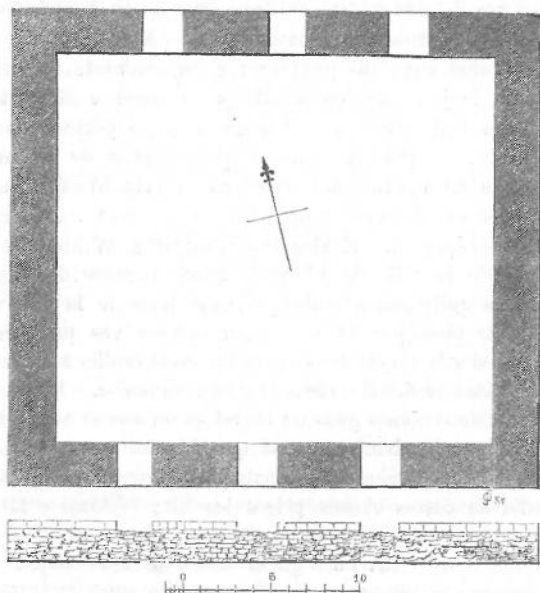


Archaeological Intelligence.

ROMAN PERIOD.

DURING the last autumn some excavations were undertaken at Caister, near Norwich, under the direction of Sir John Boileau, Bart., to whom we are indebted for the following details, shewing that many vestiges of Roman occupation still remain unexplored, not only within the vallum of Venta Icenorum, but in the ground surrounding the site of that important fortress^a. It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers of the gratifying evidence of lively interest in the preservation of antiquities in the Icenian district, recently shewn by Sir John Boileau, in the acquisition of the interesting remains of GARIANONUM, which have thus been placed beyond the risk of the injuries with which they had been threatened from various causes. He thus describes the remains found in the neighbourhood of Venta. "The site now belongs to Mrs. Dashwood, who very kindly gave me permission, on 10th September, 1846, when Mr. Rhode Hawkins came down to me, to excavate in her garden, situated about 200 yards from the north-east corner of the camp, as some foundations, supposed to be Roman, had been noticed there.



PLAN OF ROMAN FOUNDATIONS AT CAISTER

We went carefully to work, and produced, after several days' digging, the remains of a building exhibited in the plan. We tried for many yards

^a See Mr. Woodward's account of the remains of this castrum, and of antiquities discovered there. *Archæol.*, vol. xxiii. p. 365.

round the place, but discovered no further portions of building; we could trace, however, by the hardness of the soil and different colour of the grass, a former road passing near our excavation. The whole surface around abounds with broken pottery, and I have one small piece of very good Samian ware, with the mark . . . *FFPRIMI*, the first letters being broken off. Human bones, with those of various animals, were also found. We hoped at first that we had met with the atrium of a house, perhaps the villa of the commander of the garrison of the adjoining camp, as at Isurium, and speculated if it were a tomb, as its dimensions, its vicinity to the old Roman road, running in the direction of Garianonum, and the human bones with those of animals, perhaps slain in sacrifice, seemed to suggest, but no decisive evidence occurred to support the conjecture. The walls are built of flint, laid with mortar composed of lime, sand, and pounded brick. The flints of the upper course all round, both inside and outside, are faced and squared, and below this course, on the inside, a slight projection of plaster appeared, shewing the level of the floor. The lower part of the wall was built more rudely, the flints not being dressed at all. Near the south-west angle a small coin was found with charred wood. From the circumstance of the flints being faced on the inner side of the building, it is conjectured that the walls were not stuccoed, but considerable remains of stucco were found with the bones close to the spot. Many small square pieces of thick tile, resembling *tesserae*, were found, as if the area had been covered by a pavement of that description. By Mrs. Dashwood's kindness, excavations have been continued up to the Roman road; again, pottery, vast quantities of large tiles and bones have been found, but only one or two small coins of the Lower Empire, and a silver ring of rude workmanship, deprived of the stone with which it had been set. The severity of the winter has prevented my endeavouring to follow up my researches."

The potter's mark noticed in this communication, occurs on several specimens of "Samian," found in or near London, but we are not aware that it had been found at other places of Roman occupation in England. Mr. Kempe, indeed, gives the mark *PRIMITIVI*, from pottery found at Reculver. *OF PRIMI* is found on a fragment in Mr. Corner's collection, from Southwark; *OF PRIM.* appears on ware found at St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, 1831, and other specimens discovered in London bear the stamps *OF FRM*—*OF PRIMVL*—*PRIMVLI*—*PRIMANI*—*PRIM M^b*.

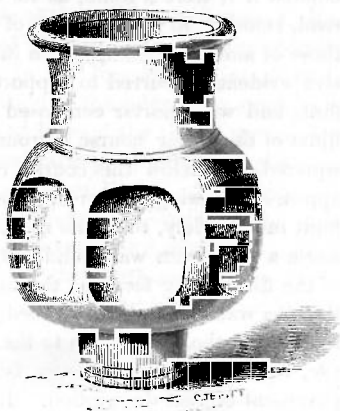
Mr. Jabez Allies, Local Secretary at Worcester, has communicated the recent discovery of an urn, supposed to be of the Roman, or Romano-British period, at Droitwich, formed of coarse gritty clay, and of a dark colour; it is scored with lines arranged lozenge-wise, and measures about six in. in height, by fourteen in circumference, at the widest part. It was found at a depth of three or four feet, at Mr. Ellins' salt-works, in St. Peter's parish, and is now in the possession of the Rev. W. Lea. In the adjacent soil

^b Archæol. xxiv. 201; xxv. 620; xxvii. 152. See also the curious observations by Mr. Corner and Mr. E. Price, with their

lists of marks. Gent. Mag. xxi. 372; xxii. 38.

were found remains of a human skeleton. No decisive evidence has been brought to shew at what period the *Saline* in this part of England were first known; they were granted to the church of Worcester, A.D. 816, by Kenulph, king of Mercia. Through the adjoining parish of Doderhill (Duderhull, *t. Conqu.*) the upper salt-way is supposed to have passed, and its course may, possibly, be marked by the local names Ridgeway Field, Upper Street and Upper Street Sling, &c., in that parish. The urn resembles, in form, one found with Roman remains near Bagshot^c.

The fictile vessel here represented, apparently of late Roman fabric, was lately discovered in digging the foundations of a cottage at Holton, in Oxfordshire, on the property of Mrs. Biscoe, in whose possession it now is. The site on which it was found afforded proof that the spot had been occupied by a succession of edifices from a remote period down to the sixteenth century, some tiles of that date being found in the surface above the place of deposit of the urn. The shape of this object is not uncommon, and many similar examples are preserved in the museum at York. Holton is distant about two miles from the Roman villa at Wheatley, described in the second volume of the *Archæological Journal*.



Roman vase, found at Holton

SAXON, OR EARLY NORMAN PERIOD.

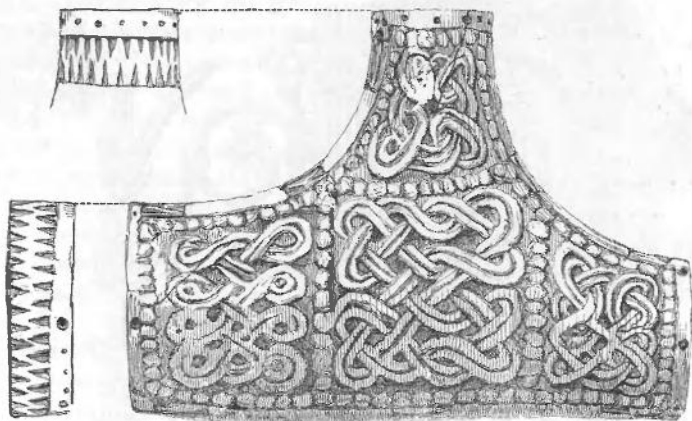
Mr. Hawkins, through M. Pfister, communicated a curious horn-purse of the Carlovingian age, now in his possession. In the month of March, 1811, some workmen employed in breaking stones for building materials, from a rock on which are situated the ruins of the castle of Grüneck, near the small town of Ilanz, in Switzerland, discovered under a stone two horns of remarkable shape, of one of which a representation is annexed. Both were filled with denarii, struck at different times during a period of forty-one years, viz. from A.D. 875 to 916.

The Emperor Louis II. †	.	.	.	A.D. 875
Carloman	.	.	.	878—880
Charles III. (as emperor)	.	.	.	880—888
Lambert	.	.	.	892—898
Berengarius (as king)	.	.	.	888—916

This vessel is formed of the horn of an elk or large stag. The apertures at each end were closed with silver, probably ornamented in the same style as the horn; the third, opening at the top, had a silver lid. M. Pfister remarked that even supposing it had been found empty there would be little difficulty in assigning this interesting object to the period to which it belongs, the design carved upon it being a satisfactory mark of its early date. Like others of similar character, this horn may be considered

^c Archæol. vii. pl. xvi.

as a type of the purse used from an early medieval period down to the fourteenth century, and it is not to be confounded (identity of shape resulting from the material employed), with powder horns resembling it in form, but of comparatively recent date; such a contrivance was in every way adapted



for the preservation of the fragile bracteate money current among the people of Germany, Switzerland and Denmark. The period at which these horns and the treasure they contained were hidden, was possibly that when the Saracens made inroads towards the Grisons. M. Pfister observed that their devastations were noticed in a Swiss chronicle, under the year 950, during the residence of Bishop Hattbert at Chur.

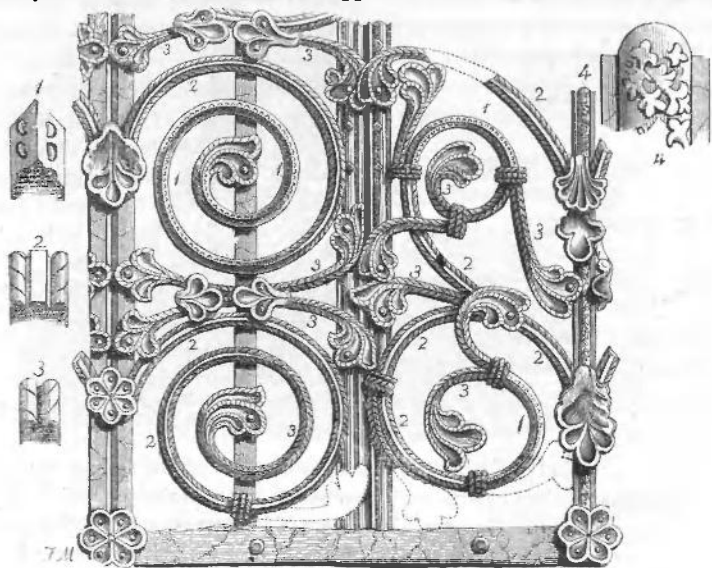
A portion of a horn of similar shape, found with Roman coins and other remains, at Mansfield Woadhouse, in the county of Nottingham, is figured in the *Archæologia*^d. It is now impossible to say that it was intended to serve the purpose to which M. Pfister's interesting relic was applied, as it is not described as hollowed out, but the similarity of form is remarkable. It was without any other ornament than a concentric circle on the stem of the fork.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

It is to be regretted that some years since most of the iron-work which, in the shape of screens or railings, protected the ancient monuments in Westminster abbey from the danger of a too close approach on the part of the public was taken down and deposited in a remote part of that edifice. Among the tombs so deprived of their original accessories may be mentioned that of Eleanor of Castile, consort of Edward the First. It was formerly separated from the adjoining aisle by a pierced iron screen of elaborate and elegant design; which is imperfectly represented in Carter's *Architectural Antiquities*, and earlier works, but no idea is there given of the beauty of its details. Mr. Willement lately submitted for inspection to the members of the Institute, at one of their monthly meetings, a cast of portion of this admirable work, of which, with his permission, an engraving is annexed, from the accurate pencil of Mr. Mac-

^d Vol. viii. pl. xxiv.

kenzie. This relic in addition to the interest created by its execution has the peculiar advantage of being a dated specimen of English skill in working iron, during the early part of that period which is architecturally named the Decorated. It appears from the third roll of accounts



rendered by the executors of Queen Eleanor, dated in the twenty-first and twenty-second regnal years of Edward I., A.D. 1293-4, that master Thomas de Leghtone, smith, was employed to make this screen, by contract, for twelve pounds, and that he received two payments of sixty shillings each, on account, in Michaelmas term of the former year; and the balance, including twenty shillings for the carriage of the work from Leighton to Westminster, and the expenses of himself and men in London while engaged in fixing it beside the tomb, in Hillary term 1294. The place from which the cunning smith derived his name was, probably, Leighton Buzzard in the county of Bedford. The whole is of wrought iron, riveted. The ornate compartments are not of uniform design, four patterns being introduced; the screen which curved outwards towards the aisle was crowned by a sort of chevaux de frise. Taking into consideration the altered value of money, the cost of this fabric was about one hundred and eighty pounds of the present currency.

We are indebted to Francis H. Dickinson, Esq., M.P., for the communication of a fine matrix of a seal, here represented. No facts relating to it or the locality where it had been found, could be ascertained. It is the seal of an ecclesiastic, who is represented kneeling at the lowest part of the design, invoking the intercession of the blessed Virgin, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Edmund, who is distinguished by his usual symbol, an arrow. The most singular feature, however, of this curious seal, is found

in the legend, in which a mixture of Latin with English words occurs, in a most unusual manner. It is as follows: EDMUNDI · THOME · PRECE · MATRIS · CHILD LOKE TO ME · The design of this seal appears to be of the later part of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, and it presents an early instance of the use of English words in the inscription, which, indeed, is of rare occurrence at a much later period. Another curious example is afforded by the *secretum* of the silver matrix in the possession of Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P., being the seal of Thomas de Prayers, *circa* t. Edward II.. It bears the motto *ꝯAT I NE WERE*^e.



Mr. Turner communicated a short note with reference to the observations on the device of the crescent and star at p. 346 of the third volume of the *Archæological Journal*. He said the opinion that this badge originated in the time of the crusades seemed to be founded on the circumstance of its appearing on the first great seal of Richard the First; in that instance it is a star wavy of six rays over a crescent, and it occurs on both sides of the king's head: but on the second seal of that monarch the crescent only appears on the dexter side of the obverse, while on the sinister there is engraved a star or sun of many rays; thus supposing it to have been a royal badge, the character of it altered during the reign in which it is said to have been adopted. This device, in its primitive form, is found also on the bordure of the first great seal of Henry the Third, and in this shape it is of ordinary occurrence on the seals of individuals of all classes during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; it may be noticed especially, in conjunction with a galley, on the cocket seals of the different English seaports, one of which merited particular attention; it was that now, or lately, used as the admiralty seal in the borough of Southampton^f; the design is a ship or galley, having on one side of the mast a crescent, on the other a star, below which is a rose. Sir Henry Englefield attributed this seal to the time of Henry the Fourth: it is worthy of remark, that in an inventory of plate belonging to that sovereign the following objects occur—"three great chargers of silver, marked on the bottom *externally* with a crescent, a star and a rose—another charger of silver marked on the bottom *externally* with a crescent, a star and a rose—two chargers of plain silver, marked on the bottom *externally* with crescents, stars and roses, and with a

^e Archæol. xxix. 405.

^f It is badly engraved in Sir H. Engle-

field's "Walk through Southampton," p. 43.

small crown on the inner border^g." From the description of these marks it may be conjectured with probability that they were simply assay stamps; and as the Southampton seal is of silver, we may thus account for the presence of these devices on it, as well as on like seals of the same and earlier periods. Mr. Turner remarked, that in the same inventory were mentioned "a charger of silver, marked on the inner bordure with ostrich feathers, and two silver basins with ostrich plumes on the inner bottom." These were old articles, since it appears they were sold to William Fitzhugh, goldsmith, to be made into new vessels.

It has been suggested that the inscribed rings, apparently used as physical charms, of the description noticed in the last volume of the *Archæological Journal*^h, may have been some of the "medycinal rings of gold and silver" fabricated, as we learn from the Household Books of Henry IV. and Edward IV. from the king's offering to the cross on Good Friday. The following entry occurs in the accounts of the 7th and 8th years of Henry IV. (1406.)

"In oblacionibus domini regis factis adorando crucem in capella infra manerium suum de Eltham, die parasceves, in precio trium nobilium auri, et v. solidorum sterlyng. xxv.s.

"In denariis solutis pro eisdem oblacionibus reassumptis, pro anulis medicinalibus inde faciendis, xxv.s."

A ring, considered to possess some healing or talismanic virtues, was also termed, in medieval Latin, *vertuosus*. Thus Thomas de Hoton, rector of Kyrkebymispeton, 1351, bequeathed to his chaplain "j. zonam de serico, j. bonam bursam, j. firmaculum, et j. anulum vertuosum. Item, domino Thome de Bouthum j. par de bedes de corall, j. anulum vertuosumⁱ."

