been accumulated in the alluvial deposit at the mouth of the Dee.

SAXON PERIOD.

In the second volume of the *Archæological Journal*, p. 239, we gave a short account and plan of the remarkable crypt beneath the site of the nave of Hexham church, Northumberland. We then observed that it might probably be the identical subterranean oratory constructed by St. Wilfrid, and suggested the propriety of comparing its plan with that of the crypt of Ripon cathedral, originally one of Wilfrid's foundations. Mr. Fairless, of Hexham, to whom we were indebted for the materials of that notice, has since re-examined the Hexham crypt, and obtained a plan of that at Ripon, from which it appears that the design is the same in both buildings. Mr. Fairless remarks, that almost all the stones of which the Hexham crypt is constructed are sculptured, and, as we suggested, of apparently Roman workmanship. This circumstance induced him to examine the church at Corbridge, about four miles from Hexham, half a mile to the west of which

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. pl. xii. p. 137.

² Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. cxx.

is the supposed site of the *CORSTOPITUM* of Antonine's Itinerary; at any rate, the site of a Roman station, and probably that from which the materials for the crypt were obtained. He found in the walls of the tower of the church, both externally and internally, ribbed and variously sculptured stones similar to those in the crypt at Hexham, of which we engraved three examples in our former notice (vol. ii. p. 240.) A few of the largest carved stones in the tower of Corbridge have the lewis hole, like those covering the passages of the crypt. Mr. Fairless expresses an opinion that the whole of the tower is built of Roman materials, as he found carved stones in the inside of the top walls, and throughout all the stages in ascending. Since the date of our previous notice the walled-up passages of the crypt have been further explored, consequently extending their dimensions, but not so as to alter the general plan we have engraved.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

Mr. Fairless forwarded a sketch and rubbing of the curious decorated cross here represented. It is placed in the angle formed by the side aisles of the choir and north transept of the abbey church at Hexham, and has long been popularly regarded as the tomb of Alfwald, king of Northumbria, who, according to Richard, prior of Hexham, was murdered by his uncle Sigga, A.D. 788, at a spot called Cithlechester, near the Roman wall. It is scarcely necessary to observe that this monument is not more ancient than the fourteenth century. The slab on which the cross is sculptured is 6 feet 9 inches in length, 2 feet in breadth, and 7 inches in depth: it rests on a moulded basement rising 3 feet from the ground.

Mr. Du Noyer communicated a drawing and account of the monument of the Butler family, in the Franciscan Friary at Clonmel, of which an engraving is annexed (see next page). Mr. Du Noyer observed that the camail is not usually seen of such a length in English effigies of the same period, and was probably copied from a relic of

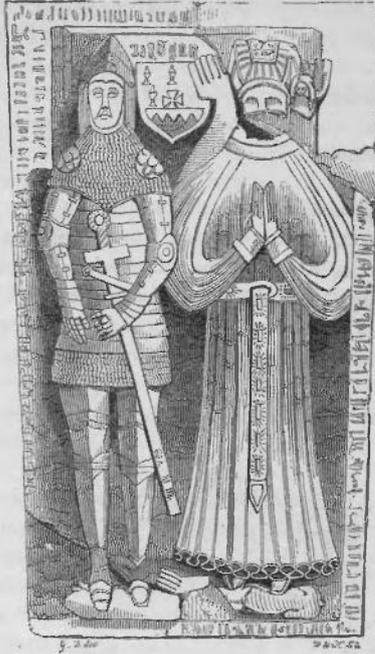


Incised Slab Hexham

much older date. The sword also is of the antique form, resembling the swords of the twelfth century found in Ireland, the distinguishing marks of which are a large pommel and small handle. This tomb was erected, according to the inscription, by Thomas Butler, Lord Cahir, and Elen his wife, about the middle of the sixteenth century, but the date is unfortunately in part obliterated. The inscription commemorates also the ancestors of Thomas Butler, commencing with James *Galdri*, or the Englishman, who died in 1431.

Amongst the numerous matrices of official and personal seals, communicated on various occasions, may be noticed the following, now in the possession of Colonel Barne, of Sotterley Park. Two leaden matrices, of pointed oval form, one of them bearing a fleur-de-lys, with the legend, ✠ SIGILL' WILL'I

MOLENDINARII. A brass lozenge-shaped matrix, with a regal head issuant from a ship, as the principal device; on either side of the head a star, above it a star within a crescent. Legend, ✠ *Sigillum balluorum de Donevito*. Date, the time of Edward III. A circular seal, apparently Flemish, upon which was represented an ecclesiastic, kneeling before the Blessed Virgin and infant Saviour, with the following legend, ✠ S' G P'PITI ECC'e PPEND' (ET) DEBEQ'GN'. A round privy seal, bearing the Holy Lamb; legend, ✠ SIGILLVM: SECRETI. These interesting seals were all found at Dunwich, in Suffolk, and were kindly sent for examination by Miss Gascoyne.



Tomb of the Butler family.

We regret that the difficulty of engraving the numerous illustrations required for many communications of interest received during the last quarter, obliges us to defer them until the next number.

Archaeological Intelligence.

PRIMEVAL PERIOD.

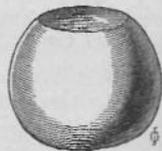
AMONGST the meagre evidences which can be adduced in relation to the earliest occupation of our island, there are none more valuable than observations connected with sepulchral deposits; and although little may remain to be added to the facts collected by Douglas, Cunnington, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and other zealous investigators of British tumuli, it is of importance that the circumstances observed in the examination of any barrow or burial-place, should be faithfully recorded. However trivial and tedious such recitals may appear to some of our readers, it must be remembered that tumuli supply almost the only indications of the civilization, customs, manufactures and commerce of the first inhabitants of Britain; that their comparison may ultimately enable the archæologist to reduce to a scientific classification, facts, which at present remain in vague confusion, and thus tend to establish a distinction between the various tribes or successive occupants of the country.

The following notice of the recent examination of two British tumuli, in Cambridgeshire, has been communicated by Mr. W. T. Collings; one of them, opened on May 20th last, is in the parish of Bottisham, on the borders of Newmarket Heath. It is placed on an elevated range of hills, forming the escarpment of the chalk, which makes it conspicuous for miles over the flat country around. This position, with the fact that an immense quantity of charcoal was found throughout the composition of this tumulus, which is of large size, measuring about 90 feet in diameter, although the deposit was, in comparison, very trifling, would incline us to think that it had been used as a site for a beacon-fire, to guide the traveller over the wild waste of fen-country which spreads in all directions around, and hence, probably, the name "Beacon-course." The cutting was made from east to west, commencing at the eastern side of the tumulus, in the direction of its centre, in which, at a depth of about three feet, there was found a cinerary urn, in an inverted position, slightly tilted on one side, and surrounded by charcoal and burnt earth. It was filled with charcoal, but contained only one small fragment of bone. This vessel, which was of the simplest manufacture, moulded by the hand, and sun-baked, measured, in height, five inches, and its diameter, at the largest part, was five inches and a half. From the deep red colouring, and the general appearance of the surrounding soil, it would seem that a small hole



had been first dug, charcoal and bones burnt in it, the vase placed on the fire in an inverted position, and the whole covered up. About ten feet eastward of the central deposit, on the south side of the line of excavation, and half a foot deeper, a deposit of fragments of bone was found, apparently calcined, with but little charcoal, or burnt earth, forming a layer not more than three inches thick, and two feet in circumference. There were several pieces of the skull, a portion of the alveolar process, inclosing a tooth, apparently that of a young person, pieces of the femur and clavicle, and other fragments. A little to the north of this spot there appeared a mass of charcoal and burnt earth, containing nothing of interest. After digging five or six feet deeper, operations were discontinued; and on the next day shafts were excavated from the centre, so as completely to examine every part, without any further discovery; and in every direction charcoal was found mingled with the heap, not in patches, but in fragments^a.

The other barrow was raised in a less conspicuous situation, about 300 yards down the south slope of Allington Hill, part of the same range situate about a quarter of a mile to the south-west. Both are marked in the Ordnance map. An entrance was obtained from the east-north-east, passing south-south-west, through the centre of the mound. Here a thin layer of charcoal appeared, extending many feet in every direction. Amongst the soil thrown out, portions of two vases, broken, probably, at a previous opening, were found, sufficing to prove that this had been an early Celtic, and not Roman, deposit. One was the lip of a vase of red ware, the other a portion of a jar of the usual coarse unbaked pottery, of black colour. In this tumulus were found two small rounded pieces of hard chalk, of the lower strata, called clunch. One was a perfect ball, smooth, measuring an inch in diameter; the other was of the same size, ground down in a regular manner, reducing it to a turbinated shape, as here represented. It had been, probably, intended to perforate these as beads; a specimen of the same material, ground down in a similar manner, and perforated, is in the possession of Mr. Collings^b.



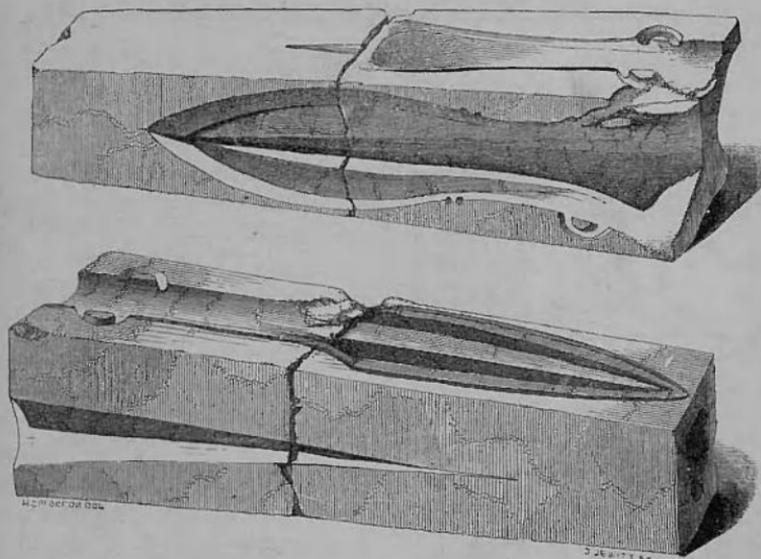
It is very uncertain for what purpose the objects, designated by Mr. Collings as beads, were fabricated. They are frequently found in tumuli, or near earth-works and remains of early occupation: they are mostly formed of indurated clay, bone, or stone, sometimes almost spherical, whilst other specimens are of flattened form, perforated, in all cases, in the direction of the smaller diameter. They vary from about one to two inches in diameter. The conjecture appears probable that they may have been used in connection with the distaff, and the occurrence of such an object in a tumulus might thus serve to indicate the interment of a female. Some northern

^a Soil, light; subsoil, gravel; circumference, about 300 feet; diameter, from 80 to 90 feet; present height, 14 feet; but the plough has frequently passed over it, for the land has been under cultivation

since 1801.

^b Diameter of the tumulus, 24 yards; composition of the tumulus, surface soil intermixed with chalk and fragments of flint; subsoil, hard chalk.

antiquaries, however, have regarded such perforated balls as weights used in fishing, either for the line or nets.



Spear and Celt Mould.

