

Archaeological Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 18, 1850. The Master of Jesus College, President, in the Chair.

Several presents were received, including a "gypeyere," found at Bartlow, and a beautiful figure of the Virgin, which once formed part of a processional cross, found at Chesterford; both given to the Society by Charles Thurnall, Esq., of Duxford. A stone celt, or hammer, was exhibited, of the usual form, remarkable for its size (length $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth 5 inches, thickness $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches). It is formed of very hard stone, and was found in the fens below Burwell, and purchased by the Society.

A paper by Mr. Albert Way, "On a Seal of the Hundred of Staploe, Cambridgeshire, now preserved in the Museum of Mr. Whincopp, at Woodbridge, with notices of seals used to authenticate the passes of labourers, &c., when leaving their usual place of residence, in accordance with Stat. 12 Rich. II., 1388," was read. By this statute it was enacted that no servant, labourer, beggar, nor vagabond, male or female, should depart at the close of his term of service out of the hundred, rape, or wapentake where he was dwelling, in order to take service or dwell elsewhere, or on pretence of distant pilgrimage, unless provided with a letter-patent, containing the cause of his journey, and the time of his return, if his absence were temporary. This pass was ordered to be sealed with the king's seal, assigned for that intent, and deposited in the hands of some proper person (*probi hominis*) in the hundred, rape, city, or borough. Of such seals few are known to exist, and their intention had not hitherto been connected with the statute in question, which was passed at the Parliament of Cambridge, and might thus be viewed by the Society as of greater local interest. The example laid before the Society bears the inscription ordered by the statute, viz., on the verge—S : COM : CANTEBRYGG : *Sigillum Comitatus Cantebryggensis*; and in the centre, transversely, the word—STAPYLIO. It obviously refers to the hundred now called Staploe or Staplowe, being the seal appropriated to that local district. Mr. Way expressed his obligation to the kind courtesy of Mr. Cooper, whose extensive researches had thrown so much light upon the history of the town of Cambridge, and by his ready assistance the facts stated had been ascertained. He noticed a similar seal in the British Museum used for the hundred of South Erpingham, Norfolk, inscribed—S : REGIS : IN : COMIT : NORFF :—and across the centre,—HUNDR. DE SOUTHERPYNGHAM. A third is represented in the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ," (Pl. iii.) which bears the name of the county of Cambridge, but that of the hundred is difficult to decypher: Mr. Cooper had read it—HIRMYNGFOR, which would connect it with the hundred of Armingford or Ermingford.

Mr. C. C. BABINGTON made a communication on the British and Roman roads which passed through Cambridgeshire, viz.—1. The *Via Devana*, leading from Colchester to Chester; 2. The *Akeman Street*, extending from the coast of Norfolk, beyond Lynn, to Cirencester and the West of England; both of which passed through Cambridge itself:—and, 3. The *Ikniel Street*, which entered the county at Royston and passed by Ickleton and Newmarket; 4. The *Ermyn Street*, passing by Stamford, Huntingdon, Wimpole and Royston; 5. What may be named the *Fen Road*, which went through the Fens by Downham, March, Whittlesea, and Peterborough,