Another example of the mystic word, or anagram, *AGLA*, which occurs in a charm given in an English medical MS. in the royal library at Stockholm, and on medieval ornaments previously noticed in the *Journal*, has been communicated by Mr. Thomas Niblett, of Haresfield Court, Gloucester. It is engraved on the inner side of a plain silver ring, (of the fourteenth century?) found during the last year on the finger of a skeleton, on the site of the cemetery of St. Owen's, which "stood on the west site of Gloucester, a little without the south-gate^j," and was destroyed during the siege in 1643. On the outside of the ring is engraved + AVE MARIA, and within appear the letters *AGLA*, with the symbol of the cross between each letter, as in the charm against fever in the Stockholm MS. The weight of the ring is 20 gr. Mr. Niblett suggested that these letters might be the initials of four words, as it is highly probable that they were^k.

Sir John Woodford is in possession of a gold ring, found on the field of Azincourt, which bears the inscription BURO: BERTO: BERIORA. These

^g Lib. de Hospicio Regis Henrici IV. sub annis 7 & 8.

^h *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. iii. pp. 267, 357.

ⁱ Testam. Ebor., i. 64.

^j Fosbroke's *Glouc.*, pp. 68, 188, 189.

^k The term *Aglā* designated, in the East, a wand of dignity or office, and may possibly have been used in connection with magical or alchemical operations. See Spelman, *v. Drungus*.

mystic words occur likewise in the charm against tooth-ache, given in the Stockholm MS.¹ The names assigned to the three Magi, given in the same MS., but erroneously written Jaspas, Melchysar, Baptizar, were accounted, according to Keysler, as a preservative from epilepsy, and they appear thus inscribed upon the remarkable brooch, formerly in the possession of Col. Campbell, of Glen Lion. CASPAR. MELCHIOR. BALTAZAR.^m

The unique specimen of glazed fictile manufacture, apparently of the thirteenth century, of which a representation is here given, has been communicated by Mr. William Figg, of Lewes, through Mr. Blaauw, with the



Medieval pottery found at Lewes.

following notice of its discovery. "In the excavation for the approach of the southern mouth of the tunnel on the Keymer branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, at Lewes, this singular piece of pottery was found in the early part of the year 1846. It is partly mutilated, but the form is so unusual as to excite great curiosity, especially as specimens of medieval pottery are supposed to be of very rare occurrence. It is in the form of a mounted knight; the workmanship is very rude, but there are certain details, such as the long pointed toes and pryck spurs, which may assist us in ascertaining its probable date. By some persons to whose inspection it has been submitted, the period of its fabrication has been supposed to be as early as the reign of Henry II. The length of this singular vessel is $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. and its height 10 in., but if the head of the horse had not been broken the extreme length would probably have been as much as 13 or 14 in.

"The material is coarse clay, burned, the upper parts being glazed of a dark greenish colour, very similar to that on some of the plain paving tiles

¹ Archæol. Journ., vol. iii. p. 358.

^m Pennant's Scotland, vol. i. p. 103.

found in the ruins of Lewes priory, during the excavations made for the railway, in 1845. There can be little doubt that this grotesque vessel was intended to contain liquor, and the handle which passes from the back of the knight to the horse's rump was evidently intended for pouring out the contents; whilst a circular aperture at the lower end of the handle afforded the means of filling the vessel."

It is possible that this remarkable grotesque may have been intended rather to make disport in the festive hall, than as a recipient for exhilarating drinks dispensed to the guests. It may have been fabricated for similar purposes as the curious bronze æolyphe, described by Dr. Plot, long known as "Jack of Hilton," in the possession of General Vernon, of Hilton Park, Staffordshire. There is a small perforation at the top of the head of the human figure, possibly accidental; the sides of the horse are coarsely punctured, apparently representing the housings, or *bardes*, but, possibly, denoting merely the dappled colour of the charger. The arcons of the saddle are represented as of unusual and exaggerated height.

No collection of examples of the fictile manufactures of the medieval period having hitherto been formed, it is not possible to fix the period when the application of a superficial coloured glaze was first employed, for the purpose either of decoration, or of rendering the clay more impervious to liquids. In the museum of antiquities formed by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, several specimens of ancient ware are preserved, found at York, with or near Roman remains, and coated with a fine green glaze of a clear and bright colour. These vessels may, indeed, be of medieval date, and of early Flemish fabrication; the precise circumstances of their discovery would alone serve to form a decided opinion in regard to their age, and the possible existence of manufactures of glazed pottery during the Roman, or Romano-British period. There is no evidence that any *fictilia* of an ornamental description were fabricated by the Saxons, or introduced by the Normans into our country. A cursory mention of *figuli*, and of *potarii*ⁿ, occurs in Domesday, and a few scattered notices shew that at all times the manufacture of earthen vessels of a homely description was practised in England. On the Pipe Roll, 12 Edward I., in the account of the keeper of Bristol castle, an item occurs for the rent of land, "pro terra fodienda ad vasa fictilia inde facienda;" and in those of the executors of Queen Eleanor, a payment appears, of 8s. 6d. to "Juliane la Potere, pro ccc. picheriis die anniversarii Regine." Higden, the monkish chronicler, who wrote during the times of Richard II., commending the riches and resources of Britain, makes especial mention of the quarries of marble and stone of various colours and quality, and adds, "est etiam ibi argilla alba et rubea ad componendum vasa fictilia, et tegulis tingendis, velut altera samia, multum accomoda^p." Amongst the earliest notices of objects of this description, accounted as of any value, may be cited the mention of a "crusekyn de

ⁿ Westberie, Wilts, Domesd., tom. i. f. 65. p. 121.

^o Household Expenses in England, p. Polychyr. ap. Gale, p. 192.

terre," in the ancient Kalendars of the Exchequer, under the date, 17 Edward II., and the inventory of valuables which had belonged to Edward III., Richard II., and other great personages, taken on the accession of Henry IV., in which occurs, "un cruskyn de terre blank, hernoisez d'argent endorrez, ove un covercle enbatelle enaymellez dedeinz ove, j. babeuyne⁹," &c. The importation of the earthen wares of Holland or the Low Countries into England, as early as the reign of Henry IV., appears by the compotus for collecting a subsidy on foreign goods in the port of Hull; when the cargo of the ship "Skenkewyn, de Durdraght," appears to have consisted of glass, patten-clogs, with paving stone, earthen vessels, and "images. "Ollis et kannis lut', ymagin' lut', ollis lapid', " &c.

The following notice of a remarkable specimen of monumental sculpture, hitherto undescribed, has been communicated by Mr. Walford, and appears to supply an interesting illustration of the character of sepulchral effigies, during the middle ages, and the question whether they may be regarded as individual portraiture.

"In Sittingbourne church, Kent, under a four-centred arch in the north wall, near the east end of the north aisle, about a foot below the spring of the arch, is a plain slab of Wealden marble, five feet seven inches long, supported like a shelf by its ends and one side, and having a chamfered outer edge, in which, throughout its length, is a casement, as if it once contained a brass inscription. About a foot and a half beneath this slab lies a stone effigy of a lady five feet long, in grave-clothes, open so far as to shew the neck, bosom, and chest; the whole is thickly coated with white-wash. The left hand is brought up to the left breast, which is very large, as if much swollen from some disease, while the other breast appears to be almost wasted away. The right arm and hand seem to have rested on the abdomen, but this arm is missing, having been broken off just above the elbow. Obliquely across the chest, from right to left, lies what, after carefully cleaning it, I found was certainly an infant, also in grave-clothes, about ten inches long, including a small part covered by the drapery of the lady. Its head, which occupies the place of her right breast, has a portion broken off, but sufficient remains to shew that it lay face upwards. The body of the lady is somewhat emaciated, though not to the extent that is sometimes met with in effigies in grave-clothes. At the feet, which are entirely covered by the drapery, are a small death's head, and some remains of what I conjecture were cross bones, and by the side of the feet at the outer angle is another death's head. There is neither inscription nor arms, but there are some ornamental details in small panelling on the face of the arch; and judging from the arch itself, the subject, and the style of execution, I think it may be safely referred to the latter half of the fifteenth century; probably to the reign of Edward IV.

"The left breast appears in an abnormal state, as I was assured by an intel-

⁹ Kalends of the Exch., iii. 128, 330.

¹ Frost's Notices of the early History of Hull, p. 17, App.

ligent gentleman, a surgeon of experience, who inspected it with me; and he thought it not improbable that, these organs being in pairs, an active disease in one might cause the wasting of the other.

"The effigy, therefore, in all probability represents a lady who died in child-bed of a diseased breast, and the left hand calls attention to the fact. It represents also the infant dead lying on its back across her chest. In Elford church, near Lichfield, occurs, I believe, another instance in which the sculptor has indicated the cause of death. It is an effigy of a youth holding in his left hand a ball, while the other points to his right ear; and the tradition is, he was killed by a ball striking him there. Probably other examples of such sculpture exist, though attention has not yet been directed to them.

"It is not known whom the effigy at Sittingbourne commemorates. The tradition, or general opinion is, that the lady died in child-bed, and was brought from an estate in the parish, called Bayford castle, where there remains a moated site of a residence of considerable antiquity. This, in the reign of Edw. III., passed by marriage of the heiress of the de Nottinghams into the Cheney family, and was, temp. Hen. VI., sold to Richard Lovelace of London, in whose family it continued for upwards of a century: so that it is probable the lady was the wife of a Cheney or Lovelace; more likely the latter. The part of the church in which the monument is, Hasted calls the north cross-chancel, and says it belonged to Bayford castle; such was also the tenor of the information I received on the spot, though some persons mentioned that the monument, including the arch and slab as well as the effigy, was supposed to have been removed to its present place from the north side of the middle chancel, next the vestry, when the church was repaired after a very destructive fire in 1762. It has however the appearance of being in its original situation, and the white-washed wall, from which it is said to have been taken, has no external signs of an arch having existed there; nor could I learn that there was any ground for the supposition of its having been removed; on the contrary a gentleman, one of the oldest inhabitants of the parish, and likely to have heard of such removal had it taken place, said he knew nothing about it. Hasted, writing not many years after, mentions the fire, and the destruction of the monuments against the walls, and the removal of many of the grave-stones to other parts of the church; he notices this effigy and the arch and slab, as being in their present situation, and referring to the monument says, the 'whole of it seems very ancient;' but he has not a word of their having been brought from any other part of the church, from which I think the fair inference is, that he believed they occupied the place where they were originally erected."

We have great pleasure in announcing that measures are in progress for restoring the Norman keep at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the curious chapel within. At a recent and special meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in that town, a petition to the Corporation was adopted and sealed, praying that body not only to allow the Society to make the necessary restorations,

but also to grant a sum of money, in aid of a subscription to be set on foot generally, for that purpose. Mr. Sidney Gibson, Local Secretary for Northumberland, has lately informed the Committee of the Institute that the Finance Committee of the Corporation have given their sanction for the restoration of the building on condition that the plans are submitted to their inspection; and it is intimated that they are disposed to contribute towards the cost of the work as soon as an estimate of the probable expenditure shall have been prepared. With respect to the chapel, we may suggest that it would be desirable to ascertain how far it forms part of the original work. From the architectural details, and more particularly from the appearance and construction of the masonry, it has been supposed that it is a sort of casing introduced early in the thirteenth century within a chamber not originally intended for the performance of divine service. It may be observed also that it was in a decayed state in the time of Henry the Third, and was certainly used as a prison in the reign of Edward the First. At a still later period we find a memorial from the sheriff of Northumberland to Edward the Third, setting forth the grievous state of decay into which the entire building had fallen. We may recur to this subject; at any rate the further progress of the undertaking will be duly noticed: in the meantime we have to congratulate the antiquaries of Newcastle on the success which has, hitherto, attended their movement.

The singular double-cased watch, here represented of the full size, has been submitted for inspection by Miss Burdett. The under side of the silver case is fashioned like the shell of a Nautilus. The maker's name appears in the interior, "Salomon Chenon, Blois." The dial plate is engraved with landscapes, figures, and foliated scrolls. From the character of its ornaments, the date of this object may be assigned to the later part of the seventeenth century. These diminutive watches enclosed in quaint cases, not unfrequently enamelled, were chiefly made at Blois in the Orleannois, a city once in great repute for its horlogerie. In the museum of the Archæological Institute, is preserved a watch, rather smaller than the present example, in a ribbed silver case, of the same manufacture, and about the same date. The maker's name being "M. Alais, Blois." It was presented, with other curious objects, by the Rev. R. Wickham, of Twyford.



Archaeological Intelligence.

ROMAN PERIOD.

THE following notices of coins recently found in Essex, and at present in the cabinet of the Hon. R. C. Neville, may assist in deciding the tribes by whom the inepigraphical coins of Britain were fabricated.

1. Ancient British coin.

Ob. plain, slightly indented in part.

R. rude imitation of a chariot, with a driver ; under the chariot is a wounded man.

Electrum. 91. 1. grs. Found at Hadstock, in Essex.

Coins of this class, and in this metal, are not uncommon. Eight of the same character are in the national cabinet. Ruding, pl. 1. fig. 1—6, gives six of these coins, with a similar convex projection in front, but without any indication of the places where they were discovered. One of the specimens in the British Museum was found at Herne in Surrey, another in Kent.

2. Ob. rude horse gradient to the right, above and below a O.

R. horse gradient to the left, AR. 1. 7. 6. grs. found at Chesterford.

This coin, which is of a peculiar class, resembles some of the small uncertain coins reading ECA, found in the island: they approach more nearly to the Gaulish than to the British type.

3. A small rude coin: on one side is a bear (?) gradient to the left.

R. indistinct, Æ. 1. Found at Chesterford.

4. [CVNOBELIN?] head of Jupiter Ammon, to the right.

R. CAM. Pegasus gradient to the right, Æ. Found at Hadstock.

This coin is much corroded, but Mr. Birch is of opinion that the object on the reverse is a Pegasus. A very similar example is engraved in Akerman's "Ancient Coins," vol. ii. p. 192, Pl. xxiv. 5. 11.

Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., has forwarded to the Committee the annexed list of Roman coins recently found in an urn, on Mr. Gordon's estate, at Milverton, Somersetshire.

	NO. OF COINS.
Julian - - - - -	3
Valentinian, the Younger - - - - -	2
Theodosius - - - - -	6
----- Maximus - - - - -	16
Valentinian, Elder - - - - -	3
Valens - - - - -	7
Faustina - - - - -	7
Arcadius - - - - -	1
	<hr/> 45

We are indebted to Mr. Jabez Allies for the following interesting account of discoveries recently made at Droitwich, which have supplied ample evidence of a Roman settlement in that locality, supposed to have been the British town *Salina*, in the country of the Dobuni.

"In pursuing my further researches relative to the Roman occupation of various parts of Worcestershire, I was anxious to discover evidences of such occupation at Droitwich, the *Salina*, or supposed *Salina*, of the ancients. In addition to the Roman urn found there during the excavation for the foundations of Mr. Ellins's salt-works, the particulars of which I communicated on a former occasion^a, a fine Roman tessellated pavement has since been discovered, about eight inches beneath the surface, in Bays Meadow, on the northern bank of the river Salwarp, close to the town of Droitwich, and on the northern limb of the Stoke Prior branch of the Wolverhampton, Worcester, and Oxford railway, being near the spot where that branch joins the main line.

"This branch, on entering Droitwich from Stoke Prior, passes at the back of Mr. Ellins's salt-works, and crossing the Worcester and Birmingham turnpike road by means of a viaduct, runs along the ridge called "The Vines," which lies below Doderhill church, and proceeds to a point a little beyond Wood's salt-works, where it is divided into two parts; a little further on, upon the northern limb of it, is the spot where the tessellated pavement was found.

"A large portion of the pavement has been presented to the Museum of the Worcestershire Natural History Society, by the gentlemen acting officially upon the line. The Rev. William Lea, of Droitwich, invited me to the spot on the 3rd of April inst., where I had the satisfaction of examining the pavement, and of witnessing its removal. It measured about three yards long and two yards and a half broad, (but there may have been more of it on each side of the cutting,) and it was curiously ornamented in compartments with various interlaced figures, formed of white, red, and blue coloured stones or tesserae, a little larger than dice. The meadow was formerly a ploughed field, and the pavement lay at the bottom between two plough lands, and the plough must for centuries have passed over the pave-

^a See *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. p. 73.

ment, within a few inches of it. The cement in which the pavement was set is extremely fragile, and probably the constant action of moisture and drought which continued for so long a period in the hollow between the two lands, materially tended to render it so. At a few yards distance, towards the east, fragments of a similar pavement were dug up, of which I have sent specimens for inspection. These were found much better cemented together than the former, owing perhaps to their having been in a drier situation, under one of the lands. The tesserae of one specimen are much smaller than any of the rest. Whether the white and blue tesserae are composed of natural stone or artificial, I cannot pretend to determine; the red ones evidently are bits of brick. If they are natural, the white may be oolite, and the blue, probably, are lias. If artificial, the white may have been made of either macerated oolite, or of a species of fuller's earth called "walker's clay^b," which is found in some places in this county; but I am at a loss to guess of what material the blue may have been made, unless it were macerated lias.

