



EAST SIDE, WALTON CROSS, YORKSHIRE.



WEST SIDE, WALTON CROSS, YORKSHIRE

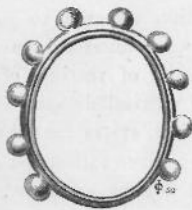
Archaeological Intelligence.

SAXON, OR EARLY NORMAN PERIOD.

Mr. John Dixon, of Manchester, forwarded a drawing of the base of Walton cross, with these remarks. "At a short distance from the village of Hartshead-cum-Clifton, Yorkshire, and near the road side leading to the once extensive Hartshead Moor, stands the base of Walton cross, a fine remain of Saxon workmanship. It is of elaborate design, and has a cavity for the insertion of a shaft: it is made from a single block of fine gritstone, 4 ft. 9 in. in height, 3 ft. 6 in. in width, and 2 ft. 7 in. thick at the base. The top is 2 ft. 2 in. wide, by 1 ft. 11 in., and the cavity 11 in. in depth. The shaft is unfortunately lost. This interesting relic is still in a very perfect state of preservation."

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

Mr. Edward Hoare, of Cork, has obligingly sent to the Committee, a lithographic drawing of another silver decade ring, lately added to his collection, of which a representation is annexed. Mr. Hoare remarks:—"these decade-rings are by no means common, though from time to time I have seen a very small number. I never met with them in any other metal than silver. It appears, so far as I have been able to obtain information as to their particular use, that they were worn by some classes of religious during the hours of repose, so that, on awaking during the night, they might repeat a certain number of prayers, marking them by the beads or knobs of the rings. I have also been told that they were used for the same purpose on passing by any "haunted spot," or supposed resort of evil spirits. If worn on any finger, except the thumb, at other periods of time than those of repose, it must have been as a sort of penance; and perhaps these rings were sometimes so used. The ring of which I send you a representation is plain, of rather rude workmanship, and has been much worn. It was dug up in the vicinity of this city (Cork) on the 29th October, 1847, not far from the site of an ancient monastery." Its weight is 2 dwts, 2 gr. A ring of similar character also in the cabinet of Mr. Hoare is described and engraved in this Journal, vol. ii. p. 198. It is not unusual, in England, to find rings of this description formed of base metal or brass, as well as of silver; several are preserved in Mr. Fitch's collection, and were exhibited in the temporary museum formed

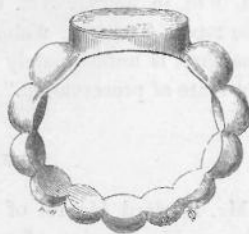
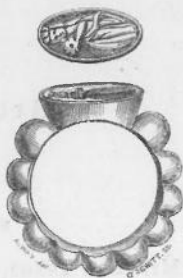


during the Meeting of the Institute at Norwich. Of one of these rings, formed of mixed yellow metal, with *eleven* bosses, and an oval facet, upon which appears a figure of St. Catharine (?), we are enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Fitch, to give a representation, of the same size as the original. It was found in Norfolk; the engraved device does not appear to have been intended to serve as a signet, but had probably been enamelled. Its date may be assigned to the times of Henry VI. Another example of this class here figured, and given by Mr. Jesse in his "Gleanings of Natural History,"

was discovered in the bed of the Thames, near Kingston; it has likewise *eleven* bosses, and is of brass: it lay near the weapons of bronze and iron, celts, &c., regarded as evidences that Cæsar and the Roman invaders passed the Thames at the ford near that spot, after a sharp conflict with the Britons, according to the curious details communicated by Dr. Roots, of Surbiton, at the Meeting of the Institute at Winchester. The interesting remains alluded to were exhibited by the kindness of that gentleman in the temporary museum formed on that occasion. This curious ring has been considered to be of the Roman times, but comparison with the specimen in Mr. Fitch's collection appears to justify the notion that it may be regarded as of medieval date, although found in the immediate vicinity of vestiges of an earlier age, thus accidentally thrown together in the alluvial deposit. Mr. Hoare, in a subsequent communication on this subject, states that the following explanation of the use of these rings had been given: that the *ten* bosses indicated *ten aves*; by the *eleven*, *ten aves* and a *pater-noster* were numbered, the last being marked by a boss of larger size; and the addition of a twelfth marked the repetition of a creed.

It has been stated by French antiquaries that metal rings formed with *ten* bosses, and one of as early date as the reign of St. Louis, have been found in France. It was at that period that the use of the *chapelet*, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, is supposed to have been devised by Peter the Hermit. A gold ring, with *ten* knobs and a circular ornament of larger size, bearing a plain cross, was found, in 1846, in pulling down an old house in Henllan Street, Denbigh, and was in the possession of S. Edwards, Esq., of that town. Its weight is a quarter of an ounce. A similar ring, of base metal, discovered in a tomb in York Minster, is preserved in the treasury of that church; and another example, of silver, precisely similar in form, was found in Whitby Abbey, Yorkshire, as communicated to Mr. Hoare, by Dr. Proctor, of York.

We are indebted likewise to Mr. Fitch for the communication of another curious ring, from his interesting cabinet of Norfolk antiquities. It is a



plain hoop of silver, of the size here represented, and bears the inscription



ETHRALDRIC ON LVND

ETHRALDRIC ON LVND. Its date has been assigned to as early a period as Saxon times, but we are inclined to attribute it to a subsequent age, the twelfth, or perhaps so late a date even as the thirteenth century. It may deserve notice that the mintage at London, of coins of Canute, Harold, Edward the Confessor, the Conqueror and subsequent kings, is designated by the legend—ON LVNDE. On coins of Henry III., likewise, the legends—CIVITAS LVNDE—NICOLE ON LVND—RICARD ON LVND, &c. occur; whilst on those of Edward I. and subsequent sovereigns the mint is indicated by the words—CIVITAS LONDON. This ring was found, during the construction of the railway, at Attleborough, in Norfolk.

The annexed engraving represents one side of a leaden impression of the common seal of the Tinnerns of Cornwall, which was found in a field adjoining Lee-down, near Bath, in the year 1842, and passed into the valuable collection of the late Benj. Heywood Bright, Esq., of Bristol. As this remarkable and probably unique object is not generally known, the Committee have gladly availed themselves of the liberality of Mr Edward Smirke, who offered the loan of the accompanying representation, executed




Seal of the Tinnerns of Cornwall.

at his expense, for the Archæological Journal. Soon after the discovery of this impression, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., communicated a memoir on it, to the Truro Institution^a, in which he observes "it measured about two inches across, and is about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The sides are exactly alike; each of them bearing the impression of two men at work, one with a pick, the other with a shovel. In the centre is a lion's head. I have examined it carefully, and can perceive no difference whatever in the impression on the two sides. On the contrary, even

^a Notice of an Ancient leaden Seal of the Tinnerns of Cornwall, found in a field

near Bath, by Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., F.R.S., &c., President.

accidental defects are the same in both; therefore I have no doubt that the two sides were struck from the same die, and that the plates were joined together afterwards. Probably they enclosed a strip of parchment, or some other attachment by which the lead was fastened to a petition, deed, roll, or other legal instrument; but there is no trace whatever of the place where such a fastening could have been, nor can I discover the junction of the two plates. It is an interesting relic, for I have every reason to believe that it is the only impression in existence. There is no example of it amongst the Duchy records, nor in the British Museum, nor in the Chapter House of Westminster." To these remarks it may be added, that this curious object is undoubtedly a leaden bulla, similar in character to the metal seals used by the Hospitallers in England, examples of which may be seen among the ancient charters in the British Museum, and in the cabinet of Mr. Fitch, of Norwich. As it bears no mark of having been attached to a document, it is probable it may have been intended to perforate the upper part, in order to attach it by a lace to the deed; a mode of fastening which may be remarked in many instances, where pendant bullæ are used. The device represents two stream-tinners working in their mine, "with no aid," as Sir Charles Lemon observes, "but that of the stream of water which nature continually supplied in what was their principal tin-ground, namely, the beds of rivers;" Sir Charles further remarks "this is expressed by the lion's head, which in old seals and gems is generally used as the emblem of running water." The field is diapered, apparently with quatrefoils; the legend reads  . s' COMMUNITATIS. STANGNATORVM. CORNVBIE. There are no very peculiar features in the style or execution of this seal, to indicate its probable date, but from the character of the letters of the inscription, and from the orthography of the word "stangnatorum" it may be reasonably ascribed to a period not later than the earlier half of the fourteenth century. Although certain franchises were granted to the tinners of Cornwall, by the charters of the third of John, and the thirty-third of Edward the First, their formal incorporation cannot be shewn: yet the use of a seal, and the style of a "communitas," would seem to countenance their pretensions to a corporate character at least for certain purposes^b. An analogous example of the use of a common seal by tenants enfranchised, but not, so far as is known, incorporated, is afforded by Sir Frederick Madden's "Remarks on the Common Seal of the men of Alwastoke, co. Hants," printed in the volume of the Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Institute at Winchester in 1845.

Mr. Hudson Turner submitted to the Committee a drawing of an impression of a very remarkable personal seal, here represented of the full size. It is appended to a deed (preserved in the Public Record Office) dated in the ninth year of Edward the Third, whereby Walter de Grendene,

^b This subject is ably considered in "The case of Vice against Thomas, determined on appeal before the Lord Warden

of the Staunaries of Cornwall," &c. 8vo. London, 1843. Appendix, pp. 94, 95.

clerk, sold to Margaret his mother, one messuage, a barn and four acres of ground in the parish of Kingston-on-Thames. The device appears to be founded on the ancient popular legend that a husbandman who had stolen a bundle of thorns from a hedge was, in punishment of his theft, carried up to the moon. Alexander Necham, a writer of the twelfth century, in commenting on the dispersed shadow in the moon, thus alludes to the vulgar belief; "nonne novisti quid vulgus vocet rusticum in luna portantem spinas. Unde quidam vulgariter loquens ait



Rusticus in Luna, quem sarcina deprimit una,
Monstrat per spinas nulli prodesse rapinas ^c."

The legend reading—TE WALTERE DOCEBO CVR SPINAS PHEBO GERO—"I will teach you, Walter, why I carry thorns in the moon," seems to be an enigmatical mode of expressing the maxim that "honesty is the best policy."

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. R. P. Pullan, of Manchester, for the communication of a very interesting sepulchral brass, of which no representation appears hitherto to have been published. It exists in the church of Allerton Mauleverer, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and is the memorial of a knight and lady of the ancient family named *Malus Leporarius*, or Mauleverer, possessed of considerable estates in that parish, which received from their name its distinctive appellation. The knight is represented in the armour of plate, with some portions of mail, usually worn in the times of Richard II.; on his short surcoat, which fits closely to the body, and has the skirt escalloped, is seen the bearing of Mauleverer, of the class termed "canting" arms, *armoiries parlantes*, namely, three greyhounds courant, in allusion to his name ^d. One feature, of rather rare occurrence in English sepulchral memorials, may deserve notice: this is the projecting visor, attached to his tall and acutely peaked basinet. The visor is seldom seen in the monumental portraitures of any period, in this country, although not infrequently found in those of Germany. It may be noticed, however, more than once amongst the curious small figures representing the contemporaries and friends of Sir Hugh Hastings, introduced in the tabernacle work, on either side of his figure, in the remarkable sepulchral brass at Elsing, in Norfolk ^e. In later times examples of the visored salade

^c "De Natura Rerum," MS. Harl. 3737, fo. 20 b.

^d "Halvatheus Mauleverer, mil. temp. Hen. V., or Mal-leverer, in Latin *malus leporarius*, or the bad hare-hunter. A gentleman of the county being to slip a brace of greyhounds to run for a great

wager, so held them in the swinge, that they were more likely to strangle themselves than kill the hare; whereupon this surname was fixed on his family." Fuller's *Worthies*, vol. iii. p. 453.

^e Representations of this brass are given in Carter's *Sculpture and Painting*,

occasionally occur in sepulchral representations, but they are by no means common.

The figure of the lady presents no striking peculiarity of costume: she wears a square reticulated head-dress, apparently resembling the fashion which is more clearly shewn by the effigy of Catharine, wife of Thomas Beauchamp, in the choir of St. Mary's church, at Warwick, and that of Lady Le Despenser, on the north side of the altar, at Tewksbury. Her under-garment has a high collar closely buttoned up to the chin, a fashion of the fourteenth century prevalent both in male and female attire. Another peculiarity of this little brass may deserve notice: the figures are not cut out, to be inlaid upon the slab, as usual in such memorials in this country, but engraved upon a rectangular plate, the field of which is plain. The sepulchral brasses in France and the Netherlands most commonly were formed thus, consisting of one unbroken sheet of metal, but the field was richly



diapered, or covered with some design, as shewn by several Flemish brasses existing in England, at Lynn, Newark, Aveley, and other places. Mr. Stapleton has favoured us with the following note regarding the persons commemorated by the brass at Allerton. "Sir John Mauleverer, of Aller-

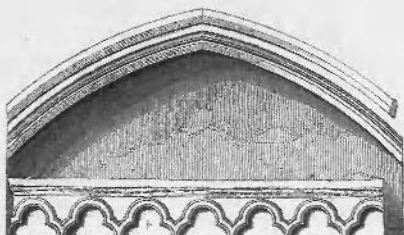
Cotman's Norfolk Brasses, and Waller's Series of Brasses. This fine memorial is now in a very imperfect state: an impression, taken half a century since, by Cra-

ven Ord, before it had suffered any material injury, is preserved in the Print Room, at the British Museum.

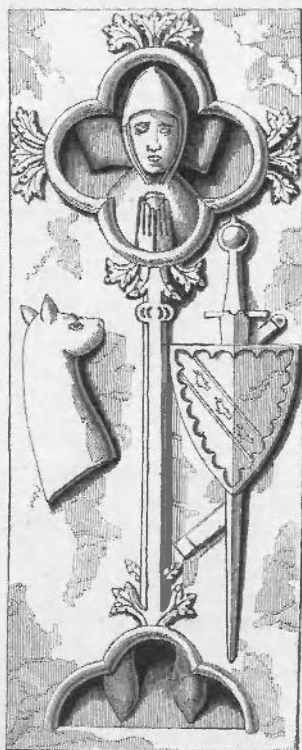
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.



SECTION at A



ARCH MOLD.



CLY. WYLLIS

FOUNDER'S TOMB, GILLING CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

ton Mauleverer, a parish in the upper division of Claro Wapentake, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Knaresborough, was son of Sir Halnath Mauleverer, and one of the deponents in the famous controversy between Scrope and Grosvenor, in the court of chivalry, A.D. 1385-90. It appears from his deposition that he was born in 1342, and had twice served in the Scotch wars. Sir John died Nov. 30, 1400, according to Thoresby and Hargrove, or, according to Sir Harris Nicolas, on Nov. 21; he was buried in the church of Allerton, and on a flat slab of blue marble, inlaid with a plate of brass, are the effigies of Sir John Mauleverer and Eleanore, his wife, daughter of Sir Piers Middleton, of Stockeld, in the parish of Spofforth, in the same division of Claro. Their issue was a son, Sir Halnath Mauleverer, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, A.D. 1420-21, who married Milicent, daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Lutterel. The arms of Sir John Mauleverer were, gules, three greyhounds courant in pale, collared or. Those of Middleton were, argent, fretty, a quarter sable. His ancestor, Richard Mauleverer, founded the priory of Allerton, as a cell to Marmoutier, in the reign of Henry II., *circa* A.D. 1100." The foundation charter has been preserved by Dom Martene, and a translation is given in Mr. Stapleton's memoir on the priory of the Holy Trinity, York, forming part of the volume of the Transactions of the Institute, at York, p. 27.

Mr. Goldie, junior, of York, has communicated a drawing of the founder's tomb in Gilling church, Yorkshire, from which the annexed representation has been taken. Mr. Goldie remarks; "it is in the usual position in the chancel, viz., on the north side, and lies under the depressed arch of which I have sent a sketch. The chancel is Decorated work, with debased insertions; from the arch mould I should say that the recess was of a later period, but I think the tomb is evidently Decorated. I have been endeavouring, but in vain, to find out the bearer of the armorial charges sculptured on the shield. The present owners of Gilling are the Fairfax family, and they were preceded by the Eltons, now extinct, though other families of the same name exist. There are several examples of this singular style of monument, but I have not met with any where the recumbent effigy and the monumental cross are thus combined. The most common are found merely with the bust disclosed. The present example has never been, I believe, published, nor has it attracted much attention; as in other respects the church, from its disgraceful mutilations and bad state of repair, has little to invite the ecclesiologist."

The Rev. W. E. Scudamore, Rector of Ditchingham, Norfolk, forwarded to the Committee a plan of the church of Ditchingham, with drawings representing the mural paintings recently discovered there. The subjects are the Last Judgment, and the popular medieval *Moralité*, commonly entitled "Le dit des trois morts et des trois vifs;" of the latter a representation is given in the annexed engraving. The same subject was discovered about two years ago painted over the chancel-arch of Battle church, Sussex. In the present instance the inscriptions on the labels are unfortunately all but obliterated, they were doubtless moral sentences referring to the vanity of earthly

grandeur. There is every reason to suppose that this allegory was as frequently depicted in English churches during the fourteenth century, as that of the "Dance of Death," of which it may be considered the first idea, was at the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century^f. A remarkably well executed representation of it occurs in a manuscript Psalter of the early part of the fourteenth century in the Arundel collection in the British Museum^g. Two kings and a queen are represented as meeting three skeletons; above each of the figures is a sentence in English.

OVER THE KINGS AND QUEEN.

Ich am afert,
Lo whet ich se,
Me thinketh hit beth develes thre.

OVER THE SKELETONS.

Ich wes wel fair,
Such scheltou be;
For Godes love be wer by me.

This valuable manuscript, which appears to have been executed in England, contains a contemporary note, that in the year 1339 it was given by John de Lyle to his daughter Audere.

The following remarks were submitted to the Committee of the Institute, by Mr. John J. Cole.

"Although it is said in the recent part of the Journal, that the intention or use of the singular openings in some churches called hagioscopes, lychnoscopes, low side windows, &c., has baffled the enquiries of ecclesiologists, I yet venture to offer another suggestion on the subject.

"It is this; that prior to the introduction of sanctus bell-cots, and commonly when these were not erected, then, at the low side window—the only real opening in the church except the doors, and this unglazed, but provided with a shutter—the sacristan stood, and on the elevation of the host opened the shutter and rang the sanctus bell, as directed, I think, in the ancient liturgy.—'In elevatione vero ipsius corporis Domini pulsetur campana *in uno latere*, ut populares, quibus celebrationi missarum non vacat quotidie interesse, ubicunque fuerint, seu in agris, sue in domibus, flectant genua.'—Constit. Joh. Peckham, A.D. 1281.