The very curious object here represented, is the moiety of a set of moulds for casting spear-heads and celts of bronze; it is formed of hone-stone, and was found between Bodwrddin and Tre Ddafydd, in the western part of the Isle of Anglesea. It measures, in length, nine inches and a quarter; each side measures, at one extremity, two inches, and, at the other, one inch and a half. It is obvious that a second precisely similar piece of stone was requisite, by means of which four complete moulds for casting objects of various forms would be obtained, comprising a celt of simple form, with a loop on the side, for the purpose of attaching it to the haft, spear-heads of two sizes, with lateral loops, for a like purpose, and a sharp-pointed spike, four inches and a half in length, probably intended to be affixed to a javelin, or some missile weapon. This stone was unfortunately broken by the pick of the workman who found it: it was in the possession of Mr. David Pierce of Caernarvon, and the drawing from which the annexed woodcut has been taken, was executed by Mr. H. Pidgeon of Liverpool, whose accurate pencil has contributed many interesting subjects to the collections of the Institute. Rowlands remarks, in his *History of Anglesea*, that the weapons or implements, termed celts, had often been found in the Island; he gives also representations of some having the loop at the side, similar in fashion to those which would have been produced in this mould. A considerable number were found, about the year 1723, under a stone on the shore, near Rhiedd, on the Menai, where, as Rowlands supposed, the Romans had effected their landing, the spot being still marked by the name *Maes-Hir-Gad*, the great army's field. Considerable doubt has been entertained in

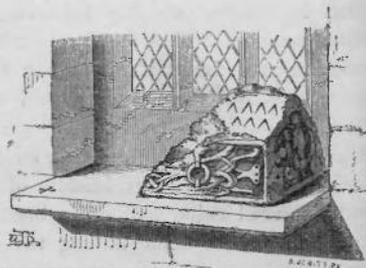
regard to the purpose for which these objects were fabricated: an argument might perhaps be fairly drawn from this mould, that they were properly warlike weapons, and not implements for domestic or mechanical uses, the celt being here found in conjunction with objects unquestionably of warlike use.

SAXON, OR EARLY NORMAN PERIOD.

Details of supposed Saxon Tombs, Crypt, Bedale, Yorkshire.



Sculptured remains of early character, by some accounted Saxon, and bearing much resemblance to the curious crosses at Carew, Nevern, Penally, and other places in South Wales, are found scattered throughout the Northern counties. Of some interesting fragments existing in Durham and Yorkshire, a notice, accompanied by drawings, has been received from Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe, of Darlington. In forming graves in the choir of Bedale church, portions of ancient tombs were found, resembling in fashion the remarkable sepulchre existing at Dewsbury^c. The covering of these tombs was formed like a ridged roof, covered with diamond-shaped tiles, overlapping one another precisely like the Roman roofing found at Bisley, of which a representation has been given in the *Archæological Journal*^d. One portion, found at Bedale, in the spot now reserved as the family burial



Sculptured stone and altar, Bedale crypt.

the side: at the end, which is formed as a gable, there is a panel, enclosing a cross.

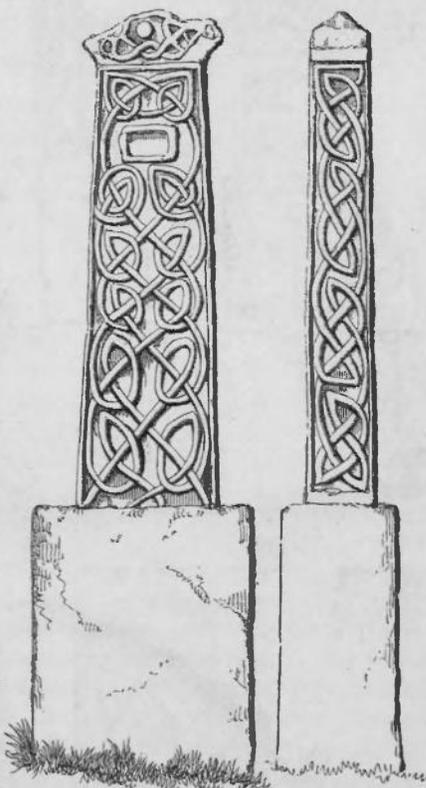
^d Vol. ii. p. 44.

^c See the representation given by Whittaker in his *Loidis*: a foliated ornament, forming a repetition of volutes, runs along

place of Mr. Harker of Theakstone, is now in the possession of that gentleman: the side is rudely sculptured with foliage, the gabled-end being plain. The other is now placed on the stone altar, in the crypt beneath the choir of Bedale church: although much defaced, it surpasses the former in the character of decoration. On the end, as it has been supposed, was portrayed the Temptation in Eden; on one side, the Saviour crucified; on the other two serpents interwoven, biting their tails, and a demi-lion recumbent. This kind of ornament, which may be noticed in many of our earlier monuments, is accounted by the northern antiquaries as appropriate to the period, termed by them, the iron age, and characterized, amongst various peculiarities, by these "Schlangenzierathen," and "Drachenzierathen," snake, and dragon ornamentations^e.

In the churchyard at Bedale there are two fragments of a cross sculptured with knot-work; of the larger a representation is given on the next page. Several ancient ornamented stones existed there, which have been destroyed in rubbing floors and entrance-steps; this, fortunately, proved of too hard a quality to be thus employed. In the churchyard at Hawkswell, five miles distant from Richmond, there is the shaft of another sculptured cross of small dimensions, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ft. in height, and apparently the perfect cross measured not more than 6 ft. In the pavement, within the altar rails, may be noticed a fragment of early sculpture, representing a serpent, with rude foliage, resembling the ornaments of one of the three sculptured crosses at Gainford, to which public attention has recently been called by Mr. Walbran^f.

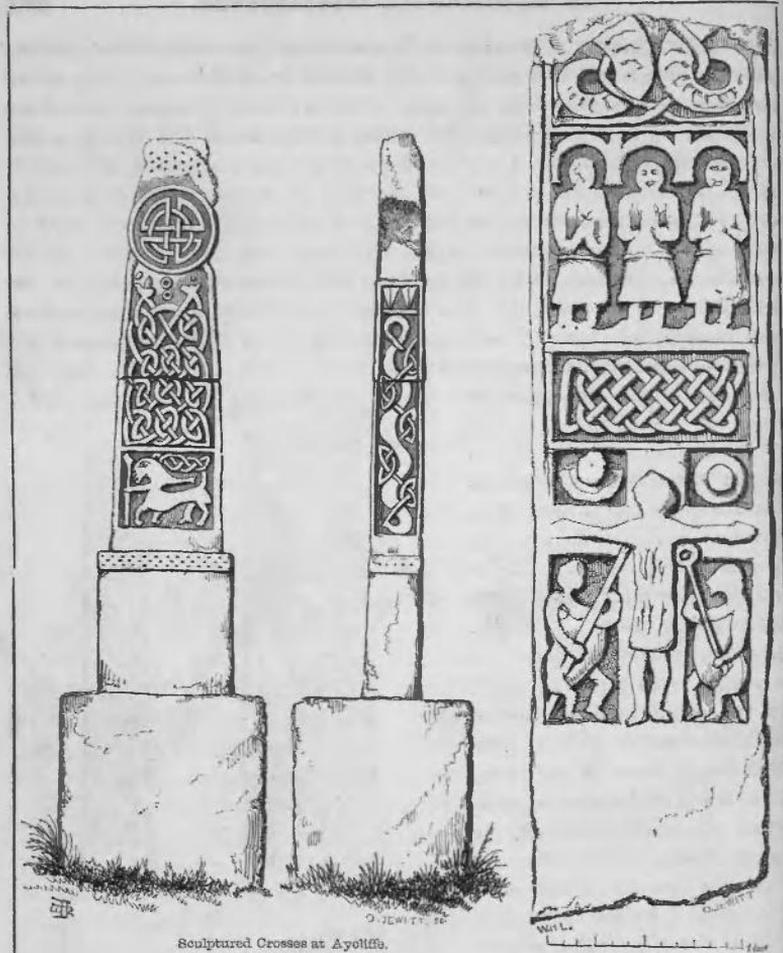
In the tower of Aycliffe church, near Darlington, Durham, two interesting crosses may be seen. Surtees conjectured that they had been erected in memorial of ecclesiastical synods, there holden, A.D. 782, and 789. The base of the cross here



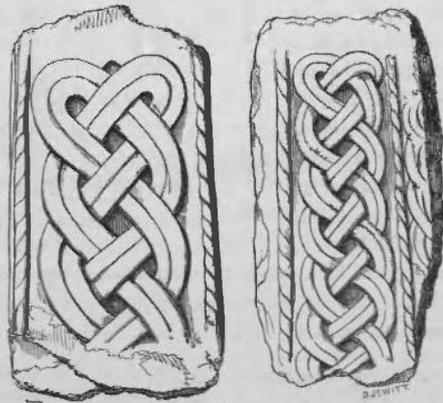
Hawkswell Cross.

^e Leitfaden zur Nordischen Alterthumskunde, Kopent. 1837; p. 63.

^f See his History of Gainford, where representations are given.



Sculptured Crosses at Ayollfu.



Fragment of Cross, Bedale.

represented had long stood in the churchyard, and during some repairs of the church the fragments were taken out of the walls, into which they had been built as materials, and re-united. Subsequently, having been injured by a storm, they were removed to the tower. It is elaborately sculptured with knot-work, the only figure being a Holy Lamb, rudely sculptured. The second cross at Aycliffe is of very curious character, greatly resembling the sculptured crosses preserved in various parts of Ireland. Its dimensions are, about $4\frac{3}{4}$ ft. high, by 15 in. wide. On the eastern side appear three figures, and a crucifixion; adjoining to the crucifix appear figures holding up the spear and reed with a sponge; above the limbs appear the sun and moon, according to early conventional forms of representation. On the southern side is the Crucifixion of St. Peter, with elaborate knot-work; and other curious subjects decorate the western side.

NORMAN PERIOD.

At the recent meeting of the Institute at York a remarkable original deed was exhibited, being a grant from St. Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, of fifteen hides of land in Alveston, formerly called from its Saxon occupant Eanulfestune, Warwickshire, to the monastery of Worcester. An impression of the episcopal seal was appended, and the deed bore date, the day of Pentecost, in the third year of king William, the younger, A.D. 1099. This document had been given by Dugdale in the *Monasticon* from transcripts in the Worcester Cartulary, Cott. MS. Tib. A. 13, and the *Annales*



Seal of Bishop Wolstan.

Wigornenses, Claud. A. 10. He had printed it also in his *History of Warwickshire*, from a very ancient register in the custody of the dean and chapter of Worcester; and it may be found in Heming's *Cartulary*, printed by Hearne, with the ancient Saxon description of the boundaries. The existence of Wolstan's original charter does not appear to have been noticed^g. This deed, independently of its fine state of preservation, is of considerable interest, as fixing precisely the period of the completion of the new buildings, erected by Wolstan. After reciting his purpose and endeavours to augment the monastery constructed by St. Oswald, his pre-

^g The various readings noticed on collation with the original have not appeared sufficiently material to justify the re-printing of this curious document at length. It deserves notice, however, that

in the *Monasticon* the date had been erroneously printed m.lxxxviiij. an error not noticed in the new edition. In the *Hist. Warw.*, and Hearne's edition of Heming's *Cartulary*, it is correctly given.

decessor, both in the erection and appointments of the church itself, and increase of the establishment, he stated that he had added to the number of the monks, who were about twelve in number, and had formed a congregation of fifty, for whose sustenance he gave the lands in Alveston, long possessed unjustly by certain powerful persons^h, and acquired by him with much labour and cost from William the Conqueror. He dated his gift in the twenty-seventh year of his episcopate, and the first of the occupation of the new monastery by him erected, of which the refectory and adjoining buildings, as also the crypt under the choir, and the transept, are now the principal remainsⁱ. William of Malmesbury informs us that these works had commenced A.D. 1084, and he gives an interesting relation of the emotion of St. Wolstan, when, on their completion, the old church, erected by St. Oswald, A.D. 983, was about to be demolished^k.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

The tomb of St. Richard, bishop of Chichester, A.D. 1245—1253, has recently been "restored," and a series of small statues, representing his friends, and eminent contemporaries, have been designed in close conformity with the style of the period, as decorations of the sunken panels around the altar-tomb. The work was entrusted to the skilful hands of Mr. Edward Richardson, and it has been executed with great care and judgment. The prelate had been first interred, by his own desire, in a humble tomb in the north transept; when canonized by Pope Urban V., A.D. 1275, the remains were removed with solemn ceremony, in the presence of Edward I., Queen Eleanor, and the court, to a sumptuous sepulchre, or shrine, visited each year by numerous pilgrims and devotees, whose offerings greatly augmented the funds of the establishment. So highly in estimation were the relics of St. Richard, that the commissioners at the Reformation relinquished the purpose of destroying the shrine, from fear of popular commotion. The tomb and effigy appear to have suffered considerably when removed during the times of the Commonwealth, and they were replaced at the Restoration. In subsequent times they had been defaced by rude hands, and covered with innumerable initials or dates, commencing about 1608, incised upon the stone. It was reported that it had been disturbed about sixteen years since, but, from appearances during the recent examination, this did not seem to have been the case. On removing the effigy and stone table for repair, the grave of stone courses appeared perfect; the earth which covered the remains had sunk to the depth of several inches. On the surface lay fragments of hazel wands, or branches, such, probably, as pilgrims were accustomed to cut by the way, and suspend around the shrine, in token of zealous devotion.