"There were red sand-stone foundations of a building at the spot, which appeared to have been of considerable extent, but we did not discover any Roman bricks. A small piece of the transparent talc (said to be the *lapis specularis* of the Romans) was found amongst these remains, but whether, as it has been conjectured, it was used in the windows of the building in question in the same manner as we now use glass, I cannot pretend to decide. I am informed that at a short distance from these foundations a layer of human bones, in a state of crumbling decay, was discovered. Various relics, such as iron spear-heads, a fibula, key, bronze pins, fragments of tile scored with lines, and of pottery of various kinds, usually found near sites of Roman occupation, including a portion of "Samian" ware, ornamented in relief, were found near these remains^c. Amongst the earthenware, may be noticed a fragment of one of those singular flat vessels, formed of whitish clay, with a broad recurved margin, and a spout, frequently discovered with Roman remains^d; also red pottery ornamented with chevrons, circles, and dots of white clay, in relief. A portion of a small vessel of red ware was found, resembling one preserved in the Museum at Worcester, which was found in one of the cists in the Roman burial-ground at Kempsey, and is figured in my "Antiquities of Worcestershire^e." Another specimen, in my possession, was found with Roman remains during the formation of the Severn navigation lock, at Diglis, near Worcester. An ornamental bronze pin, double-pointed, like the nock of an arrow, and perforated at the other extremity, was found in the earth where the pavement lay^f. A bronze pin was found amongst Roman relics,

^b "A walker, (Walker, Dutch,) a fuller."—Bailey's Dict.

^c A considerable number of these remains, with specimens of the tessellated pavement, were kindly sent by the Rev. William Lea, of Droitwich, and Mr. Allies.

These vessels are usually marked with

a stamp near the spout. Representations of some found in London may be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii. pl. x., vol. xii. pl. li.

^e Plate ii. fig. 20. p. 17.

^f This may possibly have been the acus of some kind of fibula. The pin found at

during the demolition of the Castle Hill at Worcester, resembling this in its bifid point, but the head, which is not perforated, is formed of stone, or vitrified paste.

"A large number of Roman brass coins have been found all along the line at Droitwich, some previously to, and others during the cuttings, particularly in "Bays Meadow," and in that part called "The Vines," which is a high ridge, on the northern side of the river Salwarp, well exposed to the sun, and very suitable for a vineyard^g: possibly it may have been so used even by the Romans, or in later times by the brethren of the friary of St. Augustine, in Wich, or Doderhill, or by the prior and convent of Worcester, who possessed considerable property there^h.

"The Roman coins which have been found at Droitwich amount to a considerable number. I have seen about fifty in the hands of different persons; and among them were brass coins of Hadrian, Gallienus, Claudius II., several of Carausius, and Constantius. I have also examined a collection belonging to a gentleman, late of Droitwich, now resident at Worcester, which includes coins of Maximian, Carausius, Constantius, Licinius, Constantine, Crispus, Magnentius, Valens, and Gratian, and about sixteen others which I cannot decipher. He states that most of them were from time to time found at "The Vines," when that part was used as gardens. And it may be remarked, that on the side of an elevation called "Pigeon House Hill," by Longbridge, at the north end of Bromsgrove Lickey, which is on or near the supposed line of the Upper Saltway from Droitwich to Birmingham, seventeen Roman coins were found, now in the possession of the same gentleman, and I have identified the following: Claudius II., Dioclesian, Maximian, Constantius, Constantine, and one on which may be read, Constantinopolis.

"From all these facts we now have abundant evidence of Roman occupation at Droitwich, which heretofore had been only matter of conjecture. Dr. Nash remarks, in his account of Droitwich, 'This town was probably known to the Romans. In the Map published by Mr. Bertram of Copenhagen, and prefixed to the 'Britannicarum gentium historiæ antiquæ scriptores,' it is noticed by the name of *Salina*, though some imagine the *Salina* of the ancients means Sandy, or Salndy, in Bedfordshire, or perhaps some of the Lancashire or Cheshire Wiches'.

"The question remains for investigation, whether the salt springs at Droitwich were known to, and worked by, the ancient Britons. Although we have not as yet found any relics in proof that they were, yet it may be

Castle Hill is figured in Mr. Allies' *Antiquities*, p. 84.

^g It is stated that formerly it had several terraces running along it one above another.

^h There are a great many fields and other places in Worcestershire called by the name of "vineyard," and it has been supposed by some writers that the Romans planted vineyards in Britain. See Dr.

Nash's notice of the above-mentioned place, called "the Vines," in his *History of Worcestershire*, vol. i. p. 307. The subject of the culture of the vine in Britain is discussed at length in the papers by Pegge and Daines Barrington, *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 321; vol. iii. p. 67.

ⁱ *History of Worcestershire*, vol. i. p. 302.

safely concluded in the affirmative, as the upper and lower Salt-way ran from Droitwich towards the extremities of the kingdom, and they are generally admitted to have been British^k.

"At the south end of the tunnel of the Wolverhampton, Worcester, and Oxford railway, at Rainbow Hill, close by Worcester, portions of lead and wood, which apparently had formed a little reliquary or chest, were lately found by the excavators in a mass of earth, which fell down into the excavation. This box is said to have lain about eight or ten feet deep in the earth. It measured, taking the largest piece of lead as a guide, twelve inches long, and seven inches broad; it may, however, be questionable whether the smaller plate of lead was an end piece or a plate at the top of the box. Its length exactly corresponds with the breadth of the largest piece. The box possibly may have been the depository of a heart. The lead is perforated with an immense quantity of nails, by which it was attached to the wooden box, the thickness of which was considerable. A few days after the workmen had brought me the remains of the box, one of them furnished me with a silver coin of Queen Mary, found, as he stated, in the mass of earth which had fallen down with the box: there is, however, no evidence that the box and the coin are of the same age."

Repeated enquiries have subsequently been made by Mr. Allies, but without result, in order to ascertain whether any coins or other valuable objects had been found by the workmen in this little chest, and secretly sold. It may deserve notice that the Saxon coins and ornaments discovered in Cuerdale, as also the collection of coins of the Conqueror, found at Beaworth, Hants, had been deposited in small leaden cists. Several instances might be cited of the interment of a human heart in such a receptacle, in medieval times, and similar sepulchral deposits, of more remote antiquity, have been found in England. A cubical leaden cist, measuring eighteen inches square, was discovered in the parish of Donnington, Sussex, during the formation of the canal between the river Arun and Portsmouth. Within it was found enclosed a glass vessel, containing bones and ashes. Interments of an analogous character have been noticed in the north-western parts of France.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

The brass matrix of the curious seal here represented is in the possession of a lady at Darlington, and is supposed to have been found near Pierse-bridge, in the vicinity of that town. It is a good example of the custom which long prevailed, of adopting as devices on personal seals the instruments of the owners' craft. In this particular in-



^k See Mr. Hatcher's Observations on the Salt-ways, in his Commentary on Richard of Cirencester, p. 116, and the

Introduction to the Beauties of England, p. 61.

stance a farrier displays a horse-shoe, hammer, and nails, the legend being

“S' Radul' Mareshal' d' Leberchie d' Bureme.”

i. e. “the seal of Ralph the farrier of the bishopric of Durham.” We are indebted to Mr. Hylton Longstaffe, of Darlington, for an impression and drawing of this interesting object.

Among impressions of medieval seals which have been recently forwarded to the Committee for inspection, may be noticed one of a brass seal of the fifteenth century, found in the wall of Fordington church, Dorsetshire, and now in the possession of H. J. Moule, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is in the shape of a shield, and the devices on it are a quatrefoil within a circle; in chief, the letters I. N. L. I. An impression of a brass seal of very rude character, but apparently also of the fifteenth century, has been sent, with the preceding, by C. R. Manning, Esq., of the same college; it is now in his possession, and was found, August, 1846, at Diss in Norfolk. It represents St. John the Baptist, having on one side a palm branch, on the other an Agnus Dei, on what appears to be intended for a raised nimbus; the legend being * ECCE AGNVS DEI. Mr. Manning supposes that the letters I. N. L. I. on Mr. Moule's seal may be cabalistic.

Mr. Robert Fitch, F.G.S., of Norwich, has forwarded an impression of a massive gold seal recently found at Sprowston, near that city, and now in his cabinet. Within an oval is a shield bearing two dolphins respecting each other; in chief, three escallop shells. It may be referred to the seventeenth century.

Mr. T. W. King, Rouge Dragon, observes, with reference to this seal, that he has found the coat sketched, without any name being annexed, among a collection of Norfolk arms: the colours are *or* two dolphins &c. sable; on a chief *gules* three escallops *argent*.


The Rev. George H. Dashwood, of Stow Bardolph, has communicated an impression from a circular brass matrix, found at Lynn, in Norfolk, during the last year, and now in the possession of Mr. Valentine, of that place. It exhibits a scutcheon of the arms of Fitzwalter, a fess between two chevrons, on the fess an annulet. The scutcheon is surmounted by a helm with lambrequins and the crest, a talbot's head? with the following legend, ✠ *Sigillu : d'ni: wa'ti : fit:waui*'. Mr. Dashwood supposes this to have been the seal of the last Sir Walter, lord Fitzwalter, a distinguished leader in the wars of Henry V. He died about A.D. 1432, and the honours and possessions passed into the Radcliffe family¹.


Another interesting example of the use of an antique intaglio as a *secretum*, or privy seal^m, was submitted to the inspection of the Society, at one of the monthly meetings, by the obliging permission of Mr. Allingham, of Reigate. It is a gold signet ring, set with a cornelian, the device being

¹ Dugdale's Bar., vol. i. p. 221. Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. i. p. 9. edit. 1805.

^m See a notice of antique gems used in

this manner, Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 76.

Mars gradivus, enclosed by a rim of gold, inscribed with the letters  AND MO. (?) The workmanship of the ring appears to be of the fourteenth century. Mr. Allingham stated that it had been purchased by him from a person who had found it in an old pasture, ploughed up not long since, between the town of Reigate, and Linkfield Street. The figure of Mars upon an antique intaglio was regarded during the middle ages as gifted with talismanic virtues, and it is mentioned both in the curious treatise "*de sculpturis lapidum*," and the early printed book, entitled *Techel*, which treats of the properties of precious stones and intaglios, called "*pierres de Israel*," given by Mr. Wright in his curious notice of medieval antiquarian excavations. It is affirmed that "*la pierre de la planette qui est appelée Mars, fait victoire et delivre des causes adverses et contraires*."ⁿ

A singular bronze matrix of the thirteenth century, was exhibited by Mr. Joseph Burt, of the chapter house, Westminster. It is the personal seal of an ecclesiastic; the matrix is formed like a heater-shaped shield, inscribed thus around the verge,— s'ALEXANDRI DE ASTELEYA CL'ICI. In the field of the scutcheon appear the Virgin and infant Saviour, with an ecclesiastic kneeling, and the words AVE MARIA.

Mr. C. J. Palmer, local secretary for Yarmouth, has communicated a notice of the discovery of a piscina, sedilia, and aumbries, in the south aisle of the chancel of St. Nicholas' church, Great Yarmouth, which is now in course of restoration, under the superintendence of Mr. Hakewill. These remains had been partially bricked up, and covered with repeated and very thick coats of whitewash. Mr. Palmer observes that "the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, minister of the parish, who takes great interest in the restoration of this noble church, caused the brick-work to be removed, when a painting under the fourth arch was discovered. By carefully removing the whitewash with a penknife, all the stone-work of the sedilia was found to be coloured, and it is probable that other paintings remain on these walls, but it is difficult to remove the whitewash without injuring them." These remains are early Decorated. Mr. Palmer states also, that on removing "the alderman's gallery," in the south aisle of the same church, the remains of a tomb, with a piscina on both sides, were discovered. It is recessed beneath an oggee arch, formerly richly crocketed, the mouldings still bearing traces of gilding and colour. From the fact that a shield of arms, of which all that can be made out is that it is a bend over a quartered coat, occurs within a quatrefoil in the apex of the arch, it has been conjectured that this may be the tomb of Sir John Fastolfe, of Caister, knight, who was a great benefactor to the church, and is known to have been interred within it. Mr. Palmer promises further notices of the ancient details of this interesting edifice.

The Viscount Downe has presented to the collection of the Institute rubbings of two brasses in Great Bookham church, Surrey; his lordship communicated at the same time the following notes relative to that edifice.

"Three brasses remain, two in the south aisle, one under a pew, to Robert

ⁿ Archæologia, vol. xxx. pp. 451, 454.

Shiers, of the Inner Temple, 1668, of which, on account of the pew, a rubbing cannot be obtained.

"The other to Henry and Elizabeth Slyfield, with male and female figures, and those of the six sons and four daughters, three shields, and the inscription :

'Here lieth buried Henry Slyfield, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, who was the daughter of Richard Buckfold, citizen of London. The said Henry was of the age of 56 years, and deceased Anno Dni 1598, and had issue by his wife six sons and four daughters.'

"There are also twenty-eight lines on a brass plate against the wall, recounting the virtues of Edmund Slyfield, who died 1590, but no 'effigies.' The Slyfield family lived at Slyfield place, at the northern extremity of the parish, now a farm-house.

"Henry, who died as above mentioned in 1598, seems, according to Manning and Bray's History, to have been the last but one of the family who possessed the manor and house of Slyfield. Edmund Slyfield (probably his son) sold all the estates to Henry Breton, who sold them again to G. Shiers, who died 1642.

"The third brass is in the chancel, a female figure, with this legend :

'Hic jacet Elizabeth nup. ux. Thome Slyfeld, ac quonda ux. Georgii Brewes armig'i, filie Edwardi Regni Johi milit. que obit xxiii^o die mes. Augusti A^o Dni. M^o. iii. xxiii^o.'

"On the east wall of the chancel is an inscription on stone, in excellent preservation^o :

'HEC : DOMUS : ABBATE : FUERAT : CONSTRUCTA : IOHANNE : DE : RUTHERWYKA : DECUS : OB : SANCTI : NICOLAI : ANNO : MILLENO : TRICENO : BISQ' : VICENO : PRIMO : Xpc : EI : PARET : HINC : SEDEM : REQUIEL.'

"A similar inscription exists in Egham church, in this county, on the north wall of the chancel, in similar characters :

HEC DOMUS EFFICITUR BAPTISTÆ LAUDE JOHANNIS,
BIS DECA SEPTENIS TRECENTIS MILLE SUB ANNIS
CHRISTI: QUEM STATUIT ABBAS EX CORDE JOHANNES
DE RUTHERWYKA PER TERRAS DICTUS ET AMPNES.

"I copy this latter from Manning and Bray's History of Surrey^p, as I have no rubbing of it, and it is some years since I saw it. In the above-mentioned history it is stated as 'remarkable that neither the church of Egham nor that of Great Bookham are mentioned in the Leiger Book of Chertsey amongst the good acts of this abbot, though the inscriptions imply that he built the chancels at least, if not the whole of the churches, and works of much less consequence are particularly specified.'

"Egham church has been, if I mistake not, rebuilt. In Great Bookham church the chancel is apparently more recent than the nave, which has on

^o A facsimile of this curious inscription, commemorative of the building of the chancel by John de Rutherwyke, abbot of Chertsey, A.D. 1341, has been given in the

Archæologia, vol. xiii. pl. 25. See also Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surrey, vol. ii. p. 695.

^p Vol. iii. p. 258.

its south side massive square-edged round arches on massive Norman pillars, and pointed massive arches on the north. It is probable, therefore, that the "domus" in the inscription only refers to the chancel.