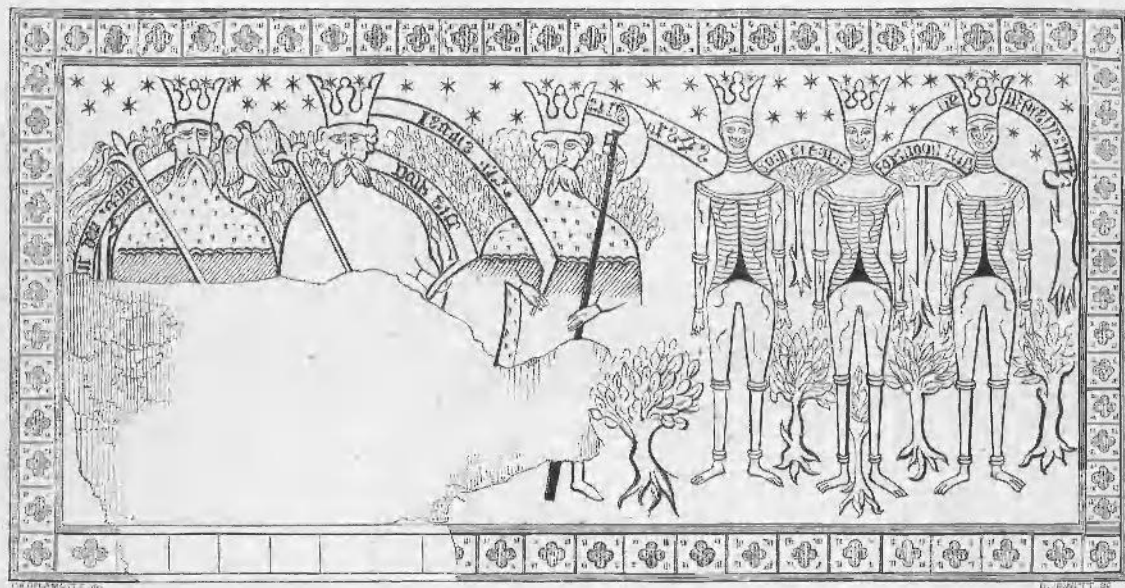
"This rule could be better observed by means of a low side window, strictly regarding the words '*in uno latere*,' than by a bell-cot which was probably an innovation, though an elegant one. There is no example of the latter, earlier perhaps than transition Norman, whereas of the former there is one of the Saxon period, it seems, at Caistor; and the cot was not as general as the window, which continued in use down to late Perpendicular. I need hardly observe that a hand-bell is still rung in Roman Catholic churches on the elevation of the host.

"I. H. P. finds the existing theories irreconcilable with the varied positions of the low side windows. In order to defend my own proposition, I would suggest that when, as usually, they were '*in uno latere*,' the south

^f A good example of the latter date in oil is still preserved in the screen of Hexham church, Northumberland; drawings

of it have been sent to the Committee by Mr. J. Fairless of that town.

^g No. 83, fo. 128.



MURAL PAINTING, DITCHINGHAM CHURCH NORFOLK

side of the chancel—it will be observed that the dwellings, as in a very large majority of the towns and villages of England, are to the south of the churches—that in the exceptional cases, the openings correspond, being on the north or on both sides, and that one is generally of later style, as if provided for a spreading population; that when, as usually, placed low, the more convenient for the sacristan in that when higher, as in the rare cases of Prior Crawden's chapel at Ely, and La Sainte Chapelle in Paris, they were so on account of the neighbourhood of perhaps monastic buildings, which would else have impeded the sound.

“I. H. P. has referred to the old directions above quoted, in another interesting paper by him on squints, in which he observes that those of small size were probably to enable the sacristan only to see the elevation of the host, and to ring the bell at the proper moment. I would add that so many squints are in company with and so closely adjoining to the low side windows, it is difficult to avoid the belief in their relationship, and their having reference to the same ceremony. And when we consider that no casements were made in the windows of a church, except this one kind which puzzles us, it is not easy to understand how, in the absence of a bell-cot, or other means of ringing in the open air, the bell could be heard by people ‘*seu in agris, seu in domibus.*’ I therefore imagine that it was a frequent practice, when neither low-side window nor bell-cot existed, to use the porch doorway for the purpose; and that those remarkable examples of squints at Bridgewater, at Charlton, and elsewhere, made from the chancel across one or more chapels direct to the porch, were to comply with the injunction to ring ‘*in uno latere,*’ and so as to be heard. And that the squints made into rooms over porches were, not for recluses, but that the sacristan might ring the bell at a casement there. The examples are numerous of squints commanding not the high altar from a chapel or transept, but a chantry altar from the chancel; and in some cases remaining and observed there is, as in Norman work at North Hinksey, a small squint through the jamb of the chancel arch pointing towards a chantry altar, and in the corner close next to it is a low side window of the same age. For what purpose? during the celebration of mass in a chapel there would be no clergy in the chancel, and of course no laity, to use the squint; but if the low side window was, as I suggest, to enrich the sound of the sanctus bell, then whether mass were performed at the high or at the chantry altar, the sacristan there stationed could directly or through the squint see the elevation of the host. In places where a squint could not be made, we find a low side window attached to each altar, as at Bucknell. The example from Othery, near Bridgewater, adduced as the most remarkable and unaccountable, owing to the awkward projection of a buttress across the window, is however yet stronger in favour of my theory. It is unfit for use by any one inside or outside for purposes conjectured in other cases, or for the exhibition of a light. But the old shutter remains, the opening through the buttress is sufficient for sound, and there is a squint made at such an angle as to prevent seeing the high altar from the transept, but so as to enable a person close to the chancel end

of it to see the transept altar, and this squint is cut from the very jamb of the low side window, or sanctus bell door."

A correspondent who signs A. P. P., has sent the following observations on the same subject. "The conclusion to which I have arrived respecting the use of these openings, and which all observation as yet has tended to confirm, is that they lighted the priest's vestry; which I take to have been partitioned off from the chancel by wood-work, and to have had flat ceiling. That there must have been a vestry, or sacarium, or sacristy, in every parish church, can hardly be doubted by any who know the usages of the medieval Church. No one (as yet, that I am aware of) has assigned a place for it. That it was in the chancel, can admit of no doubt: the height of the window would be exactly suited to it: its position, generally, as far as I have observed, near the priest's door, will increase the probability; add to these that (as far as my observation goes) it is usually close to the spot from whence the staircase ascended to the rood-loft, on which at certain seasons the sacred dramas used to be performed, and (it is probable) little doubt will remain in any mind. I have submitted this elucidation to members of the Roman Church, and they assented at once. A very perfect specimen restored *ad unguem* may be seen in the chancel of Hinton Ampner church, near Winchester. It was my wish to have restored it to its (I conceive) original and legitimate use; to light a vestry to be partitioned off as above suggested. But the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese prohibited it: it has therefore been temporarily filled up with stone-work, in the hope that eventually the interdict may be removed, and the church allowed the decency of a vestry."

The Rev. Charles W. Bingham, of Melcombe, Dorset, communicated to the Monthly Meeting of the Institute on January 10, an extract of a farm lease, dated in the second year of Edward the Third, made by Alice, widow of Robert of Wynterbourne, to Robert Fitz-Richard, of Byngham. Twenty-four acres of land were demised for five years, at a reserved rent, "of the half of all manner of grain on the aforesaid twenty-four acres growing, that is to say, every other sheaf^h;" and on condition that the tenant should manure yearly two acres of the said land, "ove les fiens de sa faude." Mr. Bingham requested an explanation of this clause. It appears probable that the word *fiens* is merely the Anglo-French mode of writing "fiens, fiente, or fems," *finus, ordure*ⁱ. "*Faude*" is of course the cattle *fold*^k; according to this reading the tenant covenanted to apply as manure the litter of his fold. Such a clause is not uncommon in medieval leases; thus in a demise, for a term of years, by John de Vere, earl of Oxford, of the manor of Fyngrethe, co. Essex, dated 20th of April, in the fifteenth year of Edward the Third^l, it is provided that the lessee shall manure the land with "les

^h "La moite de toute manere de ble sur les avantditz vint et quatre acres cressantes, cest a saver chescun autre garbe," &c.

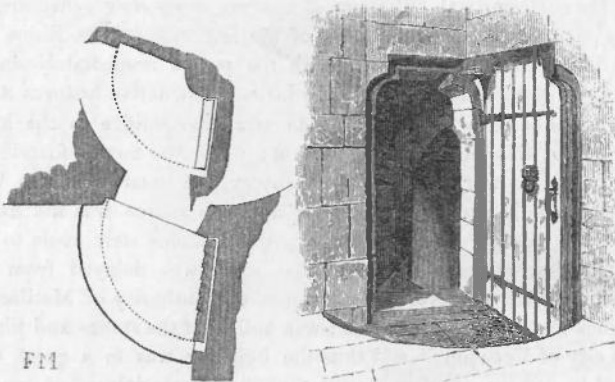
ⁱ See Roquefort, "Glossaire de la Langue Romane."

^k Du Cange, sub voce *Falda*.

^l Mr. Desborough Bedford kindly submitted this curious deed to the Committee. One of the seals pendant to it bears the device of a peacock in its pride, with the legend, "Ieo suy bel oysel."

feenz issauntz de tote manere des bestys de sur les dites terres sustenuz" during the entire term. Mr. Turner took occasion to observe, with reference to Mr. Bingham's letter, that a curious essay on agricultural economy during the middle ages, might be founded on an accurate examination of the Ministers' accounts on the great Rolls of the Exchequer, and a comparison of the numerous ancient farm-leases still preserved in public and private repositories. It may be added, that in England "Fold-suit" was a species of base service, by which tenants were obliged to send their cattle to the lord's fold, in order to accumulate manure. This service occurs in Domesday, as "*falde-consuetudo*."

Mr. F. Mackenzie communicated a drawing of a curious doorway to a staircase in St. Mary's church, Beverley. Its construction is very remarkable. It swings in a circular step, and round a circular corbel at the top; and there is a recess in the wall of the same shape as the door to receive it, as shewn in the accompanying drawing and plans.



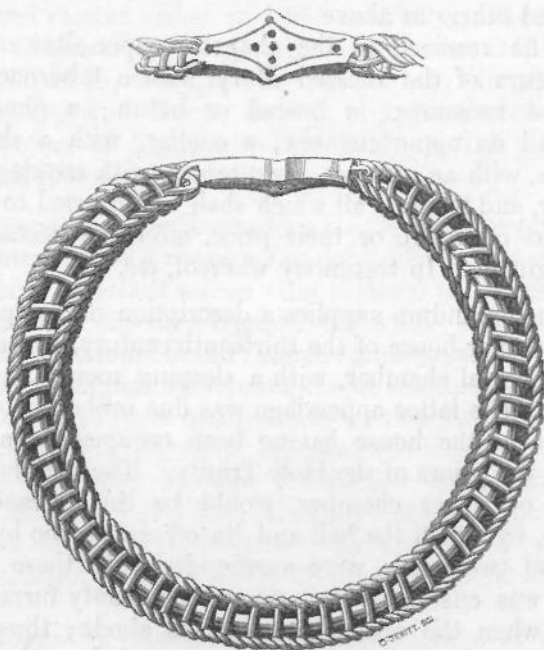
DOORWAY IN STAIRCASE, ST. MARY'S, BEVERLEY.

We give with this number of the Journal an engraving of the rood-screen at Christ Church, Hampshire, from a drawing by Mr. Ferrey. It was recently proposed to remove this beautiful work, and the Committee of the Archæological Institute endeavoured, by a memorial to the local authorities, to secure its preservation; this it is believed has been effected. A paper on the subject, by Mr. Ferrey, will appear in the number of the Journal for June.

Archaeological Intelligence.

PRIMEVAL PERIOD.

WE have frequently been indebted to Mr. Edward Hoare, of Cork, for valuable information regarding the remarkable objects of antiquity discovered in Ireland. By the kindness of that gentleman we have recently been favoured with representations of several most curious and choice specimens of ancient workmanship in the precious metals. They comprise a remark-



GOLD ARMILLA; FOUND AT VIRGINIA, CO. CAVAN.

able "lunette or gorget" of gold, the smallest hitherto found in Ireland, measuring about $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, and the breadth at the widest part nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight 16 dwts. 15 grs. It is curiously engraved with bands of zigzag lines. This interesting object is preserved in the museum of Mr. Anthony, at Piltown; it bears much resemblance to the gorget figured in Mr. Birch's memoir on the Torc of the Celts, *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. p. 35. A

single gorget of this type appears to have been discovered in England; a representation of it was given by Lysons in the *Magna Britannia*, History of Cornwall, p. ccxxii.; it was found near Penzance, in 1783, and closely resembles the example communicated by Mr. Hoare. The next object in interest is an unique gold armilla, dug up at Virginia, co. Cavan, in 1833, and preserved in the Piltown museum, co. Kilkenny. It is a most elaborate and beautiful example of corded work, weighing 1 oz. 15 dwts. 6 grs. With this Mr. Hoare communicated a representation of a curious gold torc-ring, of similar character to the armilla, but different in the pattern of the twist. It was found near Waterford, and weighs 8 dwts. 6 grs. This ring, of somewhat large size for the finger, nearly resembles the specimen found on the field of Floddon, and now in the possession of Mr. S. N. Paton, sen., represented in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. p. 269. Another very interesting torc-ring, of a similar type, is in the museum of Mr. Whincopp, at Woodbridge. A gold ring, of another type, formed of wire, twisted or platted, of which Mr. Hoare has enabled us to give a figure, was purchased at Bandon by Mr. Zachariah Hawkes, and is now in his collection. It weighs 3 dwts. 17 gr.



It is exceedingly desirable that a careful comparison should be made between the Irish ornaments of the earlier period, and objects of similar character found in England. Of several types which occur frequently in that country, examples have been discovered in various parts of Great Britain; whilst all ornaments formed of the precious metals are of far greater rarity here than in Ireland. In some of these specimens of great skill in goldsmithry a resemblance has been traced by some antiquaries to works of Asiatic origin.

Amongst the evidences of affinity between Irish and Oriental antiquities or usages, adduced by Col. Vallancey, in his "*Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis*," the discovery of a Chinese coin of brass or mixed metal has been recorded, of which representations may be found in those Collections, vol. iv. pl. xiv. p. 99; in the Description of Ireland, given in Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. iv. pl. xix. p. 232; and amongst the illustrations of a Memoir on Irish Antiquities by Governor Pownall, *Archæologia*, vol. vii. pl. xviii. p. 169. It was found in 1783, in a bog at Allenstown, County Meath, and was of the usual form of the Chinese monies, called *cash*, having the square perforation in the centre, by means of which these pieces are strung upon a leathern thong. It was supposed by Col. Vallancey to be a talisman, inscribed with Syriac, or Tartar, and astronomical characters. Another similar piece, however, having been communicated to him by Mr. Archdall, reported to have been found in an Irish bog, and a third, found in Dublin, having fallen under his notice, he then observed that "there is great probability that these are Chinese medals imported to this country by our East India ships^a." The occurrence of these *cash* in Ireland has been considered not wholly devoid of interest, in connexion with the

^a Coll. Hibern., vol. iv. p. 101.

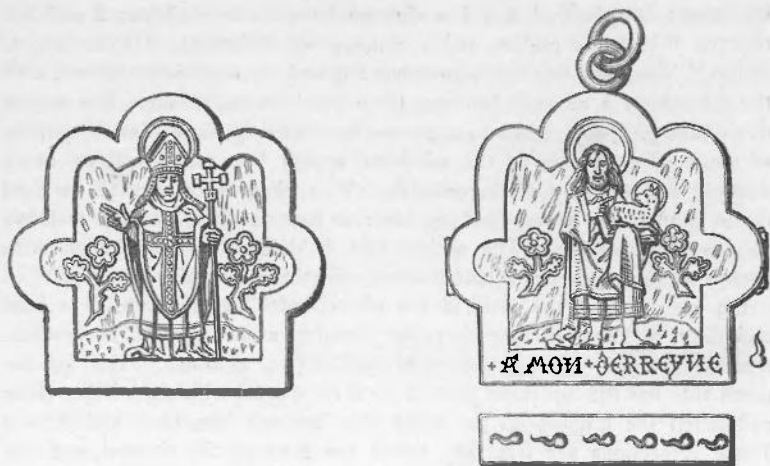
singular cubes of white porcelain, bearing old Chinese characters, stated to have been found in the Irish bogs, as already noticed briefly in the *Archæological Journal*^b, and precise information respecting the date of their coinage may prove acceptable to some of our readers. This we have been enabled to give, by the kindness of a gentleman who has made extensive researches in China, Mr. Thomas Bellott, R.N. He has presented to the Institute specimens of the currency of the Tartar emperors, or Ta ts'hing dynasty, which commenced in 1616, the reigning emperor being the seventh. These coins comprise those of Shun-che, whose reign ended in 1661, Kang-hi, 1722, Jung-ching, 1733, Keen-lung, 1795; the coins described by Col. Vallancey are of his reign. Also, *cash* of Kea-king, whose reign ended 1820, and of Taon-kwang, his successor, now reigning. These pieces bear on the obverse the name of the emperor in Tartar characters, reading perpendicularly, beginning on the left side; on the reverse, the Chinese name. Mr. Bellott made the following remark on the discovery of such coins in Ireland. "I read the English inscription on six or eight grave-stones of English merchant-seamen, on Coo-lun-roo, opposite Amoy, dated 1600 and odd years; it was just as natural that their shipmates should carry cash, &c. to Ireland, as I have to Stockport."

The curious porcelain seals, to which allusion has been made, are no longer in use in China, and appear to be of much earlier date than the coins in question. We hope, at no distant period, to give some detailed notices of those remarkable objects.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

The very interesting object, of which, by the kindness of its possessor, the Rev. William Maskell, we are enabled to offer representations, was found a few years since near Devizes. It is of pure gold, and both sides were originally enamelled, the colours being transparent, and the field tooled out and engraved, so that the lines were apparent through the vitrified coating, according to a beautiful process of art which appears to have been first used in Italy during the fourteenth century. Some portions of opaque white enamel remain in the little flowers which appear on both sides; the lines of the figures are filled in with a black substance, possibly a kind of niello? The annexed woodcuts shew the exact size and fashion of this little reliquary: there is a cavity within for the reception of a relic; on the side which opens, and is attached by hinges to the lower portion, appears an archbishop in full pontificals, bearing a cross-staff, and raising his right hand in benediction: around his head there is a nimbus, but there is no attribute to designate the person intended to be portrayed. On the reverse is seen St. John the Baptist, pointing to the Holy Lamb, placed on the book of the gospels, and supported on the left arm of the saint. Beneath are inscribed the words, 'A MON · DERREYNE. All round the edge of the reliquary are tears, chased out to receive enamel; from these it has been

^b See a notice of a communication by Mr. R. Anthony, of Piltown, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ii. p. 71.



GOLD RELIQUARY, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE REV. W. MASKELL.

supposed to have been worn in memorial of a deceased person. *Derreyne*, in old French, or *derniere*, may signify the close of life, the last years or moment of existence; and the words imply, as some suppose, an invocation of the Baptist and the other patron saint of the wearer, for help and intercession at his last hour. The weight of this precious little object is 1 oz. 8 dwts. 9 grs. the gold being of considerable thickness. It appears to be of the workmanship of the fifteenth century, probably French, and the archbishop may represent St. Germain. It is not improbable that it may have been destined to contain one of the consecrated tablets of wax, the Agnus Dei, blessed by the pope at Easter in the first year of his pontificate, and every seventh year subsequently, accounted to be of especial efficacy against pestilential vapours, the falling evil, sudden death, and other calamities.