^h These were, as we learn from Domesday, Bricstuius, who, in the times of the Confessor, held a moiety of the lands granted by Wolstan; Britnodus, and Aluui, being occupants of the remainder. See the statement of their recovery by the bishop, Domesday Book, f. 238. b.

ⁱ The expression is as follows:—"anno

ingressonis nostre in novum monasterium, quod construxi in honore dei genetricis, primo." It would appear by the context that the church, rebuilt by Wolstan, had, as well as the monastic buildings, been completed previously to the date of his grant.

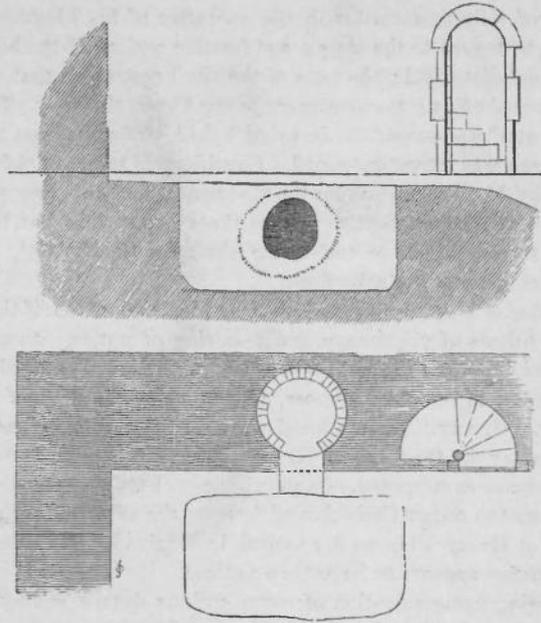
^k Anglia Sacra, ii. 241.

Part of a staff, resembling the remains of the crosier in the hand of the effigy, was found, with fragments of vessels of glass, earthenware, and other objects in the loose earth probably thrown into the grave when previously opened. A layer of black mould, an inch in thickness, visible on each side of the grave, with iron nails found amongst it, indicated that the remains of the bishop had been deposited in a plain wooden chest, not in a stone or leaden coffin. This appeared fully to accord with the narrative of his biographer, Ralph de Bocking, in regard to the simple and humble notions of the bishop. The bones were not disturbed: the form of the skull resembled that of the head of the sculptured effigy: the arms were crossed upon the body. The head of the pastoral staff was sought for in vain; it had, probably, been taken away when the grave was formerly opened. Considerable traces of rich colouring were found by Mr. Richardson on the vestments, and on every part of this interesting tomb: no attempt to restore these decorations has been made. The oaken screen, which protected the shrine of St. Richard, still exists in the chapter-room of the cathedral.

The remains of hazel-wands described by Mr. Richardson, if they may be regarded as tokens of pilgrimage, are deserving of notice. Similar staves, preserved and deposited in the graves of ecclesiastics, in Hereford cathedral, have been found in several instances, as related by the dean of Hereford; *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. Such a hazel-wand, roughly trimmed, as if cut by the way-side, lay in the tomb of Richard Mayo, bishop of Hereford, with sea-shells, tokens, as supposed, of a pilgrimage to St. James, made when that prelate was sent to escort Catherine of Aragon, the affianced bride of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., on her arrival in England. No other instance of a similar usage appears to have been noticed.

The following communication of some curious details connected with a singular discovery in the church of Kingswear, Devon, is due to Arthur Holdsworth, Esq., and the Rev. John Smart, incumbent of the parish. That small church, adjoining to Dartmouth harbour, was in the patronage of the Premonstratensian canons of Torr, and it was served by a priest appointed by that house; some have supposed that he resided in the tower, as there is a fireplace on the first story, with a chimney passing up through the wall, and terminating in one of the battlements. The church had become decayed, and has been taken down, with the exception of the tower. The south wall was removed to the foundation, and, in so doing, a grave was found just within the chancel screen, a little eastward of a door leading to the rood-loft. This grave was double, 4 ft. wide, by 7 ft. long, and sunk a few feet deeper than the foundation; bones of a tall man were found in it, with a piece of leather of sufficient size to give the impression that the corpse had been wrapped in that material. Unfortunately, as it was known that, in 1604, Kingswear had been afflicted by malignant disease, when 145 corpses were interred, Mr. Smart directed that all remains should forthwith be reburied, and in consequence the contents of this grave were removed, without careful examination. When it had been cleared out, a cavity appeared in its side, leading through the natural soil under the foundations, of sufficient size to

allow a man to creep through it, the double grave affording him room enough to kneel and accomplish his purpose. This hole was found to enlarge into a circular space, 3 ft. in diameter; after the removal of the foundation wall, the maiden earth over the excavation was opened, and the cavity found to be 3 ft. in depth, surrounded by a rude wall of dry masonry, sufficing to



North-east angle of the Chancel, Kingswear, Devon.

prevent the falling in of the sides. It was partly filled with earth and rubbish, and the bottom contained lime mixed with bones of infants, to the depth of about 9 inches. The masons employed in the work affirmed that this had been quick-lime, and it was reckoned by a gentleman present that there were the remains of ten or twelve children. The skulls were as thin as parchment. Mr. Holdsworth conjectured that it had been sought to conceal these remains, where they could not be traced: no spot could be more secure than this mysterious hiding-place constructed under the foundation wall of the church, situate on the side of a hill, so that this portion of the wall externally was some feet below the surface. The cavity appears to have been made with most cunning skill, so as not to disturb the building, which would at once have aroused suspicion; a large grave, as he supposed, was made within the chancel, near the south wall, to prove the ground, which was found to be a rock, sufficiently soft to be readily penetrated, yet solid enough not to fall in. The grave having then been enlarged to double size, so that a man might stoop and work in it, through its side, the cavity within was excavated, surrounded by a rude wall, and the remains placed

in it. Whether the corpse of a man were laid in the grave as soon as it was made, for security, and removed from time to time, to give access to the cavity within; or it were buried afterwards, as a bar against intrusive curiosity, can only be matter for conjecture. The man who could have formed so curious a place of concealment for the bodies of the infants, would not have scrupled to use any means for the accomplishment of his object; and the circumstance of the corpse having been wrapped in leather, had it been possible to ascertain the fact, might have shewn a provision for more ready removal, when access to the interior hiding-place was desired.

The frequent discoveries of mural decorations in colour, recently made even in small parish churches, on the removal of the thick coats of white-wash with which their walls for many successive years had been beautified, appear to establish the fact, that all churches, from the Norman times until the Reformation, were decorated with colour in a greater or less degree, both on the plane surfaces and the mouldings. Mr. Charles Dorrien has forwarded to the Committee sketches of subjects brought to light during the restoration of the church of Mid-Lavant, Sussex; these paintings, apparently of the latter part of the fifteenth century, are arranged in compartments, and seem to have formed a series representing the Sacraments and Services of the Church. One of them exhibited the rite of interment; the priest, vested in an alb, touches with the processional cross the corpse wrapped in the shroud, marked upon the breast with a large cross patée. On the south wall of the nave appeared a large figure of St. George, date, about t. Hen. VII. Mr. Dorrien remarked that indications were discernible of three successive decorations; the earliest being coeval with the fabric, and consisting of designs in outline in coarse red paint. Many traces of mural paintings have been found in the churches of that part of Sussex, but mostly foliated ornaments and zig-zag patterns.

A notice and representation of similar paintings, recently uncovered on the north side of the nave in Melcombe-Horsey church, Dorset, has been communicated by the Rev. Charles Bingham. They are in very imperfect condition, the design apparently of the earlier part of the fifteenth century. In one compartment appeared a gigantic St. Christopher, at whose feet were pourtrayed a siren and numerous fishes. Adjoining to this figure was seen St. Michael weighing a soul in the balance. Near to the personification of the departed spirit was introduced a figure, in very small proportions, with the right hand upraised in benediction, and a book in the left. It may possibly represent an ecclesiastic, supplicating mercy towards the deceased; there is no nimb around the head. The church is a building of Decorated character, without any portions of earlier date.

The attention of the Central Committee has been called, by Mr. Richard Hussey, to the existence of a good example of the domestic arrangements of the fourteenth century, in Somersetshire. The rectorial manor-house at Crewkerne, consists of the original buildings, apparently in the style of the reign of Edward II., with an addition in the Perpendicular style. It is in a very dilapidated condition, and will, probably, be soon pulled down to

make way for a modern dwelling-house. The original features are in part concealed by ivy, but some of them are perfectly visible : a window in one of the gables is of two lights, and, as is not uncommon in *domestic* buildings of that age, has a transom. There is a projection on the eastern side of the house, possibly intended as a chapel. This building appeared to be a valuable specimen of domestic architecture, during a period of which few similar works exist, and it deserves to be carefully planned and drawn. The original part seems to have been but little altered ; the general composition is very picturesque, and the site, adjoining to the western side of the church-yard, was well chosen. Mr. Hussey expressed the hope that some Member of the Institute might be disposed to examine this fabric without delay, and preserve memorials of its character and details.

The market-place of the town of Ashburton, Devon, a curious timbered fabric of considerable antiquity, consists of an open arcade, formed with pointed arches of wood, supporting a lean-to roof, on either side, and a single upper story. Its dimensions are about 150 feet in length, by 10 or 12 feet in width, the upper part of the building being considerably less wide, on account of the pentise roof on each side. This ancient structure has fallen into decay, and, according to the report of the Rev. Arthur Hussey, it will inevitably, unless some steps be taken to prevent its removal, be demolished on the expiration of an existing lease, terminating at the death of a person above eighty years of age. He suggested that, at least, some examination of its construction should be made by a competent person, and a representation, plan, or section, preserved, as a memorial of an interesting specimen of a class of buildings, of which few now remain.

Mr. E. J. Carlos, in reference to the singular matrix of a mayoralty seal for the city of London, found in the château of Gièz, of which a representation had been given in the *Archæological Journal*¹, communicated the following observations. He stated that he had regarded it as the seal made in lieu of the former mayoralty seal, on occasion of the avoidance of the old charter of the city of London, by a writ "quo warranto" in the year 1683. The new charter granted to the city would render requisite the fabrication of new seals for the corporation, and the office of mayoralty. The old charter was restored by King James II., previously to his forced abdication, and he, probably, carried the civic seals to France, with the great seals of England and Ireland. These last are enumerated in the inventory of his effects, published in the *Archæologia*, xviii. p. 229. The mayoralty seal, being of base metal, might not be considered deserving to be included in that inventory. Mr. Carlos remarked that the seal found in Touraine, which clearly could not be assigned to the period of the regent, duke of Bedford, resembled the ancient one in general design, the debased character of the architectural ornaments, and the changes made in the saints and armorial scutcheons excepted. The figures, as he supposed, represent St. Edward the Confessor, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, in place of St. Peter and St. Paul. The design of the matrix well accords with the age of Charles II. or James I.;

¹ See p. 74 of this volume.

had it been a fabrication for any improper purpose, it is obvious that a more close imitation of the original would have been produced.