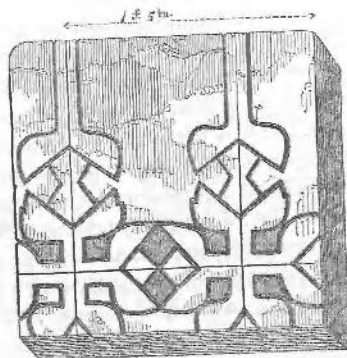
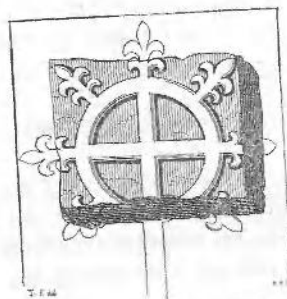
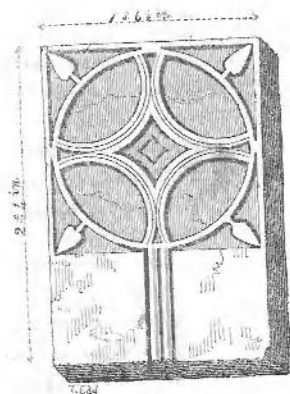
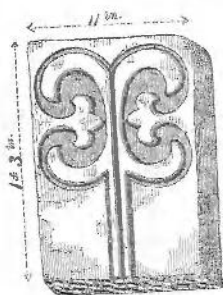
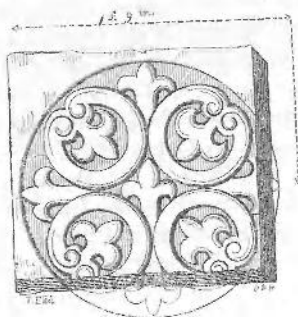
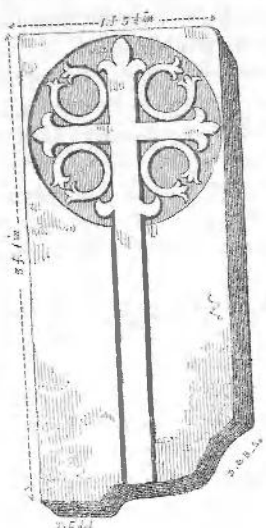
"At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor of Bookham belonged to Chertsey abbey; in Edward VIth's time it was granted to William Lord Howard, (son of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk,) created Lord Howard of Effingham by Queen Mary."

With reference to Dr. Plumtre's notice of the ancient grave-stones found in Bakewell church, Derbyshire, (*Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. p. 37,) Mr. Fradgley, of Uttoxeter, writes:—"I am induced to send drawings of a few of similar character, discovered about twenty-five miles from that place, in the adjoining county of Stafford. In the year 1842 I was employed to superintend the taking down and rebuilding of the upper part of the tower, and the whole of the wall of the south aisle of Hanbury church. The tower had been struck by lightning, and much shaken, about ninety years before; the aisle-wall had fallen into a dangerous state, owing probably to the old but culpable practice of digging graves close to the building, by which the foundations were set at liberty. On removing this wall the crosses shewn in the accompanying drawings were found; not reared vertically, and hid by the plastering and whitewash, but laid horizontally in the wall, forming bond-stones to the rest of the work. The church has evidently been built at different periods, but the wall in question was *late* Perpendicular, with square-headed windows. These slabs are in general in a good state of preservation, and one of them is curious from the circumstance of its never having been finished by the masons, the outlines of the pattern being merely strongly incised, and in a few instances only cut away or relieved, as shewn in the last drawing. When the church wall was rebuilt these crosses were placed against its inside, as panelling, forming a back-ground to the stone font, which is Early English. The old walls of the aisle were originally diapered in colours, but what with age, plaster, and whitewash, the design was so obliterated as to prevent the possibility of copying it."

Mr. Fradgley supposes that the presence of these relics may be accounted for by the fact that a nunnery once stood in the immediate vicinity of the church. It is however obvious, from the character of the incised slabs, which are here figured, that they cannot be attributed to an earlier date than the latter half of the thirteenth century; whereas the nunnery referred to is said to have been founded in the seventh century, by Ethelred, king of Mercia, and was destroyed two centuries later by the Danes, and not subsequently rebuilt. (See woodcuts, next page.)

Dr. Bromet submitted to the Committee the following communication from the Rev. John Stacey, vicar of Worksop:

"In reply to your communication of May 20th, I beg to state that I am sorry to say that during the repairs of our church very little of archæological interest has been discovered. This, I confess, has turned out much to my disappointment, as I had hoped that upon the removal of the pewing, &c.



something of the kind worthy of notice might have been discovered. I may, however, perhaps, mention one or two trifling things which have come to light. In opening the ground near the foundation of the northern tower pier, in order to put in concrete, the fragments of several figures were found. They appear to have formed part of a group, as I should conceive of the *salutation*, the head of the Virgin being met with, and the figure of an angel. The latter nearly perfect, with the exception of the head and arms, the drapery in a very fine and beautiful style, apparently of the Decorated period. These fragments retain some portions of red paint upon them. I also observed the other day in pulling down the wall of the south aisle, a portion of an incised coffin lid, which had been built in. It represented a cross, on the sides of the shaft of which were represented a sword and dagger. With these exceptions I have not observed any thing worthy of notice (though I have been on the look out for such objects) with which I was not acquainted before, and which were not obvious, but should any thing in this line be further discovered I shall be most happy to communicate it to you."

A plaster cast of the diminutive monumental figure of a knight, in the church of Mappowder, co. Dorset, has been presented to the museum of the Institute by the Rev. Charles W. Bingham, of Bingham's Melcombe. Mr. Bingham forwarded with it the following remarks:—

"I need not accompany it with any details, as allusion has been so lately made to it in an able paper in a recent number of the *Journal* (vol. iii. pp. 234—239) on a similar effigy in the church of Horsted Keynes, in the county of Sussex.

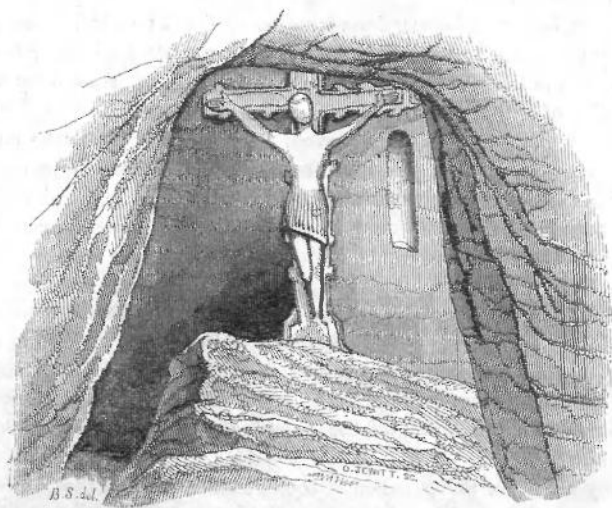
"I cannot, however, forbear from mentioning that I consider myself, archæologically speaking, to have been peculiarly fortunate in having been permitted to aid in the restoration and preservation of both these very interesting remains of antiquity.

"When appointed for a short period, in the year 1838, to the curacy of Horsted Keynes, I found the little knight there in a sad state of neglect and peril. He was thrown aside amongst a variety of lumber under the tower of the church, and perhaps would have sustained still more damage than he had but for the abundant coats of whitewash which he had received. I instantly freed him from his prison, and, after carefully cleaning, caused him to be fixed in the niche in the chancel, which I am glad to find the author of the paper in the *Journal* agrees with myself in supposing to have been his original position. *Requiescat in pace*. I would just remark, in passing, that there were evident traces of ancient colour on some parts of his armour, which the author of the paper seems to have been unable fully to make out.

"On my attention being called to the existence of this other little effigy, in Mappowder church, I immediately paid him a visit, and found him, still apparently in his original niche indeed, but much mutilated, the head being severed from the body, and a portion of the mattras broken away. Through the kindness of the rector, the Rev. J. B. Allen, I have been permitted to

have him also repaired, cleaned, and restored: during which operation the cast I now forward was made, and is of course perfectly accurate. On this effigy also there were a few traces of ancient colour. Whilst I am writing, I would venture to draw your attention to the seal, which I had hoped to have had an opportunity of again exhibiting to the Institute next week, and which is engraved in the title-page of the Institute's Winchester book. There can be no doubt that it is the seal of Wykeham, as archdeacon of Lincoln, though the artist has scarcely made it so clear as it even yet remains. I remember, however, when it was more perfect. My reason for stating this, is, because it contradicts 'the Report of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald,' quoted in Lowth's Life, p. 10 (note), who asserts, that 'Before he was Bishoppe, when as yet he was archdeacon of Lincolne, he sealed but with one cheveron in his armes between three roses: but after, when he was advanced to the bishoppricke, he sealed with two cheverons between three roses.' The latter part of the inscription of the seal, bearing the double chevron, is evidently *INCOLNIEN*."

We are indebted to Mr. W. Bernhard Smith for the sketch of a crucifix existing in a cavern in Derbyshire, probably the dwelling of an anchorite, or a place of pilgrimage, and one of the very few objects of the kind which have escaped the zeal of iconoclasts. Mr. Smith gives the following account of this interesting relic, which is not easy of access, and appears to have been unnoticed. "The crucifix, which is about four feet high, is sculptured in bold relief in the red-grit rock composing a small cave in the side of a hill called Carcliff Tor, near Rowsley, a little miserable village, not far

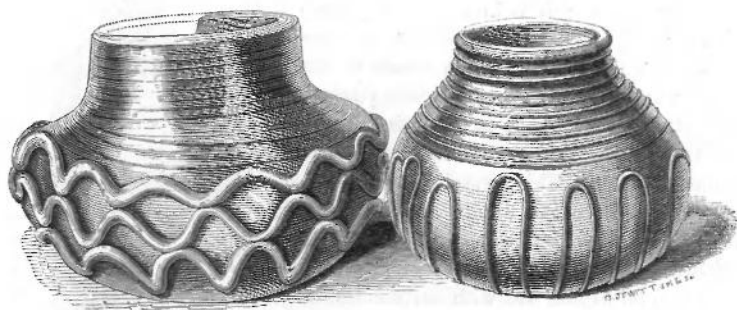


Crucifix, Carcliff Tor, Derbyshire.

from Haddon Hall. It is in a recess on the right side of the cave as you enter it, and close to it is a rude niche, perhaps to hold a lamp. The fea-

tures of the effigy are defaced, and both the legs have been broken below the knees; otherwise it is in good preservation." The cross, as shewn in the annexed representation, is of the fashion heraldically termed *ragulè*, which is not of common occurrence. Another example exists in the church of Bredon, Gloucestershire, of which a representation has been given in a former volume of this Journal ⁹.

In the course of some alterations made by the bishop of Oxford in the beginning of the present year, in front of the gateway of the episcopal palace at Cuddesden, the workmen, while digging for making a new carriage-way, discovered several human skeletons at the depth of between two and three feet from the surface. On further examination it was found that the skeletons were arranged in a circle, the heads outwards, lying on their faces, and with their legs crossed. They were in a high state of preservation. Near them were found several highly curious and interesting objects, but which appear to belong to different periods. Among them were two sword blades, but in such a state of decay as to offer no distinctive charac-



GLASS VASES

ter. The other articles (which are here represented) were:—two small glass vases; they are of a very pale blue transparent glass, the surface of which has become iridescent from decomposition, and this in the larger one gives it a streaky appearance. The larger vase is 3 inches deep by $5\frac{7}{8}$ in diameter, and is ornamented on the sides with three waved lines touching at the projections; underneath is a figure much resembling the cusping of a circular window. The other vase is $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. The pattern on both is produced by thick threads of glass applied to the surface while melted. A vessel of bronze, the lower part of which appears

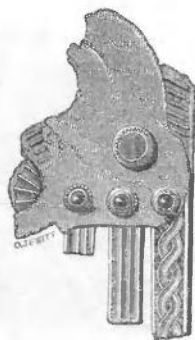
⁹ Archæol. Journal, vol. iv. p. 91. This type of the cross does not appear to have

been particularized by M. Didron, in his *Iconographie Chretienne*.



to have been intended to fit into a trivet or stand over the fire; it is in excellent preservation, and is as sharp and perfect as when new, except that it has had a crack in the rim and a small piece of copper neatly rivetted on it. Its depth outside is 9 in., inside $8\frac{1}{2}$, diameter, top $8\frac{5}{8}$ outside, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inside, bottom outside 5 inches. This vessel bears resemblance in form to the *situla*, or holy-water stoup, such as was used in churches during the fourteenth or fifteenth century.—A piece of ornamental bronze set with carbuncles, or rubies, and which had been gilt, but is in too imperfect a state to determine what its use had been. With these was also found a seal-ring, which appears to be of later date than the rest. It is of brass; the impress is an oblong octagon, the device is the word *Par* with a crown above, and a heart and palm-branches below. The whole of these are carefully preserved by his lordship at the palace, where, by his kind permission, the drawings were made from which the annexed representations have been executed.

It is a question of interest, to what period the curious glass vases found at Cuddesden may properly be assigned. Some persons



have been inclined to consider them medieval, possibly of as late a date as the fourteenth century. The position, however, of the skeletons, laid indiscriminately, appears to indicate a much earlier age, and vases of similar form, resembling these likewise in the mode by which they are ornamented, have repeatedly been found with interments assigned to the Anglo-Roman, or early Saxon period. It may deserve notice that in these instances iron weapons, ornaments set with garnets, and a pair of glass vases have mostly been found, not invariably of the same shape or fashion, with occasionally the remains of vessels of bronze, having handles, dissimilar indeed in form to the *situla* found at Cuddesden, but apparently, like that, destined for some domestic purpose. The pair of globular glass vases, found in one of the tumuli, called Dane's Banks, on Chartham downs, near Canterbury, may especially be noticed; in another tumulus in Kent another pair was found, of the same form, but without superficial ornament; and two glass vases were likewise disinterred in a tumulus in Derbyshire. All these examples, judging by the objects found with them, appear to be of the same period^r. In a tumulus near Salisbury a pair of glass vases were found, with an iron sword and other weapons, and ornaments of the same character as those found with the interments above mentioned^s. A globular vessel of glass, ornamented externally with letters in relief, was also found in the parish of Mildenhall, in Suffolk^t. Curious glass vessels, apparently drinking cups, have also been occasionally discovered, ornamented like the Cuddesden vases, with threads of glass attached to their surface, when in a molten state, forming spiral, wavy, and zig-zag lines in relief, or converging towards the centre of the bottom of the vase. Such a vessel, shaped like a bell, was discovered in Minster church-yard, in the Isle of Thanet, placed on the skull of a skeleton, the mouth downwards; another of very singular form, was found in a similar position, at Castle Eden, Durham, and a third, of conical shape, ornamented with spiral and wavy lines in relief, was found with human remains and weapons at Denton, Buckinghamshire^u. A careful comparison of these facts appears to justify the conjecture that the vessels here represented may be attributed to the Saxon period, and be assigned to as early a date, possibly, as the fifth or sixth century, whilst to subsequent occupants of the spot are to be attributed relics of a later age, such as the ring, which is probably of the fifteenth century.

It may be in the recollection of our readers, and deserves to be again noted in reference to this discovery at Cuddesden, that the Roman villa at Wheatley, opened under the direction of the present Dean of Westminster and Dr. Bromet^x, in the autumn of 1845, is situated about half a mile from the palace: the village of Holton^y, where other Roman remains have been found, is not more than two miles distant. The Roman road described by Professor Hussey^z passes within about the same distance.

^r See Douglas' *Nenia*, pl. v., xvi., xvii. *Archæol.*, vol. iii. p. 274.

^s Hoare's *Ancient Wilts.*, vol. ii. p. 26.

^t *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. p. 610.

^u Douglas' *Nenia*, pl. xvii. p. 71. *Archæologia*, vol. xv. pl. 37; and vol. x. pl. 18.

^x *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ii. p. 350.

^y *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 125; vol. iv. p. 74.

^z See his *Essay on the Roman road in the neighbourhood of Oxford*, read before the Ashmolean Society.

NOTICE OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

VARIOUS papers of considerable interest have been read at the Monthly Meetings held during the present season. At the last Meeting, on Friday, June 4th, a wish was very generally expressed that a detailed report of these communications and the remarks they elicited should be given in the Journal. Owing, however, to the difficulty of obtaining accurate notes of the proceedings at the earlier Meetings, and more especially of the conversations, and also to the press of other matter, it has been found impossible, at present, to publish more than a general account of the papers read at two of the Meetings. In a future number it is proposed to print an abstract of the proceedings on the other occasions.