The Rev. Edward Wilton has kindly communicated the following notes on the church of Charlton, Wilts, with impressions from the mural brasses, representing William Chancey, founder of the northern chantry-chapel, and his wife^c. These figures measure about 17 in. in length, and present the usual features of costume of the times of Henry VIII. The man wears the long furred gown, with very wide sleeves, and his wife has a pedimental head-dress with long lappets, her gown fitting close with tight sleeves, and cuffs of fur, a broad girdle round her hips closed with three large roses, and without any pendant. Beneath is the following epitaph,—

Off yo' chartte pray for the soul' of Will'm Chauncey
gentylma & Marion hys wyfe which Will'm covenied thus
Chapell' & decessed' the ix day of Juni Anno dni MCCCCxxiij^o.

On a scroll from the mouth of the male effigy is the phrase, *Misericordias Dni i et'nu cantabo*. Above are two escutcheons, both alike; with the follow-

^c The name is usually written Chancey: perhaps by omission of the contraction in the inscription it appears to be Chauncey, over the letter u.

ing arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron between 3 escallops; 2 and 3, a chevron between 3 castles, and a crescent for difference, (? Bromwich, of Wilts.) The same two bearings occur impaled, on and in the chapel, with the following: a chevron between three demi-horses, or some like animal dimidiated per pale; and on scutcheons supported by angels, at the returns of the hood-mouldings of the windows, appear bars and escallops, much decayed and scarcely distinguishable. This chantry belongs to the lord of the manor, and is repaired by him: it had an altar, and the trefoiled piscina still remains. The architecture is debased Perpendicular, with square windows, the heads cinquefoiled: the masonry badly executed.

On each side of the altar in the church of Charlton there is a bold moulding, of Perpendicular character, forming a sort of shelf or bracket, measuring about 4 ft. 8 in. in length, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. in width. That on the north side has the top-stone pierced, as if for serges, with eight holes, (four and four,) the bracket on the south side has one less, (four and three.) These projections are 3 ft. 6 in. above the floor of the chancel, and the principal hollow of the moulding is enriched with roses, the Tudor flower, foliage, &c. Between these brackets there is a space measuring 6 ft. 8 in.; they appear evidently to have been additions to the older fabric, as was also the piscina on the south side of the altar, the mouldings and ornaments being similar to those of the brackets.

This church had already been brought under the notice of our readers, as supplying an example of the curious perforations technically termed squints^d. In reference to the remark then made "that the squints would appear to have been originally carried across an external space," Mr. Wilton states that this could not have been the case. "The chapel and tower are of the same date, though the church is older; the same masonry, the mouldings continued from the chapel to the tower-door, the same arms in the spandrils of the porch door as in and on the Chancey chapel; the squint therefore was only made about the year 1524. It appears meant to enable a person in the porch, which is under the belfry, to see the elevation of the host, and know when to ring the sacring-bell. There was another entrance to the church at the west end; and, as the nave and chancel are of equal width, the high altar was visible from all parts; the inner squint through the wall dividing the Chancey chapel from the nave was alone necessary to open the view of the high altar from that chapel; whilst the communication with the belfry-porch appears clearly to have had reference to ringing of bells. Are not the uses of squints defined to be twofold, by examples like these, either to open communication and give facility for ringing the bell at the elevation of the host, or to render the high altar visible to persons otherwise excluded? If the one use is unnecessary, as at Charlton, from the form of the church, the second purpose is answered; or, where there is no connexion between the squint and the bell-tower, its use to some part of the congregation is apparent: perhaps also the other purpose may be found combined therewith, if search be made for the place where a bell-cot,

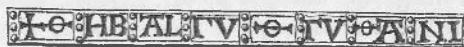
^d Archæological Journal, vol. iii. p. 308.

or other unnoticed arrangement may have been made, for the suspension of the sacring-bell apart from the tower."

The long brackets described by Mr. Wilton, if intended as he supposes to receive candles, appear to be unusual. There are, however, certain shelves of stone formed for this purpose having sockets for lights affixed to them, in the collegiate buildings at Winchester, constructed by William of Wykeham. Possibly, the perforations noticed at Charlton may have been for affixing images, rather than to receive tapers of wax.

Another example of the curious class of inscribed rings, supposed to have been regarded in mediæval times as endowed with a talismanic virtue, such as were termed *annuli*

virtuosi, has been communicated through the kindness of the Ven. archdeacon of Norfolk. It bears the same mystic words which appear on other rings represented or described in the *Archæological Journal*, such as that found in Bredicot church-



yard, and now in the possession of Mr. Jabez Allies, and another communicated by the Rev. H. H. Knight*. The characters upon the ring here represented shew a stronger evidence of oriental origin than any heretofore noticed; the Greek letters theta and gamma twice occur in the legend, which may be seen in the annexed woodcut. The discovery of this relic, which is of gold, weighing 56 grains, was singular. We are indebted to Dr. Jennings for the following particulars. "The ring was found in digging up the roots of an old oak tree, which had been blown down by a violent wind in 1846, on a farm called the Rookery, in the parish of Calne, Wiltshire, belonging to Mr. Thomas Poynder. The farm is distant about a mile from that town, and about the same distance from Bowood. Mr. Poynder thinks that the spot where the ring was found was in the track of the fugitive Royalists, after the battle at Rounday Hill, near Devizes, on their retreat towards Oxford, where the king's head-quarters were stated to be at that time."

This curious ring is divided into eight compartments, with a row of three little rounded points, or studs, between each, apparently in imitation of the ornaments of a girdle or guige for the shield, termed bars, such as are seen on sepulchral effigies of the thirteenth century, and later periods. The hoop is bent irregularly so that the inner circle presents seven straight sides, but the angles thus formed do not correspond precisely with the external divisions, which are eight in number, as before stated. This form is very unusual. Kirchman describes an antique ring, octangular outside, and circular within, probably of Roman date; and another in-

* See *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. pp. 267, 358.

scribed Roman ring of gold, with eleven facets externally, but circular within, was found near the Roman "Stone street," not far from Norwich^f.

A very elegant gold ring was brought for examination by Mr. Whincopp, having recently been added to his valuable collection of personal ornaments of the middle ages. It is formed in imitation of two bands or ribands twined together, one inscribed on the outside, *fauns departir*—the other on the inner side, *a nul autre*.

Mr. Winter Jones has communicated further information, which will interest some of our readers, regarding the Dutch "palimpsest" sepulchral brass, discovered in West Lavington church, Wilts, by the Rev. Edward Wilton, and described in the last volume of the *Archæological Journals*. Through the kindness of Mr. Lardner, careful enquiries were made by Mr. J. Van Lennep, of Amsterdam, to ascertain the locality of West-monstre, where the brass of John Dauntesay had originally formed a memorial of some religious endowment. After long research, no trace of the name appearing in the indexes of works regarding the ecclesiastical antiquities of Holland, Mr. Van Lennep has most kindly supplied the following particulars:—

"In the city of Middleburgh, in Walcheren, province of Zeeland, there were three churches, one of them connected with the abbey, and dedicated to the Virgin and St. Nicholas, the second built by Count Floris V. at the close of the thirteenth century, dedicated to St. Peter, and connected with a college or monastery (monster) of canons: it was called East, or Nord-monster. The third was dedicated to St. Martin, and, having also a chapter of canons, was called West-monster. This church appears from charters given by Van Mieris, to have been founded by Count William III.^h, whose sister Philippa espoused Edward III. king of England. There was thus a near relation and intercourse between the English and Zealanders in the fourteenth century, which might lead to a supposition that during that time, on some restoration or changes in the church of West-monstre, the plate might have been sold or sent to England. The occasion of its removal cannot have been after the destruction of that fabric, which took place in 1575, the materials, iron, brass-work, and bells, being sold by order of the magistrates for the sum of *ƒ*. 1820, whilst the English inscription bears a previous date, 1559.

"I have found in several Dutch works on commercial matters that the merchants of Holland and Zeeland were accustomed to send the brass and iron they bought in Sweden or Norway to Bruges, and to barter it for other merchandise. The prevalent notion that England imported brass plate from Flanders may thus appear to be confirmed.

"The 'heijleghe Gheest meesters' named in the inscription were the deacons of the congregation of the Holy Ghost. The 'gilde van sinte Cornelis,' confrérie or fellowship of St. Cornelius, was that of the basket-

^f It is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 547.

^g *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. p. 363.

^h *Groot Charter boeck des Graaven von Holland*, vol. ii. pp. 389, 411, 464, 568.

makers, a large society in a country of marsh and reed such as Zeeland is. The term 'baleeders' nobody here can understand. Perhaps it is an error for becleeder, signifying master or director: the name Paeschme appears also to be erroneous: it cannot be a Dutch name, and ought possibly to be read Paerschen, a family known in different provinces of Holland."

A considerable number of cancelled, or "palimpsest" memorials existing in England, have been already described by writers on sepulchral antiquities¹. Mr. Boutell affirms that in several instances Flemish inscriptions appear upon them: an example, as we believe, hitherto unnoticed, was to be seen in the church of Isleworth, Middlesex, on a detached brass, which a few years since was kept in the vestry. We shall be indebted to any correspondent who may favour us with further information on the subject. It does not appear that any positive information has been adduced to shew the place of manufacture or export whence the large quantities of latten, or brass plate of fine hard quality, used in England, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, were derived. The only distinct evidence hitherto cited is a passage in the contract for the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, dated 1454, in which it is covenanted to provide a large plate, "to be made of the finest and thickest Cullen plate," to cover the top of the altar-tomb^k. It is certain that Cologne was an emporium whence the merchants of England received a great variety of wares. In the "cotype of specery," a table of rates which may be assigned to the close of the fifteenth century, given with Arnold's Chronicle of the Customs of London, we find amongst various merchandise of Flanders the following wares,—“Latyn basyns at 28s. Latyn plate, . . . Dowbill plate, 16s. white plate, at 12s. sengyll plate, at 7s. 6d.”

Mr. Richard C. Hussey, local secretary of the Institute at Birmingham, has communicated, by the kind permission of Lady Harriet Moore, a curious little implement formed of brass, found, as it was stated, in digging the



foundations of a cottage, at Frittenden in Kent. It measures 4 in. and a quarter in length, and the form is fully shewn by the annexed representation. It appears to be a pointel, greffe or *stylus*, of medieval times, and constructed with a small flat button at one end for the purpose of obliterating any false marks: whilst the pointed extremity is formed with four sharp sides, which might serve to scrape and smooth the surface of the wax. The ivory tablets formed to receive the wax are of frequent occurrence in collections of medieval curiosities; they are frequently sculptured with

¹ See notices of "palimpsests" in the work on Monumental Brasses, by the Rev. C. Boutell, p. 147; the useful Manual published for the Architectural Society of

Oxford, p. xv; the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 121; and *Gent. Mag.*, March, 1841.

^k Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 354, orig. edit.

much elegance of design on the outer side, being hinged or strung together like a small book, so that the writing within was protected from injury: such tablets are sometimes called erroneously diptychs, bearing much resemblance in form to the objects of religious use properly designated by that term. Montfaucon has given a good example of these medieval tablets of ivory, formed with six leaves, the outer ones carved with subjects of romance, such as the tale of Aristotle, in the style of the fourteenth century¹. He gives also representations of several antique styles, one formed with a flat button at the blunt end, like the specimen from Frittenden^m. The end was more frequently formed like a little shovel, flat and broad, for the purpose of smoothing the wax. In the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, a MS. of the tenth century in the possession of the duke of Devonshire, Zacharias is represented writing with a stylus of this form, the tablets being rested on his knee. See the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. pl. 27. The *stylus* is commonly found amongst antiquities of the Roman age, but the medieval pointel has rarely been preserved. It appears in the well-known portraits of Chaucer, appended by a small lace to the lower of the three buttons which close the vent of his collar, at the throat. It may be questioned whether any contemporary portrait of the poet exists; there are several copies of that given by Occleve and engraved for Speght's edition of Chaucer's works. One of these has been beautifully reproduced by Mr. Henry Shaw, and may be seen in his "Dresses and Decorations." A comparison of these ancient portraits, preserved in the British Museum, will be found interesting: the pointel is seen in all of them. See Roy. MS. 17, D. vi. f. 90, v^o. Harl. MS. 4866, f. 88; Lansd. MS. 851; Add. MS. 5141.

Palsgrave, in the "Eclaircissement de la langue Francoyse," 1530, appears to have considered "caracte" as designating the style for writing. He gives "Poyntell, or caracte, *esplingue de fer*." Horman, in his curious "Vulgaria," 1519, under the chapter of writing, informs us of what materials these implements were made. "Poyntillis of yron and of syluer, bras, boone, or stoone, hauynge a pynne at the ende, be put in theyr case (*graphiario*)." An elegant example of the "poyntillis of yron and of syluer," of the sixteenth century, is preserved in the curious collection of Mr. A. C. Kirkmann; the point is of steel, now much blunted, the handle of silver with pretty ornaments in the Italian taste, and little figures apparently of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. The flat extremity formed a seal. We learn from the Golden Legend that the stylus was sometimes termed in medieval times a greffe; it is said in the Life of St. Felix, who was killed by his scholars therewith, that "a greffe (*al. greffe*) is properly called a pointell to wryte in tables of waxe." This term occurs as early as the Glossary of Ælfric, in which we find "*Graphium, vel scriptorium, græf*." The stylus was like-

¹ Montfaucon, *Antiqu. Expl.*, tom. iii. pl. 194. See also the memoir by the Abbe Lebeuf, *Mem. de l'Acad.* vol. xx.

^m The stylus seen in a painting found at Herculaneum, given in Dr. Smith's

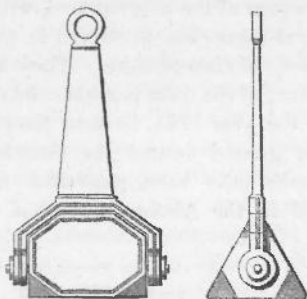
Dictionary of Antiquities, from Mus. Borb., tom. vi. pl. 35, appears to be formed with a flat blunt end, for similar use to the above.

wise termed, in old French, *greffe* or *greffe*, whence also a clerk of court or registrar was designated *greffier*.

Bishop Kennett, in his valuable MS. Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, gives "*Poitrel (sic)* a stile or writing instrument, with one end sharp, and the other broad."

An interesting relic, although appertaining to a comparatively recent period, has been kindly communicated by Mr. Henry Montague Parken, of Exeter. It is a small steel seal, formed with three facets, and formed so as to revolve, in a fashion common enough during the seventeenth and last centuries. The steel is partly studded with gold, and the workmanship, now defaced by rust, is elegantly designed. Its date appears to be about the year 1624; the principal face

bears the arms of Savoy impaling those of Bourbon Condé, the whole surmounted by a coronet and surrounded by a *cordelière*. These bearings are obviously those of Thomas François of Savoy, prince of Carignan, fourth son of the Duke Charles Emanuel, and Catherine, daughter of Philip II. king of Spain by Elizabeth of France. The prince espoused, Oct. 10, 1624, Marie de Bourbon, second daughter



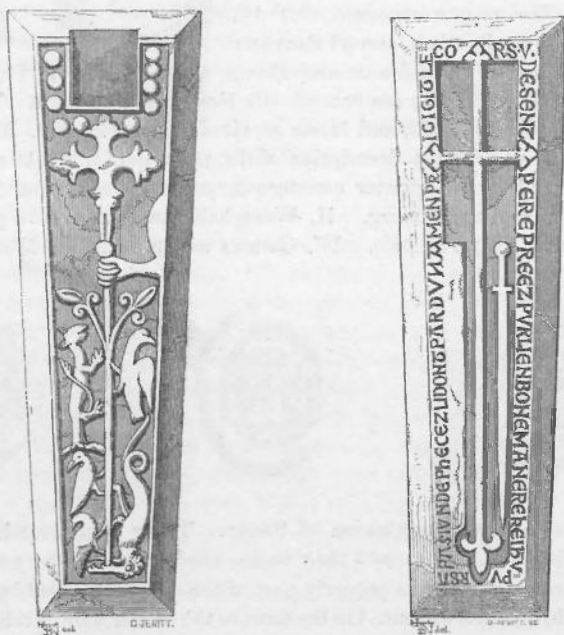
of Charles, comte de Soissons and Dreux, son of Louis de Bourbon, the first prince de Condé, by his second wife Françoise d'Orleans. The prince of Carignan died in 1656, and Marie survived him until 1692. Mr. Holmes has favoured us with the description of the arms upon this interesting seal, as follows, "I. grand quarter counterquartered, 1, Jerusalem, 2, Cyprus, 3, Armenia, 4, Luxembourg. II. Westphalia and Saxony, in pale. III. Chablais and Aosta, in pale. IV. Geneva and Saluzzo, or Montferrat, in



pale. Over all an inescutcheon of Savoy. These arms impale those of Bourbon-Soissons, France with the "*baston alise de gueules pery en bande,*" but the *bordure* which was properly part of the difference, used by the Soissons branch, does not appear. On the facet to the dexter side of this achievement appears a monogram formed of a T. combined with M. probably for Thomas and Marie, surmounted by a coronet; and on the remaining facet is a monogram of two Ms. combined within a *cordelière*, which may be thus introduced in allusion to the similar device termed the Savoy knot,

forming with the letters *FERT*, the principal part of the collar of the order of the Annunciation in Savoy. The cordelière has been supposed by some heraldic writers to have been properly taken by widows only: it was frequently used by Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis I. king of France. This little seal was found by a workman occupied in making some excavations at Winchester, and had been attributed to the Black Prince. No conjecture can be offered as regards the cause of its being found in such a locality. The prince of Carignan was grandfather of the celebrated Prince Eugene.

The Rev. Francis T. Bayly, vicar of Brookthorpe, Gloucestershire, and one of the Local Secretaries of the Institute in that county, communicated tracings of the original size, with drawings representing two curious sepulchral memorials, preserved in the church-porch, at St. Pierre, near Chepstow, Monmouthshire. They are inscribed and sculptured coffin-lids of stone, of the form prevalent in the thirteenth century, and were discovered in the year 1765, beneath the surface of the sod in the churchyard, whilst the ground around the church was lowered. Representations of these tombs have been published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1765, and in the *Archæologia*; but they are deficient in accuracy, and we



COFFIN-LIDS: ST. PIERRE NEAR CHEPSTOW.

gladly avail ourselves of the kindness of Mr. Bayly, in supplying accurate fac-similes, as also of Mr. Thomas Niblet, of Haresfield Court,

to whom we are indebted for carefully reduced drawings, to offer to our readers the annexed representations of these very interesting memorials. They were first noticed by Pegge, and laid before the Society of Antiquaries, when they attracted the notice of Dr. Milles, dean of Exeter, the President. Subsequently they were again brought before the Society by Mr. Strange, in his Memoir on the Roman and other Antiquities in Monmouthshire^a. On one of these slabs is sculptured a Latin cross flory, at the side of which is a sword, and around the verge the following rhyming inscription.—ICI GIT LE CORS V. DE SENT PERE PREEZ PVR LI EN BONE MANERE KE IH'V PVR SA PASIVN DE PHECEZ LI DONT PARDVN AMEN P'R. This is supposed to have been the tomb of Urian de St. Pierre, knight, who lived in the reign of Henry III. and died in 1239, 23 Edw. I., leaving, by Margaret his wife, a son, Urian de St. Pierre, then aged 16. He was also a knight, and had issue John de St. Pierre, who succeeded his father 8 Edw. III., and was the last heir male of his line. Isabella, his sister and heiress, married Sir Walter Coksey, knt. The second slab bears no inscription; a human hand is sculptured upon it, in low relief, holding a cross-staff, around the lower part of which appear three birds, a dragon and a quadruped, possibly a lion. Towards the head is a square space, forming a slightly depressed cavity, of unusual occurrence: it is surrounded by roundels, supposed by some to be heraldic. This cavity, Mr. Bayly suggested, might have been intended for the insertion of a sculptured head, somewhat in like manner as on the tomb at Gilling, figured in the Journal, or else for an inscribed block. Pegge conjectured that this slab had covered the remains of Margaret, wife of Sir Urian^o.