to Chesterton. He also noticed several other ways, especially the supposed line of a British way preceding the Roman road from Verulam to Chesterton, after it has reached Sandy; and a probable British way, leading out of Suffolk by Straddishall, Lidgate, Fordham and Soham, to Ely; then nearly to St. Ives, and by the Sawtrey way to the Ermyn Street, beyond Huntingdon. He likewise described the remains of a small Roman fort at Grantchester.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Feb. 4, 1850. The Annual Meeting was held in the Castle, now entirely appropriated to the purposes of the Society. The Chair was taken by the Hon. H. T. Liddell, V.P. The Report, read by John Adamson, Esq., adverted to the efforts made to carry out the requisite restorations of that venerable fabric, in which this, their thirty-seventh anniversary, was held; the arrangements for secure exhibition of the valuable antiquities deposited in their museum being completed. It detailed the efforts of the council to render these collections available for public instruction, especially by *soirees*, which, from time to time, had taken place with general gratification. But although the numerous residents in Newcastle and its neighbourhood, who availed themselves of the facilities afforded, had shown the extended interest excited amongst all classes in historical and antiquarian information, the council regretted that the nobility and gentry of the northern counties had not evinced the liberal disposition to encourage this institution which had been anticipated; and the resources were inadequate to carry out the useful purposes contemplated. The moderate amount of contribution was such as to debar none desirous of promoting public instruction, and the conservation of national monuments, from giving their support. The valuable accession of antiquities, recently presented, almost wholly of great local interest, in connexion with the Roman wall and other local vestiges, rendered an outlay for their secure custody indispensable. The council alluded to the interesting pilgrimage along the line of the Roman wall, which had been so successful under the guidance of the Rev. J. Bruce, and had aroused great interest amongst the inhabitants of the country. The hope was expressed that local proprietors would either present inscriptions and other remains discovered, or deposit them provisionally in the Castle, in order that the valuable historical information to be obtained from these memorials, collectively, might be rendered fully available at a moment when public interest in this remarkable work of Roman times had been much excited. It was proposed to draw up a catalogue of such collections, as might thus be combined, in addition to the extensive museum already formed. The publications of the Society would in future be printed in octavo form, and the stock on hand offered to the public at half-price. Many donations of antiquities and antiquarian works were announced; especially the entire collection of altars and Roman inscriptions found at Risingham, presented by the proprietor of the station there, Mr. William Shanks, at the instance of the Noble Patron of the Society, the Duke of Northumberland.

The subject of the desecrated and perilous condition of Tynemouth Priory was brought before the Society by the Hon. H. T. Liddell, who stated the propriety of addressing a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, to set forth the disgraceful state of these remains, soliciting the removal of unsightly erections, especially the powder magazine now existing in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, and that due measures might be taken for the preservation of so interesting an architectural monument, to which

public attention had recently been attracted by the beautiful and important work, "The History of the Priory," produced by the spirited exertions of Mr. Sidney Gibson. The memorial proposed by Mr. Liddell, was, on the motion of the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, very warmly adopted.

DR. CHARLTON expressed the lively satisfaction with which all antiquaries must regard the noble generosity of their Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; and he stated that his Grace had caused a most interesting survey to be made on his estates in the north of Yorkshire, the first results of which, published, with his liberal permission, by the Archaeological Institute, had, on this occasion, been presented to the Society. This important investigation of the extensive remains between the Tees and the Swale, carried out by a surveyor of the highest ability, had thrown a new light on their character, as also in regard to their bearing on the great chain of evidence concerning the occupation of the district northward of the Stanwick entrenchments. His Grace had intimated the disposition to cause this survey to be continued from the passage of the Tees to the Scottish frontier, provided the assent of proprietors on this great line of ancient communication, and especially of such stations and important posts not forming part of his Grace's estates, were conceded. The great importance of such a work, the basis of a thorough investigation of the antiquities of the northern Marches, must be cordially recognised by British antiquaries in general, and especially by a society, whose proper field of exertion lay in the district to which the generous proposition of their patron related. Dr. Charlton anticipated that the Archaeologists of the south, attracted by the report of the highly interesting pilgrimage conducted by Mr. Bruce, might ere long be induced to visit the banks of the Tyne. The Duke had signified his pleasure that the survey in question should be carried out with the fullest effect; and that through the co-operation of the Society of Newcastle, and other antiquaries interested in the undertaking, a systematic correspondence and arrangement of evidence should be sought, for the illustration of all vestiges of British and Roman times in the northern district, in like manner as had been effected in Yorkshire, at his Grace's suggestion, on the occasion of the meeting of the Institute at York.

KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—First annual meeting, Jan. 2. The Mayor in the Chair. The Report of the Council, read by the Rev. James Graves, Hon. Sec., alluded to the successful results of the year, the rapid advance of interest in the objects of the Society, and increase of public encouragement. Their meetings had afforded a neutral ground of common interest, on which persons of all classes and opinions had been brought together with harmony and gratification. The value of the various subjects brought under the notice of the Society, had led many to desire that the publication of their transactions might commence, and the subject being discussed, preliminary measures were directed to be taken. The Dean of Ossory presented to the museum a collection of ancient stained glass and a number of decorative pavement tiles, from the Cathedral of St. Canice, and Mr. Graves offered some interesting observations on the art of painting on glass as shown by examples in Ireland, and especially those of the fourteenth century now presented to the Society, found in excavations at the Cathedral of St. Canice, in 1846. No other examples of glass of the like antiquity exist, as he remarked, in Ireland. The cathedral church of Kilkenny had been enriched with painted glass in the XIVth century, by Bishop Richard: these windows were of great celebrity, and in the