On Friday, March 5th, the Marquis of Northampton in the chair, Professor Willis communicated his investigations on the "Conventual buildings attached to the cathedral at Canterbury." He had given he said to the cathedral on a former occasion an entirely separate examination, and he now proposed to extend his researches to the remains of the Benedictine monastery and its architectural history. The remains of the buildings were very numerous, but so involved and concealed for the most part in the gardens and private apartments of the canons, that they were not fully known and appreciated. He desired to acknowledge the kind and ample facilities that had been afforded him, and by which he had been enabled to make the survey which he now exhibited to the meeting. The ancient arrangements of the monastery are curiously elucidated by the drawing which is attached to the Psalter of Eadwin, now preserved in Trinity college, Cambridge. This drawing, or plan, was engraved (not very perfectly) in the second volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*, and was there conjectured to be meant for the monastery in question. It should be observed that no inscription remains on the drawing, to shew for what place it was intended. However, if any doubt could exist upon this point, the comparison of Eadwin's drawing (of which an enlarged copy was exhibited to the meeting) with his (the Professor's) survey of the existing remains, must remove all difficulty. The survey was purposely laid down upon the same scale as Eadwin's, and due allowance being made for the peculiarly conventional mode according to which the ancient drawing was framed, it would be shewn that the correspondence between the two was complete, even to the proportional magnitudes in most cases. In fact, wherever Eadwin indicates a building, Norman remains of a building are still to be found, or a good reason to be shewn why a later building supplies its place. As Eadwin has written upon most of the buildings their names, we are thus enabled to appropriate securely each of the existing remains to their original purpose, and can thus investigate the arrangements of the monastery and interpret its history with peculiar facility. The Professor in the next place proceeded to follow out the investigation by taking each building of the monastery in turn. Here, in the monk's drawing, is the church of the

monastery;—here the outer walls and principal entrances;—here the chapter-house, cloisters, refectory, dormitory, necessarium, kitchen, brew-house, bake-house, granary and infirmary;—here the prior's house, the apartments of the guests, the hall or refectory for guests, the cemetery and the castellum aquæ,—by far the most curious part of the whole drawing, because it informs us of the ingenious and admirable contrivances of the monks for the thorough supply of the whole monastery with water. The Norman gateway, the principal entrance to the monastery—represented in the drawing of the monk—still remains: and he did not know a more beautiful example, though somewhat altered in the upper story and disfigured by minor additions. The outer gate of the cemetery no longer exists. The cloisters in the drawing are Norman, though now Perpendicular, and with some traces of their Norman origin. The dormitory running from the cloisters was 145 feet by 80; and the Norman piers and vaults of the substructions, with some of the Norman windows above, still remain. In a private garden belonging to one of the canons is a Norman cloister, very little known, but a beautifully simple piece of architecture, more like an Italian church or one of Wren's or Inigo Jones's constructions,—and a curious example of the slight separation between the Romanesque and the style from which it was immediately derived. The necessarium (now the site of the houses of the minor canons) was 130 feet long, with fifty or more stone seats on each side, and a drain under each of the aisles. The place was most ingeniously drained and ventilated; for the monks were in advance of the rest of the world not only in learning, but in the conveniences and comforts of domestic life. Of the refectory, only two sides are at present standing; but traces exist of a fine octagon kitchen, of a brewhouse, bakehouse, granary and infirmary. The infirmary was a building complete in itself; having its own chapel, hall, refectory and necessarium. This was generally the case; and he would remark also in passing, that the whole establishment of the sick at Ely has been called the early church of the cathedral,—when, in truth, it was nothing more than the infirmary of the sick. Of the prior's house at Canterbury nearly every portion has been swept away except a cloister under the prior's chapel. This house was most ingeniously contrived to give the prior ready access and supervision over the principal parts of the monastery. Of the chambers of the guests various remains are found in different parts, as a Norman staircase and great hall near the entrance gateway, the cloister or locutory in another part, and a great hall near the east end of the church, for the more noble guests, which is now entire and converted into a residence for one of the canons. He would now examine the distribution of the water; and would first direct attention to the number of straggling lines running about the drawing of the monk; some green, some red, and some yellow. These were water-courses; for the drawing would appear to have been made to shew not so much the elevations of the monastery, as the machinery used for the distribution of the water. The canons of the cathedral are still supplied by wooden pipes from the reservoir in use when the drawing was made. This reservoir was about a mile

out of the town; and the original water-course led from it to a circular building at the end of the beautiful Norman cloister to which he had already referred. This circular building has hitherto been called the baptistery, but it really is nothing more than the castellum aquæ of the drawing; and on a minute examination he discovered, on clearing the rubble out, the hollow pillar in the centre (represented in the drawing) by which its cistern was supplied with water. He then proceeded to shew how the water was led from this central cistern to the monks' lavatory in the great cloister, to the kitchens and other offices, to the brew-house, bake-house, infirmary, necessaria, &c. and concluded with a general review of the principles of arrangement of the entire establishment.

Friday, May 7th, the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford in the chair.

Mr. Turner made some remarks on the subject of seals. He said it naturally resolved itself into three simple divisions: the origin and antiquity of seals—the materials of which they were formed, as regards both matrix and impression—and their shape. As respects the antiquity of seals, he referred briefly to the use of them among the Babylonians, Egyptians and Romans; but thought that the origin of the pensile seal—the most important of the various shapes which this instrument has assumed in Europe—was to be recognised in the declining days of Roman power under the Byzantine emperors. The fashion passed from Constantinople to France; where pendant seals were employed by the kings of the first race. The use of the large seal, then termed the “authenticum,” was even at that early period accompanied by that of a smaller called the “secretum.” The “authenticum” and “secretum” of the Frankish sovereigns were the primitive types of the Great Seal and Privy Seal introduced into England after the Conquest. It seemed possible that seals might have been occasionally employed in Saxon times, as that people must have been cognizant of their use in France; but it could not be asserted, on the authority of one or two supposed instances, that the practice was at all general. The Saxon charters to which were pendant the broad seals of Saxon kings mentioned in some of the letters of the Commissioners of Henry VIII. for the suppression of the religious houses, were probably monkish fabrications. Pendant seals, or “bullæ” as they were originally named, were of metal—gold, silver, or lead; they were struck from dies in the same manner as coins, and in the earliest periods had no reverses. Thus in their nature they were more analogous to coins or medals than to seals in the present acceptation of the term. The use of metal bullæ for the authentication of very solemn and important documents prevailed among secular princes from the times of the successors of Constantine to the days of our Henry VIII. Two remarkable examples of golden bullæ were still preserved in the chapter-house at Westminster: one of the thirteenth century, pendant to the Dower Charter of Eleanor of Castile, consort of Edward I.; the other, which has been attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, is attached to the treaty of peace between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France. The antiquity of papal bullæ, Mr. Turner observed, had been much disputed by antiquaries; their use, he believed,

continued to the present time, and may probably be referred to as early a period as the tenth century. The doges of Venice continued to use pendant metal bullæ until the suppression of that republic. The inconvenience attending the production of metal impressions must have naturally suggested the application of the die to a more plastic material;—hence the employment of wax. In this country, after the Conquest, the matrices of seals were of metal,—silver, brass, or lead: the latter, from the facility of working it, was most commonly used in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and more especially by individuals of the middle class. The wax employed was of various colours and varied composition. In the earliest impressions of English seals it is generally, though not invariably, white; and from some defect in its preparation, is usually found in a very friable and decayed state. Red and green then became the prevailing colours; and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries white was again generally used, particularly for the Great Seal and the seals of the several courts of law. Mr. Turner then referred to numerous remarkable instances of the use, during the middle ages, of antique intaglios as seals, particularly as *secreta* or privy seals. They were generally surrounded by medieval legends, which were often grotesquely inapplicable to the subject of the gems. As regarded the shape of medieval seals, Mr. Turner remarked that the principal forms were circular or an acute oval shape (*vesica piscis*): ecclesiastical seals were generally, though not always, of the latter form. There were, of course, numerous variations from these shapes; but it would not be worth while to enumerate them. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries seals were, for the most part, oval in outline. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries circular forms were generally used. Viewing seals as applied to documents, it was to be observed that it is perhaps from the early part of the thirteenth century that we must date the practice of impressing the seal upon the document itself instead of suspending it therefrom by silken threads or a slip of parchment. Strictly speaking the pendant seal belonged to documents intended to convey general notifications, to letters unclosed or patent; yet many anomalies are to be noticed in its use. Documents of a private nature were folded, and the seal so impressed on the folds that the contents could not be attained without breaking the impression; and it might be remarked that a curious practice grew up during the fifteenth century of surrounding seals so impressed by a twisted band of straw, doubtless with a view to their better preservation. This fashion, very prevalent during the time of Henry V., continued until the sixteenth century. After some general observations on the various devices which occur on seals before the introduction of heraldry, and on the artistic features of English medieval seals, Mr. Turner concluded by remarking that the most characteristic distinction between English and foreign seals subsequent to the use of heraldic insignia was that the former were more architectural in their details, the latter more remarkable for extravagance of heraldic design.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter observed, that in old seals two kinds of white wax were used: one of a finer kind was wax mixed with flour, and of

which few specimens in a perfect state were preserved. It was worth the attention of chemists, why green and red seals were better preserved than white.

Mr. Nichols observed, that no reason had yet been discovered for the use of certain colours in certain seals. The Great Seal was always of white wax—the Seal of the King's Bench of green.

Mr. Turner remarked that the best-preserved collection of seals from the time of John was in Oriel college, Oxford—that the Vintner's Company, in London, possessed many admirable examples of seals of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries—and that the only seal known of the Empress Matilda was preserved in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster. The seal in the chapter-house attributed to Benvenuto Cellini was in high relief and undercut. It deserved to be deposited in the British Museum.

Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, exhibited a silver seal of James IV. of Scotland, set on a modern handle, with the date 1510 upon it. Mr. Hawkins observed, that he had failed in finding any impression of this seal—and careful search had been made for it both in Edinburgh and London.

The duke of Northumberland exhibited an ancient gold ring, set with a gem apparently of the thirteenth, or fourteenth century, found at Prudhoe castle.

Lord Holmesdale exhibited a large metal dish of Roman work, cast and then finished on the lathe; and a most beautiful gold fibula of the ninth or tenth century, found in the Isle of Thanet in 1841. It was set with pieces of coloured glass, tastefully arranged.

The dean of Westminster observed, that the front of the first altar of Westminster abbey had been deposited above the presses containing the wax figures. This altar was, in all probability, removed when the tomb and oratory of Henry V. were erected. It was about 12 feet long by 4 feet high—and admirably executed. There was a single figure of St. Peter, extremely beautiful. He was happy to add, that he had induced the Chapter to take it down and protect it with plate glass. It would soon be on view, the best time to see it would be by a two o'clock sun; and he would advise any member who came to see it to bring a powerful magnifying glass with him: it would bear the most minute examination. Mr. Eastlake was preparing an account of it.

Letters were read from the Rev. Charles Bingham, respecting a diminutive cross-legged effigy in Mappowder church, Dorset, and accompanying a cast of it in plaster, presented by him to the Museum of the Institute; also from Mr. Jabez Allies, on Roman remains discovered at Droitwich, the supposed *Salinæ* of the ancients.

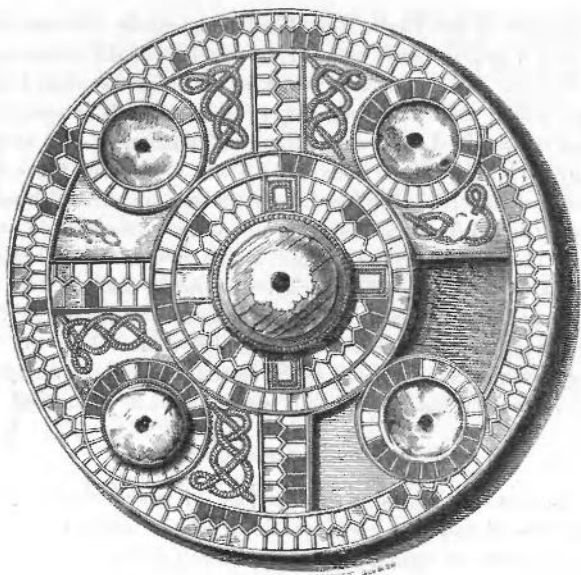
Archaeological Intelligence.

ROMAN PERIOD.

Mr. Greville John Chester has forwarded the following notice of Roman remains discovered in Norfolk. "In the parish of Brettenham, co. Norfolk, about five miles from Thetford, on a farm belonging to Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., is a sandy field, in which various antiquities are constantly found, particularly after a high wind, which blows the sand from place to place. Among others I saw four or five brass coins of Carausius and Allectus, in very good preservation, a first brass Nerva, numerous coins of Constantine, of the family of Constantius, of Crispus, Tetricus, and several representing Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf. Also a small brass Dalmatius, and a very fine second brass Decentius, reverse ✕ the monogram of Christ, with denarii of S. Severus and Trajan. Besides these coins, which are in the possession of the bailiff of the tenant of the farm, a large bagful was presented to Sir W. Beauchamp Proctor. In the same field were found three bronze fibulæ, two of which are plain, and the other, which is in the form of an equestrian figure, appears to have been enamelled or inlaid. I also saw a bead of a kind of blue glass, and an ancient thimble, which were discovered in the same place. The field in which all these articles were found is close to a river or small stream. I may also mention that I have seen four gold British coins (No. 1. in Hawkins), all found in the county of Norfolk, one of which was thrown up by the sea at low water at Sherringham, near Cromer. At Threxton, near Watton, in Norfolk, where there are the remains of a Roman? encampment, have been found two British coins, one copper and one silver, a great number of Roman coins, with a beautiful intaglio, on cornelian, of the head of Minerva."

ROMANO-BRITISH OR SAXON PERIOD.

The remarkable fibula here represented, of the full size, was found at Milton North Field, Berks, in April, 1832, on the breast of a skeleton, resting two feet below the surface, on gravel. The body was laid due north and south. It measures $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter, and in the general principles of its construction resembles the circular fibula figured and described in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*, plate 10. figg. 6, 7. The base is formed of a thin plate of silver, above which, resting, apparently, on a bed of paste, is a plate of copper, to which is affixed a frame-work of the same metal, giving



FIBULA: ASHMOLLEAN MUSEUM.

the outline of the pattern. The four divisions of the exterior circle were originally filled with paste, on which were laid thin laminæ of gold ornamented with an interlaced pattern in gold wire, of two sizes, delicately milled or notched, resembling rope-work. Of these compartments one is now vacant. This wire ornament was pressed into the gold plate beneath, and there are no traces of any other means than pressure having been used to fix it. The four smaller circles and that in the centre are ornamented with bosses of a white substance, either ivory or bone, but the material is so much decomposed it is difficult to say which. These bosses are attached to the copper plate beneath by iron pins. The entire face of the fibula was originally set with small pieces of garnet-coloured glass laid upon hatched goldfoil. The upper and lower plates of this ornament are bound together by a band of copper gilt, slightly grooved. The acus is lost, but, from the remains of its attachment, it seems to have resembled in character that on the reverse of the fibula represented in the *Nenia Britannica*, above alluded to. There is also a loop, as in that example, intended, as Mr. Douglas believed, to secure the fibula to the dress. This object is now preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford; and we are indebted to the Rev. Philip B. Duncan for permission to engrave it.

Fibulæ of smaller size, presenting the same general character both of form and ornamentation, are not uncommon. Several are given in the *Nenia Britannica*^a, but it is rarely they occur of the dimensions of the present example. With the exception of that already referred to, as figured in the *Nenia*, from the collection of Mr. Faussett, the next largest specimen

^a Plates V. VIII. IX. XII. XXI.

is in the cabinet of the Right Hon. Lord Holmesdale. It was purchased, together with a bronze vessel, in 1841, by Mr. Rowland Freeman, a medical man, at Minster Thanet, from a labourer who had discovered them both a few days before, about four feet deep in the chalk. The spot where they were found is described in Lewis's History of Thanet, (p. 48,) as an ancient burying ground about three rods east of the town, and there are many barrows near it hitherto unexplored. In turning up the soil human bones are invariably found for some distance, and a few years back, a stone coffin was dug up in the old burying ground, and is now used as a water-trough in a farm-yard close by. The person who found them stated that they were in the same grave, and not many inches apart, but the fibula was not in the brass vessel: there was something attached to the ornament having the appearance of a small chain of some material into which gold had been interwoven, but as soon as it was touched it pulverized.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

The specimens of medieval glazed pottery, of which representations are here given, were found at a considerable depth, in making an excavation for the construction of vaults, at Messrs. Powell's, Star-yard, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The larger vessel measures 7½ inches in height, the



diameter of the mouth is 2½ inches. The dimensions of the smaller are, height, 5 inches, diameter of the mouth, 2 inches and three eighths. They are formed of whitish coloured clay, of good compact quality, and the upper part of each vessel is coated with a mottled-green glaze. With these was found the lower portion of a cresset, or *chaufferette*, of whitish coloured ware, the interior had been coated with green glaze, an aperture on one side of the foot had served for clearing away the ashes^b. Height, 2½ in., diam. of foot, about 4 in. These examples of ancient fictile manufacture were communicated by Mr. Nathaniel Powell. Some exceedingly curious examples of ware, with a bright green glaze, are preserved in the museum

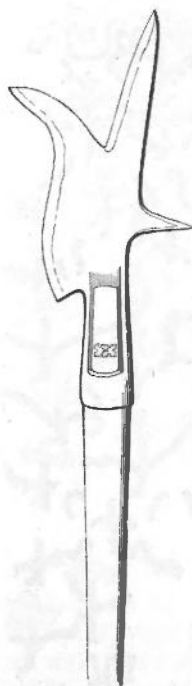
^b "Batulus, a cressed, quoddam vas in quo ponuntur prune."—Ortus Vocabulorum, 1516.

of the Philosophical Society at York, and they have been considered by some persons to be as ancient as the Roman period. Specimens of medieval glazed ware are uncommon in England; one of the most curious hitherto found, is the grotesque figure in the possession of Mr. William Figg, at Lewes^c; and Mr. Abram Kirkmann is possessed of a small glazed vessel, found in London, somewhat similar in form to those here represented, which is interesting, on account of the crowned head with which it is ornamented, probably intended as a portraiture of Edward II. A representation of this singular vessel has been given in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*.