The contracted word P'R at the close of the inscription above mentioned was explained by Dr. Milles to signify *Priez*, and has generally been thus understood. May it not rather signify *Pater*, according to the frequent usage in sepulchral inscriptions to request from the faithful a pater-noster or an ave in behalf of the deceased. Mr. Bayly sent also an impression from the seal of Nicolas, prior of Daventry, Northamptonshire, found in the churchyard to the east of the conventual buildings, as described by Mr. Baker, in his history of the county. Prior Nicolas died A.D. 1264^p. The seal is remarkable as exhibiting an altar, supported on columns, with a diapered antependium. The chalice covered by a corporal is placed upon the altar.

Several ancient seals and impressions from matrices have been communicated by various correspondents at the monthly meetings of the Institute. The following notices may interest some of our readers. Circular seal of the fourteenth century, in the possession of Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, device, the pelican on her nest: legend, * s' MARGERIE D' LVTHTEVRGH. Circular matrix, of the same date as the last. The device, a figure in

^a Archæologia, vol. v. p. 76; Gough's Camden, vol. iii. pl. vi. See Pegge's account of these tombs, Gent. Mag., vol. xxxv. p. 72.

^o These tombs are noticed in Coxe's

Monmouthshire, vol. i. p. 5.

^p A representation is given by Mr. Baker, "by the favour of the dean of Christ Church," Hist. of Northants, vol. i. p. 311.

secular costume, holding a falcon on his right hand, and a bird's gamb in his left, * s' IOHANNIS FRAYNCEIS. Circular matrix, diam. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. : it exhibits a scutcheon of the royal arms, France and England quarterly, a chapel with a central spire over it, and the date 1568. On the dexter side St. Peter, on the other St. Paul. : SIGILLVM . . . MMVNE MARISCVM DERVMNE : The church of New Church in Romney Marsh, one of the places of assembly of the bailiff and commonalty of the marsh, is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and is, possibly, the sacred edifice intended to be portrayed on this seal. These two seals are also in Mr. Whincopp's collection.

Circular matrix, date about 1300 : device, four round-shaped leaves springing from one central point. * LE (or IE) LAMIVCT (?) found at Lincoln. In the collection of Mr. Arthur Trollope.

Circular matrix, of remarkably fine execution. The device, is a veiled female head, of great beauty. ✠ CAPVT. MARIE. MAGDALENE. Thirteenth century. Found at Monkton Farleigh, Wilts, and now in the possession of Mr. Wade Browne, of that place. Communicated by the Rev. Edward Wilton.

Circular brass matrix of elegant design : in the centre the head of an ecclesiastic enclosed by a six-cusped panel. s' IOH' LE LIEVRE CL'. Possibly a member of the family of Hare, settled in various parts of Norfolk. Preserved in Mr. Fitch's collection.

Impressions formed in gutta percha, from the matrix of the seal of the rural deanery of Ospreng, Kent : of which a representation is given in Lewis' history of Feversham. This interesting seal is in the possession of Mr. Faulkner Lee, of St. Alban's.

Impression from a curious matrix of pointed-oval form, belonging to Mr. Plowright, of Swaffham, Norfolk. It is the seal of the deanery of Breccles, in that county. The device is a Saracen's head. *Sigillum Decanat' de Brecclys.* Date, fifteenth century. A circular merchant's mark and monogram of the sixteenth century, with the letters R W and I B ; found near the old priory at Rushford, near Thetford. Communicated by Mr. Greville J. Chester, the possessor of the seal last described.

By the kindness of Mr. Nightingale we are enabled to give representations of a very curious silver reliquary, preserved in his museum, and already known, probably, to some of our readers through the notice published, a few years since, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*¹. This interesting relic was found, with a silver chain, suspended from the neck of a skeleton in the churchyard of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, during the demolition of the old church, in 1831. It appears to be of Greek workmanship ; it is probable that the type of the designs which ornament it may have been taken from more ancient representations than the time when it was fabricated, which cannot be considered earlier than the sixteenth century. The outline of the form of this object is the mystic figure of two interlaced triangles : on one side is seen St. George, in the act of piercing the dragon ; on the other St. Helena, bearing the cross in her right hand, a book in her left, and in the back-ground are seen the buildings of Jerusalem.

¹ Vol. xix. new series, p. 490, where a figure of the reliquary is also given.



RELIQUARY, FOUND AT ST. DUNSTON'S, FLEET STREET, LONDON. (TWO SIDES).

Diameter, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ in ; thickness about half an inch. At the top there is a small aperture, closed by a moveable piece, and serving apparently for the insertion of a relic, which probably was a piece of the true cross. The figures and ornaments are chased out of the solid metal, and are in very low relief. This reliquary was formerly in the museum of the late Dean of St. Patrick's, sold in London in 1842, when it came into the possession of Mr. Nightingale. Reliquaries of this kind were properly designated in the middle ages by the name *encolpium*, or *phylacterium*, and the usage of wearing them may be traced back to a very early period.

It is with satisfaction that we advert to the increase of interest in archæological enquiry, and preservation of ancient remains, shewn in the formation of local societies and museums. In East Anglia much has already been effected by the zealous efforts of the Norwich Archæological Society, under the auspices of its president, the bishop of the diocese, Sir John Boileau, Bart., and Mr. Dawson Turner. This good example, we are gratified to hear, has been followed in an adjoining county, by the formation of the "Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute," through the exertions of an antiquary of that place, Mr. Samuel Tymms, whose labours are already known to many of our readers. The first quarterly meeting took place on June 15, ult., and was very successful: the commencement of a collection of local antiquities was made, and we hope to see it deposited in the fine old gateway of Bury, to the preservation of which the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Tymms have long been devoted.

We may take this occasion to remind our readers, especially those who reside in the southern counties, that a very interesting locality has been chosen for the annual assembly of the Sussex Archæological Society, which will take place at Lewes, in August. The Cambrian archæologists hold their second congress at Caernarvon, commencing on August 12th, and closing on the 15th.

In South Wales also a fresh stimulus has been given by the formation of the "Caerleon Antiquarian Association," under whose auspices excavations have already brought much to light in and around the ancient Isca. We are gratified to be assured that the results of these researches will not be dispersed or lost. Encouraged by the liberality of the president, Sir Digby Mackworth, who has presented a site for a museum, the Society propose to erect a simple and appropriate building, for which Mr. Lockwood of Hull has furnished designs gratuitously. The cost is estimated at about four hundred pounds only, but the resources of the Association can with difficulty meet the charge of the first establishment of such a place of secure deposit, even on the moderate scale proposed. Any contributions towards this desirable object will be thankfully received by Mr. John Edward Lee, already known to archæologists through his interesting publication on the Roman remains at Caerleon, and we doubt not that lovers of antiquity, sensible of the value and interest that antiquities possess, when preserved in the locality which they illustrate, will be ready to offer on this occasion their encouragement and assistance. Mr. Lee will readily supply further information.

Archaeological Intelligence.

PRIMEVAL PERIOD.

THE existence of a circle of stones, supposed to be a Druidical monument, on the southern shores of the Isle of Mull, does not appear to have been recorded by any writer on Scottish antiquities. Mr. Auldjo has communicated the following account of these ancient remains, accompanied by the representations here given: "The druidical circle is situated in a field, called the 'Field of the Druids,' a short distance behind the old castle and mansion-house of Lochbuy, in the Island of Mull. It consists of eight stones, placed at unequal distances in a circle, with one stone much higher and larger than the rest, 118 feet to the west, and another small one, 15 feet to the south, of the circle. The eight stones vary in height from three to four feet above the ground, and they measure from six to nine feet in circumference. The height of the large out-lying stone is eight feet eleven inches, out of the ground; and it measures eight feet five inches in circumference. I have met with no description of this circle in any topographical work relating to Mull, nor do I think any attempt has ever been made to ascertain the original dimensions of the stones, by digging to the former surface of the ground on which the circle was placed. The nature of the ground of the field is very moist and peaty; extensive draining is in progress near it, and I have no doubt that it will be possible to clear away the earth from around this circle, so that we may hope one day to see it as it stood before the peat bog gathered around it.

"The site is the property of Murdoch Maclaine, Esq., and I am certain that he would readily afford every facility for the accomplishment of so desirable an object."

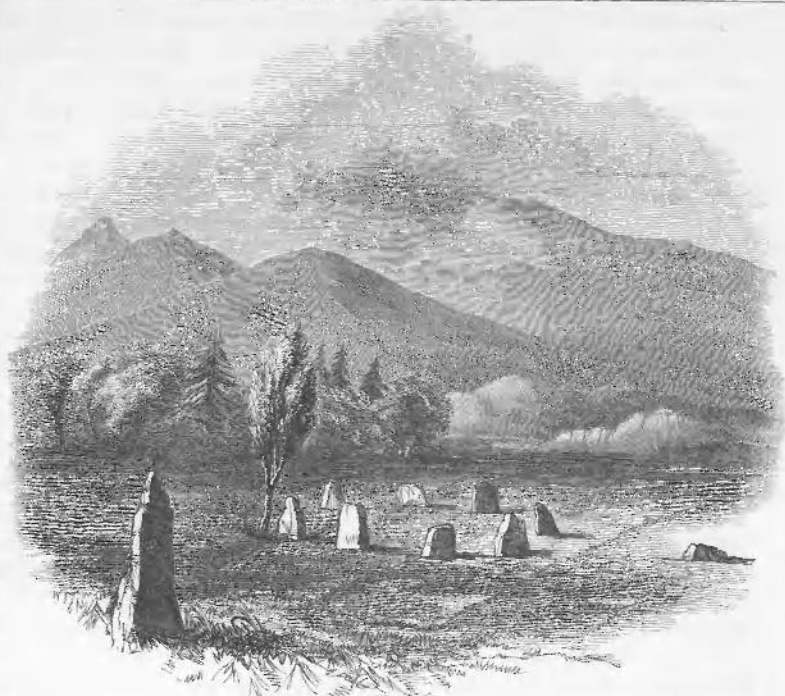
Mr. Gerard Moultrie, of Rugby, has supplied the following notice of the excavation of a tumulus in Warwickshire: "My attention having been drawn to some large swelling mounds situated in a field about two miles from the Foss-way, and contiguous to the village of Ryton-upon-Dunsmoor, I determined to explore one of them. For this purpose I hired workmen and commenced operations on a mound about thirty-four yards in diameter and seven feet in height. We ran a trench from east to west, but did not succeed in discovering any thing except some small fragments of Roman and British ware, some of it ornamented with scored lines, which my workmen threw up at the eastern extremity of the trench, about a foot beneath the surface of the mound. The discovery of these induced me to consider that there must in all probability be a deposit somewhere, which we had missed, and accordingly I directed the workmen to reverse their proceedings, and run a trench at right angles to the former one, from north to

south. This they did, and at a depth of six and a half feet below the surface of the mound, to the north of the centre, discovered a deposit of wood ashes, but no indication of any thing further. However, after digging a few feet south of the centre of the barrow at the depth of six feet, one of my workmen struck his spade against something hard, which rang to the stroke, and carefully removing the super-incumbent soil we exposed to view what appeared to be a massive sheet of iron, flat and round, about six feet in diameter, but so much deformed by rust and age that it was impossible to tell correctly its original shape and use, though from the lumps of iron, resembling bosses, which rose from the centre of the sheet, it might not improbably have been composed of shields. On attempting to remove it it fell into pieces, so much was it decayed. Night unfortunately coming on, we were forced to discontinue our operations, and refill the trench, but if, as is most likely, we should continue our researches on the spot at some future period, I will communicate the result."

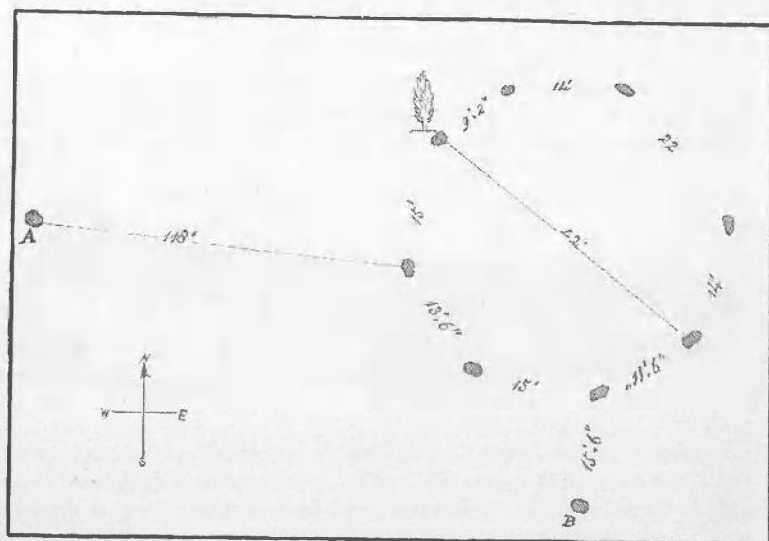
We are indebted to Mr. Edward Hoare, of Cork, for representations of two specimens of the gold "ring-money" of the ancient inhabitants of Ireland. One of the two rings, now in Mr. Hoare's collection, was found in July, 1846, in the bog of Allen, celebrated for the frequent discoveries of ancient relics, a few miles to the north of Cashel, ("the city of the kings,") county Tipperary. It is of the purest gold, weight 5 dwts. 10 grs. The second is a very small specimen, weighing 30 grs., and was dug out of a bog near Ballinasloe, county Galway, in August, 1843. The annexed woodcuts give the precise dimensions of these rings.



No specimen of these rings has been found, as it is believed, in England. They have been discovered in considerable numbers in Ireland, and have been supposed by Irish antiquaries to be the earliest form of currency. "Sir William Betham (as Mr. Hoare observes) was, I believe, the first who started the idea that these relics were fabricated and used as a medium of exchange as money, and thence denominated them 'ring-money.' His supposition has been pretty generally received as the truth, as also, that all the ancient jewel-ornaments were formed for the double purpose of ornament, and as a medium of exchange. This conclusion has been drawn, in consequence of a large number of these relics, of various forms, having been weighed, and the fact ascertained that their weights are for the most part multiples of a certain amount, according to a gradually ascending scale. Whenever a variation has been found, which has seldom occurred, it has been only of a grain or two, easily to be accounted for, by the wear and injuries of time which the object exhibited. The smallest of the specimens in my possession, resembling a bit of wire, I cannot conceive intended for any use, except as money, unless the rings served as beads; it weighs only 30 grs. I have had a notice sent to me of one weighing 24 grs. I have seen another weighing 18 grs., and, in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, there is one of 12 grs. If formed for beads or ornaments only,



DRUIDICAL CIRCLE, ISLE OF MULL.

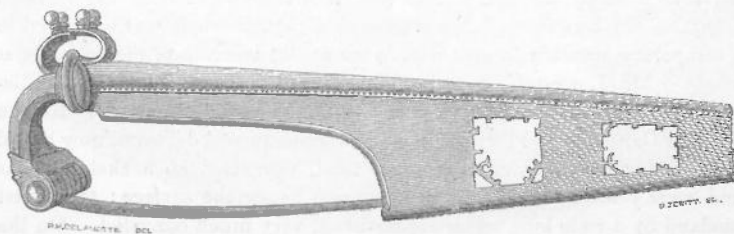


PLAN OF DRUIDICAL CIRCLE.

why this strict adherence to a certain gradation of weight? Specimens exist, increasing in weight in the same ratio; the very small specimens being of the greater rarity, possibly because the rings of silver, bronze, and bone, frequently found in Ireland, may have supplied the place of smaller currency of gold." These penannular rings, as they have been termed, of the larger size are occasionally found twisted, but very massive: they occur also tapering towards the extremities; a good example of this type, exhibited by the bishop of Meath to the Society of Antiquaries, about the year 1755, is represented in the *Archæologia*, vol. ii. pl. 1. A series of examples of various forms and dimensions, the plain massive rings varying in weight from 12 grs. to 276 grs., may be seen in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xvii., with a memoir by Sir William Betham^a. It is remarkable that the weight is almost invariably divisible by six. Further observations on this curious subject may be found in Sir William's *Etruria Celtica*, in Mr. Lindsay's *View of the Coinage of Ireland*, and several papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle* by Mr. Hoare, Mr. Bonomi, and Mr. Dickinson, who have shewn the curious analogy which appears to exist between these rings and the penannular gold currency of Sennaar and the interior of Africa. This remarkable class of Irish antiquities has already been brought under the notice of our readers by the communication from Mr. Sainthill, which will be found in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. i. p. 257. A fine collection was exhibited in the museum recently formed during the meeting of the Institute at Lincoln. Mr. Hoare presented at the same time to the Institute a lithographic representation of a sculptured bas-relief, a galeated head, found amongst the excavated rubbish at Pompeii by Robert Gregory, Esq., and presented by him to the Piltown museum, county Kilkenny.

ANGLO-ROMAN PERIOD.

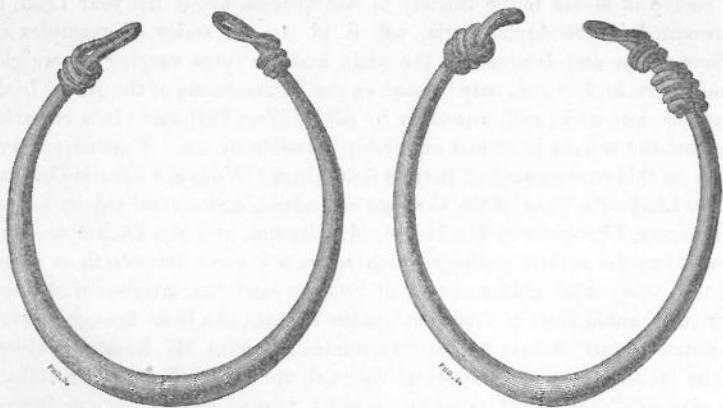
The very remarkable fibula and armilla, of which representations are here given, are of very unusual character. They are of silver, and were found in the course of excavations for the Ely and Peterborough railway.



We are indebted to Mr. Hertz, of Marlborough street, for the communication of these highly curious relics. The fibula measures 6 inches and a half in length, it is of a very unusual form, and was originally ornamented with two rectangular compartments of pierced, or trifoiliated, work, the delicate

^a This treatise was also given with the illustrations, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

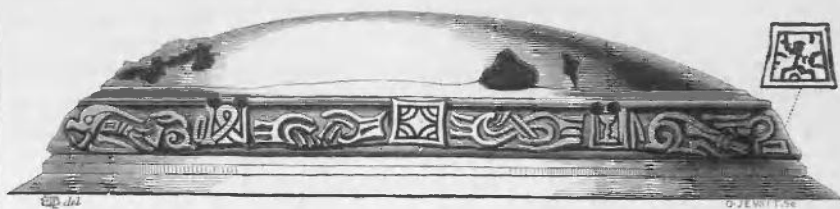
tracery of which has unfortunately been broken away, so that the design cannot now be ascertained. Fibulæ, thus fashioned, are rare; an example with pierced work of this description, was exhibited, with some very curious remains found on the South Downs of Sussex, at a recent meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society at Lewes. They are in the possession of Frederick Dixon, Esq. Mr. Hertz has a fibula of similar form discovered



at Nola. The armillæ measures about 2 inches and three quarters, by 2 inches and a quarter; each extremity is formed with a loop, so that they might be attached either by a double hook, or tied with a lace.