In Trinity Term, 35 Car. II., 1682, judgment was given on the famous *quo warranto*, that the corporation be seized into the king's hands as forfeited; and the charter appears to have been surrendered, an example which was successively followed by the other corporations of England. Considerable sums were exacted by the crown for their restitution. King James II., in the last year of his reign, restored the charter to the citizens of London by Lord Chancellor Jefferies, and one of the first acts of the new regime, after the revolution, was to reverse the judgment on the *quo warranto*, and declare the city a corporation. Mr. Carlos is of opinion that King James had contemplated the grant of a new charter as an act of grace from himself, and in anticipation of such intention had caused new seals to be fabricated for the corporation and for the mayoralty. There is, however, no evidence that any such seal was delivered, or used, and the old seals continued in use, with perfect propriety, as they bore no allusion to the charter, and as the *quo warranto* did not abolish the corporation, but only seized it into the king's hands. When, however, King James, according to the supposition of Mr. Carlos, contemplated the grant of a new charter, in order to palliate an unpopular measure, he very probably would cause new seals to be made, to shew that the matter of the new charter emanated from his prerogative. At last, the Prince of Orange being in motion, the king restored the charter to the city.

The seal in question appears to have been intended as the mayor's official seal, used on his own authority, and attached to precepts for the election of common council men, and other documents. Its ancient use was for sealing statutes as mayor, probably in pursuance of the statute of Acton Burnel (2 Edw. I.) which authorized the mayors of London, York, and Bristol, to have seals for statutes acknowledged under that act. The corporate seal was distinct from this; it was used to certify acts of the whole corporation, and always affixed in the presence of the court of common council, the "parliament of the city."

†THEBAIGVTHGVTHANI



Ring, Bredicot.



Ear-ring, Bredon Hill.

Several curious objects of personal ornament, found in Worcestershire, have been submitted for examination by Mr. Jabez Allies. Amongst them may be noticed an ear-ring of silver, weight sixty grains, found with Roman brass coins of Allectus, Quintillus, and Constans, the acus of a fibula, and a silver penny of one of the Edwards, struck at London, in a field called

Nettlebed, situate on the south side of Bredon Hill, near the ancient camp^m. On the lower part of the ring appears a cavity formed to receive a gem. The ring of base metal, plated with gold, and inscribed with a cabalistic or talismanic legend, represented in p. 267, was recently dug up, near to the church-yard at Bredicot. It appears to be of the fourteenth century.

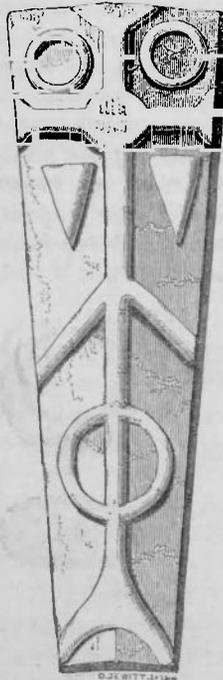
A ring of later date, formed of silver considerably alloyed or plated with baser metal, and strongly gilt, found in dredging in the bed of the Severn, in January last, at a place called Saxon's or Saxton's Lode, a little southward of Upton, supplies a good example of the signet thumb ring of the fifteenth century; the hoop is grooved spirally, it weighs 17 dwts. 18 grs., and exhibits the initial H. Signet rings of this kind were worn by rich citizens, or persons of substance, not entitled to bear arms. Falstaff bragged that in his earlier years he had been so slender in figure that he could readily have crept through an "alderman's thumb ring," and a ring thus worn, probably, as more conspicuous, appears to have been considered as



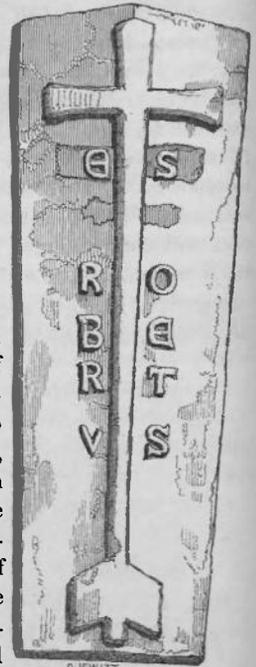
Thumb ring, Saxon's Lode.

appropriate to the customary attire of a civic dignitary at a much later period. A character in the Lord Mayor's show, in the year 1664, is described as "habited like a grave citizen,—gold girdle and gloves hung thereon, rings on his fingers, and a seal ring on his thumb."

The Rev. C. Boutell, M.A., Local Secretary, placed at the disposal of the Committee the accompanying engravings of two early stone coffin-lids, the one discovered in the year 1843, in the church-yard at Bircham-Tofts, in the county of Norfolk, and remarkable for the singular arrangement of the sculptured letters on either side the cross: the other, now



Early copied coffin-lid, Repps, Norfolk



Early copied coffin-lid, Bircham-Tofts, Norfolk.

^m Described in the "Antiquities of Worcestershire," by Jabez Allies, F.S.A.

forming part of the pavement of the small Decorated church of Repps, in the same county. This stone is slightly coped, and the cross with its accompanying ornaments are rudely, but still boldly executed in low relief. The church of Repps, though a very unpretending structure, possesses an excellent specimen of the circular flint towers of such frequent occurrence in this district; it is surmounted by an octagonal heading of ashlar, so arranged as to form an arcade pierced towards the cardinal points with open windows, all in good preservation. It is probable that the stone last described commemorates the founder of the Norman tower of this church, and that consequently its date would be in the eleventh century.

The singular ring, of which a representation is here given, is in the possession of the Rev. Walter Sneyd. It is of mixed yellow metal, gilt; on either side of the hoop there is a crown, of the form commonly



seen on coins or money of the twelfth century, and on the signet are the words, ROGERIVS REX, chased in high relief. In the form of the character they correspond closely with legends on coins of Roger, second duke of Apulia of the name, crowned king of Sicily, A.D. 1129: he died A.D. 1152. Roger I., deceased A.D. 1101, had expelled the Saracens, and taken possession of the whole of Sicily. This ring has every appearance of genuine character; but it is difficult to explain for what purpose it was fabricated, the inscription not being inverted, and the letters in relief ill-suited for producing an impression. It seems very improbable that King Roger should have worn a ring of base metal, and the conjecture may deserve consideration, that it was a signet not intended for the purpose of sealing, but entrusted, in lieu of credentials, to some envoy.

The gold ornament here represented is in the possession of Mr. J. N. Paton, sen., F.S.A., Scotland; it is reported to have been found on the field of Floddon. Its weight is 8 dwts. 17 grs. A somewhat similar gold ring, but of less weight, found in the church-yard of Dunfermline, the burial-place of King Robert Bruce, was purchased a



Ring, Floddon Field.

few years since by Mr. Paton; but it is no longer in his possession. The junction of this ring had been ornamented with a precious stone. A third, resembling the ring above represented, was dug up, a few years since, on the field of Bannockburn, and is now in the possession of a person residing in Stirlingshire. These particulars, with a drawing by the skilful hand of Mr. Pidgeon of Liverpool, have been received through the Rev. Dr. Hume, Local Secretary of the Institute in that city, who is engaged in preparing for publication a detailed account of the curious remains discovered near the mouth of the Dee, to which allusion has been made in the last Journal.

Two gold rings, resembling in general character the ornament found at Floddon, were exhibited at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. One of them, in the collection of Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, was found, as stated, in an earthen vase, near Bury. The other was ploughed up on the Sussex Downs near Falmer, and is now preserved by Dr. Mantell amongst the curious antiquities found at Lewes, and in the adjoining district, of which some account has been given by Mr. Horsfield. It is not easy satisfactorily to define either the purpose for which these ornaments were intended, or the period to which they should be assigned. By some persons they have been regarded as ear-rings, a purpose for which their weight alone renders them ill-suited. They appear to offer some analogy with the torc of the Celtic age, whilst examples of twisted and intertwined ornaments, apparently of Saxon workmanship, may be adduced, especially those discovered in Cuerdale, Lancashire, and the armilla found at Halton, in the same county.

**REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,**

SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING AT YORK.

The Central Committee, in laying before the members of the Institute the following financial statement, as submitted to the general meeting, at York, on Monday, July 27th ult., would observe, that it has been considered inexpedient to offer on the present occasion any summary abstract of the proceedings of the annual meeting. Such report, inserted in the Archæological Journal, however concisely given, might be justly regarded by many readers as a needless sacrifice of space which should have been devoted to subjects of more general interest. The volume of proceedings of the annual meeting at York, destined to be presented to every subscribing member and visitor who attended that meeting, is already in the press, and in the anticipation that it may be promptly issued, the Central Committee are unwilling to anticipate the interest of its contents, by any previous statement, which must necessarily prove inadequate.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS, May, 1846.

We, the auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, do report to the members that the treasurer has exhibited to us an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Institute, from the 11th of March, 1845, to the 31st of December, 1845, and that we have examined the said accounts, with the vouchers thereto relating, and find the same to be correct and satisfactory. And we further report that the following is the abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Institute during the period aforesaid.

An abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, from March 11, to December 31, 1845.

<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
1845.		1845.	
To donations received from members to December 31	370 14 0	By rent of apartments and attendance	41 13 11
To subscriptions	552 16 0	By advertisements for annual and monthly meetings, in London and provincial papers	58 3 9
		By furniture for apartments	69 19 0
		By printing circulars, list of members, and committee lists	47 7 0
		By stationery	6 8 0
		By salary of resident secretary	75 0 0
		By postage, carriage of objects for exhibition, portorage, and incidental expenses, as per petty cash-book	68 13 9
		By expenses of the general meeting at Winchester, as in hire of rooms, cases for the museum, and attendants	98 4 6
		Balance	458 0 1
	<hr/> £923 10 0 <hr/>		<hr/> £923 10 0 <hr/>

And we, the auditors, further state that much of the expenditure has been incurred by the establishment of the Institute in their apartments, and therefore will not occur in the accounts of the current year.

We further find that considerable property, consisting of books, prints, drawings, and miscellaneous antiquities, is in the possession of the Institute, having been presented by various members as contributions to the library and collections of the Institute.

Given under our hands, this twentieth day of May, 1846.

Signed { A. J. B. Hope (for William Burge, Esq.)
Charles Henry Hartshorne.

We hereby certify that the above abstract of receipts and expenditure was submitted to the annual meeting of the Committee, on the twentieth day of May, 1846, according to the 29th rule.

Signed { A. J. B. Hope (for William Burge, Esq.)
Charles Henry Hartshorne.

In addition to the auditors' report, the following statement of the actual balance in the hands of the bankers of the Institute, and of sums received during the meeting at York, was submitted to the general meeting.

Balance in favour of the Archæological Institute, at Messrs. Cockburns, on July 18, 1846	370 10 0
Annual contributions of subscribing members received during the York meeting	75 0 0

Payments received for tickets taken by residents in York, and the county, not being annual subscribers	£	s.	d.
		145	0 0
Contributions to the fund for defraying the local expenses		74	10 0
Donations for the general purposes of the Archæological Institute		15	0 0
		<hr/>	
		£780	0 0

A proposal having been formally made by the auditors to the Central Committee, for the amendment of the seventeenth rule, relating to the close of the financial year, and by them submitted for the approval of the general meeting, the following resolution was adopted unanimously,

That the financial year shall be considered as closing with the 31st. of December, from which time the subscriptions for the ensuing year shall become due.