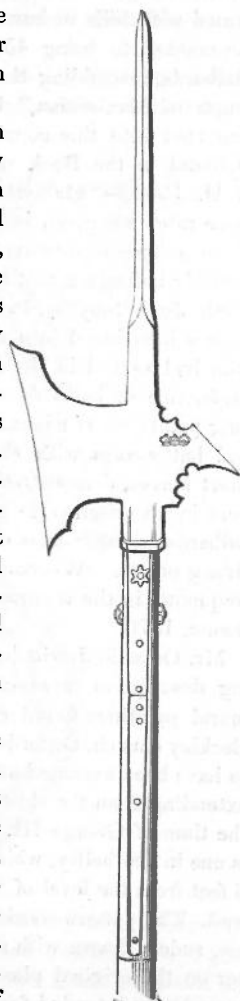
During the repairs of the Temple church, in 1841-43, a little vessel was found, of light yellow colour, partially glazed, and very similar in form and dimensions to the smaller specimen exhibited by Mr. Powell. It lay with two other fictile vessels, near the leaden coffins which were found in the

north aisle. Representations of them have been given by Mr. Edward Richardson, with his curious notices of the ornamented coffins and objects found in the Temple church. Amongst the grotesques introduced in the *Louterel Psalter*, a MS. of the earlier part of the fourteenth century, and supposed to have been illuminated in England, vessels of red ware are seen, somewhat similar in form, used as weapons in a rustic game or combat^d.

The Hon. Richard Neville kindly sent, through Sir John Boileau, Bart., several ancient weapons for exhibition at the monthly meeting, on June 5, ult. Of one of these, a pole-axe of curious form, a representation has been given in a previous page; the other arms were a two-handed sword, of the sixteenth century, an Eng-



English Bill.



Ancient Halbard.

^c See p. 79 of this volume. See also the earthen vessels found at Trinity college, Oxford, described by the Rev. Dr.

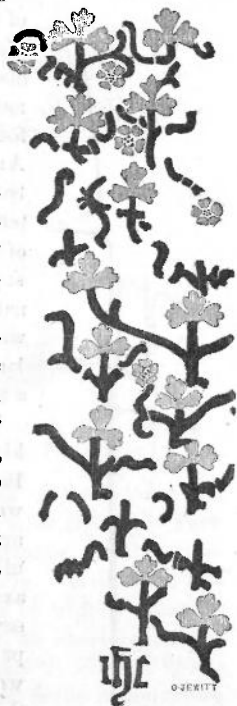
Ingram, Arch. Journ., vol. iii.

^d *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi. plate 24.

lish bill, of the times of Henry VIII., and a halbard, likewise of the sixteenth century. They were purchased by Mr. Neville, at a recent sale of effects at Debden Hall, Essex, the seat of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. The halbard, generally considered to have been introduced from Switzerland, appears to be first mentioned in England in the indentures of retainer for the muster of the forces raised by Henry VII., A.D. 1492, by which the greater number of chieftains engaged to serve with footmen armed with bills or bows, besides horsemen; and John, Viscount Welles, covenanted to bring 45 archers on foot, and "20 halberdes on fote^e." Halbards, resembling the weapon here represented, are seen in the "Triumph of Maximilian," 1516-19. They appear to have been frequently imported into this country from foreign parts, since the following entry is found in the Book of Custom-House Rates, printed by Act, 1 Mary, A.D. 1582,—“Halberts gilt, the peece, 6s. 8d. Ungilt, 20d.” The same rates are given in the lists of 2 James I., and 12 Charles I. On the weapon here represented appears the armourer's stamp of three crowns, possibly indicating that it had been fabricated at Cologne^f.

Sir John Smythe, in his Discourses, 1589, complains of the mistaken usages introduced into the English army by those who had served in the low countries, such as the preference of halbards of the Italian fashion, with long points, short edges, and long staves, to halbards and battle-axes with short points, long edges, and short staves, demonstrating the defect of such weapons in an onset. He gave the preference to short halbards or battle-axes of 5½ ft. in length, with short strong points. Weapons of this description appear frequently in the woodcuts in Fox's Acts and Monuments, 1570.

Mr. Orlando Jewitt has communicated the following description, accompanied by drawings, of the mural paintings found during the last two years in Beckley church, Oxfordshire. “The subjects appear to have been executed at four or five distinct periods, extending from the close of the thirteenth century to the time of George III. The most ancient of them is one in the belfry, which occupies a space of about 6 feet from the level of the original floor on the east wall. The pattern consists of stems, leaves, and flowers, rudely drawn with a brush in an irregular manner on the original plaster of the wall. The plant is evidently intended for the Herba Benedicta, Herb Bennet, or Avens (*Geum urbanum*), which seems to



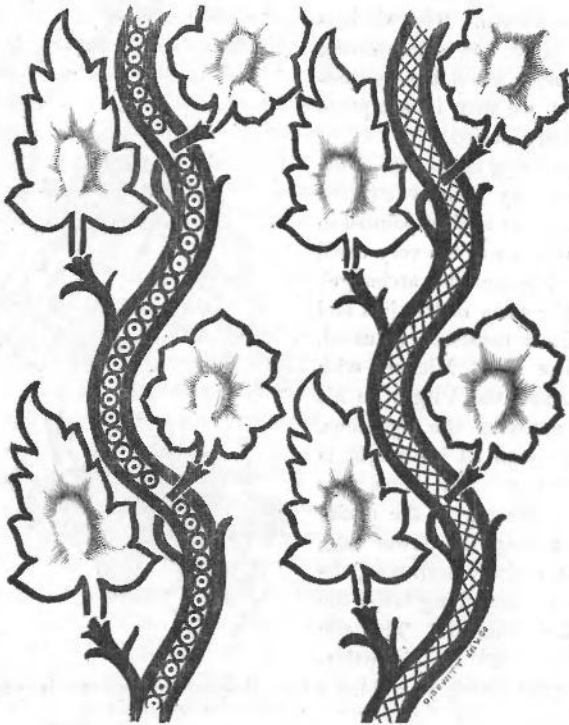
^e Meyrick's Crit. Enqu., vol. ii. p. 194; edit. 1834.

^f A halbard of the time of Henry VII.,

being similar to that here represented, is in the Goodrich Court Armoury; Skelton's Illustr., pl. xc. fig. 2.

have been a good deal used at this period as an architectural decoration; as the tower piers, and the trefoil-headed lancet of the belfry appear to be of the time of Edw. I., it may fairly be presumed that this painting is coeval with the building of the tower, which is the earliest part of the church. The stems and branches are laid in with brown oxide of iron, very similar to, if not identical with, what we now call Indian red; for the leaves and flowers red lead has been used, as is evident from the action of the atmosphere having in some parts turned them black. In the lower part are the letters *thc*.

"At a subsequent period, probably in the fifteenth century, the whole of this painting was covered over, and another and much larger pattern



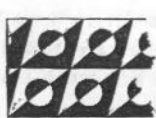
worked over it. This consists of a wavy stem and very large foliage, the outline of which is worked in the brown red before mentioned, and filled up with yellow ochre. These two paintings are *now* much mutilated and appear confused together.

"The next painting deserving notice, is on the tower pier in the south aisle. This is evidently fourteenth century work. It is executed in the same colours as that last mentioned. On the upper part is an inscription, now so much mutilated that only a few letters can be made out with cer-

tainty, under which is a representation of the torments of the wicked, and below this, under a canopy, the ground of which is diapered with roses within quatrefoils, is a figure of the Virgin, with the infant Saviour at the breast. She is seated, and in front of her has been a kneeling figure of Joseph. Over her head is a mutilated figure of an angel, stretching out her hand to a small kneeling figure on the left hand of the Virgin. The whole is much mutilated, but is interesting from the diaper, which is very similar to what we find in sculpture about the same period.

"This painting again, was in the fifteenth century entirely covered over, and another subject painted in its stead, which was the very usual one of St. Michael the archangel, weighing the souls of the just and the wicked; it consisted, as usual, of the figure of St. Michael with his scales, and the Virgin on his left hand assisting the righteous, while Satan with all his might is endeavouring to pull down the other; this painting in the desire to set at liberty the lower one, was almost entirely destroyed, the only part now remaining being the scale of the wicked. The tile paving represented in this painting is singular, being of a kind which frequently appears in paintings or

INTEMPT
OITE. U S F M



illuminations, but is seldom or never found in real pavements, consisting of what might be heraldically described as "per bend sinister, argent and sable, a roundel counter changed." The back-ground was likewise diapered

or powdered with foliage. In this design a greater variety of colours were employed than in the former paintings, the Virgin being habited in blue, and various colours being used in other parts.

"Over the west tower-arch in the nave is another painting, representing the Last Judgment, in the usual style of the mediæval artists. The tombs (which are here stone coffins) every where are giving up their dead, the souls of the righteous are ascending to heaven, portrayed in the upper part, while the wicked are cast by fiends into the place of torment, which occupies the lower corner on the south side, and is represented as usual by an enormous head, having glaring eyes and a wide open mouth, with large teeth, out of which issue flames, in the midst of which appear the souls of the evil doers. Under this and immediately over the front of the arch are the remains of a Latin text allusive to the subject, but of which only a few words are now legible. Under this on the north side of the arch, is a figure of St. Peter much mutilated, but still exhibiting the patriarchal staff and cross keys in his left hand, and on the opposite side, St. Paul, in a scarlet cope lined with fur, with a book in his left hand, and the sword, point upwards, in his right. The background of both these figures is dark brown red, and this colour seems to prevail much on the walls of the aisles and on the pillars of the nave, all of which have been painted, but it is impossible now to make out the designs.

"The painting of the Last Judgment was afterwards like the others washed over at a much later period, and the surface apparently covered with texts of Scripture. There are also traces of ornamental work which it is now impossible to make out, except a large Tudor rose which partly covers St. Peter. At a subsequent period these were covered over with the arms of George III., the creed, commandments, &c., in which state they remained till discovered as before related.

"The west end of the nave is mostly of late and debased character, and the paintings of this part agree very well with the date. These consist of the plume of the Prince of Wales surmounted with the royal crown, and having the initials H. P.; this is three times repeated, and below these have been texts of Scripture, principally from the Psalms, but now too much defaced to be easily legible. The initials and badge are most probably those of Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., who died in 1612, this date agreeing very well with that of the alteration of the west end.

"The Last Judgment seems to have been a not unusual subject for the decoration of spaces in similar situations in churches. It occurs in Cassington, near Oxford, over a similar arch, and also at St. Michael's, Coventry; in all three instances the general treatment of the subject is the same. At Cassington also, besides the Last Judgment, there are some well drawn figures of saints.

"Considerable remains of painting are likewise found in other churches in the neighbourhood. Those at Stanton Harcourt have been described in the *Archæological Journal*^g; and at Islip, the subject of St. Michael, as

^g Vol. ii. pp. 365—368.

described at Beckley, again occurs along with the Offering of the Magi, and the Resurrection, some of the figures being very well executed."

We are indebted to the Rev. Arthur Hussey, of Rottingdean, near Brighton, for the accompanying notice of an interesting architectural relic. "The little village of West Dean^h, in the county of Sussex, in a sequestered valley among the hills of the South Downs, contains a relic of antiquity well deserving attention. Adjoining the church-yard stands what is said to be, and probably is, the old parsonage house, the erection of which must, I conceive, be referred to the "Decorated" period of architecture. The original entrance and the main chimney-shaft have been destroyed, but the shell of the building is still perfect in its general outline (which is very irregular), though the walls were broken through in places when the house was converted into two cottages. The walls are constructed of flint with stone dressings, the stone being principally of that inferior kind which is found under the chalk near East Bourne, and sometimes, I believe, called "clunch." The window-frames are of stone, several of them being very small, though three or four are of two lights, each light being trefoiled in the head. There are now no intervening mullions, but whether they have been removed, or never existed, I am unable to say. The stone frames are rebated internally for shutters, which remain to one window, and their hooks may be observed elsewhere. The interior contains some ancient doors, with their iron-work complete. The entry is into a room on the ground floor, having on the right the cellar stairs, and opposite, to the left, a pantry or store room. Farther within is a short newel staircase leading to an upper chamber, which appears to have been the chief apartment of the house. Here the large stone fireplace is entire, except that each jamb has lost its foot. There is no hood projecting outwards, but the upper part, after descending in a straight line, is curved inwards to form the sides. I regret that circumstances did not permit me to devote so much time and care to the examination of this interesting object, as it richly merits, and likewise that I am incapable of presenting views of portions belonging to it; but perhaps sufficient has been said to direct other more competent enquirers to the spot. Though the building is small, it cannot fail to gratify the student of ancient architecture, the more especially because the actual condition of the house is such, that it might without difficulty be restored very nearly, if not absolutely, to its original state. For the first intimation of the existence of this curiosity I must acknowledge myself indebted to Horsfield's History of Sussex, without which I might never have heard of it."

The following account of several ancient incised grave-stones in the churchyard at Lympley Stoke, in the county of Wilts, has been contributed by James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., of Bath.

"The chapelry of Stoke, situated on the confines of Wiltshire, four miles

^h Sussex possesses an East and a West Dean in both the eastern and the western divisions of the county. The parish now

alluded to belongs to the former, and lies about three miles, north-east, from the town of Seaford.

from Bath, formed a portion of the great manor of Bradford, given to the abbey of Shaftesbury by King Ethelred in 1001. Its church occupies a commanding site on the summit of a hill, and is now a mile from the village, which, for the convenience of its water power, was removed to the banks of the Avon, when the woollen manufacture was introduced into the west of England, in the fifteenth century.

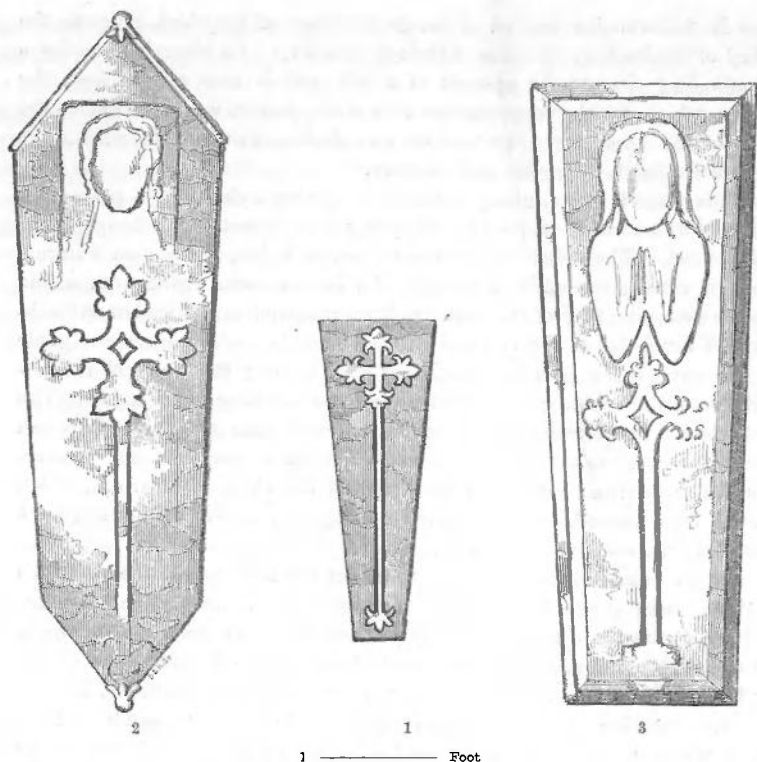
"This church is extremely interesting to the archæologist, presenting much Norman work in its various details; it consists of a tower, nave, and chancel. The tower is square with narrow lights, and has no external door; it is surmounted by a steeple of a conical form, rising from within the parapet; the roof of the nave has been removed, and a leaden one substituted, much below the original weather-moulds. On the eastern gable of the nave there is a campanile, or bell tower; the chancel inclines slightly to the west, but otherwise presents nothing remarkable. The south door, originally extremely narrow, has long been built up with rough ashlar work; it has a plain circular arch without ornament of any description. The interior contains a stone pulpit of the Perpendicular era, which though long unused, is in singularly good preservation; it abuts from a flattened arch near the north door.

"My principal object however is to direct the attention of the members to the ancient grave-stones which lie scattered in the church-yard, regretting at the same time that their present timeworn condition prevents the enclosed rubbings being so perfect as I could have wished.

"These tombs range from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries, and are thirteen in number; some of them have the plain long shafted budding cross, others the more florid and elaborate, as in fig. 1; two have florid crosses surmounted by a coifed female head, as in fig. 2; while one, fig. 3, has the bust, also of a female, with the arms joined above a florid cross.