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

We are enabled, by the aid of our obliging correspondent at Darlington, Mr. W. Hylton Longstaff, to submit to our readers a representation of another very rare type of fibula. It is formed of bronze, in shape very similar to a small tortoise, and is now in the possession of Mr. William Hedley, of Monkwearmouth, by whose kind permission it was exhibited in the temporary museum formed during the recent meeting of the Institute at Lincoln. Mr. Longstaff gave the following interesting account of the discovery:—"The ornament here represented was found on the old Roman road from Catterick to Piersebridge (Cataractonium—Ad Tisam) now called Leeming-lane. In the centre of the road, near Bedale, a skeleton was found some years since, only one or two feet below the surface: the breast transfixd by a rude long square spear-head, very much corroded. On the shoulders were two ornaments; one here given, the second is stated to be preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. No armour or other remains were found. This remarkable relic consists of an oval, shell-like cup of bronze, with an ornamental border of rude dragons and snakes intertwined. On the reverse are remains of two projecting pieces at one end, to which the *acus* probably was attached by a hinge, and



SIDE VIEW, THE OUTER CASE REMOVED



SAXON FIBULA, IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. W. HEDLEY, OF MONKWEARMOUTH.

Size of the original.

fastened by a catch at the other end. The face of it is most richly ornamented with perforated work, adorned with five projecting studs, and minutely twisted silver wire. The central stud alone remains. This curious piece of pierced work was attached to the face of the fibula, by means of four sets of holes, formed in the principal portion of the ornament, which in the side view is represented without its ornamental covering. The large hole was caused by the pick-axe." The annexed representations of this fibula are of the original size.

Fibulae of this remarkable type have been found in the north of Europe. Herr Worsaae has given a curious example in his "*Dänemarks Vorzeit*," a work most valuable to the English archæologist, and of which a translation by Mr. Thoms, with additional communications from the author, is now in the press. The mode of fastening is there distinctly shewn.

A similar fibula is given in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii. pl. xx., described as "an oval brass ornament of chased work, somewhat like the embossment of a horse-bit. It was found together with a brass pin and a brass needle, one on each side of a skeleton, in the Isle of Sangay, between the Isles of Urril and Harris, to the west of Scotland." It is also stated, that "the fellow of it" was preserved in the British Museum. Another was discovered in a tumulus in Lancashire, with a stone hammer, beads, and various remains, according to an interesting communication, for which we are indebted to Mr. Michael Jones, and which we hope to bring before the notice of our readers. A pair of ornaments, very similar to that found on the Leeming-lane, were discovered by Mr. Rendall, with a skeleton and various remains, near Pier-o-Wall, Orkney, and are figured in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, with a memoir by Mr. Crofton Croker^b.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

The Rev. Edwin G. Jarvis, vicar of Hackthorn, near Lincoln, has communicated a note of a singular discovery recently made at Market Rasen, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Haslam, in his curious memoir on the ancient Oratories of Cornwall, and the holy wells frequently found adjacent to them, published in a former volume of the *Archæological Journal*, noticed the prevalent custom, in former times, of dropping pins into these wells. He stated that pins might be collected by the handful, especially at ancient wells reputed as sacred, and that thousands of pins might be found at a spot near the way to the oratory of St. Piran in the sands; since it had been customary, according to tradition, to drop one or two pins there, when a child was baptized^c. Borlase also mentions the superstitious practices at the well of St. Maddern, near Penzance. "By dropping pins or pebbles into this fountain (he observes), by shaking the ground round the fountain, or by contriving to raise bubbles from the bottom on certain days, when the moon is at a particular stage of increase or decrease, the secrets of this well are

^b Vol. ii. p. 331.
VOL. V.

^c *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ii. p. 233.

thus extorted." Brand mentions, in his History of Newcastle, the prevailing custom of taking diseased children to Bedes' well, near that town, and dropping a crooked pin into the well, previously to the sufferer being dipped^d. This practice was retained as recently as the year 1740. In the Western Islands of Scotland it was likewise customary, according to Martin, for the sick to frequent certain wells reputed of medicinal virtue; and, after some superstitious observances, to leave a small offering upon the stone which covered the well, such as a pin, needle, farthing, or the like.

During a late visit to Market Rasen, Mr. Jarvis found some workmen engaged in deepening a mill-dam: they appeared to be at work about ten feet below the natural bed of the stream, and in the course of the operation threw out several ancient objects of various dates, an iron javelin head, two single-edged daggers, part of a bridle-bit, some common "Abbey pieces," and a farthing of Charles II. There were also found hundreds of brass pins, of various forms and sizes, some having ornamented heads, and measuring about three inches in length. One of the workmen on being questioned said that there were "Spas" in the neighbourhood; there are springs at Kingerby, near Rasen, to which healing properties are attributed, and these are familiarly termed "Spas:" Mr. Jarvis understood that there also large numbers of pins were found. It is remarkable that the country people, who scarcely appeared to notice the finding of so large a quantity of pins in the mill-dam, should have connected the fact with the existence of healing springs, an evidence, as it would seem, of some traditional recollection of the obsolete usage to which allusion has been made.

An incised sepulchral memorial of considerable interest has been found near the east end of the south aisle, in the church of Sudbury, Suffolk. It is a slab of stone, measuring seven feet one inch, in length, by about two feet four inches at the head, and two feet at the foot. The portraiture of a lady is engraved upon it; over her head appear portions of the design of a foliated canopy, and an inscription runs round the margin of the slab. Its existence had been entirely forgotten, it was found concealed by pews, and the discovery is due to the Rev. Hugh Maclean, having been made by him about two years since, during repairs and restorations in Sudbury church. We regret, however, to learn that this interesting memorial has been again concealed from view: we are indebted to Mr. Almack, of Long Melford, for a notice of the discovery, accompanied by an accurate representation, executed for Mr. Maclean, by Mr. A. F. Sprague, of Colchester. The inscription, in "Longobardic" capitals, may be read as follows, — ✠ CHI. GIST. SEIEVE. DE SE (INT QVINTIN). LE. FEMME. ROBERT. DE. (SEINT). QVINTIN. KI TRESPASSA. EN. LAN. DE. GRACE. M. CCC. . . . (LE IOV) R. DE. SEINT. GREGORY.—closing with a commendation, probably, to the prayers of the faithful, but the last letters of the legend are almost effaced. This memorial presents a singular feature, very rarely, if ever, to be found in monumental portraitures in this country, namely that the head of the figure, as also the hands, which are united upon the bosom according to customary

^d History of Newcastle, vol. ii. p. 54.

fashion in such designs, appear to have been engraved on separate pieces, of a different material to the slab itself, and inlaid on its surface, a peculiarity in sepulchral slabs not unfrequently to be noticed in the northern parts of France. The matrices, or indents, intended to receive these incrustations, now alone remain in the example communicated by Mr. Almack; the material originally inlaid in them may have been brass, thus sparingly used for the sake possibly of economy; but we are informed by Mr. Maclean that, according to his opinion, it was white marble, and both appear to have been frequently used on the continent in tombs of this description.

This peculiarity, as also the general design of the figure, closely resembling that of continental memorials, would appear to warrant the conjecture that this slab was engraved by a French artificer. It is remarkable that a family of French origin, named de St. Quintin, doubtless from the ancient town of that name in the department of the Aisne, long celebrated for manufactures of linen and other tissues, appear to have had commercial transactions at Sudbury, in the times of Edward I., not very long before the date which may be assigned to this tomb. This fact is ascertained by the following record of an inquisition made at Sudbury, 3 Edw. I.

"Villata de Subyr'. Inquisitio facta, . . . De hiis qui discordia durante inter Regem et Comitissam Flandrie, contra inibicionem et defencionem Regis defuncti, et Regis qui nunc est, duxerunt vel duci fecerunt lanas aliquas ad partes transmarinas, &c.

"Dicunt quod Johannes Bare, Johannes Bonewile, miles de Bonevile, Thomas Knivet, Johannes Knivet, Robertus de Sancto Quintino, et Johannes de Sancto Quintino, Reginaldus Cokerel, et Noelus de Aubianis^e, Johannes Mulet, Johannes Bele, omnes mercatores Ambianenses, duxerunt et duci fecerunt lanas ad partes transmarinas, quot saccos nesciunt, et per portum Gypewic' illas duxerunt^f."

There can be little doubt that Seieve was the wife or near relation of this same Robert, the merchant of Amiens, thus called to account for transgressing the severe enactments against exportation of wool, long and extensively carried on in the eastern counties to the prejudice of English dealers. The name Seieve is of uncommon occurrence in this country: it may be noticed however in the Exeter Domesday, and twice amongst the inhabitants of Winchester, named in the survey taken in the reign of Henry I.^g

Weever, in his account of St. Gregory's church, Sudbury, states that "in the said church lie buried (as I have it in the notes of burials, from William-le-Neve, York Herald) the bodies of . . . Henry, father of Robert Saint Quintyn, Philip Saint Quintin," &c.^h

The effigy of Seieve de Seint Quintin appears to be of the earlier part of the fourteenth century. In its general design it bears much resemblance to the sepulchral brasses representing Margaret, Lady de Camoys, A.D. 1310, at Trotton, Sussex, and Joan, Lady Cobham, A.D., 1320, at Cobham, Kent. She wears the same loosely fitting robe, with short sleeves reaching

^e Sic. Probably the right reading is Anbianis, or Ambianis, Amiens.

^f Rot. Hundr., ii. p. 179.

^g Liber Winton. fol. 9, b. and 18. b.

^h Funerall Monuments, p. 744.

a little below the elbow, but she has also a mantle, which is wanting in the other examples. A very small dog lies on her skirt, between her feet.

Mr. Charles Tucker has communicated the following notice of an interesting portion of the ancient episcopal palace at Exeter, lately demolished, and of the remains of a decorative pavement. The heraldic tiles in question have been presented by him to the museum of the Institute.

"In pulling down parts of the ancient palace of the bishops at Exeter, previously to the erection of the new edifice, the workmen found a floor of decorative tiles (which had been partly concealed by a more modern wooden one) in a chamber, formerly of some note and pretension, having a basement story beneath, and a fine lofty carved oak roof, which had also been hid by a modern plastered ceiling. The floor was formed with armorial decorative tiles, arranged in compartments of fours, with a border of plain reddish-brown tiles, surrounding every four. The tiles, of which three exhibit armorial scutcheons, may be thus described: 1, a lion rampant, Poictou? 2, a lion rampant, within a bordure bezanty, a fleur-de-lys being placed above and on each side of the scutcheon; 3, three chevronels. On the fourth tile appears an eagle displayed, in a compartment formed with many cusps, the four principal points bearing crowns: this ornament bears much resemblance to the fan-shaped crest which surmounted both the basinet of the knight, and the head of his charger, as shewn by seals and illuminations of the latter part of the thirteenth century. Mr. Pitman Jones, of Exeter, made a communication on the subject to an officer of the Herald's College, and has forwarded to me the following suggestions, as to the armorial bearings decorating these tiles. The first shield bears the arms of Poictou, and the second those of the earl of Cornwall, Richard Plantagenet, second son of King John, having, upon being created earl of Poictou and Cornwall, in 1225, adopted the arms of Poictou, viz., argent, a lion rampant gules, crowned or, within a bordure of the ancient arms of Cornwall, viz., sable bezanty. He was elected king of the Romans in 1256, and died in 1271. All the bearings in question appear to refer personally to Edmund of Almaine, earl of Cornwall, son and successor of Richard Plantagenet, second son of King John. This Edmund intermarried with Margaret de Clare, daughter of Richard, earl of Gloucester, whose arms, three chevronels, occupy one of the shields. The device of an eagle, with the crown at the four points of the bordure, appear to refer to the dignity of his father, as king of the Romans, and I find that he bore on his seal the shield of his arms placed on an eagle, or rather hanging from the beak of an eagle, with the inscription: S Eadmundi de Alemannia, Comitis Cornubie¹.

"If the above explanation of the bearings be correct, it will afford a clue to the date of the work, and fix it about the close of the thirteenth century. Richard, earl of Poictou and Cornwall, the king of the Romans, espoused Sanchia of Provence, his second wife, mother of Edmund, in 1243. Margaret de Clare was divorced from Edmund, earl of Cornwall, in 1294, and Edmund himself died in 1300.

¹ Sandford's Genealogical History, p. 95.

"In another part of the same floor, but not forming any part of the armorial pattern, some tiles with a rich and very fine green glaze were found.

"The roof was constructed of oak with ornamental cross beams, and finely carved bosses at the points of junction. These were brought to light on removing a flat plastered ceiling, placed there apparently when the room had been divided and converted into secondary offices. The bosses are of extremely bold and excellent workmanship, one is formed by the figure of a bishop with the mitre, amice, and chasuble; another by that of a female in a hood, both being surrounded by foliage. Two adjoining cross beams bore the arms of Grandisson and Montacute, on separate shields. As Bishop Grandisson's mother was of the Montacute family, it seems most probable that the two heads are portraits of Bishop Grandisson and his mother. There is red, black, and white paint, and gilding still remaining on these bosses, a third of which is formed by a crouching hound, and three others present masses of foliage only. The bosses are between 18 in. and 2 ft. in diameter, formed of fine solid oak, and 12 in. thick, in admirable preservation. Bishop Grandisson was promoted to the see of Exeter in 1327, and died in 1369. He had been a great contributor to the works of his cathedral, and erected the west facade; he doubtless contributed also to the decoration of the adjoining palace."

Amongst the various places visited by the Archæologists during their late meeting at Lincoln, was the ancient church of Stow-in-Lindsey, the mother church (according to local tradition) of the Minster of Lincoln. The restoration of this highly interesting and decayed structure has subsequently been proposed, and we feel assured that many who shared in the gratification derived from their recent visit to the spot, when the most sceptical agreed in admitting the notion of its Saxon date, or to whom it is known as a remarkable example of early architecture, will be desirous of aiding so laudable an object. We have been favoured by Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., with the following brief notices of this very curious church.

"It is a large cruciform structure, without side aisles, its total length upwards of a hundred feet, its transept eighty, and its width twenty-five^k.

"The nave is early Norman, with one tier of small windows, and, excepting the doorways and the western window, which are insertions, agrees very accurately with the work of Remigius the Norman (A.D. 1070—1092) at Lincoln, who is said to have re-edified Stow. The more enriched choir, with the exception of the east window, is the work of Bishop Alexander, A.D. 1123-1147.

"The transepts and piers of the original tower (for the present tower is built upon late pointed arches springing within the circular ones) lay claim to be for the most part of Saxon date. It is remarkable that the transept walls are based on a singularly solid foundation, three feet at least below the foundation of the nave; as the original floor of the transept is three feet below the floor of the nave, and the present floor of the transept,

^k An interesting memoir on this church, by the Rev. G. Atkinson, has been published in the third Report of the Lincolnshire Society for the encouragement of Ec-

clesiastical Architecture, by whose influence and efforts the extension of an intelligent taste has materially been promoted in that county.

which has been accommodated to that of the nave, shewing the latter to be of later construction. Long and short work exists in a doorway in the west wall of the north transept, the threshold of which is level with the original floor. Portions of long and short work remain in several windows of the transept, and the piers of the old tower, if not the arches, are so peculiar in their construction, and so entirely dissimilar to any Norman, still more so to any pointed work, that they can hardly be assigned to any period but one previous to the Conquest. They are also so large and substantial that they may well be supposed to have been intended for some building not less important than a cathedral church. Eadmer describes the old church at Canterbury as "*vetus ecclesia Romanorum opere facta*;" St. Wilfrid, in 674, had learnt architecture at Rome before he began his works, and many of his earliest structures are described as built after the Roman manner. Now no language can better describe the base of the transepts and piers at Stow, than to say that they are done "*more Romano*;" and the contrast they afford with the shallower foundation of the Norman nave (clearly of early Norman) is the more significant and the more important since the notion that Saxon buildings were small and unsubstantial has gained many advocates.

"In corroboration of the opinions founded upon these architectural peculiarities may be adduced the following historical evidence.—

"It is well known that the district of Lindsey was under the superintendence of a Saxon bishop, a see having been founded at Lindisse, or Sidnacester, about the year 678, which continued to be the residence of the bishop till the great invasion of the Danes in 870, when the whole district was ravaged, many monasteries burned, and as Simon of Durham says, they wintered in the town of Lindisse near to Torksig (now Torksey) the parish which adjoins that of Stow. From this time we hear no more of Sidnacester or Lindisse, but we find Eadnoth, bishop of Dorchester, (to which see that of Lindisse had been removed after the Danish incursion,) building a monastery at Stow, "*the place*," *Sanctæ Mariæ locus*; and, as the proximity of Stow to Torksey goes far to identify it with Lindisse, coupled as it is with the disappearance of Lindisse, and the uprising of Stow as a designation, what would be more probable than that Eadnoth should be led by old associations to the hallowed site of the old cathedral? But, still further, we have an authentic Saxon document concerning an endowment of Stow by Earl Leofric and Gudgyfe his wife, A.D. 1052, during the episcopate of Wulfsig, which says that Eadnoth and Æelfric, previously bishops of Dorchester, still claimed and possessed episcopal property at Stow. It also establishes the fact that this church was more than a mere abbey, that it was a minster, in which the service was to be similar to that of St. Paul's in London.

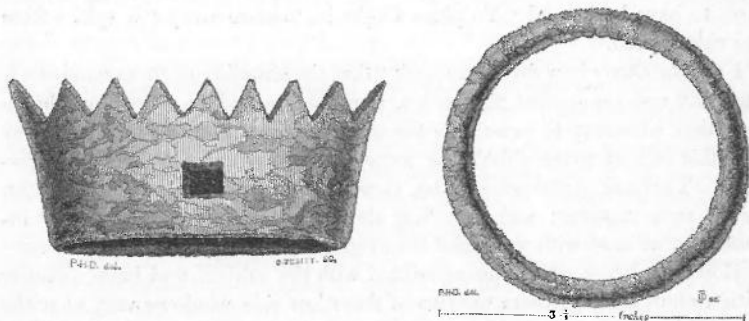
"It might be added that molten lead¹ has been found at the level of the old transept floor, and a vitrified mass with charcoal sticking in it still remains between one of the piers of the old tower and the transept wall, which, if

¹ A specimen of this molten lead was presented, at the late Lincoln Meeting, to the museum of the Institute, by Mr. Frischuy, of that city.

the church has never been burnt since the time of the Danes, proves that that portion of the building is of anterior date ; but, if fire since the Conquest has injured the church, the same proof exists that these walls must have been built before ; and, on the whole, it can hardly be doubted by the most sceptical, that in this church of Stow we behold the remains of an ancient Saxon cathedral. It is confidently hoped that not only the county of Lincoln, but that the lovers of antiquity in general, will readily co-operate in the restoration of this venerable monument of the piety of our forefathers. Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. Drury, 312, High-street, Lincoln."

The Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of the county, President of the Archæological Institute, has placed his name with a donation of fifty guineas, on the list of contributors. The Central Committee of the Institute have voted a contribution of ten pounds to this work of restoration, especially interesting to the Society, in connexion with the cordial welcome they have recently found during their congress in Lincolnshire.

In the notices of antiquities discovered by the Hon. R. C. Neville, in the neighbourhood of Audley End, Essex, comprised in his interesting volume, entitled "*Sepulchra Exposita*," some remains are described and figured, namely, the upper part of a head-piece, a spur, and a spear or javelin-head. They were found near the churchyard of Hildersham, Cambridgeshire, at a spot supposed to have been the site of Hildersham castle, the dwelling-



Iron ring, supposed to be the coronal of a lance, found at Hildersham

place, possibly, of the knight whose cross-legged effigy of oak is to be seen in the church. With these objects was found a singular ring of iron, with a serrated edge, supposed, as Mr. Neville observes, to have been a lamp, but it scarcely seems adapted for such a purpose. By Mr. Neville's kindness an accurate drawing of this relic has been obtained, and, considering the circumstances of its discovery, it has been conjectured that it may have been the coronal of a tilting lance. We are not aware that any specimen has been preserved in Armories, and have availed ourselves of Mr. Neville's obliging communication, to lay the annexed representation before our readers. The diameter of the lower side is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., height $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., diameter of the serrated side, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; it is formed with two square perforations opposite to each other, measuring about half an inch square, and apparently intended to receive a bolt, or some means of attaching the ring to a

lance or staff. The thickness of the iron is about three-eighths of an inch. The coronal, or little crown, was used in tilting in lieu of a pointed head, as less liable to pierce the armour, and inflict severe injury, whilst the indented edge, which gave it a better hold upon the polished surface of the armour, aided the jousting in unhorsing his opponent. The size of the ring found at Hildersham has been thought too large for the purpose conjectured, but the tilting shaft was often of very unwieldy dimensions. Sir John Peche ran a course at the betrothal of the Princess Margaret to the King of Scotland, A.D. 1502, with a great spear, twelve inches in compass : and at the nuptials of the Princess Mary with Louis XII., the Count Galeas used a square spear measuring five inches each side, at the head. The lance attributed to Charles Brandon, in the Tower Armory, is of these huge dimensions. The coronal is usually represented as formed with three or four points only, as in the *Triumph of Maximilian*, or the *Tournament Book of the Duke William of Bavaria*, 1510, published at Munich. The fashion and number of points probably varied according to the size of the lance.

We have received the following remarks from a correspondent who signs himself "Rusticus," relative to the difficult and interesting subject of low side windows :—

Among various theories or speculations about the use of the Low Side Windows found in the chancels of many of our churches, which were enumerated in a late number of this Journal, there is one (the 5th) which supposes them to have been used "To place a light in, to scare away evil spirits from the churchyard."

I am not aware how far the remark "that the situation of these windows is generally not convenient for such a purpose," would be borne out by an induction sufficient to overthrow the theory, nor perhaps is it easy to say why this or that place should be more or less convenient for such a purpose. That the lights should be, at whatever distance, before the altar, would seem natural ; and that they should be near the ground, is not inconsistent at least with the belief involved in this theory concerning them.

However, being wholly unacquainted with the subject, and being familiar with a church where there are two of these low side windows very near the ground, it may be worth while to state that the following note which I met with accidentally in the commentary of Cornelius à Lapide on St. Luke viii. 29, suggested a similar notion of their possible use, whilst a well-known passage in Milton's *Comus*, came as it were by association to account for their position. Speaking of the spirits mentioned in the Gospel, as haunting the tombs, C. à Lapide says, "From this and other passages it is clear that there are many evil spirits not in hell, but which haunt this upper air, the earth, water, mountains, caverns, woods, and deserts, and that, even till the day of judgment, to tempt men." (Here reference is made to Isaiah xiii. and xxxiv.) "So," he continues, "St. Athanasius in the life of St. Antony, and St. Augustine in the eleventh book, *De civitate Dei*, c. 33. Hence, the pious custom of the Church that the faithful should be buried in cemeteries, and holy places, blessed by the bishop ; in order that by this act of blessing, evil spirits may be kept away from these places, and the faithful

may pray on the spot for those who are there buried. In this way the phantoms and apparitions of evil spirits are driven away, as the Atrebatii, grave and practical men, told me in Belgium. For as I was passing through a churchyard I saw a number of lighted candles burning there, and very many persons praying on the spot. On enquiring the reason I was informed that frightful spectres were wont to appear there by night, but that since the use of lights and prayers for the departed they had disappeared."

I am too little acquainted with the subject to attach any weight to this speculation, especially as regards this country. I only mention it as coinciding with what I was before ignorant of, the theory mentioned as above, and shall be forgiven for adding the remarkable lines of the "Comus," expressive of a kindred belief, about ghosts and disembodied spirits, which comes to my recollection in connection with the thought of prayers uttered and light shed over graves :

"Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft seen by charnel-vaults and sepulchres,
Lingering and sitting by a new made grave,
As loth to leave the body that it loved."—Comus, lin. 470.

We have received from the Rev. Arthur Hussey the following note to the paper "On the city of Anderida or Andredesceaster," in the *Archæological Journal* for September, 1847, vol. iv. p. 203.

"It is a matter of regret, that the statement respecting the name 'Arndred' as applied to a farm near Newenden was (note d, p. 208) inadvertently attributed to the Rev. B. Post; whereas he, on the contrary, had detected the original error, which appears in a letter signed A. J. K. in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1843, (p. 370,) wherein the authority of the Ordnance Map of Kent is alleged for the appellation 'Arndred.' I regret overlooking the fact, that Mr. Post, in the article I was consulting, *Gent's Mag.* for December, 1844, p. 580, notices the above assertion only to correct it, declaring the name given in the Map to be really 'Arnden or Harnden,' in agreement with my own knowledge of the locality.

"With reference to my remark, p. 207, on the absence, first, of 'stones likely to have belonged to Losenham priory,' and secondly, of Roman remains in that vicinity, Mr. Post informs me that he has a fragment 'of figured pavement,' which he procured at Losenham; and that Roman coins are not unfrequently discovered in the neighbourhood of Newenden. My observation, with respect to the first particular, was intended to apply solely to building stones, paving tiles not having been sought for; and with regard to the latter I certainly was not aware, till Mr. Post assured me of it, that 'a considerable collection' of Roman coins is possessed by an individual near Newenden. I finally removed from that part of Kent in the autumn of 1831.

"I leave the advocates of Newenden, as the site of Anderida, to make what advantage they can of the above fact, being myself persuaded, that the exhumation of an indefinite quantity of such coins throughout the district in question is not *per se*, sufficient evidence for believing the existence of an important Roman city within that district, still less for pronouncing the city to have been Andredesceaster."

The Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute for the year 1849 has been fixed to be held at Salisbury. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury has consented to be Patron of the Meeting, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., will be President on the occasion.

The monthly meetings of the members of the Institute will recommence on Friday, Nov. 3, at 25, Great George-street, at four o'clock, and be continued, on the first Friday in each month, until June.

Archaeological Intelligence.

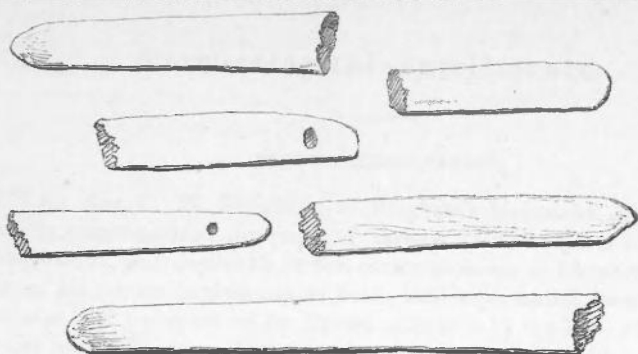
EARLY BRITISH PERIOD.

THE Rev. C. W. Bingham, of Bingham's Melcumbe, Blandford, has kindly communicated drawings of various ancient objects discovered in Dorsetshire, and deposited in the county museum at Blandford; amongst these are certain implements of bone, here represented, found near Dorchester, and presented to the Dorset collection by the Rev. Henry Moule, vicar of Fordington. No example, unfortunately, has hitherto been met with in a perfect state: the longest fragment measures about 7 inches in length, and three quarters of an inch in diameter: these rude implements are blunt at one extremity, and perforated like a needle or bodkin at the other, which has led to the conjecture that they may have been intended for some like use, possibly for fabricating fishing nets: their size, and the obtuseness of the point renders it improbable that they should have been used as pins for fastening the garments. In one of the British barrows opened on Alsop Moor, Derbyshire, by Mr. Bateman, as related in his valuable "Vestiges" of the antiquities of that county, three instruments of bone were found, formed of the ribs of some animal, neatly rounded at each end, and much like a mesh-rule for netting, or perhaps, as he supposed, used as modelling tools in the construction of urns^a. None of these, however, were perforated. Another bone pin found in Dorsetshire, appears to have been used in the dress; the point unluckily is broken; this object is neatly rounded, and is formed with a ring at the other end, to which a lace, or some pendant ornament, might be attached; it closely resembles one found in a tumulus at Lake, North Wilts, given by Sir Richard Hoare, pl. 30. It measures three inches in length, and is stained green, probably from coming in contact with metal. Another, similarly coloured, of flattish form, with an eye at one end, is in a perfect state, as here shewn. With these remains Mr. Bingham noticed some weapons of bronze, consisting of the broken blade of a dagger, found in a tumulus near Came, Dorset, and presented to the museum by the Right Hon. Col. Damer; also two other blades of bronze, found with the bone implements, and presented by Mr. Moule. The former measures nearly nine inches in length, and two inches in breadth, at the end where it was attached to the haft by rivets, the holes for which are seen in the annexed woodcut. This weapon bears some resemblance to the kind of blade considered by Sir Samuel Meyrick to have been a spear-head of the earliest form, not a dagger, and to which he gives the name of gwaew-fon^b; the next improvement being the form with a socket for the shaft. This example however seems to have been a

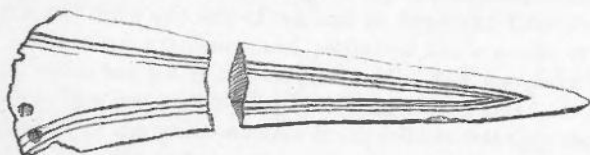
^a Vestiges, p. 60.

^b Skelton's Illustr. of the Goodrich Court Armory, vol. i. pl. 47.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.



Implements of Bone.



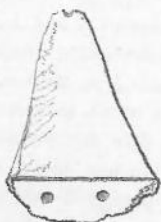
Bronze Dagger, found at Carne. Length, 9 in.



Bone Pin, tinged green. Length, 3 in.

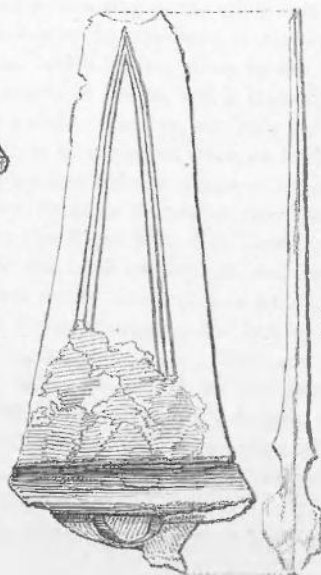
(A)

Bronze blade
Length 1 1/2 in.



(C)

Bone needle.
Length, 3 in.



Bronze Dagger
Length, 6 1/2 in

dagger-blade, resembling those found in barrows in North Wilts, discovered by Sir Richard Hoare^c. Another specimen, found near Blandford, of nearly the same dimensions as that given by Col. Damer, is represented in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. ii. p. 98. The manner in which these blades were hafted is best shewn in the plates given in the *Transactions of the Antiquaries of Zurich* by M. Keller: the specimens found in Switzerland have mostly handles of bronze distinct from the blade, and attached by rivets; those discovered in our own country were probably hafted with bone, horn or wood. The other two blades, here represented, are likewise of the class of short-handled weapons; they had suffered much by corrosion: one is of singularly small dimensions, the entire length in its present state being only $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. and the width upwards of an inch. A small bronze blade found in a tumulus in Berkshire, and bearing much resemblance to this, has been described in a memoir by the Rev. John Wilson, in a previous page. Mr. Bingham sent also a sketch of a small vase of very dark ware, lately found under the house of John Floyer, Esq., M.P., at Frome Billet, and presented by him to the Dorset museum. It is apparently of Anglo-Roman fabrication.

The museum of Dr. Mantell, containing numerous antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood of Lewes and other parts of Sussex, many of which, by his kind permission, have been exhibited during the meeting of the Institute at York, as also at subsequent meetings of the Society, in London. Amongst the most interesting of the discoveries which contributed to his collection, a deposit of remains of the "Age of Bronze" deserves especial notice; and we are indebted to Dr. Mantell for the following statement, as also for permission to give representation of these remarkable relics of the early age.

"The four armillæ, celt, and torque with two spiral rings, were dug up in 1825, within the earth-work, termed Hollingbury Hill, situated on the summit of the down between Brighton and Stanmer Park, on the left of the road and railway, going towards Lewes. These ancient relics were all discovered at the same time by a labourer occupied in digging for flints, of whom I purchased them a few days after they were dug up. They were found, according to the man's statement, deposited in the manner represented in my 'Day's Ramble in and about Lewes'^d. With the exception of cinerary urns with burnt human bones and ashes, no other antiquities were met with by any of the labourers employed during that year in flint-digging on that part of the South Downs; for I kept all the men in my pay, and often rode to the spot to stimulate their search, and secure any relics that might be found.

"The announcement of the discovery in the Lewes papers (Febr. 1825) brought me several letters from persons who had obtained antiquities from

^c Ancient Wilts, pl. xiv., xv., xxiii., xxvii., xxviii. See also the dagger found in Derbyshire, Bateman's Vestiges, p. 96.

^d P. 12. A representation of this sin-

gular discovery is likewise given in the catalogue of Dr. Mantell's museum, formerly attached to the Sussex Literary Institution at Brighton, 1836, p. 39.

the South Downs, and amongst them from Mr. William Holt, a silversmith of Eastbourne, informing me that, in 1805, or about that time, four large gold armillæ, of the same pattern as those found at Hollingbury Hill, were discovered near Southbourne, having been brought to light by a fall of the cliff, owing to the inroads of the sea. They were sent to Sir Joseph Banks, who found a purchaser of these ornaments, and Mr. Holt stated that they were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1807. In 1818, another armilla of gold was found in the same neighbourhood, and obtained by Mr. Holt. It was quite plain, and bent to the shape of the wrist. It was sold for twelve pounds to some collector of antiquities in Sussex^e."

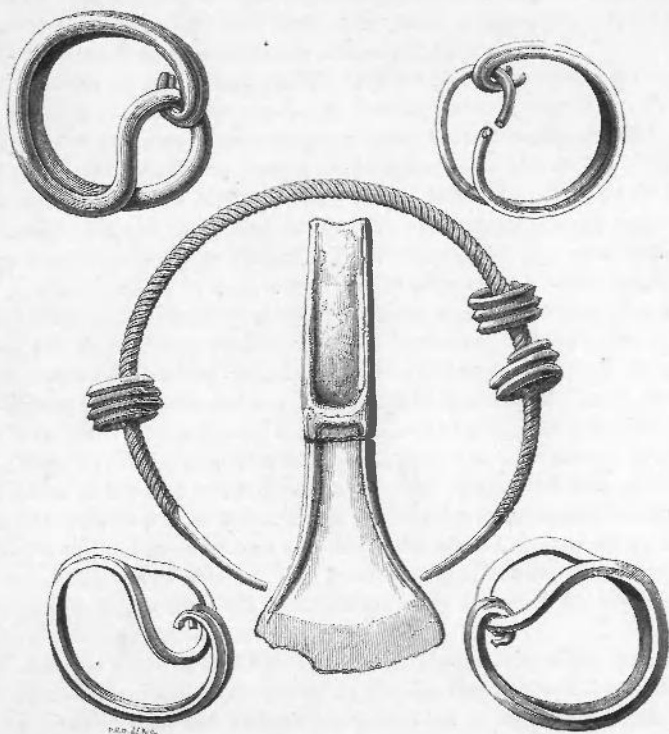
The armillæ of gold, to which Mr. Holt's observation refers, do not appear, however, to have been similar in form to those in Dr. Mantell's possession, as from some erroneous impression he had stated in his letter. They were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on March 19, 1807, and a representation of one of them, given in the *Archæologia*, shews that they were simple rings, with dilated extremities, resembling certain gold ornaments found repeatedly [in Ireland. It is remarkable that celts, a portion of a *broken* sword of bronze, and lumps of pure copper, were found with these armillæ. Hollingbury castle is an earth-work, consisting of a square entrenchment, enclosing an area of about five acres; it crowns the summit of a conspicuous conical hill, scarcely two miles distant from Brighton. The objects here represented were found under a low mound of earth, stated to have been within the vallum of the fortress, and at a slight depth beneath the turf. They lay, in the regular arrangement, placed as here shewn, in a slight excavation on the face of the chalk rock. The torc, of the simple funicular type, twisted like a cord and tapering towards the ends, measures 19 inches in length, and had been broken asunder in the middle, apparently by design. On each extremity of this torc was found a ring of bronze spirally twisted, considerably larger than the torc, and possibly intended for some adjustment in fastening the garments.

Within the circle of this torc lay a large bronze celt, of the type formed with a central stop-ridge, according to Mr. Du Noyer's useful classification of these implements, and without any lateral ear or loop for fastening it to the haft. This celt was also designedly broken into two pieces; at the four corners around the torc and celt, were placed four massive bronze armillæ of simple construction, formed of a fillet bent into a loop at one end, with a hook at the other, which was adjusted to the loop and formed a fastening. These armlets vary a little in size and thickness of the metal bars of which they were formed: the largest weighs nearly half a pound.

The extremities of the torc found at Hollingbury castle were not recurved, as most usual in objects of this kind, but straight, and bluntly pointed. The use of the spiral rings, through which when found, the ends of the torc were passed, is not obvious: a gold torc found near Boyton in

^e *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. pl. 68, p. 363. Four other gold armillæ have been lately found near the same locality, and were

exhibited at the Norwich Meeting of the Institute. They are in the possession of Col. Paine.



TORC, ARMILLÆ AND CELT OF BRONZE, FOUND ON HOLLINGBURY HILL,
NEAR BRIGHTON.

Suffolk, and now preserved in the British Museum, had, when discovered, a plain massive gold ring upon each end, the ends being recurved or terminating in hooks^f. The rings in this case have been supposed to be designed to connect the hooked ends of the torc; they seem, however, to bear an analogy to the spiral rings found at Hollingbury, which do not appear suited for a similar purpose, the extremities being straight. A pair of bronze torques of the funicular form, hooked at the ends, were found deposited one on the other about 6 feet beneath the surface, on the south side of the Quantock Hills, Somersetshire, in December, 1794; these ornaments were very similar in fashion to Dr. Mantell's torc, but were more massive and rather larger, measuring about 26 inches in length, without reckoning the terminal hooks. The weight was 2lb. This discovery supplied an analogous example of early usages in this respect, that within each torc, as at Hollingbury Hill, there was found deposited a bronze celt, and these were nearly similar in form to the specimen found in Sussex^g.