sixteenth century the Legate, Rinuccini, had offered a large sum for them ; but the whole had been carried away or destroyed in the times of Cromwell, as related by the contemporary bishop of the see of Ossory. In course of excavations, however, to trace foundations adjoining to the choir, a layer of glass, with the ancient leads, was found about 4 feet below the surface. It appeared to have been broken down and thrown into a fire, of which the *debris* were found. It was remarkable that not a trace of the human face or figure could be found ; the colours were numerous, with intermediate shades, and flowers or foliated ornament occurred painted in a red stain on white glass. The ancient leading was curious, and superior to the modern in its contrivance for obviating injury from stormy winds.—Mr. Prim gave a report of the discovery of ancient remains, on a site traditionally supposed to have been a field of battle, at Jerpoint, on the line of the Waterford Railway. With the peculiar predilection shown by the peasantry to attribute everything antique or unusual to the Danes, the notion had obtained that these were vestiges of that people. The discovery of cinerary urns, of the primeval age, one of them in a triangular kist, covered by a flag of stone, also of a bronze “crotal,” or bell, and of a remarkable cromlech on the estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne, at Ballyadams, Queen’s County, was communicated, with various other notices of interest.

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, MARCH 14.—The Second Annual Meeting was held at Bury, W. Salmon, Esq., (the Mayor,) in the chair. Mr. Tymms the Secretary, read the Report, which gave a gratifying account of the progress of the Institute. The number of members amount to upwards of 200 ; being an increase of nearly 50 during the past year. It was announced that arrangements were in progress for holding meetings at Newmarket, in June, and at Sudbury, in September. The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Eagle on the curious customs of Hardwick ; some interesting extracts from wills in the Bury registry, communicated by himself ; and other notices. Among the objects of art and antiquity exhibited, were an enamelled miniature of Charles I, by Petitot, sent by Dr. Probart ; a beautiful medallion of the Woman touching the hem of Christ’s garment, the work of Bacon the sculptor, and by him given to the poet Cowper ; two gold globe rings with posies, exhibited by Mr. Donne and Mr. Jackson ; a singular stone celt, found at Bardwell, and a fibula from Icklingham, by Mr. Warren ; a bronze celt and a spear head found at Finningham, presented by the Rev. H. Creed ; the branks, or scold’s bridle, exhibited by Sir John Walsham, Bart. ; a small sun-dial and compass found in St. Mary’s Church, Bury, presented by Mr. Darkin ; numerous Roman and English coins, by Mr. Howe ; also the seals of Charles I. and James I., by Mr. Tymms, and the satirical medal, bearing on the obverse, the head of a pope, combined with that of a demon ; on the reverse, those of a cardinal and a fool.

THE excavations at Balmer, near Lewes, to which we previously made allusion, have been resumed. Distinct evidences of buildings appear at this singular and hitherto neglected locality, which may very probably tend to throw much light on the history of Roman occupation in Sussex. Vestiges of a Roman road have been traced in the direction of Pevensey. The SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY purpose to hold a Meeting in May, at Eastbourne, in the vicinity of which many remarkable remains have been discovered. The Annual Meeting will take place later in the year, at Hurstmonceux.

such taste and intelligent care by that gentleman, might be purchased for some national depository.

The Illustrated Glossary of Terms will be found a most valuable portion of Mr. Marryat's labours. The Tables of Classification, of Marks and Monograms, and other aids to research supplied in the Appendix, are of great utility and interest. The Glossary comprises also much curious information relating to periods not included in the general plan of the work. The volume presents a rich variety of illustrations, both lithochromic drawings and woodcuts; of the latter, the kindness of the publisher has enabled us to submit to our readers several highly interesting examples.