"The three latter are interesting, the curious form of fig. 2. is worthy of attention, and I think I am warranted in saying that they form the intervening link between the simple burial of the Normans under the emblem of their faith, and the more elaborate altar-tombs or effigied slabs of the crusaders.

"The neighbourhood of Bath is peculiarly rich in monumental antiquities. Bath Hampton has an effigy of an ecclesiastic much resembling the tomb of Abbot Islip; the church of Norton a beautiful recumbent effigy of a lady, while the more modern tombs in the chapel of Farleigh Hungerford, shew the perfection of the seventeenth century. Upon these or others, it is not my intention to enlarge, I only desire that those immediately under consideration should occupy your attention. I have said they form a connecting link between two established styles, my reasons for believing this are derived from their mode of execution, they are evidently portraits, and are executed with much taste and judgment. I conceive that they were intended to represent inmates of the great abbey of Shaftesbury. How they came into their present position I have sought in vain to discover, but doubt not they were removed from the interior of the building.



"I have forgotten to notice that the crosses are deeply cut into the stone, and are much obliterated by moss and weeds; the effigies too are much defaced."

It may be doubted if the grave-stones figured above are of the early date to which Dr. Tunstall would assign them. Figure 1 is certainly not earlier than the thirteenth century; and figg. 2 and 3 are examples of a monumental style which is generally believed to have prevailed during the fourteenth century. The tomb of Sir William de Staunton, in Staunton church, Notts¹, is a well known instance of it; and many others are extant.

We have already noticed the efforts making by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne for the restoration of the Norman keep in that town^k; and it is probable that ere this the Corporation would have voted a sum of money towards the cost of the repairs, estimated by the architect, Mr. Dobson, at £250, but that the report of the Finance Committee has been delayed by a subsequent application from the Society for a lease of the building; the object they have in view will be best explained by the following extract from their memorial, for which we are indebted to Mr. W. Sidney Gibson, Local Secretary of the Institute.

¹ Figured in Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

^k See p. 82.

“In consequence of the great alterations produced by the line of railway carried through the town of Newcastle, the ancient keep of the old Norman fortress has become a most prominent object of interest, not only to antiquaries, but also to the inhabitants of this great commercial town, and to the numerous strangers who daily arrive in it. The facility of access to the keep, which formerly was only to be reached through the dirty and narrow street of the Castle Garth or Bailey-gate, will be greatly improved by the projected approach to the High-level bridge, while from every part of that magnificent structure, and from the great line of railway entering Newcastle from the south, the noble keep, one of the most perfect Norman edifices in the kingdom, will ever present a prominent feature, and be almost the first object of enquiry to the curious or the scientific observer. By the projected alterations the keep, or castle as it is generally termed, will be completely isolated from the unsightly dwellings and shops that lately obscured its massive proportions; it will stand alone in a space bounded on the north and west by the line of railway, and on the south and east by the county courts and the adjoining buildings. The attention of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has long been directed to the dilapidated condition of the interior of this beautiful specimen of Norman architecture, and they gladly embrace the present opportunity of representing to the Corporation of Newcastle the great advantage and convenience of rendering this noble edifice an object of greater interest to all, by making it the repository for the relics of antiquity, of which Northumberland has afforded so large a proportion. Local museums of antiquities are now forming in many of the great towns of England; Newcastle may be cited as one of the very first where such a gathering of the curious relics of former ages was commenced, and the Society of Antiquaries can now boast of possessing a collection of this kind, which in many respects is perhaps unrivalled in Great Britain. At present the museum of the Society is with difficulty accessible to strangers, the collections cannot be properly exhibited for want of room, while much that is of the highest local and archæological interest remains in the hands of private individuals, but would assuredly pass into the museum were an appropriate locality once found for its exhibition. But it is not on these grounds that the Society of Antiquaries now come forward to solicit the aid of the Corporation towards the preservation and repair of the keep. They consider it to be a building of such interest, that the honour as well as the interest of the town is deeply concerned in its restoration. Northumberland as the frontier county before the union with Scotland, was studded with numerous castles, but few or none have better withstood the ravages of time and the fortunes of war, than the keep of this great town. The zeal and perseverance of a former member of the Corporation, the late Alderman Forster, has preserved the shell of the keep from utter destruction, and repairs had already, under his auspices, been commenced in the exquisite Norman chapel, but they were only continued to a very small extent. The great object of the Society of Antiquaries is now to restore the interior of the keep as much as possible

to its original condition, to re-open the many windows, galleries, and apartments that have been so long closed, so that when the necessary repairs are concluded, the building may present a perfect specimen of the ancient Norman fortress. But the mere bare walls and scanty furniture of a Norman keep would create little interest for the public, and the Society therefore feel that the embellishment of the restored castle should be entrusted to a body whose interest is entirely directed to the accumulating and preserving the relics of former ages, and especially of those connected with the town of Newcastle, and the county of Northumberland. The Society of Antiquaries therefore solicit the Corporation of Newcastle to grant them a lease of the keep, in order to place therein their valuable collection of Roman and medieval antiquities, for which purpose no building could be more appropriate, while the attention of the members would ever be carefully directed to the gradual restoration of the building to its original condition. The Society of Antiquaries propose that the whole building should be entrusted to a committee composed of three members of the Corporation and three members of the Society. A guardian to reside in the keep at a fixed salary would also be necessary, and a small fee should also be fixed for exhibiting the museum and the castle, the proceeds of which should be exclusively devoted to the further restoration of the building."

It need scarcely be said, that the Committee of the Institute take great interest in the result of this application, which it is believed will be successful, both as regards the grant of the lease, and a contribution towards the repairs; at the same time a free exhibition, under certain regulations, would be preferable to the demand for "a small fee." Here we may announce that His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, whose liberal support of archæological studies is well known, has accepted the office of Patron of the Newcastle Society.

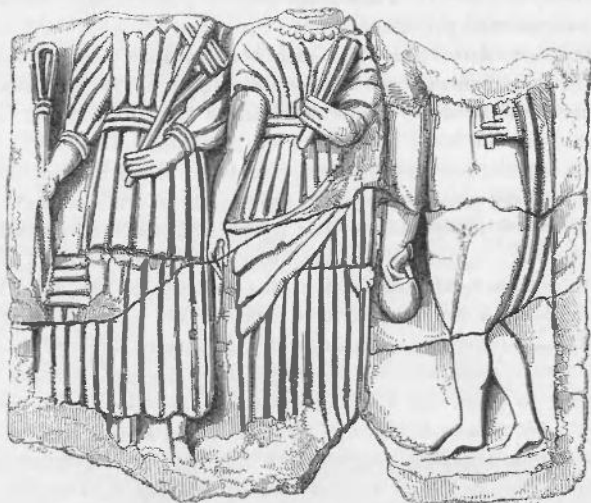
Dr. Bromet communicated the following extract of a letter from the Rev. John Stacey, Vicar of Worksop:—

"With respect to any further discoveries about Worksop church, I have not much to report. I may mention, however, that in pulling down the wall of the north aisle, a monumental niche was removed, underneath which was found a slab nearly seven feet in length with an incised cross, of which I inclose you a rude sketch. Beneath this, in the foundation of the wall, were found two skulls with other bones, and upon one of the skulls the hair remained nearly perfect; this hair is fine and long, of a brown or auburn colour, and apparently that of a female. It seems rather remarkable that the hair should have remained in such perfect preservation for so long a period, the flesh &c. having quite gone, for if it belonged to one of the original occupants of the tomb, it must have been in the ground about 600 years, the date of the niche being of the thirteenth century."

Archaeological Intelligence.

ROMAN PERIOD.

By the kindness of the Rev. Charles Paul, Vicar of Wellow, Somersetshire, we are enabled to offer to our readers a representation of a very singular example of late Roman sculpture, in low relief, found near the villa, and Roman remains existing at Wellow, discovered some years since. It is a tablet of oolitic stone, measuring, in its present mutilated state, about 14 in. in width by 13 or 14 in. in height; the thickness $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. It exhibits



ROMAN SCULPTURE, FOUND AT WELLOW.

three figures, two of them females, the third a naked male figure, with the *chlamys* thrown over his shoulder, holding in his left hand a purse, in his right a staff. The draperies of the female figures are arranged in straight parallel rolls^a, and they have around their necks collars or necklaces formed of massive square ornaments. In the left hand of each is a staff, or possibly the extremity of a palm-branch, and each holds also something in the right

^a The resemblance which may be traced between this mode of treating the draperies, and the earlier Norman or Saxon sculpture, deserves notice. Compare the remains of the church of Shobdon, built in the twelfth

century, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. i. pp. 233, 236; the carvings at Kilpeck church, *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. pl. 11, and Lewis' *Illustrations*; the font at Castle Frome, Herefordshire, &c.

hand, in one instance similar to a shepherd's staff, a sort of long-handled scoop. Over a long tunic girt about the waist appears a short tunic, reaching a little below the hips, and one of the figures has the *palla*, draped around her. Amongst Roman sculptures at Bath, represented by Horseley, are two figures, one draped, and holding a palm-branch, the other naked, and bearing a cornucopia^b. This interesting tablet has been kindly presented by Mr. Paul to the Institute. He states that in October, 1846, some ruined walls having been found in digging, which had the appearance of Roman construction, he had been induced to make a careful investigation of the spot, in the hope of discovering another Roman villa, and had been able to trace the foundations of a small building, which, from the quantity of charred wood about it, appeared to have been destroyed by fire. The mutilated figures here represented were found amongst these remains, and, near the same spot, a perfect denarius of Augustus, (Obv. laureated head of that emperor; Rev. a buckler, between two olive-branches, with the legend CAESAR (AV)GVST, and the letters S P Q R, in parallel lines, above and below the buckler.) Some fragments of pottery were found, but no remains of tessellated pavement.

The successive discoveries of Roman remains at Wellow, in a common field, called the Hayes, are of considerable interest. The first was in 1685, when a large tessellated pavement was brought to light, of which Gale gave a representation in his Commentary on Antonine's Itinerary. In 1737 more extensive discoveries took place, and three plates of tessellated pavements, then found, were engraved for the Society of Antiquaries^c. (*Vetusta Monum.*, vol. i. pl. 50—52.) The injury occasioned by numerous visitors induced the occupier of the land to conceal these remains from view. In 1807 they were again examined, at the expense of Mr. John Leigh, of Comb-Hay, and the ground-plan of a considerable part of a villa was laid open, with another pavement, remains of a hypocaust, and crypto-porticus. A full account of these discoveries was given by the Rev. Richard Warner, in his Guide to Bath. In 1822 a more complete investigation was undertaken by the Rev. John Skinner, of Camerton, and several large and elaborate plates were engraved, of which Mr. Paul kindly sent impressions for inspection. The Hayes is a position commanding an extensive range, and within view is the field known as the "Round-hill Tiney," probably from a tumulus therein partly planted with trees. Here, as it is stated, a large stone was found in ploughing, many years since, which was removed, and subterranean vaults were found, apparently a place of sepulture.

Another recent discovery of Roman coins in Worcestershire has been communicated by Mr. Jabez Allies, to whom we are indebted for the following particulars. "A few weeks since a discovery of Roman coins was made in Little Malvern parish, on the western side of the road leading to Ledbury, and opposite to the premises called Little Malvern Grove, within

^b Horseley, *Brit. Rom.*, p. 326. *Somersetshire*, fig. iv.

^c These plates, reported by Lysons to

be inaccurate, are supposed to have been executed by a brother of George Vertue, resident at Bath.

half a mile of the foot of the Herefordshire-beacon hill. A party of visitors were rambling over the hills, and one of them struck his iron-pointed mountain-staff into the turf, just upon the margin of a stone quarry, at the spot described, causing the turf and stones, with an urn containing about 300 Roman brass coins, to fall amongst the rubbish beneath, from which they were picked out by various persons, and are now in the possession of Col. Colston, Henry Trant, Esq., and in numerous other hands. All those which I have seen are of Diocletian, Maximian, or Constantius, and they are in very perfect condition. The urn, judging by the fragments which I have seen, had become much decayed, and nearly pulverised. I believe this is the first evidence of Roman occupation of the Herefordshire-beacon camp. Some writers have supposed it Roman on account of the central *prætorium*, but it appears more probable that it was originally British, and afterwards occupied by the Romans, and adapted to suit their own purposes. The name Malvern is probably derived from Moel-y-yarn, signifying, in Welsh, the high court, or seat of judgment. Within half a mile from the spot where the coins were found, and at about the same distance from the camp, there is a place at the "Wind's Point," which is, or was, known as Burstners' Cross, in the parish of Colwall, near which the remarkable coronet or circlet of gold was found, in 1650; it was set with precious stones, reported to have been sold for £1500. The particulars of this singular discovery are given in my 'Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities of Worcestershire.' I have enclosed impressions from one of the coins, a large brass of Maximian. Obv. laureated head MAXIMIANVS NOBILIS C. Rev. a genius, naked, holding the cornucopia and discus. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, and S. F.^d"

SAXON PERIOD.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe for the following note, accompanied by a sketch from which the engraving is taken.



"In the churchyard of Barningham, between Richmond and Barnard Castle, is the basement of a cross, and in the centre of the ground a most

^d A silver coin, said to be of Vespasian, was found on the Malvern hills, on the eastern side of the Worcestershire beacon, as noticed in the Botanical Guide to that

district, and in Mr. Allies' Antiquities of Worcestershire, p. 62, where other notices of Roman occupation in those parts of England may be found detailed.

singular stone, apparently a Saxon coffin-lid. It is almost covered with soil and grass, but it may easily be seen, by digging at the side, that it is not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 inches thick. The sides are also richly sculptured with knotwork, but too much mutilated and grass-grown to obtain a correct copy. The shape is that of a coffin-lid, and I entertain no doubt but that it was one. It measures in the broadest part 1 foot, at the head about 10 in., at the foot 8 in., and is 3 ft. 10 in. long."

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

Amongst the curious relics of antiquity discovered in Warwickshire, and connected with the valuable collections relating to the history of that county, in the possession of William Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge, a beautiful gold signet-ring is preserved, of which, by his kindness, we are enabled to offer a representation. It was found, about the year 1825, in the ruins of Kenilworth castle, by a person named Falkner, who was in the constant habit of searching amongst the rubbish with the expectation of making some valuable discovery. Its weight is 4 dwt. 10 gr. The impress is very singular; under a crown appear the numerals 87, of the forms usually designated as Arabic, of which no example has been noticed in this country, except in MSS. prior to the fifteenth century^e. Above the crown are the letters *g* and *h*; lower down on one side is seen the letter *a*, and, on the other, *m*. Various interpretations of this remarkable device have been suggested: it has been conjectured that it might have reference to the coronation of Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII., solemnized at Westminster, A.D. 1487, or have been connected with the enterprise of Lambert Simnel, which occurred during that year, at the instigation of Margaret, duchess of Burgundy^f. Mr. Hawkins considered its age to be about the reign of Edward IV., the crown with fleur-de-lys ornaments, and the form of the *m*. being of similar character to those on his coins; a similar type of crown may, however, be found in earlier times, as shewn by the great seals, and other authorities, as early even as the reign of Richard II.^g The letters have been supposed to be the initials of a sentence, such as—*Sancta virgo adjuva me*—(the second letter being read as a *h*), or, supposing the ring to be referred to the times of Henry VII., *Sigillum*, or *secretum*, *Henrici*, Anno (14)87. *M*^h. The most probable explanation, however, appears to have been



^e Compare the two last figures of the date 1487, carved on wood, on an old house at Arminghall, near Norwich.

^f Henry, in the summer of that year, after the discomfiture of Lambert Simnel's partizans, returned from the north by way of Leicester and Warwick, and set forth

from that town with Elizabeth towards London, Oct. 27, 1487. Stow.

^g Compare the arms on the sepulchral brass of Archbishop Cranley, t. Hen. V., in New College chapel; he died, A.D. 1417.

^h The supposition that 87 may stand for 1487 may be admitted for want of any

proposed by Mr. John Gough Nichols, that the ring, which is of a size suited for a lady's finger, might have been a betrothal or nuptial present; the initials *g. h.* and *a. m.* being those of the two parties, the Arabic numerals indicating the date 1487, and the crown being merely ornamental, frequently used during the fifteenth century on seals, by persons not entitled by rank to assume such insignia. Several examples of this usage are supplied by seals, especially those from deeds in the custody of the corporation of Stratford on Avon, represented by Fisher¹.

The coronet with an initial letter, adopted as a device on the seals or signet rings of commoners, appears on numerous rings of the fifteenth century, as well as on seals appended to documents: of these last the seal of Robert Bingham, 1431, hereafter mentioned, is a good example. It appears on another ring of later date, in Mr. Staunton's collection, of which a representation is here given. It is of base metal gilt, and was found in Coleshill church-yard, Warwickshire. The device appears to be a crown, placed upon a shaft, or truncheon, resting on a heart, in base, with the initials of the wearer, *I G.* at the sides.