The deposit of these objects in regular order is a fact well deserving of attention, as is likewise the curious circumstance that the torc and celt were found broken, apparently by design, and as it has been conjectured, thus broken at the time of interment with the remains of the defunct wearer. Many instances have been recorded of swords and other Celtic weapons found in barrows, broken into two or more pieces. The bronze sword found with a spear-head and other objects upon Fulbourn common, Cambridgeshire, may be cited in illustration of this fact: one being broken into four, the other into three pieces^h. Another fine weapon of this kind, but broken, is preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, as are also several fragments of bronze swords, found near St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. The broken hilt end of a bronze sword was also found near East Bourne in 1806, with the armillæ of gold, before mentioned.

The peculiar type of armlet found at Hollingbury castle is of uncommon occurrence: a similar ornament of mixed metal or bronze, found in the same county, is in the possession of Mr. F. Dixon, of Worthing, and deserves special notice as having been found with a singular pointed instrument in a tumulus near Brighton. These remarkable objects were exhibited by that gentleman at the Annual Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society, at Lewes, in September last. This armilla measures about 2½ inches in diameter, and is rudely ornamented with herring-bone lines engraved upon itⁱ.

ROMAN PERIOD.

A variety of ancient remains, of a mixed character, British and Roman, have been found at different times in the bed of the Thames at Kingston, apparently indicating that some deadly struggle had there occurred between

^f A representation of this ornament is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. p. 471.

^g Representations of these objects may be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. pl. 23.

^h *Archæol.*, vol. xix. pl. 4.

ⁱ A representation is given in Mr. Akerman's *Archæological Index* from the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. i. p. 148.

the invaders and the retreating Britons. Dr. Roots, of Surbiton, to whose kindness we have been much indebted on several occasions for the exhibition of various antiquities brought to light at Kingston, and for notices of these discoveries, is distinctly of opinion that Cæsar passed the river Thames at this place. Finding that the Britons declined venturing a general engagement, and that it was their policy, by feigned flight and by detaching portions of his force from the main body, to beat them in detail, rather than attempt to repel him with their entire strength in pitched battle, Cæsar resolved to lead his army to the limits of the country possessed by the Trinobantes, under the command of Cassivelaunus, which were bounded by the Thames, these limits being about eighty miles from the sea, or rather from his place of landing. Cæsar relates, that, having reached the Thames, at the spot where alone it was fordable, "*uno omnino loco, quo flumen transiri potest, atque hoc ægre,*" his passage was strongly contested by the natives on the opposite bank, but by the superior power of his cavalry he carried the day, and passed into the Trinobantian territory.

The question of the precise spot where this important occurrence took place has been a subject of frequent discussion; Dr. Roots inclines to the opinion of the learned Horsley, that Cæsar passed the stream at or near Kingston, which has been strongly controverted by Gale and other authors; and he remarks, as a corroboration of this notion, that the ancient name of the place was Moreford, or the Great Ford. "That Cæsar (observes Dr. Roots) should have paused for some little time in the vicinity, after a fatiguing march, might fully be expected; and that he did so seems proved by the fine Roman encampment on the rising ground of Kingston, adjoining Wimbledon, and commanding the valley of the Thames. An additional evidence may be sought from the sepulchral interments, apparently made in haste, discovered at this spot, with bronze weapons and large masses of unwrought metal, of which a considerable quantity was found a few years since^k. This provision of metal seems to indicate the presence of an armourer's establishment, possibly for the purpose of refit, previously to the transit at the great ford below."

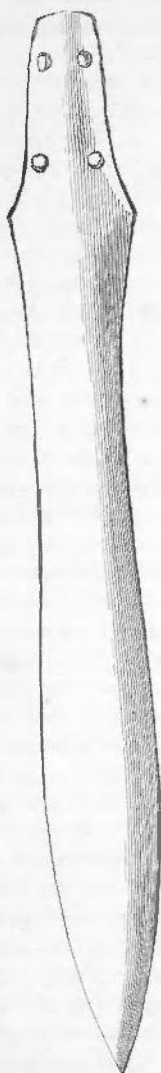
In the deep excavations made for the construction of coffer-dams, on building the new bridge at Kingston, numerous curious *reliquiæ* were brought to light from the bed of blue clay forming the bed of the river; they consist of weapons of bronze, in fine preservation, many of which are now in the possession of Mr. Jesse. It is worthy of especial remark that, almost invariably, these objects were found on the Middlesex side, where we might naturally expect the contest to have been most severe: very few have been found on the Surrey side; and, with the exception of a bronze thumb-ring, (which, however, is certainly of mediæval date,) very few relics were found which were not of a warlike character^l.

^k Dr. Roots was informed by arazier of Kingston, who had purchased large masses of bronze from the gravel diggers, that it was composed of copper and tin, the latter being in much smaller proportions

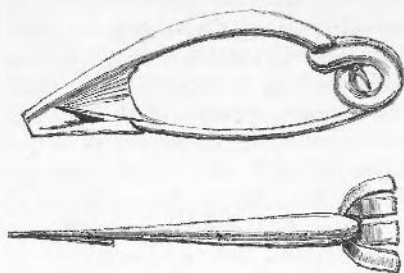
than usual in modern brass.

^l This thumb-ring is in the possession of Mr. Jesse, who has given a plate in his interesting "*Gleanings*," vol. i. representing a bronze sword, blades either of dag-

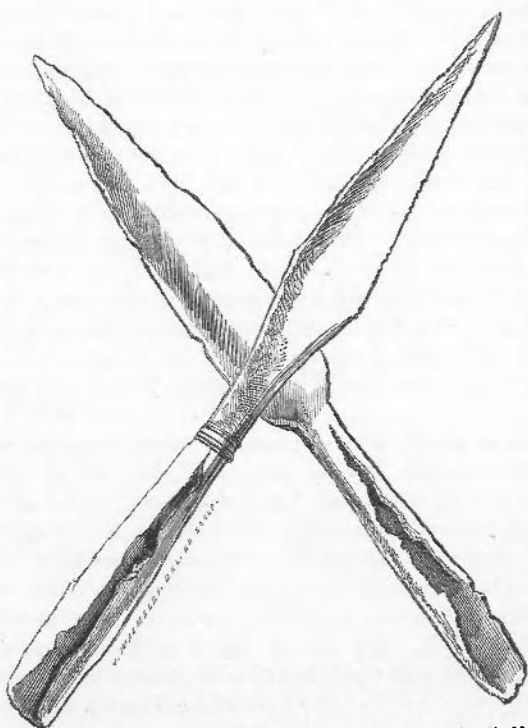
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.



Bronze Sword, length. 1' in.



Bronze Fibula. Original size.



Length, 11½ in.

Iron Spear-heads.

Length. 10 in.

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT KINGSTON ON THAMES.

In the possession of Dr. Roofs

Since the time of the works in question a few more antiquities have been found, in consequence of dredging for gravel to a considerable depth, for the purpose of embankment at the same part of the Thames; these likewise have been universally found on the Middlesex side, and are all of a warlike description, with the exception of a bronze *fibula* of Roman fashion, in excellent preservation, the elasticity of the *acus* being still perfect.

It must be observed, that the bronze weapons referred to are of the class of ancient remains now generally admitted to have belonged to the Britons, and not to the invaders. This, however, in no degree disproves the conclusion formed by Dr. Roots, in regard to these being the vestiges of a deadly conflict between the natives and the Romans: on the contrary, the subsequent discovery of weapons of iron at the same place, appears, according to the supposition in which Sir Samuel Meyrick concurred with Dr. Roots, to mark the scene of a conflict in which Roman arms met those of the natives. The Roman character of the *fibula* is unquestionable. These antiquities were found at a depth of about six feet under the gravel, and imbedded about eight inches in blue clay: they consist of celts, of the form with a stop-ridge, resembling closely the specimen represented in Mr. Du Noyer's Memoir on the Classification of Celts, (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv. p. 5,) but *without* the loop or ear at the side:—a bronze sword, measuring seventeen inches, of simple fashion, with four rivet-holes for the attachment of a hilt; the fibula, of which a representation is here given, found close to a celt; and within a few yards lay, at the same depth, the iron spear-heads and the hatchet, imbedded nearly two feet in the blue clay under the gravel. This last, it must be observed, is of rather slight construction, appearing better suited for the purposes of warfare, than for hewing wood; it closely resembles the iron axe communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Sir Joseph Banks, in 1818, and found in the bed of the Witham, near Horsley Deep, a locality where numerous Roman remains have been found at different times. Both are alike remarkable for the preservation of the iron, the great length of the cutting edge, and the singular thinness of the metal^m. The axe in Dr. Root's possession is rather smaller than that specimen, but in other respects precisely similar. It deserves notice that these axes bear much resemblance to that which appears, with a *secespita*, on a Roman sculpture found at Binchester, figured in Lysons' Reliquiæ; but this last is a bipennis, with a back-spike, being intended for sacrificial uses. The axe-head found at Kingston, the form of which is shewn by the annexed woodcut, measures about 8 in. across, the cutting edge about 7 in.

gers, or spear-heads of early form, the ring, &c., found at Kingston, with a letter from Dr. Roots, detailing the facts of the discovery. This ring is an instance, deserving of attention, how cautiously ancient objects found in the same locality, or even precise deposit, must be taken as belonging to the same period. This relic is a decade-ring, probably of the fifteenth century; a representation of it has been given in this volume of the *Journal*, p. 64,

with a similar ring, engraved with a figure of St. Catherine; and reference to Mr. Jesse's work will shew that a figure precisely similar, but much defaced, was perceptible on the facet of the Kingston ring.

^m This curious axe is now in the Museum of the Society. A representation is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix. pl. 41. p. 409. The late Mr. Taylor Combe appears to have considered it to be of Roman date.

With the weapons, figured in Mr. Jesse's "Gleanings," an elegantly ornamented object of bronze is given, with a spike which may have been intended to support a standard or Roman eagle. The form is shewn by the annexed woodcut. It measures about thirteen inches in length. The facts,



for which our thanks are due to Dr. Roots, must be regarded with considerable interest, whatever view may be taken of the *vexata quæstio* of Cæsar's campaign.

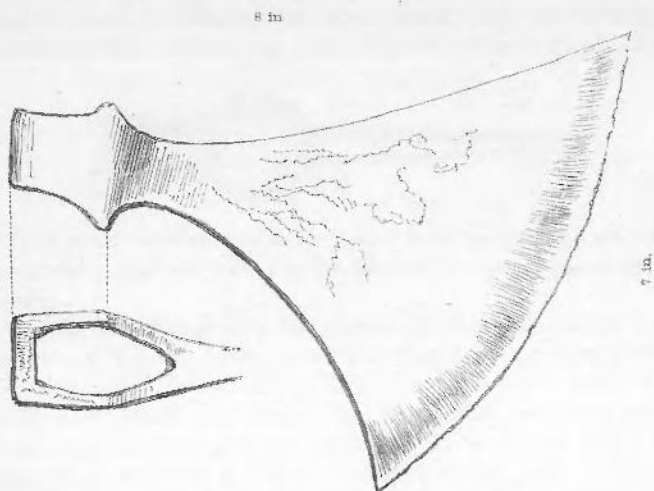
We have been favoured by Mr. Gerard Moultrie with notices and representations of Roman remains found near Rugby. In reference to the singular discovery in the tumulus at Ryton, as related in a previous page of this Journalⁿ, Mr. Moultrie states that Mr. Bloxam, who was unavoidably absent when the excavation was made, had examined the iron concretion, in appearance resembling a mass of decayed shields, and had found much difficulty in determining its nature: "It is his opinion now, however, that it is not iron, but merely sand-stone strongly impregnated with oxide of that metal: it is very remarkable that it should actually ring like metal, as well as bear all the outward appearance of it; and at any rate the discovery of so large and flat a mass in a mound containing no other stone of the size of a cricket-ball, seems well deserving of notice." The Roman antiquities, communicated by Mr. Moultrie, consist of pateræ, cups and urns of Samian, black and other wares of the Roman period, with a good example of the fine blue ware, embossed with figures of four animals, probably dogs and wolves, resembling the curious pottery described and figured by Mr. Artis, in his Account of Castor and its fictile Manufactures. It is of similar workmanship and general fashion as the remarkable vase found at Bedford Purlieus, and represented in Mr. Hartshorne's Memoir on Roman remains in Northamptonshire, printed in the *Archæologia*^o. These discoveries were made recently near the site of the Roman station at Princethorp, on the Foss Way, and on the north bank of the Leam, of which an interesting account is given in Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua," as a post mentioned by Richard of Cirencester. The vase, above mentioned, with figures in relief, was found with other vessels, and a few relics of bronze and iron, near Cave's Inn, the reputed birth-place of Urban Cave, about half a mile higher up the road. They were brought to light in digging gravel, and a human skeleton was disinterred, with great quantities of fragments of "Samian," of *mortaria* impressed with the potters' stamps, necks of amphoræ, bones, and coins of Nerva, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Alexander Severus, Commodus, and Con-

ⁿ Archæological Journal, vol. v. p. 217.

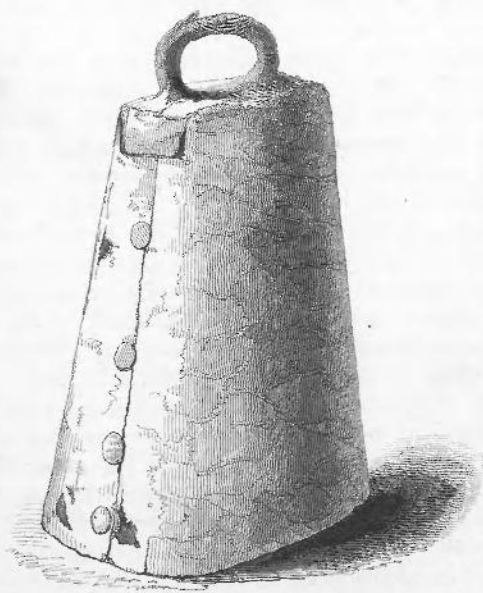
^o Archæologia, vol. xxxii. pl. 111. This singular vase measures about 15 inches in

height. The example found by Mr. Moultrie is about one-third of that dimension, the design equally spirited in character.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.



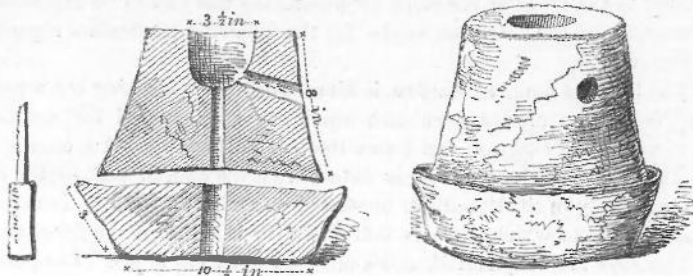
IRON AXE-HEAD, FOUND IN THE BED OF THE THAMES, AT KINGSTON.



ANGLO-SAXON BELL, FOUND NEAR OFFA'S PALACE, AT MARDEN.

stantine. The following potters' marks were noticed : RATINI.—VBHC.—OF. CRES. possibly the same as Crestio, whose wares are found at Exeter.

Mr. Moultrie communicated at the same time representations of a quern, now in his possession, which appears to be a remarkably good and perfect



example of the ancient hand-mill. "It was discovered in digging for gravel on a conical hill called 'the Biggin', over which the Watling Street passes, about three miles from Rugby. Near it were found many human bones, together with leaden and stone rings and beads, supposed to be of Roman-British date; and, at no great distance from the spot a morse, or fastening for the ecclesiastical cope, was found, apparently of the thirteenth century, supposed by Mr. Bloxam to have belonged to a monk of the neighbouring cell of Holywell, destroyed in 1320." The quern, of a form rarely found in perfect state, consists of an upper and lower stone, the upper surface of the latter being slightly convex, and raised at the margin; the lower surface of the upper stone being rather hollow, to fit. The material appears to be the common mill-stone grit. The aperture at the side of the upper stone was probably contrived for the insertion of a handle; whilst a wooden plug was inserted in the cavity in the lower stone (which is about an inch in diameter) and formed with a spindle, upon which the upper stone was placed, and turned; the stones were thus kept in place, and the spindle only partially filling the cavity in the upper stone, the grain fell gradually through the passage from the small basin above, and was thrown out in flour at the sides. "I have myself worked the quern on this principle (Mr. Moultrie observes) and found it answer admirably." The querns of this form are of less common occurrence than the flat discs, mostly of coarse conglomerate, or "pudding stone," found in almost every part of England. A quern of similar fashion, found on Harthill Moor, Derbyshire, a district abounding in antiquities of the Early British age, is preserved in Mr. Bateman's Museum, and represented in his valuable "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," p. 127. j

SAXON PERIOD.

The ancient bronze bell, of which representations are here submitted to our readers, has been assigned, with much probability, to Anglo-Saxon

^p There is a village called Biggin in Derbyshire, where many antiquities have been found.

times. Although there may be no distinct evidence to prove the precise date of this curious relic, the form and mode of construction appears to shew considerable antiquity, bearing no resemblance to any similar object of a later age than that to which antiquarians have attributed it. We are indebted to the Dean of Hereford for permitting this bell to be exhibited at the meetings of the Institute, as also for the following particulars regarding the discovery.

"The bell was found at Marden, in Herefordshire, in cleaning out a pond; it lay below the mud and rubbish which had accumulated for centuries, and at a depth of eighteen feet below the level of the adjacent ground.

"The pond is only a few yards distant from the church built on the spot where the body of St. Ethelbert, murdered by Offa, was said to have been deposited, and in which there is still a hole in a stone of the floor, where tradition says the body rested, and a miraculous spring arose. The pond is in a field belonging to the vicar, and adjacent to the vicarage house, the site of which has been asserted to have been that of Offa's palace; whilst others claim that distinction for 'Sutton Walls,' about a mile distant. That spot was evidently a Roman encampment, possibly occupied in later times by Offa, and his palace built thereon; it is an elevated position, and in the area there is a hollow, still called 'the king's cellar,' where it is said that a precious diadem was found some years since.

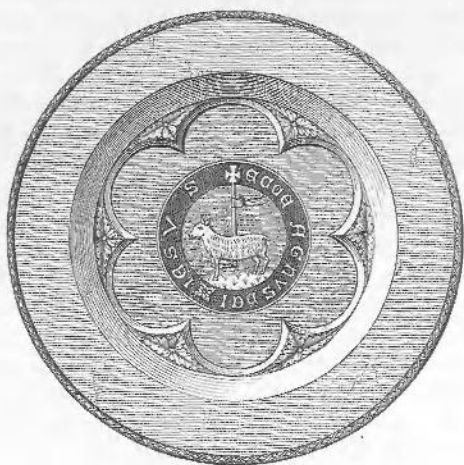
"The bell appears to have been formed of a sheet of mixed metal, which had been hammered into shape: it is four-sided, resembling other ancient bells existing in Ireland and in Wales; it is riveted together on each side, and the handle is rounded on the lower side, possibly to be more conveniently held in the hand. The clapper is lost, but there is a loop inside from which it was suspended.