Archaeological Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. — April 22, 1850. Charles C. Babington, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Rev. C. HARDWICK read an interesting memoir, entitled "Anglo-Saxon Notices of St. George," demonstrating the inaccuracy of the statement by Gibbon, that the veneration shown towards the patron saint of England commenced only at the times of the Crusades. Mr. Hardwick had found a metrical legend of the Passion of St. George amongst the Anglo-Saxon MSS. in the University Library, stated to have been translated from the Latin by Archbishop Ælfric (1023—1051), for the purpose of obviating certain heretical notions then current. The acknowledgment of St. George as patron of the English took place at the Synod of Oxford, in 1220. The Anglo-Saxons received their knowledge of this saint from Arculf, who visited the Holy Land about 700, and dictated to Adamna, Abbot of Iona, an account of the holy places, comprising also a singular legend of the saint. The metrical version discovered in the University Library will be edited by Mr. Hardwick, for the Percy Society.

Several additions were made to the Museum, already of much local interest,—comprising various early British remains found in the fens; a matrix of a seal of the fourteenth century—device, a star or mullet—S' FVLCON.' D' QVAPLODE, probably Whaplode, near Spalding, Lincolnshire. A valuable addition to the Numismatic collection was presented by Mr. Thurnall.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The proceedings of this body have been conducted with renewed spirit and interest during this (their seventieth) session. We regret that our limits will not permit us to present a complete abstract of the communications received. We rejoice to find that the important question of "treasure trove," and the prejudice caused by the existing law as a fatal impediment to the extension of National Archaeology, has been seriously mooted; and the statement on this subject to which the attention of the Society had been urgently called by Mr. Wilson, their secretary, has been advantageously enforced by a communication from Copenhagen, through Mr. Robert Chambers, V.P., on the formation of antiquarian museums, with special reference to the practice in Denmark. Several curious notices have been received of Roman remains recently brought to light in North Britain, especially near Newstead, Roxburghshire, the supposed locality of *Trimontium*; at Inveresk, and in

Edinburgh,—affording additional evidence of Roman occupation at that city. Mr. Wilson, indefatigable in the prosecution of researches which enriched his “Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time,”¹ has given a very curious report of recent excavations on the Castle Hill, and numerous vestiges of successive periods which have there presented themselves in chronological series as the work progressed. Here, however, the present influence of the Scottish law of treasure-trove appears to have defeated nearly all the aims of the archaeologist. After the discovery of numerous coins, fragments of sculpture, and relics of comparatively recent times, a very curious deposit was found under a thick stratum of moss, or decayed animal and vegetable matter, in which occurred a brass coin of the Lower Empire. Beneath this moss lay two oaken coffins, hewn out of the solid trunk of a tree, with a cavity shaped out for the head. No ornaments were found. Large antlers and other relics apparently of the chase were near the spot. Such wooden cists are of rare occurrence. One, found in a Pagan tumulus near Scarborough, is preserved in the Museum there. Those discovered on the Castle Hill lay E. and W., and are probably of a later age.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting for the current year took place at Eastbourne, May 21, where considerable vestiges of a Roman villa had been disinterred; and various remains found on the spot were laid before the Society by Lady Domville. The memoirs communicated were:—On the traces of a Roman Road from Pevensey to Lewes, by Mr. C. Ade;—On a Dispensation from Leo X. to the incumbent of Arundel, to hold a plurality of benefices:—this document had been found in the parchment binding of a register at Fittleworth, Sussex, by Mr. Blaauw. Mr. Hervey read a notice of Numismatic discoveries at Eastbourne and Pevensey; Mr. Dudeny contributed a notice of the Wheatear, and the mode of capture by the Sussex shepherds,—a subject admissible in consequence of the singular illustration of the estimation of these birds, shown by the clause in leases of former times, that a portion of the rent should be paid in potted wheatears. Mr. Lower read a curious notice of some discoveries at Alfriston; and Mr. Cooper gave an account of the remains of Wilmington Priory. The desire for the establishment of a county museum was generally expressed by the archaeologists of Sussex; and announcement was made of a work on the Churches of Sussex, by Mr. R. Nibbs, nearly ready for publication.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The REV. J. J. SMITH, late Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, Cambridge, whose researches and contributions to the “Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society” are well known and esteemed by all who feel an interest in the ancient memorials connected with that University, has recently brought to completion his useful undertaking of the “Catalogue of Manuscripts in Gonville and Caius College,” a very curious collection, imperfectly known through the enumeration given in the “Catalogus MSS. Anglie.” He proposes to append (*by subscription*) a series of illustrations, comprising notices of the writers, and of their works; specimens of the

¹ This interesting work was noticed in the *Journal*, vol. v., p. 201. It was published at Edinburgh in 1848, and abounds with curious and valuable details.