A curious example of a like use of crowned letters, not allusive to rank, is supplied by the altar-tomb in the church-yard at Foulsham, Norfolk, around which is the inscription, in large characters, each surmounted by a crown, *ROBERT COLLES CECILI HIS VIF^k*. Blomefield states that this Robert Colles occurs as witness to a deed about 20 Hen. VII.

On a small hexagonal seal of silver, of which Mr. Grant Francis has kindly supplied an impression, found in Kidwelly castle, 1845, appear the letters *box*, under a crown. No interpretation of this device has been offered. An example, possibly to be admitted as analogous to Mr. Staunton's curious ring in the use of numerals as a device, is found on a gold signet-ring stated to have been discovered in Hertfordshire, in the neighbourhood of Pinner, on which appear merely the letters *XX*, which may, perhaps, be intended as Roman numerals.

Mr. Staunton has recently added to his collection of antiquities relating to Warwickshire a small pendant reliquary, of oval shape, composed of a crystal, uncut, formed with a sharp central ridge, as the *cabochons* of crystal or imitative gems on reliquaries and other church-ornaments of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries are not unfrequently fashioned. This forms the covering of a little box of silver, gilt, which opens with a hinge, the relic enclosed being shewn through the crystal. On the back, which is flat, is engraved the monogram *IHS* under a cross. It was found near Kenilworth castle in an old pasture-field, recently ploughed up. It measures about an inch in length.

better explanation, but no instance has been noticed of the date of a year, thus abbreviated, as early as the fifteenth century. On the tradesmen's tokens of the sixteenth, and in writings of the succeeding century, dates occur thus expressed, and

after a numeral, letters appear above the line, denoting the termination of the word; in this manner the *m* may imply *septem*.

¹ Antiquities of Stratford, pl. iv.

^k Engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. i. plate xv.

The Rev. Charles W. Bingham, Rector of Melcombe Horsey, Dorset, has communicated facsimile impressions from seals appended to family documents in his possession; consisting of the *secretum* used by Robert, son of Richard de Byngeham, A.D. 1318, bearing the grotesque device of a squirrel, with the words ✠ PRIVE SV; the seal of Roger de Manningforde, A.D. 1352, exhibiting the bearing, a chevron engrailed, between three roses, ✠ S. ROGERI. DE. MANN . . . FORDE; and the signet of Robert Byng- ham, 1431, an example of crowned initials used at that period as seals by commoners, the device being the letter R, the initial of his christian name, surmounted by a coronet. Also the seal of Henry Paris, possessor of lands in Bingham's Melcombe, affixed to a deed dated 1352. The device is an eagle or dove descending upon a crowned head, from which issues foliated ornaments: this is enclosed in a quatrefoiled panel, without any legend. It may possibly represent the head of St. Kenelm, king of Mercia, who was beheaded and concealed under a thorn tree, and discovered, according to the legend, by a miraculous ray of light which shone upon the spot. Lastly, the seal of Robert Byng- ham, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, with his armorial bearing, a bend cotized, between six crosses patée, ROBERTVS BYNGHAM ARMIGER.

Mr. Charles Jackson, of Doncaster, has sent for inspection impressions from two matrices, one of which, found at Finningley, near Bawtry, on the borders of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, is a small personal seal of the fourteenth century; the central disc is charged with a rampant lion, not upon a scutcheon, surrounded by the legend ✠ s' NICOLAI DE VESTHOVS, or VESTROVS (?). The matrix is described as quite flat, like a penny piece, with the exception of a little projection near one side, perforated for facility of suspension. Mr. Jackson remarks that he has sought in vain for either name amongst the possessors of lands in that part of England, or the names of homesteads.



The termination, house, is found in several names of places in the neighbourhood, as also the names Westow, Westwood, Westall, Westby, Westhorpe, &c., but not Westhouse. The other seal is of brass, found in a garden at Doncaster, and now in the possession of Mr. Crowcroft, of that town. The impress is a scutcheon of fanciful form, broken into foliated scrolls, supported by a single lion rampant, retrogardant, and surmounted by the coronet of a marquis. On the scutcheon are interlaced initials, L. B. P. or L. S. B. This appears to be a seal of the latter part of the seventeenth century, probably Flemish. About the year 1626, as Mr. Jackson observes, the drainage of the level of Hatfield chase, near Doncaster, was undertaken by Cornelius Vermuyden, a Zealander, on condition of being rewarded with a large portion of the lands reclaimed; and a great number of Flemish proprietors and refugee French Protestants subsequently occupied the district, forming a kind of colony for some time. Mr. Hunter has given a detailed account of the drainage and lists of names

of the principal settlers, in his *History of South Yorkshire*, vol. i. p. 159. It appears very probable that the occurrence of this seal at Doncaster may thus be explained.

Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe, of Darlington, has forwarded a drawing of the object here represented, with the annexed remarks.

"The brass framework shewn below was found at Yarm, co. Durham, in recent railway excavations, and is supposed to have belonged to the purse or alms-bag of a perambulating friar. With it were found many human bones, and a large number of small wooden beads, finely turned, which evidently composed rosaries. It is furnished with a ring at the top, either



as a handle or for a staff to pass through to carry it over the back of the owner. The top, which turns round on a swivel and much resembles a scale beam, has rude letters seemingly of the sixteenth century inserted in lead. On one side is AVE MARIA (monogram AV) GACIA PLE, and on the other A DOMINVS TECVM. The extreme rudeness of these inscriptions inclines me to think that they are of home manufacture, and that the large S of Dominus, which is in the centre like the monogram on the other side, had at first some other signification. The main part of the hoop has SOLI. DEO. HONOR. ET. GLORIA. cut in a very good style, and like the rest of the legends run with lead. The other part, which turns in the last, and when closed fits into it, has CREATOREN CELI ET TERRE ET IN PRFVN. The lead has vanished in many places, but on the whole this curious relic is in fair preservation, and is I believe in the hands of the engineer of the Leeds and Thirsk line."

We are indebted to the Rev. Edward Wilton, of West Lavington, Wilts, for recalling attention to the curious painted glass in the church of Thirsk, described by Mr. Hylton Longstaff, in a former volume of the Journal¹. The arms of Askew, there noticed, occur with three distinctions, a mitre, a mullet, and a crescent. The mitre may probably have been assumed or granted to record descent from William Askew, or Ayscough, bishop of Sarum, 1438, murdered by Cade's mob in the parish of Edington, Wilts, 1450^m. If this supposition be correct, it will furnish a probable date, useful in ascertaining precisely the age of the glass at Thirsk. Mr. Wilton took occasion also to call attention to the church of Edington, as an interesting and rich example of the transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style, built by William de Edington, bishop of Winchester, predecessor of Wyckham, by whom also the rebuilding of the nave at Winchester, which Wyckham carried on, was commenced. The consecration of Edington church, which was built at once, took place A.D. 1361, and it shews the progress towards the introduction of Perpendicular architecture which had been attainedⁿ. This beautiful building, with the monastic remains of the foundation with which it was connected, affords a valuable example in the chronology of church architecture.

We have been enabled by Mr. Wilton's obliging communications to add two more examples to the list of "palimpsest" sepulchral brasses. They had been taken up during recent restorations of the Dauntesay chapel, a Perpendicular addition to the Early English church of West Lavington, and they will shortly be refixed amongst the memorials of the Dauntesay and Danvers families, the Lees of Ditchley, and the Abingdons, there existing. A broken figure of a gentleman in armour had been supposed to represent John Dawnse, who died Jan. 4, 1453, according to an inscription, now lost. The costume, however, appears to be of the reign of Henry VIII. This figure measures 2 ft. 3 in.; the head rests on a close-sighted helm, without crest, the hair long, small frills at the throat and wrists, globular breast with pass-guards, taces and pointed tuilles over a skirt of mail, and square-toed sollerets. The plates referred to are inscriptions to the memory of John Dauntesay, who died 1559, and his second wife, Margaret, daughter of John Ernley; the former is expressed in the following quaint rhymes:

One thousande yeres with hundreddes fyve and fyttye nyne full' paste
 Ihon Dauntesay did chaunge this lyfe for lyfe that still' shall' laste.
 En the nyntetenth of Maye when springe all' thynges unto mans use,
 Even then this man that mortall' was, his death coulde not refuse.

¹ Archæol. Journal, vol. ii. p. 79.

^m The spot where this murder was committed is still marked by local tradition, and Mr. Wilton remarks that according to popular belief the cattle refuse to eat the strong rank herbage which grows upon the place. The spot, as he observes, answers to the description given by Godwin of this cruel outrage.

ⁿ See Professor Willis' observations on

the work of Bishop Edington at Winchester. Transactions of the Institute, Winchester, 1845; Memoir on the Cathedral, p. 54. The coeval introduction of the Perpendicular style in various parts of England is remarkable: the choir of York Minster and spire of Norwich cathedral (both early Perpendicular) are assigned to the same period, 1360.

He had too wythes successiue by hols wedlockes right,
 To whom he was as faithfull' as was eber any wight.
 Seben children he had by the laste, and by the fyrst had fyve,
 Through whom though lufe he tooke awaye his name remains alpye.
 He was Esquyer, by office eake a Iustice iust also,
 A proppe to poore, a frende to riche, to none at all' a fo.
 So when he had spent foripe yeres and foure in bale of woe,
 Death strooke, and strauie he was compell'd out of this worlde to goe.
 His carcas then that was but klay to wrinkling worm is meate.
 His soule hope is with God possesed in heauen a heavenly seate.

These verses are in black letter; the plate had been pilfered from some foreign memorial, or cancelled, possibly as erroneous in some particular, and exported from Holland or Flanders with the supplies of latten plate which were thence derived for the English market. On the reverse was found an inscription, in bolder character, half a century perhaps earlier in date, and in the Dutch language.

heijleghe gheest meesters van westmoustre ende jndien
 gijluden daer af in ghebreke waren zoe zal tzelue goet
 co'men opt gilde van sinte Cornelis Ouctaer metter
 zeluer last alst altsamen breeder blijcken mach bij
 den fondacien daer af zijnde daer af een licht on der
 den kerckmeesters een onder de heijleghe gheest m'rs
 een onder den deken ende baleeders van sinte Corne
 lis ouctaer een onder de vrinden Adriaen adrxz' en'
 een ond' de vriende' va' joncvrauue paesschme vooru't.

We are indebted to Mr. Winter Jones for the following version of this inscription, which appears to record a gift to some fraternity, called the Masters of the Holy Ghost, of Westmoustre, for the maintenance of certain lights in a church, as specified probably in the upper part of the brass, now cut away. The language, as he observes, is Dutch, and cannot be very much older than the commencement of the sixteenth century.

... "Masters of the Holy Ghost of Westmoustre, and should you (or you people) fail herein, the same property shall lapse to the Guild of the Altar of Saint Nicholas, with the same charge, as may be further seen in the foundation thereof, being one light thereof amongst the churchwardens, one amongst the masters of the holy Ghost, one amongst the deacon and vergers (?) of the altar of St. Nicholas, one amongst the friends (of) Adrian Adrianz (the son of Adrian) and one amongst the friends of the damsel Paesschme (or Paesschine) aforesaid."

The second memorial eulogises the virtues of Margaret, relict of John Dautesay, in twenty lines of a similar strain to his epitaph, above given. She lived a widow twelve years, and died Jan. 19, 1571. This inscription, like the former, is in black letter, and on the reverse of the plate is the following fragment of an earlier memorial, in Roman capitals.

IVNII 1552 DIVTVRNA ET PENE TRIENNA(LI)
 EGRITVDINE FRACT' INVICTO TAME ANIM(O)
 E VIVIS DECESSIT. MARIA AC DULCIA FIL(IE)
 AMANTISSIME PIETATIS ERGO MONVMENT(UM)

HOC POSVERE VT ET TV VIATOR HOC
 TRISTI EXEMPLO COMOTVS FATA ETIA I(N)
 ANIMO PERPENDENS QVAM NIHIL HIC S(IT)
 FIRMUM AC STABILE DISCAS RERV OMN . . .
 FORE ALIQUANDO VICISSITVDINEM A
 SPRETIS REBVS MORTALIV DEV IMORTA(LEM)
 TIMERE. VALE ET PIIS TVIS PRECIBVS
 DEFVNCTVM DEO COMMENDA.

Possibly exception might have been taken, in 1552, to the concluding sentence of this inscription, and on this account it might have been cancelled. Mr. Wilton has sought in vain to discover the person on whose decease it was prepared; the unusual name of *Dulcia* or *Dowse* ought to supply a clue to identify him. Camden, amongst names of women, in his *Remaines*, gives "Douze, from the Latin *Dulcia*, that is, sweetewench." Skinner derives Douze from the French, *Douce*.

There is a village in North Wilts, called Dantsey, where the family was seated, and the name is given as an adjunct to several places in the county, as Wilsford Dantsey, &c.; they had property in Calais, one of the family being governor of that town. Mr. Wilton is in possession of a seal, date *circa* 1600?, on which is a remarkable bearing, a lion rampant grappling with a wyvern, SIGILL : IOHIS : DAVNTESEY. AR. without any crest^o.

During recent repairs and restorations at Hemsby church, near Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, under the direction of the Rev. A. F. Bellman, the vaulting of the south porch having been cleared from a thick crust of white-wash, several sculptured bosses of good workmanship have been brought to light. There is a window with elegant tracery in the porch, and the south doors are ornamented with well-designed ironwork. Mrs. Bellman has obligingly communicated sketches of these details, which appear to be of the Perpendicular period, and deserving of notice. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and amongst the subjects of the bosses appear the Annunciation, the Nativity and the Assumption, with the Resurrection and Ascension, the last forming the central and principal subject. A memorial in this church, noticed by Blomefield, recorded the benefaction of Thomas Bunne, "qui pavementum hujus ecclesie lapidibus marmoreis fieri fecit, A.D. 1500." With regard to this marble pavement Mrs. Bellman reports that in various parts of the church are "a number of large squares of coarse dark granite, and intermixed with them are some few of a very dark colour, and very rough, which appear to be full of fossil gryphites."

We regret to learn that the plan for the restoration of Hexham church, Northumberland, is likely to be abandoned. The subscriptions received have proved wholly inadequate to defray the cost of the repairs, and of the purchase of the tenements adjoining the church, which it was desirable to pull down. The committee have recently made several appeals for local support, without success; but the church of Hexham is a building so in-

^o Gules, a lion or, and lion rampant ar. combatant, Danney, of Gloucestershire. The Taunton family bore the lion argent,

and the Lancashire Dannceys bore the cockatrice alone. Some singular legend was doubtless commemorated by this coat.

teresting not only with respect to its architectural features, among which may be noticed the remarkable Saxon crypt^p, probably constructed by St. Wilfrid, but also on account of its association with an early and most eventful period of English ecclesiastical history, that we are disposed to believe that the exigencies of the committee require only to be made generally known to ensure the general support of all architectural antiquaries throughout the country. It is with much pain we learn that the committee are liable for a debt of £385, to meet which there is in hand only a balance of £140*q*.

We have before referred to the application made by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne to the corporation of that town, for a lease of the Norman keep, with a view to its restoration and appropriation as the museum of the Society. Mr. W. Sidney Gibson, who takes great interest in the matter, has informed us that although the report of the committee of the Town Council has not yet been considered it is favourable to the proposition, and that Mr. Dobson, architect, is preparing the plans and working drawings, which are expected to be ready by the anniversary meeting of the Society in February, in which month also the recommendation contained in the report of the committee is expected to be confirmed. Late excavations, rendered necessary by the construction of the great railway-bridge, have laid bare, as we are told, various parts of the outer walls and buildings of the castle, and it is to be hoped accurate notes were taken of their character and appearance. It is said, also, that various Roman remains were discovered, among them a small stone figure of Mercury, and we are informed that these interesting relics have been transferred to the York museum, instead of being deposited in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries; if this be true it would imply great remissness on the part of the local authorities in permitting their abstraction.

The Committee of the Archaeological Institute have resolved to issue, under their immediate superintendence, a series of manuals of the different branches of archaeological enquiry; in these works an attempt will be made to reduce within the closest limits, consistent with a scientific treatment of the various subjects, all the useful information contained in works already printed, as well as that derived from recent discoveries and investigations. The Committee are fully aware of the difficulties naturally attending the execution of such a plan, but they hope they will be materially lessened by the now wide-spread spirit of antiquarian research, and therefore earnestly invite the co-operation of the members of the Institute towards the accomplishment of their design. The several volumes will be illustrated by accurate engravings, and appear as speedily as possible. A more detailed announcement will be given when the Committee are in a position to state the precise order in which the respective treatises will be published; in the mean time it may be observed that one work is already in the press.

^p See the *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ii. p. 239.

^q Subscriptions may be paid at the office

of the Archaeological Institute, 12, Haymarket.