The names of the Vice-President, and six members of the Central Committee, selected to go out in annual course, having been submitted to the general meeting, the following members, nominated by the Committee, in accordance with the rules, were unanimously elected to fill up the vacancies.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM HENRY BLAAUW, Esq., M.A.

JOHN WINTER JONES, Esq., of the Department of Printed Books, British Museum.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A.

JAMES TALBOT, Esq., F.G.S., M.R.I.A.

CHARLES TUCKER, Esq., F.S.A.

THOMAS HENRY WYATT, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of British Architects.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., one of the Assistant Keepers of the Records, was also proposed for election as a member of the Central Committee, in the place of Thomas William King, Esq., Rouge-dragon Pursuivant, who had retired, and he was unanimously elected.

Several requisitions having been presented, inviting the Institute to visit certain cathedral towns and cities of the kingdom, in the course of their annual meetings; especially by Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., on the part of the Lord Lieutenant, and many influential persons of the county of Lincoln, as also of the mayor and municipal authorities of Lincoln; by W. B. Turnbull, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on the part of the council of that society; by Edward Foss, Esq., on the part of the Recorder, and many persons of influence in Rochester, and its neighbourhood; the invitations received from Norwich and Wells, at the previous general meeting at Winchester, having also been recalled to the consideration of the meeting, it was resolved, that the annual meeting of the Institute for the year 1847 should be held at Norwich. The Lord Bishop of Norwich was then unanimously elected President for that year.

A recommendation was then proposed to the meeting, and adopted unanimously, that in future the subscribing members should be entitled to attend the monthly meetings, held during the season in London, to have access to the library and collections of the Institute, and to receive the annual volume; the tickets of admission to the annual meeting being issued to subscribing members or non-subscribers at the usual price.

Archaeological Intelligence.

PRIMEVAL PERIOD.

FOR the following description of a remarkable tumulus near Badbury camp, Dorset, we are indebted to Mr. John H. Austen, of Ensbury, Local Secretary of the Institute in that county.

“On Nov. 1, 1845, I accidentally ascertained that a barrow situated about five miles from Wimborne, Dorset, upon the road leading to Blandford, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Badbury camp, was in progress of being levelled. The circumstance which chiefly attracted my notice was the vast quantities of large sandstones and flints which had been taken from it. Unfortunately nearly two-thirds of the tumulus were already removed. From the remainder, however, I have obtained a tolerably accurate idea of its interior arrangement, which, with perhaps the exception of the ‘Deverill barrow,’ opened by W. Miles, Esq., in 1825, is more highly interesting than any yet examined. The labourer employed could give me but little information respecting the part already destroyed, further than that he had thrown up many pieces of pottery, and found one urn in a perfect state, but in removal he had broken it; sufficient however remained to enable me to ascertain its form and dimensions.

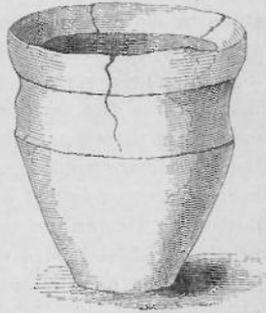
It measured 8 inches in height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the mouth, and at the bottom $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The colour of the outer side was more red than is usual, and within it had a black hard ash adhering to the side. It was inverted, and contained only a few white ashes. It was ornamented with lines of from nine to fourteen fine pricked dots, as if made with a portion of a small tooth comb. Such an instrument was discovered a few years since by some workmen, whilst lowering a hill midway betwixt Badbury camp and the village of Shapwicke, having at one end a small circular hole, and at the other eight short teeth like those of a comb. It was four inches long and one inch wide, and was part of the rib of a deer^a. The barrow was circular, measuring about eighty yards in circumference, the diameter sixty-two feet, and the height nine feet; it had however been considerably reduced by the plough. Upon



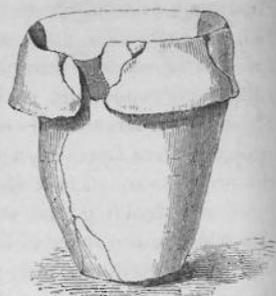
^a Several combs of this description have been found in Great Britain, with remains of the primeval age. A representation of one may be seen in the *Archæologia Scotica*. Two, found at the Castle-hill, Thetford, were communicated by Dr. Stukeley to the Society of Antiquaries. They appeared to be formed of the bone of a horse. Another, found within the remarkable

entrenchments at Stanwick, Yorkshire, has been deposited by Lord Prudhoe at the British Museum. The conjecture that these implements had served for the impression of ornaments on the rude fictile vessels of the earliest period does not appear to have been previously stated, and may deserve attention.

clearing a section across the centre, the following formation presented itself. The outside circle or foot of the barrow was of chalk, occupying a space of fifteen feet towards the centre. There was then a wall extending completely round, and enclosing an area of about thirty feet in diameter, composed of large masses of sandstone brought from some part of the heath, probably from Lytchett, a distance of not less than five miles, and across the river Stour. These stones were well packed together as in the foundations of a building, and the interstices tightly filled with flints. Within this wall, for the space of three or four feet, was a bed of flints, without any mixture of earth or chalk, packed together from the floor to the surface of the barrow, having only a few inches of earth above. The remainder of the interior was occupied by large sandstones, serving to protect the various interments. About the centre I found six deposits. The most northern of these was the skeleton of a young child, by the side of which, proceeding west, there was a cist containing a deposit of ashes and burnt bones; and near it another, rather above the floor, containing burnt wood. Immediately beneath this was a cist containing an urn, placed with its mouth downwards, and filled with burnt bones, which were perfectly dry and white. It was without any ornament, and measured in height ten and a quarter inches; the diameter at the mouth, which turned outwards, was eight and three quarter inches, and at the bottom four inches. The other cists contained burnt bones and ashes. Sandstones had been placed over them, but were removed without my having an opportunity of ascertaining their position. A short distance south of these deposits there was a cist containing the bones and skull of a young child, over which had been placed a flat sandstone, and about a foot from it appeared a deposit of small bones, occupying a space of only two feet; these were apparently the remains of a woman. Immediately above was a row of sandstones, resting, as was usual throughout the barrow, upon a thin layer of burnt wood. At this spot the barrow appeared to have been opened after its final formation, as if for the purpose of a subsequent interment, and filled up, not with the earth of which the remainder was formed, but with loose chalk, there being no stones or flints above those which lay immediately upon the deposit. At the extreme south of these cists was a large sandstone, three feet in diameter by sixteen inches in thickness, placed edgeways. The above-mentioned cists were circular. A few inches west of the cist described as containing an urn, was the lower half of another, measuring in diameter five and a half inches, inverted, and placed upon the floor of the barrow, without any protection, merely surrounded by a thin layer of ashes and then the solid earth. It was filled with ashes and burnt bones, and rested upon the parts of a broken skull. Near this was an urn, also unprotected, and consequently much injured by the spade. It was placed upright, and measured in diameter nine and a half



inches, by about ten inches in height. In form it resembled the urn first described, marked with impressed dots, but it was without any ornament. A short distance from these was a deposit of burnt wood at the west side of a large flat stone, placed edgewise, which measured three feet four inches by two feet ten inches, and thirteen inches in thickness. From its appearance it would seem that the fire had been lighted by its side. Immediately beneath the edge of this cist, and resting upon the chalk, was a small urn inverted, and by its side some small human bones. It was wholly unprotected, and unfortunately destroyed. South-east of this was a cist sixteen by twelve inches in diameter, and eighteen inches in depth, containing ashes and a few burnt bones, with a large sized human tooth. Close to the edge of this cist, upon its western side, was placed in an upright position, a large stone measuring in diameter three by two and a half feet; and leaning against it another of still larger dimensions, inclining towards the north. This measured six and a half by four feet, and fifteen inches in thickness. About three feet further east were two large stones set edgewise, and meeting at their tops. Beneath them was the skeleton of a small child with the legs drawn up, lying from west to east. At the north-west side of the barrow, about five feet within the wall, was a cist cut in the solid chalk, measuring sixteen inches in diameter by sixteen in depth; it contained an urn inverted, and filled with burnt bones. Though carefully bandaged, it fell to pieces upon removal, being of more brittle material than any previously discovered. The clay of which it is formed is mixed with a quantity of very small white particles, having the appearance of pounded quartz. It measured in height nine inches by nine and a half in diameter, and is ornamented by six rows of circular impressions made with the end of a round stick or bone of a quarter of an inch in diameter. The cist was filled up with ashes. A few inches from this was a cist differing in form, being wider at the top than beneath, in diameter eighteen inches by eighteen in depth; a flat stone was placed over it. It contained the skeleton of a young child, laid across, with the legs bent downwards. Lying close to the ribs was a small elegantly-shaped urn, measuring four inches in height by four in diameter, and made of rather a dark clay. It is ornamented with a row of small circular impressions, similar to those mentioned in the last instance, close to the lip, which turns rather out: beneath is a row of perpendicular scratches, and then two rows of chevrons, also perpendicular. At the feet of the skeleton was a peculiarly small cup, measuring in height one and a half inches by two and a quarter in diameter. It is ornamented with two rows of pricked holes near the top, beneath which is a row of impressions, made probably with an



instrument of flat bone, three-eighths of an inch in width, slightly grooved across the end. The same pattern is at the bottom and upon the rim. Near this, towards the south-west, was a deposit of burnt wood, situated above the floor of the barrow, and immediately beneath it were two cists. In one of these, which measured two feet in diameter by one and a half in depth, were a few unburnt bones and several pieces of broken pottery, with a small cup, ornamented with three rows of the zigzag pattern, betwixt each of which, as well as upon the edge, is a row of pricked holes, and at the bottom a row of scratches. It measured in height two and a half inches by three in diameter, and had two small handles pierced horizontally: there appeared to have been originally four. In the other, which measured



two feet in diameter by one in depth, were a few unburnt bones and a small urn placed with the mouth upwards, measuring four and three quarter inches in height by the same in diameter. The lip, which turned very much out, is ornamented with a row of scratches, both within and upon its edge, a similar row also passes round near its centre. Close upon the edge of this cist was another urn of similar dimensions, inverted, and embedded in the solid earth without any protection. It is of much ruder workmanship than any of the others, and wholly unornamented, measuring five inches in height by five in diameter. Both these urns inclined equally towards the south-east. These last cists were partly, if not quite, surrounded by large sandstones set edgeways, and smaller ones built upon them, forming as it would seem a dome over the interments, filled with earth, and reaching to the surface of the barrow, where these stones have been occasionally ploughed out. From this circumstance, as well as the general appearance of the excavation, added to the description given by the labourer of the other part of the barrow, I am induced to suspect such to have been the case throughout^b. I found many pieces of broken pottery, and a part of a highly-ornamented urn. There was a total absence of any kind of arms or ornaments. The labourer however shewed me a round piece of thin brass, which he had found amongst the flints within the wall, measuring an inch and five-eighths in diameter. It had two minute holes near the circumference. It was probably attached to some part of the dress as an ornament. Teeth of horses and sheep were of frequent occurrence; I also found some large vertebræ and the tusk of a boar. Upon one of the large stones was a quantity of a white substance like cement, of so hard a nature that it was with difficulty I could break off a portion with an iron bar.