Archaeological Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Nov. 4, 1850. The Rev. C. HARDWICK, V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. C. W. GOODWIN, M.A., communicated an account, with a translation, of an Anglo-Saxon legend concerning St. Veronica, preserved in a MS. in the Cambridge University Library. It is in the splendid volume which contains the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, and was part of the library presented by Bp. Leofric to the Cathedral of Exeter, in the early part of the fourteenth century. The Society is about to publish this Legend, with one concerning St. Andrew, accompanied by translations, notes, and introduction by Mr. Godwin. The antiquity of the legend of St. Veronica is matter of dispute. The chronicler, Marianus Scotus, who wrote about the middle of the eleventh century, states that Tiberius was cured of leprosy by Veronica, who displayed to him the miraculous portrait of our Saviour. The Jesuit Henschenius commences his account of St. Veronica, in the *Acta Sanctorum*, with this statement from Marianus, and assumes that Methodius, quoted by the latter as his authority for the legend, was the Bishop of Tyre, who flourished in the third century. There was, however, another Methodius, Patriarch of Constantinople in the eleventh century, whose writings were more likely to have been seen by Marianus. That Marianus did not invent the legend is shown by the fact that it is 200 or 300 years older than his time. The story is found at greater length in a Latin narrative, probably the source from which he drew his notice, and which may, in the MS. used by him, have been attributed to Methodius. This Latin narrative is evidently apocryphal, and is discarded by Henschenius, who was zealous for the authenticity of Veronica, and the *sudarium*. Of this narrative there are several early manuscripts: Manso had a copy, which he asserts to have been of the eighth century; Philo mentions one in the Paris library of the ninth century. In the early narratives there is much confusion about the name of the woman; also whether the portrait was painted or embroidered, and the miraculous impression is of later invention.

A short communication concerning some medieval seals in the possession of the Society, by Mr. Albert Way, was also read. One of these, a brass matrix, recently added to the collections, was found at Shelford, Cambridgeshire. The device is the *Agnus*, with the legend, ✠ s'IAQVIT RIFORNEC, or, possibly, *S' Iaqvi Trifornec*. It may probably be Flemish.

DECEMBER 2, 1850.—REV. C. HARDWICK, V.P., in the Chair.—A letter from A. W. FRANKS, Esq., was read, containing, amongst other matter, a notice concerning some casts from a seal of Edward III., recently found at Winchester, and supposed to be impressions of the lost seal E. mentioned by Professor Willis in his paper upon the great seals of that king, *Archaeological Journal*, ii. 37.

MR. BABINGTON objected to this identification, from the legend on this seal being "FRANCIE ET ANGLIE," and the shields quartering France and England, as on seal F. The real E ought to have "ANGLIE ET FRANCIE," and to bear England in the first quarter. The device of

the seal corresponds in all respects with that of seal F, as described by Professor Willis.