"There is a tradition at Marden among the common people that there lies in the river Lugg, near the church, a large silver bell, which will never be taken out until two white oxen are attached to it, to draw it from the river. The glebe and great tithes of Marden, held by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, were granted by Offa."

This ancient relic measures fifteen inches in height, including the handle: the sides are not of equal breadth; the greatest diameter of the mouth is eight inches. In the *Dublin Penny Journal* two ancient bells of similar square form, resembling the modern sheep-bell, are represented^a; one of them was found with "Celtic weapons," as stated, in the county Monaghan; the other is of mixed metal, hammered and riveted together, and it was dug out at Loughmore, co. Limerick, near the celebrated abbey of Mungrel.

Mr. Westwood, in one of his interesting memoirs published in the *Cambrian Archæological Journal*, has brought together a very curious mass of evidence relating to the ancient portable bells of the British and Irish churches, and the veneration with which they were regarded, as recorded by Giraldus Cambrensis, on account of the holy persons to whom they were supposed to have belonged. We must refer to Mr. Westwood's able

^a Vol. iv. p. 237.



CHALICE AND PATEN, FROM CHEWTON MENDIP CHURCH, SOMERSET.

notices for further information on this curious subject^r. Many ancient bells exist in Ireland, the objects of superstitious veneration, enclosed in ornamental cases, which may be regarded as some of the most valuable examples of ancient working in metals, which have been preserved in these kingdoms: mention is made of them by Mr. Wakeman, in his useful *Manual of Irish Antiquities*, and by other writers. An exceedingly curious specimen, found in Argyllshire, and preserved in the museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland, was communicated to the Institute through the kindness of their Secretary, Mr. Turnbull, at the York meeting; and some of our readers may recall to mind another valuable example, the Cloghorha, or Golden Bell of St. Senanus, in the possession of the Keane family, of co. Clare, for the exhibition of which, in the museum at Norwich, the Institute were indebted to Mr. C. Desborough Bedford. This bell is attributed to the sixth century.

PERIOD OF GOTHIC ART.

The curious specimens of ancient church-plate, of which representations are here given, have been communicated by the Rev. Alfred C. Smith, of Chewton Mendip, Somerset, with the following account.

"The chalice and paten were found some few years since in the register chest at Chewton Mendip; they are of silver gilt. The device in the centre of the paten is the *Agnus Dei*, surrounded by the inscription—*Ecce Agnus Dei Jesus*. The chalice is of very elegant form, and in fair preservation; it appears to be of much later date than the paten: there are three silversmiths' marks on the upper rim, repeated on the foot, of which I send representations, which may aid in fixing the date^s. I cannot conceive why these were discarded in favour of the present communion plate, which although decent and good, will bear no comparison with the ancient plate; and the latter is in so good preservation as only to require cleaning to fit them for present use.

"The church of Chewton Mendip is of Early English date, but there is a fine old Norman doorway on the north side, and some Norman work in the buttresses, mouldings, and ornaments. The tower is one of the most beautiful in the county: its pinnacles and parapet are peculiarly elegant. There are two monumental effigies in the church, mentioned by Camden as representing William de Bonville and his lady. I am engaged at my leisure moments in scraping off the thick layers of whitewash and plaster which cover these figures: the knight I find to be clad in a coat of mail^t." Of these neglected specimens of monumental sculpture, our obliging corres-

^r *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iii. pp. 230, 301. These notices will be continued in future numbers of that interesting periodical.

^s Mr. Smith subsequently forwarded impressions in sealing-wax of these assay-marks, one of which is the leopard's head, crowned, proving the chalice to be of English fabrication: the letter marking the

year is not to be decyphered. The leopard's head was in use as early as the reign of Edward I., as ordained by stat. 28 Edw. I. c. 20.

^t These memorials have been attributed to William lord Bonville, who lost his head at the second battle of St. Alban's, in 1460, and his wife Elizabeth.—Collinson's *Hist. of Somerset*, vol. ii. p. 119.

pondent promises a further account, when he has divested them of the unsightly covering which conceals the details ; and he proposes to send notices of other specimens of ancient plate, existing in the neighbouring parish churches. We may take this opportunity of observing that sketches of such subjects will be very acceptable, especially of examples bearing a date, or any arms or ornament serving to fix the age ; and accompanied by impressions in sealing wax or gutta percha from the assay marks, by which the date of fabrication may be ascertained. The registers of these marks in the custody of the goldsmiths' company do not go back further than 1687, but the list might easily be extended by collecting the marks from plate of earlier date, and such a list would frequently prove very useful.

The introduction of the valuable substance, just mentioned, has afforded to archæologists a most valuable means of taking impressions from seals, coins, or any object either in intaglio or relief, without risk of injury to the original, and most durable. Such impressions may be transmitted by post with the fullest security, and we have been indebted to the Rev. C. R. Manning, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Franks, and several collectors, for interesting fac-similes of seals thus obtained in the most satisfactory manner. As enquiries have repeatedly been made at the meetings of the Institute, and on other occasions, regarding the mode of working the 'Gutta percha,' we are persuaded that the following instructions, for which our best thanks are due to the Rev. S. Blois Turner, of Halesworth, will prove highly acceptable to many readers. His formula is thus clearly expressed :—

"The preparation I use, is that commonly sold for the soles of shoes, and I prefer the thickest, as being less troublesome to work into a mass. In choosing the Percha, I try to select that which is the freest from impurities. The next step is to procure a convenient vessel to contain boiling water, and for this purpose I have a covered tin pan upon feet ; under this I place a spirit lamp, which keeps the water at a proper temperature, and saves much time when there are many seals to be copied. A common saucepan on the fire will, however, answer the purpose quite as well. When the water boils I put in a piece of Percha of the size required, replace the cover and let it remain in the water till quite soft ; this will be in two or three minutes. I then take it out, wipe it quite dry with a *silk* handkerchief, knead it till moderately cool, and place it upon a piece of tin or any metal (as it will sometimes adhere to wood.) I then imbed the seal to be copied firmly into the soft mass of Percha, leaving the face or portion of the seal a little above the bed of Percha. This requires some little attention, because if the seal is not equally supported, it may perhaps crack when pressure is applied. In a few minutes, that is as soon as the Percha becomes hard, the seal is ready for the next operation. This is done by putting a second piece of Percha into the boiling water, and treating it as the former piece, taking great care to avoid enclosing any air in the folds of the Percha, during the *kneading*. This is one of the most troublesome annoyances we have to contend with, one air bubble spoiling an otherwise excellent impression. When properly performed, the Percha

should be kneaded into the form of a ball, or as near the shape of the object to be copied, as may be convenient, and the surface should look smooth and glazed. I then press it firmly upon the face of the seal, lay a piece of brass or tin over it, place it under a screw press, and press it gradually. It does not require any great pressure, and for seals, say from one to three inches in diameter, I rather prefer a weight of a stone or iron to the press. As soon as the Percha is cool, it may be taken from the seal without difficulty, and I then have a perfect matrix.

"When this matrix is perfectly cool, you may make as many seals from it as you please, using Percha in the manner just described, instead of sealing-wax, there being this peculiar property in the Percha, that when once cold the same substance warm will not adhere to it. I have in this way copied some hundreds of seals, with little or no damage; of course occasionally small portions of wax will come off, but this is the result of a former fracture, and not of the present operation, and would happen equally if clay or plaster were used. I think the largest seals I have successfully copied, are the exchequer seals of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, as at present I find a difficulty in keeping the Percha sufficiently hot to copy large seals, without its being too much so when first applied. But medallions, or any objects not affected by heat, may be copied of almost any size. I should say that I have not at present ventured to copy any seals of that peculiar white and crumbling composition of which we find the earlier series formed.

"I do not know that I have any thing further to add. I would merely remark that in all crafts it is necessary to form an apprenticeship, this rule is equally applicable to the workers in Gutta percha, and it is advisable for the novice to begin upon objects of little value. Coins and medals afford excellent practice, they cannot be injured by the process, and in copying them many little details in the manipulation, the exact heat, the simplest way of kneading the Percha, and sundry other little matters may be learnt which it is impossible to detail, and which experience only can teach.

"I will only say that having been a collector of seals for some years, and having tried all the usual substances, sulphur, plaster, wax, clay, and the electrotype, I have quite come to the conclusion that Gutta percha is superior to all, in every respect."

We have received from Mr. Edward Smirke the following "Doubts on the supposed removal of the Porch of St. Stephen's, Bristol," in reference to a passage in the admirable Treatise, by Professor Willis, on Architectural terms, published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

"The author of the 'Architectural Nomenclature of the middle ages,' in his very valuable and learned work, has noticed a section of the mouldings of the north porch in the above church, which is extant in the MS. of William of Worcester. The MS. contains an enumeration of all the mouldings, described as the *operacio artificiosa porticus borealis*, &c. The porch corresponding with the plan is now on the south side, and there is no porch

on the north, and the author is disposed to explain this difficulty by concluding that it has been removed from its original position, and replaced where it now stands. The reasons assigned are the following :—

1. The mistake of north for south might easily have occurred once, for William of Worcester is evidently a very careless writer, and has in other instances made similar mistakes ; thus, in speaking of the tower of the same church in another place, he calls the east end the *pars occidentalis* ; but he is not likely to have repeated the mistake twice over, and in English as well as Latin.

This reason appears (with all deference to the learned professor) to be founded on a misreading of the English part of the description attached to the drawing. He reads it—‘Thys ys the *same* moold of the porche dore yn the *north* syde of the chyrch of Seynt Stevyn.’ The more correct reading appears to be—‘Thys ys the *jame* (jamb) moold of the porche door yn the *south* syde, &c.’ The first letter of the word ‘south’ is indeed represented in the fac-simile by something more like a Greek π than either an *s* or an *n* ; but the remaining letters cannot be doubted.

2. The other reason assigned for the conjecture is, that ‘the porch shews signs of having been taken to pieces and put together again in a clumsy manner ; for one stone on each side, containing one of the leaves, has plainly been turned wrong side upwards, and, if counterchanged, the error would be corrected.’

Having examined the door on the occasion of a recent visit to Bristol, I must own my inability to perceive the symptoms of unskilful removal pointed out by the author. The porch has indeed undergone various alterations and restorations down to the period of living memory ; but the old mouldings, on each side of the arch of the porch, seem to have undergone less change than most other parts. The leaves in the two hollow mouldings (or *casements*) are indeed by no means very symmetrically arranged ; but the defect seems to be due rather to the original execution of the different blocks of sculptured stone which compose the jambs, than to the careless collocation of them. The general disposition of the leaves in the two parallel hollows is an alternate one, with the exception of the two lowest on each side, which appear to have been purposely placed in one horizontal line. This arrangement necessarily produces an irregularity, and the want of symmetry is aggravated by the irregular manner in which each leaf has been introduced on the block which bears it. Each block is nearly of the same length, but the leaf on it occupies a place more or less distant from one end of it ; nor are the leaves themselves made in pairs, so as to correspond with each other ; so that if every stone were detached and the moulding to be re-composed with them, I believe that master ‘Benet, le ffremason,’ himself could not make a perfectly harmonious and regular whole out of such ingredients. A suspicion crossed my mind (which I throw out for the consideration of some more experienced observer) that the lowest row of leaves on each side was meant to represent four initial letters ; but the decaying state of the sculpture prevented me from coming to any satisfactory conclusion on this point.

William of Worcester adverts to the 'new south door' on other occasions, in describing with whimsical exactness the precise number, direction and length of the lanes leading past this church. In p. 174 of the printed edition he speaks of the '*tertia venella eundo ad ecclesiam S. Stephani per portam meridionalem novam ecclesiæ.*'

Again, he mentions a '*quinta venella eundo ab domo incipiente coram portam meridionalem ex novo factam ecclesiæ.*'

Several other doors on the north and west side and in the tower are also mentioned, but none are noticed with any allusion to their recent construction. The position of all can, I believe, be traced in the present building, but it would be difficult to find any place for the accommodation of the south porch in the north wall of the church, or any assignable reason for removing it from the north wall, if it ever stood on that side. The north wall of the nave is bounded by the open church-yard, and presents no indication of any displaced door, nor any convenient site for one.

The result seems to be that the author of the Itinerary has referred to this porch four times, identifying it either by his section of it, or by the manifest date of its erection. He calls it (in English or Latin) the south porch three times, and the north porch once. The chances are therefore, at least, three to one in favour of an original southern position.

It must be owned that the question is one of minor moment, and (whatever be the solution of it) certainly one which in no degree affects the value or character of Professor Willis's excellent treatise. But I cannot help observing that the inaccuracies which he has pointed out in Nasmyth's copy of the MS., and the large omissions which Cole's unfinished transcript of the same MS. proves Nasmyth to have made, induce regret that William Bottoner did not meet with a more conscientious editor. Even his pedometrical propensities are not without interest: they supply the only proof, of which I am aware, that the cathedral church of Bristol probably never much exceeded its present length, and was therefore never completed."

The communication, for which we are indebted to Dr. Charlton, given in this number of the Journal, and read at one of the London meetings, has been followed by several interesting notices of similar memorials and sculptured crosses, existing in various parts of the kingdom. We hope that Mr. Chalmers, of Auldbar, who has for some years collected examples of the early sculptures in North Britain, will not defer giving to the public the results of his enquiries; and we have much pleasure in stating that a volume, specially devoted to the illustration of incised slabs, and monumental memorials with crosses flory and symbolical devices, has been prepared by the Rev. Edward Cutts, and is nearly ready for publication. Upwards of two hundred examples have been engraved for this work, which has long been a desideratum amongst archæological monographs.

At the December meeting of the Institute Mr. J. O. Westwood communicated rubbings of the north and south sides of the larger of the two crosses at Sandbach, Cheshire, remarkable for the peculiar style of their sculptured ornaments. The north side bears representations of a number of

single full-length figures (the apostles?) and a monstrous dragon; the south side has an elegant flowing ornament of branches and leaves, with figures of animals and birds interspersed, very much in the style of the illuminations of MSS. of the Norman period, but terminating at top in an interlaced ribbon-pattern, of the Anglo-Saxon style. He also exhibited rubbings and drawings of a number of Welch grave-stones, ornamented with the cross flory, of different ages. The earliest appeared to be those having the cross with four equal limbs, of the Maltese form^u, as on the cross of St. Brynach, in Neverne church, Pembrokeshire. This form, found upon stones gradually narrowed from the top to the bottom, ornamented with the addition of a terminal fleur-de-lys to each of the four limbs, subsequently appeared, with the addition of a long basal stem, as on a slab at the eastern extremity of the north aisle, at Llandaff cathedral. To this succeeded the more regularly shaped Calvary cross, with limbs of unequal length, the basal one being by far the longest, and the three upper ones only terminated by fleurs-de-lys, or other ornaments, as on a grave-stone forming the step at the entrance of the chancel of Penarth church, Glamorganshire. These were followed by cross-stones bearing a personal indication of the deceased. Of these a drawing of a curious example from Margam abbey was exhibited, bearing a plain Calvary cross, with a key on its left side. This is represented on a stone gradually *widening* from the top to the bottom, suggesting the possibility that it may be a palimpsest, which has not hitherto, he believed, been found to be the case with these slabs. Another beautiful specimen at Margam is a singular and very beautiful example bearing two crosiers, and inscriptions, and having the head of the cross ornamented with six fleurs-de-lys, pointing inwardly to the centre of the circle, so that all trace of a cruciform design is lost. Another specimen, forming the step of the western gateway at Diserth church-yard, Flintshire, has the head of the cross formed of a circle, inclosing four smaller circles, each bearing a fleur-de-lys in its centre, and has a long sword on its right side. A specimen from Brecon priory church-yard, in addition to a beautifully ornamented Calvary cross, bears a hatchet on the left side, and the name of the deceased, *John Iewys*, over the head of the cross. Another specimen, now built into the south wall of the new church of Llanfihangel-Crom-du, Brecknockshire, has the head of the cross ornamented with a very beautiful geometrical pattern in a circle, and bears a coat of arms on each side, whilst a rubbing of a splendid specimen from Brecknock priory was exhibited, bearing six coats of arms arranged at the sides of the cross, the head of which was formed of four fleurs-de-lys in a circle, and with a long Latin inscription round the edge of the stone, bearing the date 1569; thus proving the very late date to which the practice of ornamenting the grave-stones with these crosses flory was retained in Wales, and especially in Brecknockshire. Rubbings of two other very beautifully ornamented slabs from Llandudno church on the Great Orme's Head, made by the Rev. H. L. Jones, were also exhibited by Mr. Westwood.

^u Mr. Westwood had nowhere met with any stones in Wales marked with the Constantine monogram composed of X and P, found in Cornwall by Mr. Haslam. See Journal, vol. iv. p. 302.

The occurrence of a "palimpsest" slab is here considered by Mr. Westwood as of great rarity. An example, however, has been kindly communicated, with several drawings, illustrative of the architectural peculiarities, capitals, and ancient sculpture, at Pocklington church, Yorkshire, by Mr. Joseph Smith. An incised slab exists there, with a cross flory, gradated, the date being at least a century prior to that of an inscription which has been cut on the verge. This memorial, not easily to be decyphered, has been thus read. *Hic jacet dn'a margareta esyngwald quondā pe'rissa huius loci cuius dñm erit xxx die Sep'tembris anno dñi MCCcccij.* This memorial appears to have been removed from the neighbouring nunnery of Wilberfoss, of which house, as we are informed by a communication from Mr. Hunter, for which we are indebted to the Rev. J. F. Ellis, vicar of Pocklington, Margaret Esyngwold became prioress, about 1479, and she was succeeded by Elizabeth Lord, confirmed in office, Oct. 18, 1512, precisely corresponding with the date on the tomb*. The word which has been printed *dñm* is very obscure, it has also been read *olm*. It must, however, be some word expressing the demise, or the anniversary celebration, supposing that *erit* is correct, and to be taken as the future tense. The date is inscribed in a singular manner, with one "Longobardic" C, one majuscule old English, followed by three minuscules of the same character.

Mr. Charles Wyatt Orford has supplied fac-similes of two sculptured crosses of unusually small size, and of early Norman, or even more ancient, date. They are at present in the garden of a cottager at High-Lane, (or Hoo-lane, in old maps,) about five miles from Stockport, in Cheshire, on the Buxton road. They were ploughed up in a field near the church of Disley, and having been carefully cleaned, were removed to High-Lane, for safety, by the late Richard Orford, Esq. They are composed of the common red sand-stone of the district, and appear to have been very carefully carved, as in some places the arris is perfect, and worked to an unusual degree of delicacy. The same character of ornament appears in both: they were apparently grave-crosses, as the lower extremity was left rough. Several Norman remains, well deserving of attention, exist in the neighbourhood.

The want of an "Athenæ Cantabrigienses" has long been a cause of complaint, we are happy to learn that this deficiency in English biography has been taken into due consideration by the Ecclesiastical History Society. The use of MSS. and private sources of information is solicited, and will be gratefully received by the Rev. J. J. Smith, Fellow of Caius College, one of the Local Secretaries of the Institute at Cambridge.

The Monthly Meetings of the Institute will take place at 25, Great George Street, on the following Fridays, January 5, February 2, March 2, April 13, May 4, June 1. The Annual London Meeting will be held on Thursday, May 10; and the Anniversary Dinner will take place on the same day. The Annual Local Meeting has been fixed for Salisbury towards the close of July. President, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. Patron, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

* Burton, Mon. Ebor., p. 418.