“ If I offered a conjecture upon its formation, I should say that the wall, and foot of the barrow, which is of chalk, were first made, and the area kept as a family burying-place. The interments, as above described, were placed at different intervals of time, covered with earth (not chalk) or flints,

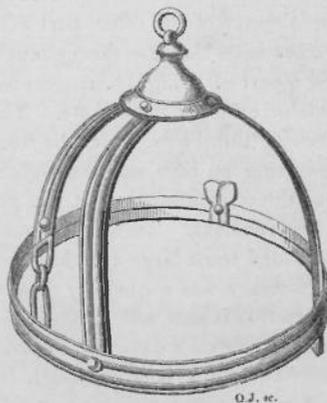
^b I would here refer to the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. p. 155, where is described a tumulus in Ireland, containing a dome-shaped structure.

and protected by stones. And over the whole, at a later period, the barrow itself was probably formed. My reason for this opinion is, first, that all these deposits, including, as they do, the skeletons of three or four infants, could scarcely have been made at the same time. And in the second place there was not the slightest appearance (with one exception) of displacement of the stones or flints in any way. As these circumstances then would suggest that the interments were formed at various periods, so the general appearance leaves no doubt as to the superstructure of flints, and surface or form of the barrow itself having been made at the same time and not piecemeal.

"I have met with no instance of a British barrow containing any appearance of a wall having surrounded the interments. Pausanias, in speaking of a monument of Auge, the daughter of Aleus king of Arcadia, in Pergamus, which is above the river Caicus, says, 'this tomb is a heap of earth surrounded with a wall of stone.' And in the Saxon poem, 'Beowulf,' mention is made of a similar wall as surrounding the tomb of a warrior."

Some vestiges of Roman occupation, and apparently of a burial-place in Roman times, have been noticed by Mr. Austen about three quarters of a mile from Badbury camp, adjoining to the Roman road which passes through Badbury to Dorchester. He had recently found fragments of Roman pottery, and a bronze fibula at that spot, and was induced to suppose that the rude comb of bone, above mentioned, which had been dug up near the same locality, might be of Roman rather than British origin.

We are enabled by the kindness of Mr. W. H. Gomonde, of Cheltenham, to give a representation of a very curious object, found on the skull of a skeleton, exhumed on Leckhampton hill, in the autumn of 1844, near to the site of a Roman camp^c. Mr. Gomonde writes as follows. "I beg to send a rough, though accurate, sketch of the curious skull-cap; the fact of its having been found near a Roman burying-ground makes it very interesting. The top is like the umbo of a shield similar to those found in Saxon tumuli." This singular relic is now in the possession of Captain Henry Bell; it is formed of bronze, the metal being pliable and thin, ill suited for the purpose of affording any protection against the stroke of a weapon. A portion of the chain remains, which passed under the chin, this when first found was perfect. Sir Samuel Meyrick considers this remarkable head-piece to be the British "Penffestyn." A discovery of similar character was made in 1844 at Souldern, Oxfordshire, near the line of the Portway. The skeleton lay extended W. by S. and E. by N., the head being to the former. Sir Henry



O.J. n.

^c A brief report of this discovery was given in the *Archæol. Journal*, vol. i. p. 387.

Dryden has recorded the following particulars regarding this interment. "On the right side of its head lay a pair of bone ornaments two inches long, in shape four-sided cones, having on each side nine small engraved circles. At the small end of each is inserted an iron rivet, which is probably the remains of a hook for suspension, perhaps from the ear, by another brass ring. About the head were many fragments of thin brass (one part tin to seven parts copper) which when collected and put together form parts of two bands, the first of which is seven inches long and three-fourths wide, and has encircled the lower part of a leathern skull-cap. The edges of the leather and of this brass band were held together by a thin concave brass binding, in the hollow of which fragments of leather are still to be seen. On each side of the helmet, attached to the brass band, was an ornamental hinge for a chin-strap. Of the other band about 1 ft. 5 inches are existing, the whole of which is equal width, and one eighth narrower than the first. It was probably the binding of the edge of the helmet, where there would be a seam, or intended to encircle the helmet close above the other binding. On both these bands are rivets, which shew that the leather riveted was three sixteenths thick. Nothing else, according to my informants, was found with the skeleton." We are indebted for this curious relation to the interesting addition to the topography of Oxfordshire, compiled by Mr. William Wing^d, and regret that no representation of so singular a relic, which appears to have been precisely analogous to that communicated by Mr. Gomonde, should have been given. The urns found with and near to the skeleton at Souldern, as represented in Mr. Wing's history, from drawings by Sir Henry Dryden, are of a less rude character than the cinerary vessels of the earlier period. They resemble, in some striking particulars, the urns found in Nottinghamshire, and communicated to the Institute by Edward Strutt, Esq., M.P.^e

Mr. Gomonde has subsequently reported another discovery of an interment near the same spot. A human skeleton of ordinary stature was exposed to view, which having been deposited in clay was much decayed by the moisture of the soil. A remarkable appearance, however, presented itself in the clay surrounding the skull, which was full of iron studs, sufficiently indicating that the head had been protected by a cap of singular construction, having been covered all over with these iron studs. Mr. Gomonde with this account forwarded one of these for examination. Nothing else was found with the skeleton, but in the adjoining field were found remains of red pottery and three coins of Constantine, now in his possession, and all the fields around appeared to afford indications of early occupation, by popular tradition connected with them, their names, and general appearances. Various kinds of pottery, coins and other relics, are constantly dug up near this locality.

^d The Antiquities and History of Steeple Aston, compiled by Wm. Wing; Deddington, 1845. We may take this occasion of commending to the notice of those of our readers, who may be interested in such sub-

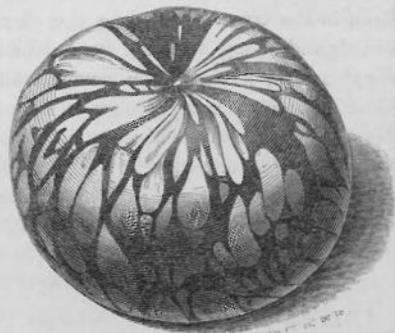
jects, this well-arranged and unpretending work, comprising much valuable information.

^e Archæological Journal, p. 159 of this volume.

A bronze spear-head, of very unusual form, discovered in the bed of the Severn, was communicated during the last year by Mr. Allies, Local Secretary of the Institute at Worcester^f. His vigilance in watching the operations, which have recently brought to light many curious remains from that depository, have enabled him to forward for inspection another bronze weapon of different form. Mr. Allies states that "it was dredged up from the bed of the river Severn by some workmen employed in the improvement of the navigation of that river, about a quarter of a mile below Kempsey Ferry, and the same distance above Pixam Ferry. They also found at the same spot, in the bed of the western side of the river, the remains of oaken piles, under the gravel, and of planking which had been fastened to the piles. These extended about half way across the river. The place is near the site of the Roman camp at Kempsey, described in my *Antiquities of Worcestershire*." This spear-head is formed of mixed metal of very bright colour, and hard quality, the edges being remarkably sharp. It measures, in length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The leaf-shaped blade terminates at the lower extremity in two loops, by means of which the spear-head apparently was securely attached to the shaft. This arrangement is not of uncommon occurrence, and it is well shewn by the curious example of a stone mould for casting such weapons, found in Ireland, in Galway, as also by an Irish weapon represented in this Journal^g. In the present instance there is a flat lozenge-shaped appendage on each side, a variety in the fashion of these weapons apparently intended for the more secure protection of the cord passing through the loops. In some examples a single loop on one side is found to have been accounted sufficient.

We would take this occasion of calling the attention of our readers, who may take an interest in such discoveries, to the valuable information which may result from watchful precaution for securing the ancient remains almost invariably found in the removal of the bed of a river, or any similar operation. The profusion of curious objects discovered in dredging in the Thames is well known, and the extensive collection formed by Dr. Hume, consisting of objects of every period found in the alluvial soil at Hoyslake, near the mouth of the Dee, and exhibited at the meeting of the Institute at York, afforded a striking evidence of the importance of such depositories.

The bead here represented, is in the possession of Mr. Orlando Jewitt, Headington, Oxford, and, it is believed, was found in that neighbourhood. It was exhibited with the following notice: "The substance of



^f A representation is given in *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 187.

^g *Archæologia*, vol. xv. pl. xxxiv. *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 187.

the bead appears almost black, but, when held to the light, it is found to be a beautifully clear deep green glass; the surface of it is richly varied with splashes of white enamel mixed with blue, radiating from the centre and slightly contorted, particularly on the under side. The enamel penetrates some distance into the substance of the glass, and appears to have been thrown on to the mass while in a soft state; it was then probably slightly twisted and its globular form flattened down between two plain surfaces. It is not perforated, and there is only a very slight depression in the centre. Another bead of similar character was found near Adderbury, in the same county, and is engraved in Beesley's History of Banbury. It was discovered in the bed of a stream which flows near the British camp of Madmarston. The dimensions of it are rather larger than the annexed example: it is formed of the same clear green glass, and likewise marked with enamel, but the surface not so much covered. It is also imperforate and depressed in the centre. The Adderbury bead was formerly in the collection of the present Dean of Westminster, by whom it was deposited in the Ashmolean Museum.

In addition to the one just mentioned, the Ashmolean Museum contains a curious series of beads which belonged to the original collection of Elias Ashmole, or to those added by Dr. Plot. The localities where they were found are not mentioned. Among them is one very similar to the Adderbury bead, but perforated, and measuring $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. The body of this is not of the same fine green as the two already described, but is more like the common modern bottle-glass; the markings are of white and blue enamel, similar to those of the others.

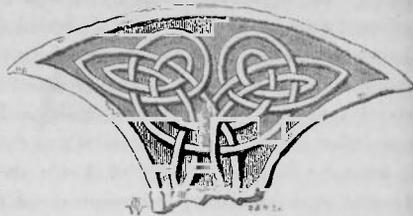
There are also two other imperforate beads or balls, one of which, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is of a smoke-coloured glass, looking almost black when not held to the light. This is ornamented with fourteen lines of white enamel, radiating in a spiral manner from the centre. The other is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, of a light brown glass, and ornamented with the radiating lines the same as the last, but in this some of the lines are red.

Among the perforated beads are many curious varieties and great diversity in the colour of the glass, but there are none entirely colourless, though some approach nearly to it. Some of the enamelled specimens are curious, being formed of concentric layers of different colours: the facets are cut across these, and thus produce a variety of waved lines. Another has an imitation of stones of different colour being set in studs on its surface, and a third is ornamented with small raised and twisted cord-work. Indeed the whole collection, from the diversity in form, material, colour and design which it exhibits, is well deserving of a careful examination." o. J.

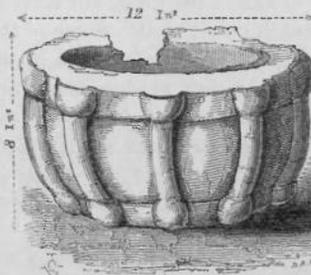
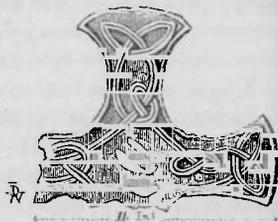
SAXON, OR EARLY NORMAN PERIOD.

We are indebted to Mr. J. O. Westwood for the annexed representations of some interesting sculptured remains preserved in the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Institution of Bath, and considered by him as of Anglo-Saxon workmanship. Two of the most remarkable existing monu-

ments of this class, the crosses of Carew and Nevern, South Wales, have been already made known to the readers of the "Archæological Journal," by means of Mr. Westwood's faithful representations^h. He has communicated the following description of the sculptured fragments at Bath. "The first figure represents a carved stone about a foot across, preserved amongst the Roman sculptures, which form so important a feature in the museum of that Institution. This stone was figured by Carter in his work on the 'Ancient Architectural remains of England,' (Pl. 8. fig. A), and described as the 'spandrel of two arches filled with an entwined band or true lover's knot,' and



as the 'fragment of a Roman temple at Bath.' It is surprising, however, how Carter could have adopted such an opinion, which is opposed, not only by the small size of the stone, but by the style of ornament, which is quite foreign to Roman work; in fact, any one at all conversant with the early Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, will at once refer it to an Anglo-Saxon origin, and will designate it, without much fear of contradiction, as one of the arms of a cross. This latter opinion is fully confirmed by the examination of another stone (hitherto unfigured), which I also found amongst the Roman sculptures of the same museum, and which both in its form and ornamentation evidently appears to be the broken head of a small cross of the Anglo-Saxon period. The carved work is in relief, and it will be seen that the knots towards the centre of the stone are not symmetrical. The third figure represents a small stone vase recently dug up in the neighbourhood of the cathedral; it is circular, about a foot in diameter at the top, and about eight inches high. The rim is dilated and the sides ornamented with thick plain ribs terminating in slight bosses on the rim and base: there is no hole through its bottom. It appears to be of too small a size for a font, but it may be compared with the figure of the font discovered in the sea at the mouth of the Orwell, communicated to the Institute by Capt. Stanleyⁱ." This vase is obviously of a later age than the crosses.