The REV. E. VENABLES read an abstract of the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, as far as they relate to Cambridgeshire. It appeared that at the date (*c.* 1340), a very large part of the arable land in the county was out of cultivation,—owing chiefly to the poverty of the tenants, caused by innumerable “taxes and tallages,” by which they had been impoverished. The number of inhabitants of the town of Cambridge who paid this tax was 438, and the value of their moveable goods is returned at 300*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The whole sum paid by the country parishes was 1319*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, being the value of the “ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf,” granted by Act of 14 Edw. III., *c.* 20. In 1290, Pope Nicholas’s taxation of the tenth amounted in the county to 3019*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; thus the ninth in 1340 fell short of the tenth (which included the ecclesiastical property) of 1290 by 1700*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting held on Nov. 6, the Marquis of Ormond presiding, the most satisfactory evidence of the increasing influence of this institution was afforded in the numerous presentations to the museum and library; the rapid accession of members since the character of the society had become more fully known, through the publication of the transactions of the last year; and in the friendly intercourse already established with kindred societies in other parts of the kingdom. In several cases the farmers and other persons who had found objects of interest had carefully preserved and brought them to the society. Dr. Browne, Master of Kilkenny College, presented a transcript of the ancient register of that school, originally connected with the cathedral of St. Canice, and he gave some interesting notices of eminent names found therein recorded, distinguished alike in the annals of literature and science, as of the state, rendering these memorials of general, as well as very great local, interest. The Rev. J. Graves gave a valuable memoir on the ancient territorial divisions of the district of Kilkenny, and adduced much curious information from the original and unpublished sources of Irish history: he stated some singular facts regarding the disuse of the Irish language in certain districts, and he produced plans of the remarkable earthwork or rath at Glenfoyle, supposed to have been the fortress of a chief of the O’Brenans, a sept long distinguished by their bold spirit and martial habits. John Windele, Esq., of Cork, communicated the discovery of a curious example of the ancient water-mills, formed of framed timber, of which several had been previously found in the county of Cork; of these, and of their construction in general, Mr. Windele gave a very interesting account. He stated the grounds which had disposed him to assign the date of the eleventh or twelfth century to these mills, which are found almost invariably in the immediate vicinity of a fort or rath. Professor O’Donovan had shown from ancient evidences that the use of such mills was well known in those periods when the Irish were accustomed to dwell in fortified enclosures. Mr. Graves gave notices of Cromleacs in the county of Kilkenny, hitherto undescribed, and especially the remarkable example to which the attention of the society had been called by the Rev. P. Moore. It was evidently of a sepulchral character, and not an altar. He exhibited drawings of two other unnoticed remains of this description. Mr. Graves related also the discovery of an ancient tomb, or cist, in the singular form of a *shoe*, formed of stones set edge-wise. It contained bones and oak-

charcoal, with indications of very strong action of fire, as seen upon the stones.

We might, if space permitted, advert with much gratification to the results which have attended the proceedings of various Provincial Societies during the past year. At the third Annual Meeting of the Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, a Memoir on sepulchral monuments was read by the Rev. W. H. Kelke, *Hon. Sec.*, which has since been printed, with illustrations, at the request of the members. It gives a comprehensive outline of the subject, and will be acceptable to many who are unable to obtain Mr. Bloxam's useful Manual (of which a new edition has so long been promised), or who may not be possessed of more costly illustrated works. The author offers some useful suggestions regarding modern monuments. We regret that he had not included in his work a concise catalogue of the monumental antiquities, effigies, brasses, &c., in the county of Bucks, which would have formed a very desirable Appendix to his Memoir.

Miscellaneous Notices.

A PROPOSITION, which many of our readers will doubtless regard with much interest, has been lately brought before the literary world by Dr. Maitland, entitled "A Plan for a Church-History Society." It comprises many valuable suggestions, in regard to the objects and advantages of such an institution, the legitimate character of its publications, and the means by which its effective operation might best be ensured. The plan, it is understood, has been viewed by many with no ordinary degree of sympathy. Many persons may be cordially disposed to give encouragement to such an undertaking, into whose hands the detailed announcement explanatory of Dr. Maitland's views may not as yet have come; and it will be acceptable to them to be informed, that it may, we believe, be obtained from Messrs. Rivington.

It is gratifying to perceive, by the Report of the late General Meeting of the Spalding Club, on Dec. 21st ult., how encouraging a promise of increasing energy and usefulness is held forth by the valuable Associations of this kind in North Britain. The noble work produced by Mr. Patrick Chalmers has aroused the attention of Scottish antiquaries to appreciate the interest of the sculptured monuments in the North: and the Spalding Club have set the laudable example of appropriating a sum of money to the object of obtaining correct drawings of these remarkable monuments, which will be lithographed. Amongst the valuable works announced as in progress, the following claims especial mention—a new edition of "The Bruce," from the MS. in St. John's College Library, Cambridge. It has found a most able editor in Mr. Cosmo Innes.

The remarkable assemblage of examples of mediæval architecture and decorations, formed by the late Mr. Cottingham, excited much interest during the earlier part of the year. A catalogue of this highly curious collection has just been completed by Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A., whose skilful pencil has supplied several very pleasing illustrations. The views