Mr. William Hylton Longstaff, of Darlington, has forwarded a copy from

^h Archæological Journal, vol. iii. p. 71.

ⁱ Ibid, vol. ii. p. 272.

a sketch in his possession, of a sculptured stone of the same early period in Caermarthenshire, taken by his ancestor, John Dyer, the poet. It appears to have been the shaft of a cross, and, as stated in an accompanying note in the handwriting of the poet, was standing "on the estate of R. D.^k, esq., called Abersannar, and is in a field called Kar Maen, that is, the Great Stone Field. On the top is carved a shallow bed, an inch and a half deep, in the centre of which is a hollow about three inches deep, both of an oblong square. Some think it an heathen altar of the earliest times, and that the middle hollow was to bind the victim at the sacrifice, but it seems too high for an altar, it being even now about seven feet above ground. It is of an exceeding hard flinty stone." The oblong hollow in question is evidently a mortice, by means of which the head of the cross was fixed in its place. The ornaments sculptured upon this shaft closely resemble those of the Penally crosses, noticed on a former occasion^l. In the centre there is an oblong panel, in which appear six letters. A representation of this inscription has been given in the additions to Camden's *Britannia*, but no explanation of its import has been supplied^m, and we have not been able to ascertain whether this monument is still in existence.

The sculptured remains of this description deserve careful examination, especially when they present any vestiges of inscriptions. We are indebted to Mr. Chalmers, of Auldbar, for a sketch of a fragment existing in the churchyard of St. Vigeans, Forfarshire, sculptured with interlaced scroll-work, and a defaced inscription, hitherto unexplained.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

In the last Number of the *Archæological Journal*, a representation was given of a curious inscribed ring, found in the church-yard at Bredicot, Worcestershire, and now in the possession of Mr. Jabez Allies. The statement then submitted to our readers that this object had been regarded as talismanic, has subsequently been called in question. The subject of the value attached to physical charms, during the middle ages, is well deserving of attention, and it has hitherto been imperfectly taken into consideration. It may not be without interest to our readers, if some observations be offered in proof of the talismanic character of the ring above mentioned, and other objects of a similar description. The custom of wearing some phrase or cabalistic combination of letters, either inscribed on parchment and paper, or more indelibly affixed to rings and other personal ornaments, is of considerable antiquity. Its origin may very probably be traced to the Gnostics, and to the legends on the strange devices known by the name of *Abrahas*, in which heathen and Christian allusions are strangely confounded togetherⁿ. It may now be impracticable to explain the import of the legends

^k Richard Dyer, as stated by Gough. Probably one of the poet's relations. His father was Robert Dyer, of Aberglassney.

^l See representations of two fragments existing at Penally, near Tenby, *Archæol.*

Journal, vol. i. p. 384.

^m Gough's *Camden*, vol. iii. p. 141.

ⁿ A great variety of these are given by Montfaucon, *Ant. Exp.*, tom. ii., and *Suppl.*, tom. ii.

which occur upon certain medieval rings and devices, which probably are in many cases anagrammatic, and the original orthography of the legend corrupted and changed, in others. Other examples may be cited in which legends similar to that of the Bredicot ring occur, but more or less modified and varied. There can be little question that the same talismanic type is to be traced in the legend on a gold ring found in Rockingham forest in 1841, thus inscribed on the outer side, + GUTTV : GUTTA : MADROS : ADROS, and on the inner side, VDROS : UDROS :: THEBAL. We are enabled by the kindness of the Rev. H. H. Knight, of Neath, Glamorganshire, to record the existence of another singular ring, bearing some of the same magical words. This ring is of gold, much bent and defaced: it was found some years since on the Glamorganshire coast, near to the Worms Head, the western extremity of the county, where numerous objects have at various times been found on the shifting of the sand, such as fire-arms, an astrolabe, and silver dollars. It has been supposed that these remains indicate the spot where a Spanish or Portuguese vessel was wrecked about 200 years since. Of this curious relic, communicated through the Rev.



✠ ZARA · ZAI · DE ZE VEL

Outside

✠ DEBAL · GVT · GUTTANI

Inside

GOLD RING WITH TALISMANIC INSCRIPTION.

R. Gordon, a correct representation is here, by Mr. Knight's obliging permission, submitted to our readers. The talismanic character of these mysterious words seems to be sufficiently proved by comparison with the physical charms given in an English medical MS. preserved at Stockholm, and published by the Society of Antiquaries. Amongst various cabalistic prescriptions is found one, "for peynys in theth . . . Boro berto briore + vulnera quinque dei sint medicina mei + Tahebal + ggether (or guthman) +++ Onthman," &c.^o The last word should probably be read Guthman, and it is succeeded by five crosses, possibly in allusion to the five wounds of the Saviour.

In ancient medicinal compilations numerous directions occur for the composition of amulets. The MSS. in the Sloane collection supply much information connected with the use of such written charms. The Stockholm MS., apparently of the latter part of the fourteenth century, informs us that

^o Archæologia, xxx. 390.

the mystic word ANAMZAPTUS is a charm against epilepsy, if pronounced in a man's ear when he is fallen in the evil, and for a woman the prescribed formula is ANAMZAPTA. By this is ascertained the import of the following legend on an ancient ring—ihc T ananizapta + xpi + T. On another ring, found in Coventry Park, was read the same word, ANANYZAPTA, with various curious devices^p.

Before quitting this curious subject of the use of physical charms inscribed upon personal ornaments, it may not be irrelevant to recur to the elegant little brooch of gold, in the form of an A, set with five gems, found near Devizes, and exhibited by Mr. Herbert Williams at the meeting of the Institute at Winchester^q. It bore on one side the letters A G L A, which occur as part of a physical charm against fevers in the Stockholm MS., with the sign of the cross between each letter, and succeeded by the names Jaspas, Melchysar, Baptizar^r. The same mysterious word is likewise found on a thin gold ring, discovered in a garden at Newark, about the year 1741, and thus inscribed—AGLA . THALCVT . CALCVT . CATTAMA^s.

The use of rings accounted to possess some talismanic virtue might be further shewn in regard to "the king's cramp rings," highly esteemed on the continent as well as in England, as we learn from a letter addressed to Ridley by Bishop Gardner, who designated them as endued by "the special gift of curation ministered to the kings of this realm." A more homely remedy for the same disorder is pointed out in "Withal's Little Dictionary."

"The bone of a haire's foote closed in a ring
Will drive away the cramp, when as it doth wring."

A curious passage occurs in a letter addressed by Lord Chancellor Hatton to Sir Thomas Smith, preserved in one of the Harl. MSS., relating to an epidemic at that time prevalent. "I am likewise bold to commend my most humble duty to our dear mistress (Queen Elizabeth) by this letter and ring, which hath the virtue to expell infectious airs, and is (as it telleth me) to be worn betwixt the sweet duggs, the chaste nest of pure constancy. I trust, Sir, when the virtue is known, it shall not be refused for the value."

Two sepulchral effigies of diminutive dimensions exist in Pembrokeshire, which have not been included in the list given by Mr. Walford, in his notice of the little effigy at Horsted Keynes^t. Sketches of these figures have been communicated by Mr. Thomas Allen, of Freestone Hall, Tenby. One of them, much defaced, appears to have been intended to represent a female, with a coverchief thrown over her head. The slab is narrower at the lower end than at the head, where it terminates in a pointed arch, crocketed, and forming a sort of canopy over the figure. This was found

^p Archæologia, xviii. 306. Allusion is often made in the early romances to the credited virtues of precious stones, and talismanic rings, as in Sir Eglamour, v. 715; Sir Perceval De Galles, v. 1860, &c.

^q Proceedings of the Archæol. Instit. Winchester, p. xxiv.

^r Archæologia, xxx. 400.

^s Camden's Brit., ed. Gough, ii. 404. See a notice of a curious talismanic ring against leprosy, Archæol., xxi. 25, 120.

^t Archæol. Journal. See p. 234 of this volume.

by Mr. Allen in Carew church. The second is in the church of Boulston, and represents a male figure, rudely sculptured, clad in a long gown, the feet resting on a dog. Date, fourteenth century? Over the head is a cinque-foiled canopy. Dimensions of the slab, length, 2 ft. 3 in.; width, at head, 1 ft., at feet 10 in.

Mr. R. P. Pullan has communicated, through Mr. Walford, an impression of a small sepulchral brass, of the fifteenth century, existing in the chancel of the church at West Tanfield, Yorkshire. It represents an ecclesiastic, formerly rector of the parish, clad in the canonical habit. The figure measures 19 inches in length. He is represented as vested in a cope, with its usual decorative bordures of embroidery, or orfrays: over his cassock is worn a surplice with very long sleeves, the furred tippet appears with its long pendants in front, and a portion of its hood surrounding the throat, like a falling collar. The tonsure is concealed by a small skull-cap. Beneath the figure is a plate inscribed with the following singular lines:—

Bum vixit Rector. de Tanfeld Noi'e Thomas
Sutton. En jacet hic graduatus et Elle magist'
Arithz. ac etiam Canonicus hic qz Westchester^u
Sic 'Norton' biator funditte vota p'cor.

Gough has given this inscription, in his additions to Camden, but strangely blundered in the transcript^x.

The annexed representation of the seal of the chantry founded in Wimbourne Minster by Thomas de Brembre, who succeeded as dean of that collegiate church Aug. 5, 1350, is taken from an impression of the original matrix which is in possession of the Institute, having been presented, with other curious relics, by the Rev. Robert Wickham of Twyford, Hants. This beautiful seal has been already engraved in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire^y, but so unsatisfactorily that another representation of it appeared desirable. Thomas de Brembre succeeded to the prebend of Milton Manor, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, in 1344, and in 1345 was made prebendary of Sutton cum Bucks, the best endowed stall in the cathedral^z. He is said to have died in 1361, and was buried at Wimbourne, but this date is probably incorrect. His foundation at Wimbourne was endowed for a warden and four chaplains^a: in 1534 it was returned as of the annual value of 22*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, which sum was then divided between three chaplains only. The armorial bearings on the



^x So Chester was sometimes called. See Ormerod, vol. i. p. 107.

^y Camd. Brit., iii. 335.

^z Ed. 1796. vol. ii. p. 537.

^a Browne Willis: Survey of Lincoln, pp. 222. 246.

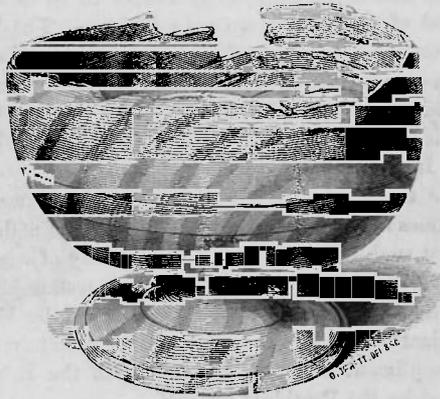
^b Pat. 39 Edward III., part ii. m. 10 and 19.

shield at the base of the seal are those usually ascribed to Brembre; argent, two annulets, and a canton azure. Brembre, lord mayor of London in 1377, 1383-4-5, bore the same, with a mullet on the canton for difference. Numerous particulars concerning Brembre's "great chantrye," as it was anciently called, are given in the History of Dorsetshire^b.



The curious seal of the sub-dean of Chichester here engraved, by permission of the Rev. Thomas Mozley, rector of Cholderton, Wiltshire, has been fully described in a former number of the Journal^c. It is a brass matrix, and was discovered six years since, in a field between the two parishes of Cholderton and Newton Toney, on the borders of Hampshire.

As a further illustration of the remarks on ancient drinking cups termed "Mazers," which appeared in the Archæological Journal, vol. ii. p. 263, we are enabled, by the kindness of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., to present the accompanying cut of a Mazer, which is evidently of an earlier age than the example in the possession of Mr. Shirley. which we have already figured; its date is probably early in the thirteenth century. It was found in the deep well in the ruined castle of Merdon, near Hursley, built by Bishop Henry de Blois, A.D. 1138. The material is apparently ashen wood, which was supposed to be gifted with certain medicinal or extraordinary qualities.



NOTICE OF THE MEETING OF THE FRENCH SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS,

HELD AT METZ AND TREVES, JUNE, 1846.

WE again give a sketch of some of the Transactions of this Society, not only as a compliment justly due, but also on account of the interesting matter communicated to it; referring for a more detailed statement to the "Programme of Questions" in the Gentleman's Magazine for May last, and to the forthcoming "Procès Verbal" annually published by the Society itself.

^b Pp. 534—537.

^c Vol. ii. p. 210.

The proceedings commenced with an enquiry as to the monuments in Lorraine of Celtic origin, which elicited information of some Maenhirs, and of a Dolmen called the "Gottstein," near Sarrbruck; and likewise of an extensive fort or camp called the "Ring"—although supposed to be Hunnish—and situate on the Dolberg, one of the Hunsruck chain of hills near Berncastel, and remarkable for having its vallum faced with masonry.

The victory of JOVIN over the Germans, and his previous stratagetical movements, were ingeniously shewn to have occurred near Scarpone, a village on the Moselle, about half-way between Metz and Nancy.

The notices of Roman remains lately discovered were so numerous that M. de Caumont, the Director, requested the Local Committee to cause them to be mapped for publication by the Society; and urged especial attention to the lines of aqueducts. He also suggested that a plan of ROMAN METZ might be drawn up from the Roman buildings still, or lately there, in situ; to which M. Reichensperger proposed the addition of a statement as to whether they are of indigenous or foreign material—he having found the Roman monuments at Trèves to be of forty different kinds of marble, and of which some are even African. The Director also asked for a list of Roman sculptured and inscribed stones in Lorraine, together with a map of its dioceses and towns during the Merovingian and Carolingian dynasties, which caused a remark by M. Robert, of Metz, upon the aid derivable from numismatic research in the determination of doubtful localities.

In discussing the form and construction of houses of Roman slaves and the inferior class of Roman freedmen, it was argued, from the paucity of stones and bricks, and the multiplicity of nails found on their supposed sites, that such houses were low, and chiefly of wood, or of lath and plaster.

With reference to the eleventh question of the Programme, an illustrated notice, presented, through Dr. Bromet, by Mr. Charles Tucker, on certain objects of Greco-Egyptian character lately found at Colchester, was—in compliment to them as members of the British Archæological Institute—read by the President himself.

The Director then enquired as to the monuments of Romanesque style in Lorraine; and this produced a memoir and some *vivà voce* information, whence it appeared that they are all nearly similar to those in the south of France, except a church at Rosheim, the architectural details of which were probably copied from a church at Ancona, in Italy.

The Pointed style in Lorraine, it was stated, has comparatively but little ornament or statuary—the cathedral of Metz, although of the 14th century, being referred to as an example of this simplicity, as well as several mansions there of the 15th and 16th centuries. It was also stated that many churches have not their altar ends towards the east.

The Director then asked for a list of Lorraine churches of known dates.

Upon the question relative to the employment of geometrical proportion in mediæval buildings, the Society was informed that in an Essay published by the Archæological Institute on the buildings of William of Wykeham, this subject had been treated on by Professor Cockerell of the Royal Academy of London.

The questions on ancient Military Architecture elicited much interesting matter from the military members present: and M. de Caumont demonstrated by drawings the great irregularity, in plan, of castles built on rocky eminences—like those near the Moselle and the Rhine—and of castles in lower situations—like many in the west and north of France, and in England. He also contrasted the massive square keep of Newcastle in Northumberland, and of some castles on the Loire—which are at once citadels and stately baronial residences—with the narrow watch-tower keeps of such castles as derive their chief security from the escarpment of their sites. The learned Director was moreover of opinion that most of the castles on a line from Bordeaux through Poitou and Normandy to Amiens, and even into England, were planned after Moorish types in Spain; and appealed for corroboration of his opinion to the writer of this account, who thereupon took occasion to say a few words also about Vitrified forts, Scotch Peels, and Irish round-towers.

A paper upon Vaulting by M. de Lassaulx, of Coblenz, was then read; its ingenious author elucidating the intricacies of his subject by references to the treatises of Mr. Samuel Ware in the *Archæologia*, and of Professors Whewell and Willis; and also to a series of plaster models, which he afterwards presented to the Society.

In explanation of the questions on the architectonic decoration and furniture of churches, several drawings were exhibited by the Director, among which was a stone cross attached to the church-wall at Montmille, in Picardy, like that at Romsey in Hampshire. But no examples of such were known in Lorraine, and only two or three of Christ sitting in the benedictional attitude so common over doorways in other parts of France. Ancient altars, and fonts, and bells of ovoid shape, were also said to be rare; and the clergy present were therefore requested to use their influence in preserving them.

Queries by Mr. J. O. Westwood were then presented through Dr. Bromet, relative to church-yard crosses adorned with knotted work and figures of serpent-shape; which queries, it is probable, will be considered at the next annual meeting of the Society at Nevers.

A memoir was read on the Book of the Evangelists, and on a chalice and paten which belonged to Arnald, bishop of Toul, in the 9th century: and drawings were shewn, with a recommendation of their form for new sacramental plate in churches of Romanesque style.

Drawings were also shewn of two processional crosses of the 12th and 14th centuries in Metz cathedral, which, with other costly works of mediæval art—a cope (called Charlemagne's) of red silk embroidered with golden eagles—the ancient mass-books with their musical notation—and the stained glass there—were afterwards examined, as well as a large modern window destined for Lyons cathedral: of the last-named work the Society did not express much approbation.

Among the minor churches visited was a Templars' church now within the precincts of the citadel, and till lately used as a magazine. Of this the writer took a plan and elevation, it being remarkable—when compared with

English Templars' churches—for being wholly of Romanesque architecture, and for the octagonal exterior of its nave, the shortness of its choir, and for a low apsidal east end. On its interior walls paintings are still visible, as also on some girders in a building near it, which was probably the Knights' refectory—the paintings there being representations of warriors on horseback in armour of the 13th century.

The ancient city-gateways, and the machinery for working their draw-bridges and hurses or portcullises, were shewn by the Commandant of the garrison, who also, in a tour of the fortifications, pointed out what he conceived to have been the direction of the Roman walls, and of those erected in the 10th century, as depicted in a plan previously exhibited by him.

The Society likewise visited the Museum of Roman and Mediæval Antiquities found in Lorraine, with the Public Library, containing several interesting MSS. and a classified collection of coins in glass cases—the unusual facility of access to which drew forth much approbation.

In addition to its promenades in the city, the Society, under the intelligent guidance of the Vicomte de Cussy, made one day an excursion to the site of JOVIN's victory before mentioned, as also to the Roman aqueduct at Jouy, and a castle at Preny, remarkable for a triangular keep of unequal sides, with a tower which formerly contained a warning-bell called "Mande Guerre," and for having its outer walls embellished with a large Lorraine cross in relief, and some rustic-work the protuberances of which represent half-embedded cannon-balls.

At the last sitting at Metz—which was held in the Prefecture—communications were made on Church-Music by the Baron de Roisin: on the Templars of Lorraine and their above-described church, with reference to an octagonal Templars' church at Rome: on the art of Lock-making, illustrated by several hundred drawings, some of which demonstrated that the principle of Bramah's lock was not unknown in ancient Egypt: and a few extracts, by the writer of this sketch, from the Harleian MSS. relative to Metz during the early middle-ages.

Some elementary books for the propagation of Archæology in the public schools and mechanics' institutes of Lorraine—together with a notification that the Council of the Society had appropriated 3500 francs towards the restoration of divers edifices in that province—were then presented by M. de Caumont to the Préfet, who, expressing his thanks and promising all his influence towards the furtherance of the Society's laudable objects, thereupon closed the session with an invitation to inspect a collection of pictures and enamels which at once evinced his good taste and liberality.

Early on the following day the Society embarked for Trèves, where they met with so magnificent a reception that I shall not describe it, fearing to be deemed guilty of exaggeration. Nor shall I speak of the so well-known monuments at Trèves, except as to the novel light thrown on some of them by late investigations; or mention its minor antiquities, except to point out a few in places not always accessible to individual strangers.

The large brick building hitherto called "the Palace of Constantine," has been proved to be a basilica or hall of justice; and, although now

occupied by soldiers, should be visited interiorly, if only for seeing a majestic arch of sixty feet span opening into its apsidal, Tribunal end. The edifice long called "the Roman Baths," there is reason to suppose, was part of the Imperial palace, and never really *Thermæ* or public baths—no excavations having yet demonstrated any water-courses, or (except under a small corner chamber) any hypocausts or other constructions like those usually found in Roman buildings formed undoubtedly for bathing purposes. But this opinion was vigorously combated on the spot itself, as well as an opinion that the *Thermæ* were near the river.

Some of the original basilical walls of the Cathedral have been recently laid bare, under the direction of the learned architect Christian Schmidt, who kindly demonstrated, with reference to his engraved plans of this edifice, the difference between its portions of the 4th century and those of the 11th and 12th. M. Schmidt also pointed out when in the church of Notre-Dame its remarkable ground-plan, and, considering its date (1227—1243) and its vicinity to the Rhenish provinces, the advanced style of its beautiful architecture.

The collection of Roman inscribed stones at the *Porta Nigra* has been much increased, and several newly-found sculptured marbles and coins have been added to the collection belonging to the "Trèves Society for useful research" now at the *Gymnasium*.

Of the places not always accessible may be mentioned the Sacristy of Notre-Dame, and among its treasures the portable altar of St. Willebrod, which is a small oaken chest covered with a copper case adorned with figures in silver and ivory of Byzantine work, and inscribed with a record of its dedication, and a list of the reliques originally deposited in it. Also the Palace of the Bishop, who politely exhibited to the Society some very beautiful MSS. there, and a censer of the 12th century lately found by him in a country church: and lastly, a chamber at one end of the Public Library, containing an assemblage of minor objects of antiquity illustrative of the arts and domestic manners of mediæval times.

At the farewell meeting, (which was public,) after a brief account by M. de Caumont of the rise and progress of the Society, the Secretary gave an oral report of the observations and opinions of its members on the several monuments which they had visited; and then complimenting, in the name of the Society, the municipal government of Trèves for what it had already done in their preservation and development—but with a suggestion that the course of the aqueduct should be further explored—placed on the table a donation of 300 francs towards that purpose and the restoration of a bronze inscription of the 12th century on one of the city gates. M. de Caumont afterwards presented the Society's silver medals to four gentlemen of Trèves, recommended by the Council as the most active and intelligent archæologists there, and thanking the inhabitants in general for their cordial reception, with an expression of his conviction that this visit of the Society would produce every good effect that could be hoped for, took leave of the assembly by announcing that its fourteenth annual meeting would take place next June at NEVERS.

W. BROMET.